



## **Alaska Health Fair, Inc.**

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**Health Fair Materials Examples**

**Subject: Alcohol and Substance Abuse**

# Alcohol Effects & Hazards



## SUBJECT: ALCOHOL USE

**Target:** Youth and Adult

**Description:** This folding display graphically depicts the effects alcohol has on the body.

58" x 22.5" opened

# Alcohol Goggles



**SUBJECT: SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

**TARGET: Youth & Adults**

Description: Goggles alter vision, perception and balance to provide realistic simulation of intoxication



# Death of a Liver



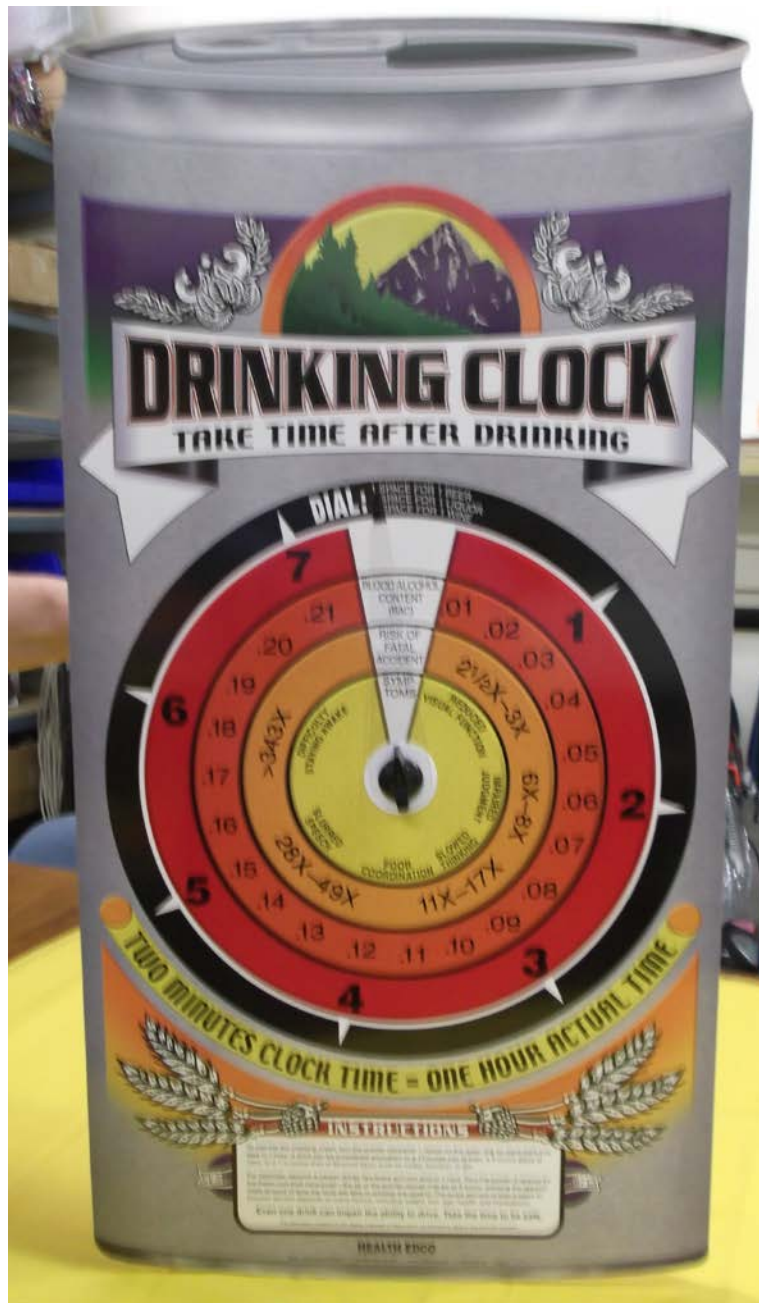
**SUBJECT: SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

**TARGET: Youth & Adults**

Description: Shows how alcohol abuse and other lifestyle choices can damage liver tissue.

Size: 9" x 12"

# Drinking Clock



## SUBJECT: ALCOHOL & SUBSTANCE ABUSE

**Target:** Teens and Adults

**Description:** Watch this clock and take home a sobering message: To be safe, you have to take time after drinking. Reveals the approximate amount of time the body takes to process alcohol.

**Size:** 17" x 32".

# Dangers of Cocaine Use



## SUBJECT: COCAINE USE

**Target:** Youth and Adults

**Description:** This table top display provides the facts about cocaine: what does it look like, how does cocaine affect the body, is it addicting?, changes form cocaine use and medical hazards.

58" x 22.5" opened



# Effects & Hazards of Alcohol



## SUBJECT: SUBSTANCE ABUSE & ALCOHOL USE

**Target:** Youth & Adults

**Description:** This folding display graphically depicts the effects alcohol has on the body. Describes damage to organs and body systems. Also provides information on alcohol-related health problems, fetal alcohol syndrome, and more.

