# CHAPTER 5 REVIEW

1) What is the percentage of evidence evaluated in the crime lab that is drug-related?

2) What factors influence the pattern and intensity of dependency on a drug? (3)

3) Use of which drugs are MOST likely to lead to psychological dependence? (3)

4) Which physical symptom is part of the abstinence syndrome?

5) The use of which drug will NOT lead to physical dependence?

6) Most narcotics have which qualities and are derived from what?

7) Which drugs are derived from opium? (4)

8) Which substances are normally used as a diluent of heroin?

9) Describe codeine? (its effects and what it comes from)

10) What is the most widely used illicit drug in the United States today?

11) Which drug is often incorrectly classified as a narcotic?

12) Which part of cannabis contains the LEAST amount of THC? The most?

13) What is the most potent form of marijuana?

14) Marijuana has potential use in which medical application?

15) The administration of which drug eliminates an addict's desire for heroin?

16) What are some effects of marijuana use?

17) Which hallucinogen can be synthesized by a simple chemical process and is often manufactured in clandestine laboratories?

18) Which is the most widely used and abused drug?

19) A low dose of alcohol will NOT inhibit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but does inhibit what?

20) Which barbiturate is absorbed more slowly than the others?

21) Barbiturates act to do what?

22) Describe the physiological and psychological effects of the use of mild tranquilizers

23) The sniffing of volatile solvents can cause:

24) Methamphetamine is a

25) Cocaine is a(n

26) Most often, cocaine is ingested how?

27) The most difficult drug addiction to overcome is that of:

28) What is true about the "club drug" Rohypnol? (4 things)

29) MDMA (Ecstasy) has what effects

30) What effects come from the use of anabolic steroids?

31) The Controlled Substance Act established five schedules of classification for substances based on a drug's

32) "Designer" drugs are

33) The Marquis Reagent was used on drug evidence and it turned purple. The drug being tested could be:

34) The Dillie-Koppanyi reagent is useful in screening for

35) Duquenois-Levine solutions were used on a sample and the chloroform layer turned purple. This suggests that the tested substance is:

36) The Van Urk reagent was used to test a sample and it turned bluish-purple. This indicates the presence of

37) Scott Test solutions can indicate the presence of

38) The specificity of microcrystalline tests is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the specificity of color tests.

39) Which type of test would logically be used first by the drug analyst?

40) The ability to make a positive identification of a drug using UV spectrophotometry is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ability to make a positive identification using IR spectrophotometry.

41) Which technique allows for both separation and specific identification of a questioned mixture of substances?

42) Which chromatographic process would be LEAST likely to be utilized in the crime lab? The most?

43) TLC uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as its moving phase.

44) Thin-layer chromatography was performed and four spots were visualized on the glass slide. The substance with which R value was least soluble in the stationary phase?

45) Spectrophotometry can be used for:

46) Spectrophotometry utilizes which light source?

47) Which absorption spectrum is equivalent to a "fingerprint" of a substance?

48) Explain the parts of a simple spectrophotometer?

49) A big drawback of gas chromatography is that it does not produce specific identification. This problem is overcome by connecting the GC to a:

50) The quantity of a substance separated by gas chromatography can be determined by its

51) The details of the pattern of an infrared (IR) spectrograph are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the details of an ultraviolet (UV) spectrograph

52) A monochromator can consist of a