

Preparing the Preventionist: SAPST Course Pre-Test

INSTRUCTIONS: Please answer all questions below by selecting the one answer that best fits the question.

1. There are many definitions of Culture. According to one definition, Culture can include:
 - a. knowledge
 - b. values
 - c. attitudes
 - d. all of the above
2. Research studies that are published are guaranteed to be valid and reliable.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Esophagitis, pancreatitis and weakened heart muscles are possible chronic effects of using which drug?
 - a. marijuana
 - b. alcohol
 - c. cocaine
4. A logic model serves as a framework for evaluation. The logic model should be designed...
 - a. before deciding what prevention program to implement
 - b. after deciding what prevention program to implement but before it is implemented
 - c. after the prevention program is over
5. The development policies in response to drug use and the classification of certain drugs as legal or illegal have changed over time. These changes sometimes had _____ overtones.
 - a. political
 - b. racial
 - c. class
 - d. all of the above
6. Research has shown that the more gruesome public service announcements are the more likely they are to stop teenagers from using drugs.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Research has demonstrated that prevention programs should target all forms of drug abuse, including the use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and inhalants.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. According to Erikson's Theory of Development, the psychological growing task for adolescents is:
 - a. industry vs. inferiority
 - b. initiative vs. guilt
 - c. basic trust vs. mistrust
 - d. identity vs. identity diffusion

9. When preventionists prepare to implement programs in a new community, they can gather information about the community by:
 - a. talking with academicians
 - b. reading the local newspaper
 - c. talking with community leaders
 - d. all of the above
10. Community Readiness is the extent to which a community is adequately prepared to implement a prevention effort. Research has demonstrated that there are _____ stages to Community Readiness.
 - a. 7
 - b. 9
 - c. 12
11. Which one is NOT an element of Student Assistance Programs?
 - a. early identification of student's problems
 - b. referrals to appropriate agencies
 - c. assistance with tuition
12. Universal Programs target
 - a. the entire population
 - b. at-risk groups
 - c. at-risk individuals
13. Confidentiality is addressed in the National Association of Prevention Professionals and Advocates (1995) Code of Ethical Conduct for Prevention Professionals.
 - a. True
 - b. False
14. In some cases, research has uncovered that prevention programs have been counter-productive.
 - a. True
 - b. False
15. Nicotine is a type of
 - a. opioid
 - b. hallucinogen
 - c. central nervous system stimulant
 - d. central nervous system depressant.
16. A Resource Assessment can help you
 - a. identify gaps where services should be implemented
 - b. create an objective profile of your community
 - c. show policy makers the need for funding of prevention efforts.
17. Documenting the number of people attending prevention activities is an example of _____ Evaluation.
 - a. Outcome
 - b. Impact
 - c. Process
18. Environment Prevention Strategies attempt to alter the _____ environment.
 - a. shared
 - b. individualized
 - c. political
19. There are two primary sources of data to gather when conducting a Needs Assessment. They are:
 - a. anecdotes and interviews
 - b. archival data and survey data
 - c. observation and focus groups
20. According to the Risk Factor/Protective Factor Approach, positive bonding makes up for many disadvantages caused by risk factors. To build positive bonding three conditions are necessary. Which is NOT a condition described in this approach?
 - a. meaningful opportunities
 - b. participation in religious activities
 - c. recognition for efforts