**Size:** 58" x 22.5" opened

# Effects & Hazards of Substance Abuse



## SUBJECT: SUBSTANCE ABUSE

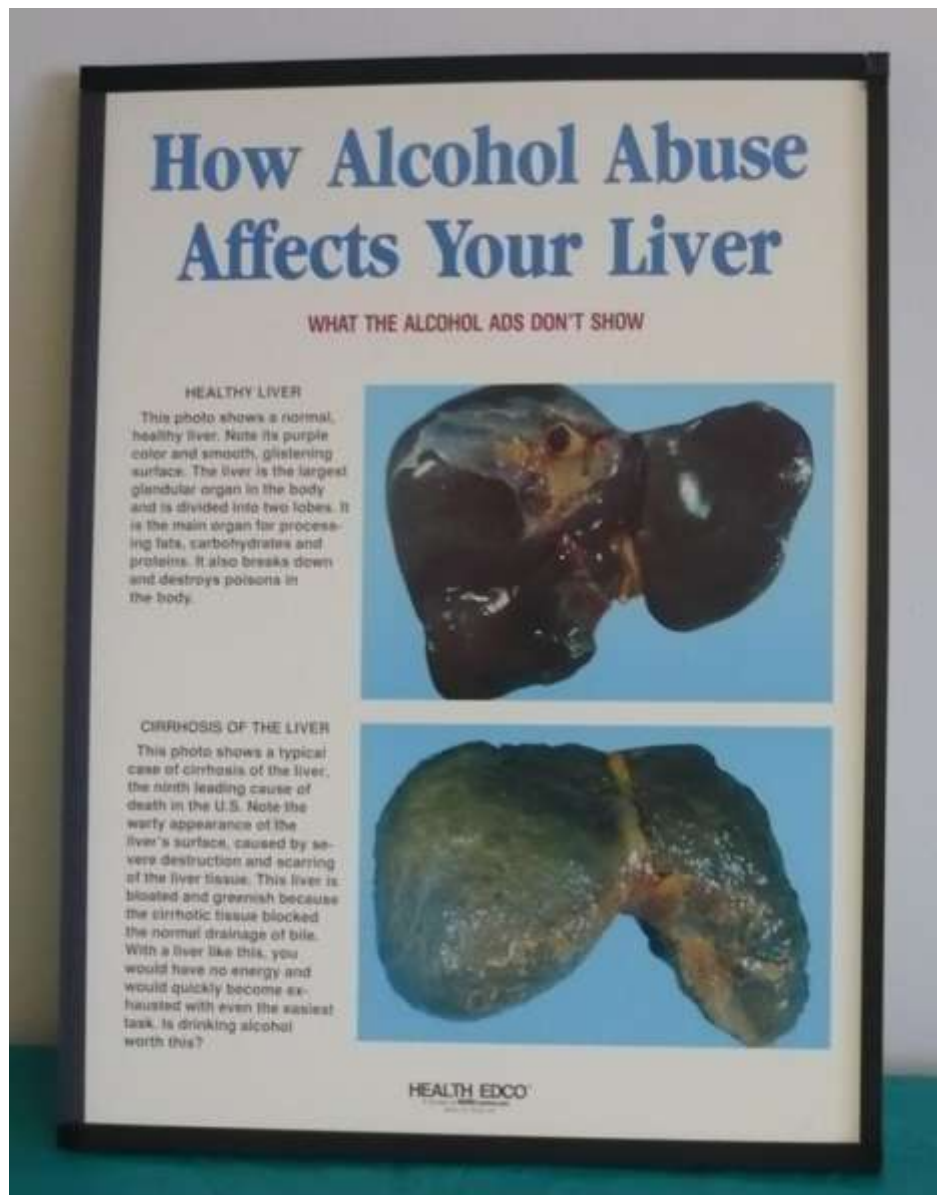
**Target:** Youth & Adults

**Description:** This folding display offers an excellent overview of a number of dangerous substances, including narcotics, inhalants, club. drugs, and more. It outlines both the physical and social consequences of substance abuse. Also includes information on getting help for a substance abuse problem.

**Size:** 58" x 22.5" opened



# How Alcohol abuse affects your liver



## SUBJECT: SUBSTANCE ABUSE

**Target:** Youth & Adults

**Description:** Contrasting a normal liver with a cirrhotic liver, this chart shows the damage alcohol consumption can do to this vital organ. The text compares common characteristics of an alcohol abuser's to a healthy liver. Chart has durable frame.

**Size:** 18" x 24"

# Inhalant Abuse ID Kit



## SUBJECT: SUBSTANCE ABUSE

**Target:** Youth and Adults

**Description:** This 3-D display categorizes eight types of potential inhalants and teaches about their deadly effects. Includes a stand-alone easel board that contains additional information about methods of inhalants, symptoms of abuse and health risks.

29" x 20" opened

12" x 17.5" stand alone easel board

# Medical Consequences of Alcohol



**SUBJECT: SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

**TARGET: Youth & Adults**

Description: Under the Influence - compelling models persuade viewers to see alcohol differently.



# Methamphetamine & Drug use



**SUBJECT: SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
METHAMPHETAMINE USE**

**Target:** Youth & Adults

**Description:** This learning center shows the harmful effects of methamphetamine on the body. Detailing the potential health consequence of using methamphetamines. Other conscious raising materials about drug use are also displayed.

**Size: 88" x 36" when open.**

# Wheel of Misfortune



## SUBJECT: SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Target: Youth

Description: An excellent tool for starting discussions on drug abuse, this game includes questions about the identification and effects of various substances. It also poses multiple-choice questions that call for value judgments.

# WHEEL OF Misfortune™

## INSTRUCTIONS

### Purpose

The *Wheel of Misfortune* roulette game is designed to educate players about a variety of drugs—alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, prescription drugs, and more—and the dangers associated with their use. The game can be used to prompt discussion, and students will have the opportunity to make decisions about drug use.

### Getting Started

Set up the *Wheel of Misfortune* teaching wheel at the front of the class or in another centrally located area. Divide the class into two teams. If your class is small enough, students can play individually.

### Playing

- Allow a player from each team to spin the wheel. The team that spins the highest number goes first.
- After spinning, the team must answer a question about the substance on which the wheel stops. Team members may confer with one another before answering.
- If the question is answered correctly, the team may spin the wheel again to answer a second question for bonus points. Points are not deducted if the bonus question is answered incorrectly.
- Play passes to the opposing team when a question is answered incorrectly or after a team answers its bonus question.

