Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Controlled Substances Exam**

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| **MATCHING** | |  |
| \_\_\_\_\_1. High potential for abuse, currently acceptable medical use | | A. Schedule I |
|  | with severe restrictions, potential for severe dependence |  |
| \_\_\_\_\_2. | Very low abuse, medical use, lowest potential for | B. Schedule II |
|  | dependence |  |
| \_\_\_\_\_3. | High potential for abuse and no currently accepted medical | C. Schedule III |
|  | use |  |
| \_\_\_\_\_4. | Low potential for abuse, current medical use, limited | D. Schedule IV |
|  | dependence |  |
| \_\_\_\_\_5. | Less potential for abuse, currently accepted medical use, | E. Schedule V |
|  | low to moderate potential for physiological dependence |  |
|  | and high psychological dependence |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_6. | Non-narcotic medicinal ingredients | A. Schedule I |
| \_\_\_\_\_7. | Anabolic Steroids | B. Schedule II |
| \_\_\_\_\_8. | Cocaine | C. Schedule III |
| \_\_\_\_\_9. | Diazepam | D. Schedule IV |
| \_\_\_\_\_10. | Heroin | E. Schedule V |
|  |  |  |

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

\_\_\_\_\_11. Which of the following is best described as an illegal substance?

A. All drugs

B. Controlled substances

C. Prescription medications

D. Illicit drugs

\_\_\_\_\_12. This type of drug can cause alterations in normal thought processes, perceptions, and moods:

1. Narcotics
2. Hallucinogens
3. Depressants
4. Stimulants

\_\_\_\_\_13. The Federal law that establishes the five classifications of drugs is called A. Controlled Drug Law

B. Controlled Substance Act

C. Federal Drug Act

D. Criminal Penalty Act

\_\_\_\_\_14. Which of the following would be the most accurate way to identify all chemicals associated with an unknown substance?

A. Color test

B. Thin layer chromatography

C. Gas chromatography

D. Gas chromatography and mass spectrometry

\_\_\_\_\_15. How should a volatile substance, such as model cement, be packaged for evidence? A. In a paper bag

B. In an airtight container

C. In a druggist fold

D. In a cardboard box

\_\_\_\_\_16. This type of drug speeds up the central nervous system:

1. Narcotic
2. Inhalant
3. Hallucinogen
4. Stimulant

\_\_\_\_\_17. Which of the following color tests turn blue in the presence of cocaine?

1. Marquis
2. Van Urk
3. Scott
4. Dillie-Koppanyi

\_\_\_\_\_18. Alcohol is an example of this type of drug:

1. Depressant
2. Hallucinogen
3. Stimulant
4. Club drug

\_\_\_\_\_19. The drug that is administered to heroin addicts to eliminate the addict’s desire with minimal side effects is called

1. Oxycodone
2. Opium
3. Methadone
4. Ecstasy

\_\_\_\_\_20. “Downers,” also known as barbiturates, belong to this category of drug:

1. Depressants
2. Hallucinogens
3. Narcotics
4. Stimulants

\_\_\_\_\_21. This type of dependence is caused by regular use and characterized by withdrawal sickness when administration of the drug suddenly stops:

1. Physical
2. Psychological

\_\_\_\_\_22. Which of the following is often associated with drug-facilitated sexual assaults, rape, and robbery?

1. Marijuana
2. Ketamine
3. LSD
4. Flunitrazepam

\_\_\_\_\_23. The side effects of these drugs are liver malfunction, cancer, masculinizing effects, personality changes, and depression:

A. Anabolic steroids

1. PCP
2. Alcohol
3. Diazepam

\_\_\_\_\_24. This color test yields an orange/brown color in the presence of methamphetamines:

1. Scott
2. Marquis
3. Dillie-Koppanyi
4. Duquenois-Levine

\_\_\_\_\_25. Which of the following uses a solid stationary phase and a moving liquid phase? A. Thin layer chromatography

B. Bas chromatography

C. Infrared spectrophotometry

D. Mass spectrometry