Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Game on Ecstasy**

Instructions: Circle your answer on each question. Please answer every question.

Nothing to Rave About – Episode 1: Quiz

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| 1) One area of the brain affected by stimulants which is important for learning and memory is the:  a) Amygdala  b) Brain stem  c) Hippocampus  d) Hypothalamus |
| 2) An energized feeling is characteristic of which type of drugs?  a) Antihistamines  b) Depressants  c) Hallucinogens  d) Stimulants |
| 3) Effects from stimulants include:  a) Decreased body temperature and blood pressure  b) Decreased heart rate and increased alertness  c) Increased alertness and decreased body temperature  d) Increased heart rate and blood pressure |
| 4) One example of a stimulant is:  a) Methamphetamine  b.) Mescaline  c) LSD  d) PCP |
| 5) Drugs that can alter how things feel or smell to you are called:  a) Antihistamines  b) Depressants  c) Hallucinogens  d) Stimulants |
| 6) Stimulants affect the hypothalamus which is the area of the brain that controls:  a) Breathing, heart rate, and blood pressure  b) Hearing and vision  c) Thirst, appetite, and body temperature  d) Thinking, decision-making, and planning |
| 7) One area of the brain affected by stimulants which is important for thinking, decision-making, and planning is called:  a) Brain stem  b) Cerebral cortex  c) Hypothalamus  d) Nucleus accumbens |
| 8) One example of a hallucinogen is:  a) Amphetamine  b) LSD  c) Cocaine  d) Ephedra |
| 9) One area of the brain affected by stimulants which is important for breathing, heart rate, and blood pressure is called:  a) Brain stem  b) Nucleus accumbens  c) Hippocampus  d) Hypothalamus |
| 10) PCP and magic mushrooms are examples of:  a) Amphetamines  b) Hallucinogens  c) Methamphetamines  d) Stimulants |

Instructions: Circle your answer on each question. Please answer every question.

**Nothing to Rave About – Episode 3: Quiz**

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| 1) Ecstasy is not legal because animal research studies show that:  a) It can alter your DNA  b) It causes brain cancer  c) It is made with toxic chemicals  d) It damages brain cells |
| 2) Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) can show:  a) Brain activity  b) Brain cells  c) Chemical composition  d) Neuron parts |
| 3) A chemical that sends signal from one neuron to another is called :  a) Acetaminophen  b) Enzyme  c) Mescaline  d) Neurotransmitter |
| 4) Ecstasy interferes with serotonin reuptake by:  a) Blocking the transporters  b.) Destroying neurotransmitters  c) Releasing antidepressants  d) Retaining methamphetamines |
| 5) A neurotransmitter involved in regulating the body’s memory and mood is called :  a) Ephedra  b) Ketamine  c) Mescaline  d) Serotonin |
| 6) are one of the ways by which scientists study the effects of Ecstasy on humans:  a) Glucose tests  b) Memory tests  c) Respiratory tests  d) Reflex tests |
| 7) What is one problem with studying Ecstasy?  a) It’s too costly to run tests  b) Most Ecstasy users are too young to be in a study  c) Many Ecstasy users also take other drugs  d) Their DNA is constantly changing |
| 8) Neurons communicate across a tiny space called:  a) Action potential  b) Neurotransmitter  c) Synapse  d) Transporter |
| 9) Special cells in the brain and nervous system that carry instructions to all parts of the body are called:  a) Lymphocytes  b) Neurons  c) Normoblasts  d) Neurotransmitters |
| 10) Human research shows that longtime users of Ecstasy have problems with:  a) Brain cancer  b) Chronic fatigue  c) Low blood pressure  d) Memory |
| 11) Animal studies show that Ecstasy can damage neurons and cause them to produce less:  a) Serotonin  b) Ketamine  c) Amphetamine  d) Mescaline |
| 12) One short-term effect caused by increased serotonin is:  a) Decreased thirst  b) Decreased alertness  c) Elevated mood  d) Increased appetite |
| 13) Scientists use to study how Ecstasy may affect humans:  a) Animals  b) Bacteria  c) Plants  d) Viruses |