### Wild Cards

When a team lands on a “Wild Card!,” locate the corresponding section in this booklet and follow the instructions. Each “Wild Card!” describes a situation in which a young person makes a poor decision about the use of drugs, resulting in point deduction and loss of turn.

### Scoring

With the exception of “Choice” questions, each correct answer is worth 3 points. Points are added for correct answers and deducted for incorrect answers (except for bonus questions—no points are deducted for a wrong answer). Note that many questions have more than one correct answer.

### Choice Questions

Each section contains questions designed to encourage students to use reasoning skills to make real-life decisions about drug use. Players must answer each “Choice” question, which is worth 5 points, with the *best* answer. Five points should be deducted for an incorrect answer (including when a “Choice” question is being answered for bonus points), although players may obtain partial credit if they can satisfactorily defend their answer.

The team that has the most points at the end of play is the winner.

### Questions for Grades 6–12

SECTION 1—Stimulants  
SECTION 2—Marijuana  
SECTION 3—Depressants  
SECTION 4—Wild Card!  
SECTION 5—Alcohol  
SECTION 6—Narcotics  
SECTION 7—Inhalants  
SECTION 8—Wild Card!  
SECTION 9—Steroids  
SECTION 10—Hallucinogens  
SECTION 11—Cocaine  
SECTION 12—Methamphetamine

### Questions for Grades 1–5

SECTION 1—Stimulants  
SECTION 2—Marijuana  
SECTION 3—Depressants  
SECTION 4—Wild Card!  
SECTION 5—Alcohol  
SECTION 6—Narcotics  
SECTION 7—Inhalants  
SECTION 8—Wild Card!  
SECTION 9—Steroids  
SECTION 10—Hallucinogens  
SECTION 11—Cocaine  
SECTION 12—Methamphetamine



# Questions for Grades 6–12

## SECTION 1—Stimulants

1. Some stimulants are injected. Which of the following substances might be taken intravenously?
  - a) butyl nitrite
  - b) methamphetamine
  - c) cocaine
  - d) marijuana
2. Which of the following substances are stimulants that can be taken in pill form?
  - a) “meth”
  - b) “hash”
  - c) “crank”
  - d) nitrous oxide
3. Someone who uses stimulants may
  - a) be argumentative.
  - b) be extremely talkative.
  - c) fall asleep easily.
  - d) sweat profusely.
4. Stimulant abuse puts a person at risk for
  - a) narcolepsy.
  - b) psychosis.
  - c) internal bleeding.
  - d) gum disease.
5. Stimulant users often experience
  - a) insomnia.
  - b) intense hunger.
  - c) a state of relaxation.
  - d) anxiety.
6. A stimulant overdose may result in
  - a) irregular heartbeat.
  - b) a severe skin rash.
  - c) convulsions.
  - d) death.
7. Stimulants are also frequently called
  - a) downers.
  - b) uppers.
  - c) acid.
  - d) sinsemilla.
8. Which of the following is not considered a stimulant?
  - a) cocaine
  - b) nicotine
  - c) alcohol
  - d) caffeine

### Choice Questions:

9. You notice that your friend has been taking a lot of diet pills lately. You
  - a) are unconcerned—after all, the use of diet pills is not illegal.
  - b) don’t say anything because you have no proof that she’s abusing them.
  - c) ask her for some, having noticed that the pills increase her energy level.
  - d) confront her about her potentially dangerous behavior when she is calm.
10. One of your friends offers you some speed. It’s the week of final exams, you’re behind on studying, and you know that taking speed will allow you to stay up all night and cram. You
  - a) accept the offer, but promise yourself that you’ll never use speed again.
  - b) accept the offer and continue to use speed—but only in high-pressure situations.
  - c) decline the offer and take a large dose of a legal stimulant.
  - d) decline the offer and accept the consequences of failing to study earlier.
11. Your older brother’s behavior has changed drastically during the past few weeks—he seems anxious, and he’s always sniffing. He says that he’s been under a lot of pressure lately and that he has a cold that just won’t go away. You don’t have proof, but you have a very strong suspicion that your brother has been using cocaine. You
  - a) stay quiet—telling your parents about your suspicions would violate your brother’s trust.
  - b) decide to observe your brother’s behavior for several more weeks.
  - c) decide to tell your parents or another adult who can help you deal with the situation.
  - d) secretly search through your brother’s personal belongings for evidence of drug use.

## SECTION 2—Marijuana

12. Marijuana is made from the dried leaves of the \_\_\_\_\_ plant.
- a) coca
  - b) hemp
  - c) poppy
  - d) tobacco
13. The marijuana available today is more powerful than that produced in the 1960s because
- a) present-day users inhale more deeply.
  - b) it contains fewer impurities.
  - c) it contains higher concentrations of THC, the active ingredient in marijuana.
  - d) users in the 1960s became tolerant of its effects.
14. A person who uses marijuana may experience
- a) a loss of inhibitions.
  - b) impaired judgment.
  - c) a loss of appetite.
  - d) convulsions.
15. How is marijuana often used?
- a) smoked
  - b) eaten
  - c) injected
  - d) snorted
16. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a commercial cigar that has been hollowed out and filled with marijuana.
- a) joint
  - b) reefer
  - c) blunt
  - d) Thai stick
17. What are marijuana's effects when used during pregnancy?
- a) Marijuana use during pregnancy is harmless—poisons and chemicals in the mother's blood are filtered before they reach the fetus.
  - b) Because of its THC content, marijuana is an approved remedy for the nausea many pregnant women experience.
  - c) Babies born to mothers who use marijuana during pregnancy have a greater risk of health problems.
  - d) Babies whose mothers used marijuana during pregnancy are born with a tolerance for marijuana.
18. Drug tests designed to detect evidence of marijuana use by employees
- a) have been declared illegal by the government.
  - b) do not exist—the chemicals in marijuana are undetectable once they enter the bloodstream.
  - c) make it possible to detect traces of THC for several weeks after marijuana use.
  - d) are useless because they are reliable only 10% of the time.

