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) Methanol  b) Ethanol  c) Propanol  d) Butanol |
| 2) Which three fluids are normally used to screen a dead body for alcohol?  a) Blood, saliva, and tears  b) Urine, sweat, and mucus  c) Phlegm, sweat, and saliva  d) Vitreous humor, blood, and urine |
| 3) During which stage does alcohol move INTO the bloodstream?  a) Elimination  b) Absorption  c) Distribution  d) Metabolism |
| 4) Alcohol moves OUT OF the bloodstream into the water-containing organs of the body as part of the process of:  a) Elimination  b) Absorption  c) Distribution  d) Metabolism |
| 5) The body gets rid of alcohol through:  a) Peristalsis and meiosis  b) Absorption and neurotransmission  c) Metabolism and excretion  d) Glycolysis and mitosis |
| 6) What does BAC stand for?  a) Body Alcohol Cavity  b) Blood Activity Craving  c) Basic Activity Circulation  d) Blood Alcohol Concentration |
| 7) In which stage does BAC *increase*?  a) Absorption  b) Elimination  c) Distribution  d) Mitosis |
| 8) In which stages does BAC *decrease*?  a) Mitosis and Elimination  b) Absorption and Distribution  c) Elimination and Distribution  d) Absorption and Mitosis |
| 9) Alcohol is broken down by enzymes in the:  a) Kidney  b) Lungs  c) Liver  d) Heart |
| 10) The higher the BAC, the:  a) Longer it takes for the body to get rid of the alcohol  b) More intoxicated a person is  c) Less coordinated the body is  d) All of the above |
| 11) Which of the following is NOT an important factor in determining BAC?  a) Whether the person is male or female  b) Height  c) Weight  d) The number of drinks consumed per hour |
| 12) On average, how many servings of alcohol can the body metabolize per hour?  a) One  b) Two  c) Three  d) Four |
| 13) One reason why women are more affected by alcohol than men is because females have less:  a) Insulin  b) ADH  c) Fat  d) Minerals |
| 14) The process by which alcohol is broken down by enzymes is called:  a) Excretion  b) Absorption  c) Metabolism  d) Distribution |
| 15) Intoxication can occur if:  a) Alcohol molecules outnumber ADH molecules  b) ADH molecules outnumber alcohol molecules  c) Alcohol molecules and ADH molecules are equal in number  d) DNA molecules outnumber alcohol molecules |
| 16) An adult with a BAC of 5% (0.05) will be:  a) Over the legal limit to drive  b) Unimpaired by the alcohol  c) In danger of alcohol poisoning  d) 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 dehydrogenase  b) Endorphin  c) Deoxyribonucleic acid  d) Endocannabinoid |
| 2) The likelihood that a person will use alcohol is influenced by his/her peers, family, community, and:  a) Metabolism  b) Mitochondria  c) Genes  d) Cognitive ability |
| 3) Which of the following structures transmits AND receives messages?  a) Neuron  b) Ribosome  c) Axon  d) Dendrite |
| 4) The gap between neurons is called:  a) Receptor  b) Synapse  c) Myelin  d) Neurotransmitter |
| 5) A zero-tolerance law is an example of which type of influence on drinking?  a) Peer  b) Family  c) Community  d) Gene |
| 6) Which of the following chemicals carries messages across the synapse?  a) DNA  b) Neurotransmitter  c) Myelin  d) Alcohol dehydrogenase |
| 7) Messages move across the synapse from:  a) Axon to axon  b) Dendrite to axon  c) Axon to dendrite  d) Dendrite to dendrite |
| 8) The area of the brain involved in impulse control, thinking and planning is the:  a) Cerebellum  b) Prefrontal cortex  c) Brain stem  d) Nucleus accumbens |
| 9) Which brain area is important for learning and forming new memories?  a) Spinal cord  b) Brain stem  c) Hippocampus  d) Corpus callosum |
| 10) The brain’s ability to change by “wiring” itself in response to a person’s thoughts or actions is called:  a) Elasticity  b) Plasticity  c) Toxicity  d) Viscosity |
| 11) Two brain areas that undergo extensive wiring during adolescence are:  a) Spinal cord and hippocampus  b) Brain stem and prefrontal cortex  c) Hippocampus and prefrontal cortex  d) Cerebellum and spinal cord |
| 12) Alcohol damages learning and memory:  a) More in teens than in adults  b) More in adults than in teens  c) In teens and adults to the same degree  d) Only in teens |
| 13) Prior to binding to a receptor, a neurotransmitter:  a) Is broken down by enzymes in the synapse  b) Crosses the synapse between neurons  c) Is absorbed into the receiving neuron  d) Is stored in the receiving neuron |
| 14) Which of the following is a symptom of alcoholism caused by neuroadaption?  a) Increased alertness  b) Withdrawal  c) Rapid eye movement  d) Pain |
| 15) Alcohol dependence is treated using special medications and:  a) Surgery  b) Behavioral therapy  c) Vaccines  d) Radiation therapy |