
EXAM QUESTIONS

Questions 1–20

Note: Choose the one option that BEST answers each question.

1. Recreational use of marijuana is best defined as the user's intention to
 - a. *become intoxicated.*
 - b. relieve pain.
 - c. sleep.
 - d. exercise.
2. The resin or sap that forms on marijuana and is collected for use is known as
 - a. dope.
 - b. joint.
 - c. *hashish.*
 - d. smack.
3. The main psychoactive constituent in marijuana is
 - a. cannabidiol.
 - b. Cannabis indica.
 - c. lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD).
 - d. *delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).*
4. The paradoxical stimulating and sedating effect produced by smoking marijuana is similar to the effect produced by
 - a. *alcohol.*

- b. LSD.
- c. antidepressants.
- d. coffee.

5. Hemp is a strain of *Cannabis*

- a. *indica* that is high in THC.
- b. *sativa* that is low in THC.
- c. *indica* with no THC.
- d. *sativa* that is high in THC.

6. In the 1800s, marijuana was used by physicians in the treatment of

- a. *migraine headaches*.
- b. cancer.
- c. osteoporosis.
- d. tetanus.

7. The effects of eating hashish are not felt for at least

- a. 5 to 10 minutes.
- b. 15 to 20 minutes.
- c. *30 to 60 minutes*.
- d. 70 to 90 minutes.

8. Common effects of smoking *Cannabis sativa* include

- a. *whole-body relaxation*.
- b. sleepiness.
- c. calmness.
- d. optimism.

9. A major risk factor for marijuana use disorder is

- a. *use before age 18*.
- b. eating hashish.

- c. adulteration.
- d. use of *Cannabis indica*.

10. Marijuana withdrawal symptoms can be similar to those of

- a. cocaine.
- b. LSD.
- c. *nicotine*.
- d. alcohol.

11. Two major phytocannabinoids responsible for medicinal effects of marijuana are delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and

- a. *cannabidiol*.
- b. 3-hydroxycannabidiol.
- c. cannabis.
- d. endocannabinoid.

12. The two drugs the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved for use in chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting are dronabinol and

- a. nabilon.
- b. *nabilone*.
- c. nabumetone.
- d. nabazenil.

13. Cannabinoid type 1 (CB1) receptors are found mainly in the

- a. immune system.
- b. gut.
- c. *brain*.
- d. lungs.

14. Anandamide is an example of a/an

- a. hormones.
- b. phytocannabinoids.
- c. glutamate.
- d. *endocannabinoids*.

15. The reason for marijuana's effect on the human brain is thought to be that

- a. *delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is similar to endocannabinoids.*
- b. cannabinoid type 1 (CB1) is similar to endocannabinoids.
- c. cannabidiol (CBD) is similar to endocannabinoids.
- d. gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is similar to endocannabinoids.

16. A new physiological theory about endocannabinoid system (ECS) deficiency has been supported by some evidence from studies of people with

- a. bipolar disorder.
- b. allergies.
- c. chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder.
- d. *posttraumatic stress disorder.*

17. According to a 1999 Institute of Medicine report, the major adverse effect of oral THC in older adults with no previous experience with taking marijuana is

- a. stroke.
- b. nausea.
- c. *disorientation.*
- d. depression.

18. The gateway theory, when applied to marijuana use, is unsupported mostly due to

- a. *confounding effects of the environment.*
- b. evidence for previous drug use.
- c. increased public acceptance of marijuana.
- d. lack of clear evidence for causation.

19. The major difference between federal and state marijuana law is that
- a. *federal law prohibits marijuana use for all purposes and by anyone.*
 - b. state laws prohibit marijuana use for all purposes and by anyone.
 - c. federal law allows marijuana use for medical purposes only.
 - d. state laws allow marijuana use for palliative care only.
20. A systematic review of the literature shows that marijuana users who smoke tobacco are
- a. less dependent on marijuana.
 - b. *more dependent on marijuana.*
 - c. equally dependent on marijuana and tobacco.
 - d. not dependent on marijuana.

This concludes the final examination.