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**Forensic Toxicology Exam**

**Choose the best answer.**

1. Which of the following categories of tests would thin layer chromatography be an example of?
   1. Screening
   2. Confirmation
2. The current percentage of blood alcohol concentration necessary to consider a person intoxicated is
   1. .10%
   2. .80%
   3. .08%
   4. 8%
3. Which of the following is NOT a psychophysical test which a police officer may give to an individual suspected of being under the influence of alcohol?
   1. Walk and turn test
   2. Field urine test
   3. Horizontal-gaze nystagmus
   4. One-leg stand test
4. The role of the forensic toxicologist involves matters that pertain to violations of the law.
   1. True
   2. False
5. A breath test, used to measure alcohol, reflects the alcohol concentrated in the pulmonary vein.
   1. True
   2. False
6. After a screening test has been used to determine the identity of an abused drug, the confirmation test of choice is
   1. Gas chromatography
   2. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry
   3. Thin layer chromatography
   4. Immunoassay
7. Carbon monoxide is one of the most common poisons encountered in a forensic lab.
   1. True
   2. False
8. Hair can serve as a historical marker for determining drug intake.
   1. True
   2. False
9. A chemical that is known as a hydrogen acceptor is a(n)
   1. Acid
   2. Base
10. A chemical with a pH of 2 would be a
    1. Strong acid
    2. Weak acid
    3. Strong base
    4. Weak base
11. Which of the following is NOT true of blood evidence?
    1. Blood should be kept refrigerated
    2. When collecting blood, clean the area with a nonalcoholic disinfectant
    3. Utilize a preservative when possible
    4. Collect postmortem blood from one specific site on the body
12. A chemical that is known as a hydrogen donor is a(n)
    1. Acid
    2. Base
13. There are 3 stages in the process of metabolism. Which involves the process of oxidizing alcohol in the liver and excreting alcohol in urine, breath, and perspiration?
    1. Absorption
    2. Distribution
    3. Elimination
14. The Breathalyzer requires a very small amount of breath.
    1. True
    2. False
15. The test that is based on specific drug-antibody reactions, that is best for detecting low drug levels is called
    1. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry
    2. Gas spectrometry
    3. Immunoassay
    4. Thin layer chromatography
16. Because of the known characteristics of alcohol and its effects on the body, it is possible to prescribe uniform standards that would yield reliable alcohol intoxication levels.
    1. True
    2. False
17. The concentration of a drug present in urine is an excellent indicator of how extensively an individual’s behavior or state is influenced by the drug.
    1. True
    2. False
18. Which of the following tests uses both a moving liquid and a solid phase?
    1. Thin layer chromatography
    2. Gas chromatography
    3. Immunoassay
19. A chemical with a pH of 7 is considered
    1. An acid
    2. A base
    3. Neutral
20. Drugs remain in the bloodstream for up to 72 hours.
    1. True
    2. False