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

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

**N-Squad – Episode 2: Quiz**

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| 1) What type of alcohol is found in beer and other alcoholic beverages?a) Methanolb) Ethanolc) Propanold) Butanol |
| 2) Which three fluids are normally used to screen a dead body for alcohol?a) Blood, saliva, and tearsb) Urine, sweat, and mucusc) Phlegm, sweat, and salivad) Vitreous humor, blood, and urine |
| 3) During which stage does alcohol move INTO the bloodstream?a) Eliminationb) Absorptionc) Distributiond) Metabolism |
| 4) Alcohol moves OUT OF the bloodstream into the water-containing organs of the body as part of the process of:a) Eliminationb) Absorptionc) Distributiond) Metabolism |
| 5) The body gets rid of alcohol through:a) Peristalsis and meiosisb) Absorption and neurotransmissionc) Metabolism and excretiond) Glycolysis and mitosis |
| 6) What does BAC stand for?a) Body Alcohol Cavityb) Blood Activity Cravingc) Basic Activity Circulationd) Blood Alcohol Concentration |
| 7) In which stage does BAC *increase*?a) Absorptionb) Eliminationc) Distributiond) Mitosis |
| 8) In which stages does BAC *decrease*?a) Mitosis and Eliminationb) Absorption and Distributionc) Elimination and Distributiond) Absorption and Mitosis |
| 9) Alcohol is broken down by enzymes in the:a) Kidneyb) Lungsc) Liverd) Heart |
| 10) The higher the BAC, the:a) Longer it takes for the body to get rid of the alcoholb) More intoxicated a person isc) Less coordinated the body isd) All of the above |
| 11) Which of the following is NOT an important factor in determining BAC?a) Whether the person is male or femaleb) Heightc) Weightd) The number of drinks consumed per hour |
| 12) On average, how many servings of alcohol can the body metabolize per hour?a) Oneb) Twoc) Threed) Four |
| 13) One reason why women are more affected by alcohol than men is because females have less:a) Insulinb) ADHc) Fatd) Minerals |
| 14) The process by which alcohol is broken down by enzymes is called:a) Excretionb) Absorptionc) Metabolismd) Distribution |
| 15) Intoxication can occur if:a) Alcohol molecules outnumber ADH moleculesb) ADH molecules outnumber alcohol moleculesc) Alcohol molecules and ADH molecules are equal in numberd) DNA molecules outnumber alcohol molecules |
| 16) An adult with a BAC of 5% (0.05) will be:a) Over the legal limit to driveb) Unimpaired by the alcoholc) In danger of alcohol poisoningd) Having slowed reactions |

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

**N-Squad – Episode 3: Quiz**

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| 1) A gene is a segment of:a) Alcohol dehydrogenaseb) Endorphinc) Deoxyribonucleic acidd) Endocannabinoid |
| 2) The likelihood that a person will use alcohol is influenced by his/her peers, family, community, and:a) Metabolismb) Mitochondriac) Genesd) Cognitive ability |
| 3) Which of the following structures transmits AND receives messages?a) Neuronb) Ribosomec) Axond) Dendrite |
| 4) The gap between neurons is called:a) Receptorb) Synapsec) Myelind) Neurotransmitter |
| 5) A zero-tolerance law is an example of which type of influence on drinking?a) Peerb) Familyc) Communityd) Gene |
| 6) Which of the following chemicals carries messages across the synapse?a) DNAb) Neurotransmitterc) Myelind) Alcohol dehydrogenase |
| 7) Messages move across the synapse from:a) Axon to axonb) Dendrite to axonc) Axon to dendrited) Dendrite to dendrite |
| 8) The area of the brain involved in impulse control, thinking and planning is the:a) Cerebellumb) Prefrontal cortexc) Brain stemd) Nucleus accumbens |
| 9) Which brain area is important for learning and forming new memories?a) Spinal cordb) Brain stemc) Hippocampusd) Corpus callosum |
| 10) The brain’s ability to change by “wiring” itself in response to a person’s thoughts or actions is called:a) Elasticityb) Plasticityc) Toxicityd) Viscosity |
| 11) Two brain areas that undergo extensive wiring during adolescence are:a) Spinal cord and hippocampusb) Brain stem and prefrontal cortexc) Hippocampus and prefrontal cortexd) Cerebellum and spinal cord |
| 12) Alcohol damages learning and memory:a) More in teens than in adultsb) More in adults than in teensc) In teens and adults to the same degreed) Only in teens |
| 13) Prior to binding to a receptor, a neurotransmitter:a) Is broken down by enzymes in the synapseb) Crosses the synapse between neuronsc) Is absorbed into the receiving neurond) Is stored in the receiving neuron |
| 14) Which of the following is a symptom of alcoholism caused by neuroadaption?a) Increased alertnessb) Withdrawalc) Rapid eye movementd) Pain |
| 15) Alcohol dependence is treated using special medications and:a) Surgeryb) Behavioral therapyc) Vaccinesd) Radiation therapy |