19. Marijuana is also known as
- a) crack.
  - b) meth.
  - c) grass.
  - d) weed.
20. Marijuana smoke may contain as much as \_\_\_\_\_ times the amount of tar and carbon monoxide as that in ordinary cigarette smoke.
- a) two
  - b) three
  - c) five
  - d) ten

### Choice Questions:

21. You're at a party where most people are drinking alcohol. You've agreed to be the designated driver, which means that all night you've refused offers to drink. A marijuana joint is also being passed around. When it comes to you, you
- a) feel good about refusing alcohol and decide to take one drag.
  - b) take several drags, having noticed that the people smoking the joint appear to be in better control of themselves than those who are drinking.
  - c) refuse the joint even though you've already caught a lot of flak for refusing alcohol.
  - d) refuse the joint but accept a beer just to keep everyone from teasing you.
22. You've been taught in school and by your parents that marijuana use can be harmful and that it can lead to the use of other drugs. You have a close friend who has been using marijuana for several months, and it doesn't appear to have changed him. One day he offers you some. You
- a) accept—after all, you can't see that it's had any harmful effects on your friend.
  - b) accept, but only to find out for yourself if what your parents and teachers have been telling you is true.
  - c) refuse—you're concerned that the harmful effects of marijuana may not be apparent until several years after using it.
  - d) reluctantly accept because you don't want to risk alienating a close friend.

## SECTION 3—Depressants

23. Which of the following is not a depressant?
- barbiturates
  - wine cooler
  - LSD
  - Valium
24. Depressants are usually
- taken by rubbing them on the skin.
  - taken orally.
  - injected.
  - smoked.
25. Depressants are
- addictive.
  - mood-altering.
  - helpful in increasing energy and alertness.
  - always illegal.
26. A person who misuses a legal depressant
- will never experience harmful side effects—legal drugs are always safe.
  - runs little risk of becoming addicted.
  - may die.
  - may experience severe withdrawal symptoms.
27. A person who uses alcohol in combination with depressants
- is usually safe. Because alcohol is a depressant, there is little risk of a dangerous drug interaction when it is used with other depressants.
  - should be given a stimulant to counter the effects of the alcohol and depressants.
  - may become comatose.
  - may stop breathing.
28. Which of the following substances are often used in sexual assaults?
- PCP
  - Rohypnol, or “roofies”
  - GHB
  - isopropyl nitrite
29. A person who has overdosed on a depressant
- may have a weak pulse.
  - may have cold, clammy skin.
  - usually becomes extremely violent.
  - sometimes loses consciousness.
30. A person who is under the influence of a depressant
- may be extremely talkative.
  - may behave as if he or she is drunk.
  - can still operate a car safely.
  - usually displays overly aggressive behavior.
31. Rohypnol
- has no approved medical use in the United States.
  - can cause death.
  - is used to treat insomnia in some countries.
  - is addictive.

### Choice Questions:

32. Your friend, a key player on the football team, pulls a muscle right before an important game. His doctor has instructed him to put ice on the injury, but that hasn't helped with the pain. Remembering that your sister has a prescription for a muscle relaxant, your friend asks you to give him a few pills. You
- sympathize and give him two tablets, but only after he promises not to ask for any more.
  - conclude that the doctor probably would have prescribed something similar and give him the pills.
  - suggest an alternative: taking a combination of several over-the-counter pain relievers.
  - refuse, despite repeated requests for the pills.
33. Your parents have just gone through a bitter divorce. The situation has put your mother under a great deal of stress, and her doctor has prescribed a mild sedative to help her sleep. Since she has been taking the medication, you have noticed that your mother sleeps often during the day and is more easily agitated. You
- assume that her behavior is the result of stress and not the misuse of medication.
  - keep your concerns to yourself—suggesting that your mother is abusing medication would only worsen the situation.
  - flush all of your mother's pills down the toilet and demand that she seek treatment.
  - wait until she is rational, and express your concerns in a gentle, nonjudgmental way with the help of another trusted adult.
34. You're at a party. A girl sitting next to you goes into the kitchen, leaving her drink unattended. While she's gone, one of your friends puts something into it. When you ask what it is, he simply says that it's nothing to worry about. When the girl returns, you
- say nothing, trusting that your friend wouldn't harm anyone.
  - tell her what has happened and confront your friend.
  - say nothing about what has happened but offer to get her another drink.
  - wait to see what happens.



## SECTION 4—Wild Card!

A player on the football team has been using steroids since the beginning of the season. As a result, he has been experiencing severe and uncontrollable mood swings. His friends are reluctant to go out with him because his behavior is so unpredictable—his temper explodes at the smallest problem. Confused by his bizarre behavior, the boy's girlfriend decides to break up with him. Enraged, he punches her in the face, shattering her jaw. He spends a year in a juvenile detention center for assault.

