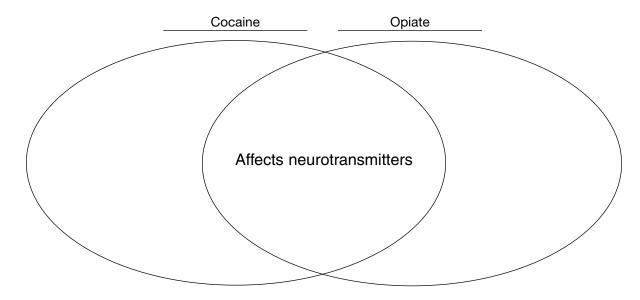
Name		Class		Date					
	5 Drugs and the es how different types of	-	*						
structure or fu 2. Is the followir that cause cha		se? Among the mo	st powerf the brain	and the synapses					
Match the drug or t	fect the Synapse ype of drug with one wa	y that it can affect t							
	g or Type of Drug		•	C1 t					
4. St		a. Acts on pleasu		s of brain					
	5. Depressant		b. Destroys liver cells						
6. C		c. Reduces pain							
7. O	•	d. Decreases hea							
8. M	•	e. Increases blood pressure							
9. A	Iconol	f. Causes lung d	amage						
10. Circle the lette	er of each choice that i	s a stimulant drug							
a. nicotine	b. cocaine c. a	amphetamine	d. codeir	ne					
11. Circle the letter	er of each choice that i	s a depressant dru	g.						
a. alcohol		c. tranquilizer							
b. morphine		l. barbiturate							
12. Cocaine cause	es the sudden release is	n the brain of a ne	urotransm	itter called					
is marijuana.	ng sentence true or fals								
a. Loss of men	er of each choice that i	s a result of long-to. Increase in testo		i marijuana.					

d. Cirrhosis of the liver

b. Inability to concentrate

15. Complete the Venn diagram.



- 16. Is the following sentence true or false? Alcohol is one of the most abused legal drugs.
- **17.** What is fetal alcohol syndrome, or FAS? _____
- 18. People who have become addicted to alcohol suffer from a disease called
- 19. How does long-term alcohol use affect the body?

Drug Abuse (page 914)

- 20. The intentional misuse of any drug for nonmedical purposes is referred to as
- **21.** An uncontrollable dependence on a drug is known as ______.
- **22.** What is psychological dependence on a drug?
- 23. When does physical dependence on a drug occur?
- 24. How can drug use increase the transmission of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?

Name	Class	Date
- 10-1-10		

WordWise

Solve the clues to determine which vocabulary terms from Chapter 35 are hidden in the puzzle. Then find and circle the terms in the puzzle. The terms may occur vertically, horizontally, or diagonally.

a	q	u	a	t	O	d	e	n	d	r	O	s
h	x	e	m	h	n	e	u	r	o	n	t	o
p	o	o	e	r	e	n	c	e	1	1	h	r
u	s	m	n	e	h	d	p	b	o	d	a	h
p	c	t	i	s	e	r	y	i	a	r	1	p
i	1	i	n	h	1	i	m	W	t	С	a	y
1	e	S	g	o	i	t	p	o	n	d	m	o
f	i	r	e	1	С	e	r	e	b	r	u	m
e	n	g	s	d	a	b	r	a	i	u	S	o
c	e	r	e	b	e	1	1	u	m	p	o	t
e	h	r	e	t	i	n	a	s	t	e	m	a
b	i	j	k	f	m	y	e	s	h	e	t	g
a	b	s	y	n	1	e	n	s	a	p	e	s
c	i	p	o	t	e	e	n	t	i	a	1	t
k	t	n	e	u	r	O	X	t	r	a	n	v

Clues Hidden Words

Type of cell that carries messages throughout the nervous system

Part of a neuron that carries impulses toward the cell body

Part of a neuron that carries impulses away from the cell body

Minimum level of a stimulus required to activate a neuron

Three layers of tissue in which the brain and spinal cord are wrapped

Area of the brain responsible for voluntary activities of the body

Area of the brain that coordinates body movements

Brain structure that receives messages from the sense organs

Quick automatic response to a stimulus

Part of the eye that focuses light on the retina

Small opening in the iris of the eye

Lining inside the eye that contains photoreceptors