**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Health period: \_\_\_\_\_**

**CSI GAME Web Adventures Box #5 7th Grade template**

Inhalants (will not work on Ipad)

* <http://tinyurl.com/ozvrwx5>

Do Episodes 2 and 3 then take the quizzes below for each section.

Quiz 2: <http://tinyurl.com/hjjr225>

Quiz 3: <http://tinyurl.com/hyxkwwl>

Quiz #2: Instructions: Circle your answer on each question. Please answer every question.

**Uncommon Scents – Episode 2: Quiz**

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| 1) When the hippocampus is damaged by organic solvents, it affects:  a) Heart rate  b) Balance  c) Memory  d) Hearing |
| 2) Death from inhaling toxic chemical fumes from household products can:  a) Be prevented by inhaling only one time  b) Occur at any time chemicals are inhaled  c) Occur only after repeated inhalations  d) Never occur, because government regulations insure that consumer products are safe. |
| 3) Selective attention is used when:  a) Choosing the correct answer in a test  b) Concentrating on one thing without being distracted by other things  c) Practicing a skill repeatedly  d) Reading a text in a different language |
| 4) What happens to toxic chemicals in the body after inhaling?  a) They are removed from the body by exhaling.  b.) They are rendered non-toxic by kidney and liver.  c) They are absorbed into the bloodstream.  d) They are blocked by the immune system. |
| 5) When a product is toxic and explosive, what signs should be on the label?  a) A and D  b) B and C  c) C and D  d) A and C |
| 6) When some one is trying to talk you into doing something risky, one strategy for dealing with  this is *“keepin’ it R.E.A.L.”* What does R.E.A.L. stand for?  a) Read, Explore, Analyze, Learn  b) React, Elaborate, Answer, Listen  c) Refrain, Eliminate, Abolish, Lose  d) Refuse, Explain, Avoid, Leave |
| 7) When a person deliberately breathes toxic fumes from household products, the products  may then be called:  a) Toxins  b) Stimulants  c) Hallucinogens  d) Inhalants |

Quiz #3: Instructions: Circle your answer on each question. Please answer every question.

**Uncommon Scents – Episode 3: Quiz**

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| 1) Where do organic solvents mainly end up in the body after inhaling?  a) In bones and muscles  b) In the brain and other organs  c) In the lymphatic system  d) In the deep skin layers |
| 2) What is myelin?  a) A neurotransmitter  b) A fatty tissue wrapped around axons  c) A fluid that surrounds the brain tissue  d) A nerve cell |
| 3) What causes sudden sniffing death after inhaling organic solvents?  a) Heart failure  b) Stroke  c) Kidney failure  d) Suffocation |
| 4) Which of the following images is correct?  a) A  b.) B |
| 5) What is the function of neurons?  a) To provide the brain with nutrients.  b) To insulate the brain.  c) To transport hormones.  d) To transport nerve signals. |
| 6) Repeated inhalation of organic solvent fumes can cause brain atrophy, meaning brain:  a) Exhaustion  b) Expansion  c) Shrinkage  d) Death |
| 7) Which of the following statements is correct? Inhalation of organic solvents can make a  person:  a) Feel more in control  b) Take more risks  c) Feel more self-conscious  d) Take more tests |
| 8) The function of myelin is to the neurons:  a) Digest  b) Build  c) Insulate  d) Transport |
| 9) After exposure to toluene vapors, mice show decreased burying behavior, meaning that  toluene decreases a mouse’s ability to:  a) Be physically active  b) Control its anger  c) Protect itself from danger  d) Recognize other mice |
| 10) How do organic solvents affect myelin?  a) They enhance myelin growth.  b) They cause mutations in myelin DNA.  c) They decrease myelin production.  d) They dissolve myelin. |
| 11) Look at the two MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scans below. Compared to the healthy  person, the long-term inhalant abuser:  a) Has smaller neurons  b) Has less brain tissue  c) Has bigger neurons  d) Has more brain tissue |
| 12) Inhaling organic solvents makes the heart extra sensitive to adrenaline. This can cause the  heart:  a) To develop a tumor  b) To grow to almost double its normal size  c) To decrease blood flow  d) To lose its rhythm and stop |