***Deduct 15 points and lose one turn.***

## SECTION 5—Alcohol

35. Alcohol abuse can cause
- irreversible brain damage.
  - a “high,” followed by depression.
  - muscle tremors.
  - impotence.
36. One regular 12 oz (355 ml) beer has the same alcohol content as
- 5 oz (148 ml) of wine.
  - 12 oz (355 ml) of wine.
  - 1.5 oz (44 ml) of whiskey.
  - 6 oz (177 ml) of whiskey.
37. A person who uses alcohol for the first time
- can suffer from alcohol poisoning and die.
  - can become addicted.
  - can safely drink as much as he wants—his liver is healthy and better able to handle large amounts of alcohol.
  - has little risk for addiction—it takes a long time to become an alcoholic.
38. Alcohol
- requires no digestion before it is absorbed into the bloodstream.
  - will have no effect on you if you’ve eaten something before you drink.
  - can cause birth defects when used by pregnant women.
  - can cause withdrawal symptoms when its use is discontinued.
39. Although in many areas the legal level of intoxication is a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08, which is equivalent to 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, a person’s driving ability may decrease with a BAC as low as
- 0.04.
  - 0.05.
  - 0.06.
  - 0.07.
40. Which of the following is an effective method of becoming sober?
- taking a cold shower
  - exercising
  - drinking several cups of coffee
  - waiting for time to pass
41. Prolonged alcohol use
- may contribute to certain types of cancer.
  - may eliminate the risk of liver cancer—scar tissue that forms on the liver as a result of alcohol use makes the liver less vulnerable to the development of cancer cells.
  - may increase a person’s risk of heart attack.
  - enables a person to learn how to drive a car safely while under the influence of alcohol.

42. Binge drinking
- can cause alcohol poisoning, which can be fatal.
  - can impair judgment, which can lead to unprotected sex.
  - can impair driving ability, which can lead to car crashes.
  - is a healthy way to relieve stress.

### Choice Questions:

43. You’re at a party, and one of your friends has agreed to be the designated driver. When it’s time to leave, you find him passed out on the couch. Your other friends are also unable to drive safely, and you’re reluctant to call your parents because you’re afraid of how they’ll react when you tell them you’ve been drinking. You have had three beers, but you also ate dinner before coming to the party. You decide to
- try to get a ride with the most sober-looking person at the party, even though you’re not sure how much alcohol he’s had.
  - go ahead and drive—you know that eating before you drink lessens alcohol’s effects.
  - make yourself throw up to eliminate some of the alcohol from your system before you drive.
  - accept the fact that you’re going to be punished and call your parents.
44. You spend a week visiting your sister who is in college. She’s old enough to drink legally, and your parents have taught you and your sister the importance of responsible drinking. That’s why you’re shocked to see her stay drunk for most of the weekend. When she says that’s typical behavior for college students and that you shouldn’t worry about her, you
- accept her explanation—after all, she was sober for the rest of the week.
  - suspect that your sister may be a problem drinker and tell your parents your concerns.
  - say nothing—you feel that someone old enough to drink is old enough to make decisions about her drinking habits.
  - tell your sister she’s an alcoholic and pour out all of her alcohol.
45. Your father has a high-pressure job. He doesn’t drink often, but you’ve noticed that he drinks more heavily when he’s under stress. You’ve never seen your father drunk, he has never been abusive, and he has never driven drunk. Still, you have some concerns because your family has a history of alcoholism. You
- decide that you have no right to speak up until your father does something irrational.
  - reluctantly accept that people have different ways of dealing with stress.
  - confront your father the next time he starts drinking and insist that he stop.
  - choose a time when your father is not stressed and express your fear that he might have a problem.

## SECTION 6—Narcotics

46. Which of the following is a narcotic substance?
- a) sinsemilla
  - b) hash
  - c) heroin
  - d) cocaine
47. A person who uses a narcotic may
- a) experience drowsiness.
  - b) be temporarily euphoric.
  - c) have a slowed pulse.
  - d) have a sudden burst of energy.
48. Some substance abusers take narcotics intravenously. Which of the following are narcotic substances that are often injected?
- a) morphine
  - b) angel dust
  - c) ecstasy
  - d) heroin
49. A first-time user of heroin
- a) may become addicted.
  - b) may die.
  - c) is usually safe unless he or she uses it in combination with alcohol.
  - d) may become comatose.
50. All narcotics
- a) are potentially addictive.
  - b) are illegal.
  - c) can cause severe side effects if abused.
  - d) should only be used as prescribed by a healthcare professional.
51. Someone who injects heroin intravenously
- a) may be at risk for contracting HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
  - b) is less likely to become addicted than someone who smokes heroin.
  - c) may risk contracting hepatitis.
  - d) can be more certain of the heroin's purity than users who snort it.
52. Opium comes from the
- a) hemp plant.
  - b) poppy plant.
  - c) peyote cactus.
  - d) kava root.
53. A narcotic overdose may cause
- a) clammy skin.
  - b) respiratory failure.
  - c) accumulation of fluid in the lungs.
  - d) extremely violent behavior.

### Choice Questions:

54. Your friend has struggled with alcohol addiction for nearly a year. You're especially concerned because he has told you that he has considered suicide. To your surprise, one day he tells you that he has given up alcohol. He is happier than you've seen him in months, and he is no longer suicidal. However, you find out that he has started taking Demerol tablets. He doesn't have a prescription and is not under the care of a doctor. You
- a) don't ask questions—you are afraid that suggesting that your friend still has a substance abuse problem could push him over the edge.
  - b) are unwilling to interfere in your friend's life just when he's managed to put it back together.
  - c) tell your friend in a calm way that you would like to help him get professional treatment.
  - d) suggest to your friend that he try to obtain a legal prescription of Demerol.
55. You've been invited to a friend's house to hang out. There are several strangers there, and one of them is lying unconscious on the living room floor. Someone explains to you that he has just injected heroin for the first time. No one seems to notice that the unconscious person's breathing is becoming increasingly shallow. You
- a) don't want to be an alarmist, so you decide not to express any concern as long as the person continues to breathe.
  - b) call for an ambulance despite much protest from the others.
  - c) leave immediately—you've been taught to stay away from drugs, and it's not your responsibility to baby-sit someone who abuses them.
  - d) suggest that, while you wait for him to regain consciousness, the person be put in an upright position to keep him from aspirating vomit into his lungs.
56. The injuries you sustained in an accident have caused you excruciating pain. Now that you've been discharged from the hospital, your doctor has replaced your prescription medication with over-the-counter pain relievers—he is concerned that continued use of the prescription drugs could lead to addiction. A friend of yours knows where to buy morphine and offers to get you some. You
- a) accept the offer of morphine but carefully portion out small doses to ensure that you won't become addicted.
  - b) trust that your doctor knows what is best for you. You decline the morphine and give the over-the-counter medication more time to take effect.
  - c) find a doctor who will continue to fill your prescription as long as you ask for it.
  - d) decline the morphine but ask your friend to help you obtain a less powerful narcotic.



## SECTION 7—Inhalants

57. Inhalants are taken
- intravenously.
  - by sniffing or “huffing” them.
  - by smoking them.
  - by absorption through the skin.
58. Inhalants
- are easy to obtain.
  - are always illegal.
  - have the potential to cause immediate death.
  - are used only by low-income substance abusers.
59. Which of the following substances are often abused?
- hairspray
  - aerosol deodorant
  - paint thinner
  - whipped cream propellant
60. Inhalant abuse can cause
- liver damage.
  - heart failure.
  - suffocation.
  - hearing problems.
61. The risks of inhaling nitrous oxide directly from a pressurized tank include
- frozen lung tissue.
  - exploded lung tissue.
  - frostbitten lips.
  - frostbitten vocal cords.
62. Which of the following are possible signs of inhalant abuse?
- extreme hunger
  - unusual odor on the skin or clothing
  - rashes around the nose and mouth
  - hyperactive behavior
63. Inhaling gasoline fumes may cause
- paralysis.
  - blood vessel damage.
  - obesity.
  - tremors.
64. Inhalant abusers
- rarely abuse other drugs.
  - do not build up a tolerance to the substances they use.
  - may suffer from immune system damage.
  - have a lower risk of damaging their health than abusers of illegal substances.

### Choice Questions:

65. Your 9-year-old brother is an avid model car builder, so the smell of model cement coming from his room is not unusual. One day you walk into his room and the odor of glue is especially strong. It is clear that he has been working on a model, but you also notice that he has a paper bag that appears to have been soaked in model cement. Your brother, who has never lied to you before, explains that a tube of cement leaked inside the bag. You
- dismiss the incident—your brother offered a perfectly valid explanation.
  - have some suspicions, but you finally convince yourself that it’s ridiculous to think that a 9-year-old boy would abuse inhalants.
  - say nothing. You feel that the risk of betraying your brother’s trust outweighs his risk of being harmed by inhalant abuse.
  - approach your parents or another trusted adult with your concerns about your brother’s safety.
66. You have noticed a new student in your class acting strange. Her eyes are often glassy and red, and she is always holding her shirt-sleeve up to her nose and mouth. She is extremely quiet—no one, including your teacher, pays much attention to her. You’ve heard other students talk about her behind her back, saying that her clothes “smell like turpentine.” You
- keep quiet—you always make it a point not to interfere in other people’s business.
  - ignore her. There’s no law against being strange.
  - tell your school counselor you suspect one of your classmates has an inhalant abuse problem.
  - are concerned about the girl but don’t want to be a “tattletale.” You circulate the rumor that she has been huffing, knowing that it will eventually get back to a teacher or counselor.
67. At a party, it becomes quickly apparent that you are the only guest who is not drinking. The host of the party notices that you’re not having much fun. He gives you a small bottle that contains a clear fluid, explaining that taking a strong whiff of the fluid will produce a quick—and completely safe—rush. You already feel uncomfortable about not drinking. You
- uncap the bottle and pretend to inhale deeply.
  - pass the bottle to someone else.
  - decide that this really isn’t your kind of party and go home.
  - decline the offer and decide to take your chances with a glass of beer.

## SECTION 8—Wild Card!

A student drinks three glasses of trash can punch at a party and then attempts to drive home. He has drunk more than this on other occasions without having an accident. On his way home, he veers off of the road and hits a tree, dying instantly. You had the opportunity at the party to take his car keys and offer to call a cab, but he managed to convince you that he could drive safely. ***Deduct 20 points and lose two turns.***

## SECTION 9—Steroids

68. Steroids
- are harmless.
  - are helpful for reducing inflammation when administered by a physician.
  - increase muscle bulk.
  - are helpful in weight reduction.
69. There is significant evidence that prolonged steroid use can
- cause death.
  - improve performance.
  - have few harmful side effects.
  - cause violent behavior.
70. The use of steroids
- can cause liver cancer.
  - is legal for professional athletes.
  - is rare among high school students.
  - can lead to addiction.
71. Which of the following are possible side effects of steroid use?
- breast development in men
  - increased size of male genitals
  - increased facial hair growth in women
  - permanent acne scarring
72. Steroids should be used only
- under the care of a physician.
  - under the supervision of a coach or trainer.
  - by people who know how to cope with their harmful side effects.
  - when conventional methods of building muscle fail.
73. For women, the effects of taking steroids
- include menstrual irregularities.
  - include increased breast size.
  - are usually not permanent.
  - include deepening of the voice.
74. Which of the following describe a type of steroid?
- anabolic
  - androgenic
  - diastolic
  - analgesic
75. Possible signs of steroid use include
- aggressiveness.
  - emotional instability.
  - irrational behavior.
  - increased sexual performance.

### Choice Questions:

76. Your football coach has recognized that you have talent. One day after practice, he says that he would like to see you increase your bulk. His friend—a doctor of sports medicine—sends him samples of drugs that help to increase muscle mass quickly. Your coach is respected by his players and by the community, but his offer makes you uncomfortable. Your suspicions grow when he asks you not to mention his offer outside the confines of the field house. You
- promise that you'll try the muscle-enhancing drugs just to satisfy your coach, although you really don't intend to take them.
  - make an anonymous call to school board members to warn them that the football coach is forcing his players to take steroids.
  - politely decline his offer and ask your parents or another trusted adult for guidance in reporting the incident.
  - take the drugs—you can't risk letting your coach down, especially after he has noticed your athletic ability.
77. Your older brother is an important player on the baseball team. Although he has almost doubled his batting average this season, you have also noticed some significant changes in his behavior. A recent outburst in which he punched a hole in his bedroom wall has you concerned. Other signs contribute to your suspicion that your brother is using performance-enhancing drugs. Your father denies that there is a problem, and he has always encouraged you and your brother to win at all costs. You
- confront the baseball coach, suspecting that he's been supplying his players with steroids.
  - secretly search your brother's room for evidence of steroid use.
  - provoke another violent outburst so that you can call the police.
  - express your concerns to your school counselor or a trusted teacher.
78. You have heard stories about professional athletes who regularly use legal performance-enhancing drugs. You have also heard reports that the long-term effects of their use are not yet known. One day you are given the opportunity to use one of these legal substances. You
- accept the offer—if they're legal, they are probably safe.
  - decline and continue to work on building muscle through strength training.
  - accept—after all, there are plenty of high school athletes who are getting an "edge" by using illegal substances.
  - decline and choose to take large doses of over-the-counter vitamin supplements.

## SECTION 10—Hallucinogens

79. People typically take hallucinogenic drugs because they believe the drugs will
- help them to feel calm.
  - allow them to escape reality.
  - help to “expand their minds.”
  - alter their mood.
80. Which of the following are hallucinogens?
- amyl nitrite
  - acid
  - mescaline
  - PCP
81. A person who abuses hallucinogens may
- experience nausea.
  - become fatigued.
  - experience “flashbacks” long after the initial use of the drug.
  - later have children who suffer from chromosomal damage.
82. The use of angel dust (PCP) can cause
- combativeness.
  - a heightened sense of alertness.
  - elevated blood pressure.
  - paranoia.
83. Angel dust is usually
- rubbed on the skin.
  - smoked.
  - taken orally.
  - injected.
84. A person who uses “psychedelic mushrooms”
- may feel light-headed.
  - may experience increased distance perception.
  - may feel intoxicated.
  - risks death if certain mushrooms are ingested.
85. Ecstasy is a drug that
- increases sexual performance.
  - is legal.
  - can cause seizures.
  - can cause death when used in large doses.
86. Which of the following are possible effects of LSD use?
- impaired concentration
  - sensory distortions
  - increased ability to communicate verbally
  - improved reflexes

### Choice Questions:

87. You are on a camping trip. One of your friends vanishes into the woods, returning an hour later with a handful of small white mushrooms. He says that eating one of them will produce mild hallucinogenic effects. He seems confident that the mushrooms are not poisonous. You
- accept one but decide to watch everyone else’s reaction before eating it.
  - suggest that you take the mushrooms home and positively identify them first.
  - decline the offer but agree to keep an eye on your friends’ behavior after they have eaten theirs.
  - protest. You know that eating certain types of wild mushrooms, which may be easily mistaken for edible varieties, can cause death.
88. You have fairly strong convictions that drug use is wrong. You have a friend who has used several types of drugs, and you are used to hearing her talk about what you’re missing by not experimenting. One day she asks whether you might consider trying LSD. She claims that its effects are not as dangerous as those associated with drugs such as cocaine, heroin, or amphetamines. You
- decline the offer and terminate the friendship.
  - decline the offer and express your concerns about your friend’s drug use.
  - agree to try one “hit” as long as your friend agrees to keep an eye on you in case you have a bad reaction.
  - agree to try LSD but repeatedly make excuses when your friend continues to offer it.
89. When you find a bunch of empty cold medicine containers in your younger sister’s room, she admits she’s been taking large amounts of cold medicine to get high. Your sister trusts you not to say anything to your parents. You
- worry about her behavior but believe that telling your parents would damage your relationship with your sister.
  - promise not to say anything to your parents as long as your sister promises to quit using the cold medicine.
  - assume that taking enough cold medicine to get high is safe because it’s over-the-counter medicine.
  - tell your parents about your sister’s abuse of cold medicine because you know abusing cold medicine is dangerous and could lead to serious health consequences.



## SECTION 11—Cocaine

90. Cocaine's effects include
- loss of appetite.
  - anxiety.
  - paranoia.
  - drowsiness.
91. Cocaine is usually
- smoked.
  - injected.
  - free of impurities and additives.
  - sprinkled on food and taken orally.
92. A person who uses cocaine may experience
- euphoria.
  - increased heart rate.
  - severe depression.
  - slowed breathing.
93. Cocaine is also known as
- crank.
  - coke.
  - ice.
  - glass.
94. Cocaine is
- a depressant.
  - a sedative.
  - a stimulant.
  - a local anesthetic.
95. Crack cocaine
- is typically easy to obtain.
  - is used exclusively by low-income drug abusers.
  - is not as dangerous as cocaine that is snorted.
  - may contain talcum powder or baking soda residue.
96. Cocaine use
- can permanently damage the heart muscle.
  - can cause withdrawal effects that are felt for months.
  - is generally not dangerous unless other drugs, such as downers, are taken also.
  - can cause death the first time.
97. Which of the following are possible signs of cocaine use?
- needle marks
  - "jittery" behavior
  - intense hunger
  - unusually calm behavior

### Choice Questions:

98. Your friend's father has an important position in a large company. He's under tremendous pressure, but he usually seems to have plenty of energy. You find this odd considering the fact that he frequently looks sick—his eyes are red, his hands sometimes shake, and he is always sniffing. You suspect that something is wrong, but your friend assures you that his father's

behavior is simply the result of stress. You

- don't press the matter, especially since your friend says nothing is wrong.
  - dismiss your suspicions—people who are wealthy and successful don't typically abuse drugs.
  - tell your friend that you're sure his father is a cocaine addict.
  - offer to help your friend obtain substance abuse literature so that he can better determine how to help his father.
99. Your friend has become very secretive lately. You also notice a small packet of tiny dirty-white "rocks" on the floorboard of his car. After pressing him for several minutes about what they are, your friend admits that he has been selling crack cocaine. He insists that he has never personally used it, and he tells you that he's selling it only to help pay for college. He promises that he will stop just as soon as he has enough money for the first semester. You
- sympathize—you know that your friend's family cannot help him financially. You say nothing else.
  - decide to wait a few months to see whether your friend honors his promise.
  - remind your friend that getting caught with drugs could destroy his chances of going to college. You urge him to hide his "merchandise" at your house until he can get rid of it.
  - offer to help your friend find information on scholarships and student loans. You decide that if he refuses your offer, you'll do whatever it takes to ensure that he doesn't continue to sell drugs, even if that means calling the police.
100. You accidentally discover that three of your teammates on the basketball team use small amounts of cocaine before every game. They tell you that it gives them an incredible rush of adrenaline and allows them to endure injuries that would otherwise take them out of the game. They know that you're the only other person who is aware of their drug use—if they get caught, it's certain they will know who turned them in. You
- know that if something happens to one of your teammates because you looked the other way, you'll live with guilt for the rest of your life. You report their drug use to the coach immediately.
  - decide to wait until basketball season is over to see whether the drug use continues.
  - decide to wait a few months before coming forward, when it will be less apparent that you are the one who made the report.
  - start a rumor about drug use on the basketball team, hoping that the coaches will discover the problem without your direct involvement.

## SECTION 12—Methamphetamine

101. Methamphetamine is a
- stimulant.
  - depressant.
  - narcotic.
  - nonaddictive drug.
102. Methamphetamine can be
- taken by mouth.
  - snorted.
  - injected.
  - smoked.
103. Street names for methamphetamine include
- chalk.
  - angel dust.
  - ice.
  - glass.
104. Methamphetamine use can cause
- insomnia.
  - paranoia.
  - irregular heartbeat.
  - death.
105. How can methamphetamine use affect physical appearance?
- It can cause severe dental problems, such as blackened, stained, and rotted teeth.
  - It can cause anorexia, making users extremely thin and frail.
  - Methamphetamine use is not associated with any physical changes.
  - Users can be covered in sores that are the result of obsessive picking of the skin.
106. Methamphetamine labs
- pose no dangers to the people who are in or near them.
  - can produce toxic fumes, vapors, and spills.
  - are sometimes found because of a fire or an explosion.
  - are never located in homes or apartments.
107. Children living in methamphetamine laboratories
- may inhale or swallow toxic substances.
  - are not at risk of any danger.
  - are at increased risk for severe neglect.
  - may receive an accidental needle stick from discarded drug paraphernalia.

### Choice Questions:

108. Your best friend used to be an honor student, but now she's failing almost every class. Lately, you've also noticed that she never seems to sleep, has lost too much weight, has sores all over her face, and seems paranoid. You think she might be addicted to methamphetamine. You
- decide to ignore the problem. After all, she used to be an honor student—she's smart enough to work things out for herself.
  - decide that you'll wait and confront your friend only if her problem seems to get worse.
  - share your suspicions with a teacher or other responsible adult because you know methamphetamine use can kill.
  - say nothing and hope that her parents, a teacher, or someone else will help her.
109. A couple of months ago, new people moved in next door. When you tried to welcome them to the neighborhood, they acted unfriendly, and they always keep their windows covered. Although they never take the trash out, you've noticed lots of empty antifreeze, drain cleaner, and other containers littering their backyard. Cars come by their house at all hours of the night. Two young children live there, and they seem dirty and unsupervised. You think the house might be a methamphetamine lab. You
- ignore the problem. If people want to make and sell drugs, that's their business.
  - knock on their door and ask them whether you can try some of their product.
  - knock on their door and confront them in person about your suspicions.
  - immediately notify the authorities about your suspicions because you fear for the children's safety and you know methamphetamine labs can cause a fire or explosion.
110. You are at a party, and everyone else starts taking meth. You know the dangers of meth use, but you don't want everyone to think you're a loser. When the host of the party offers you some meth, you
- refuse the offer at first but give in when everyone makes fun of you.
  - refuse the offer and leave, knowing that you've made the right choice.
  - decide that taking it just this one time won't hurt you.
  - accept the meth but only pretend to take it.

## Questions for Grades 1–5

### SECTION 1—Stimulants

1. Which of the following drugs is a stimulant?
  - a) cocaine
  - b) marijuana
  - c) alcohol
2. Someone who uses stimulants may
  - a) argue a lot.
  - b) talk a lot.
  - c) fall asleep easily.
3. A person who abuses stimulants may
  - a) have trouble falling asleep.
  - b) become very hungry.
  - c) feel very nervous.
4. Stimulants are also called
  - a) downers.
  - b) uppers.
  - c) acid.

#### Choice Question:

5. Your older brother has been acting strange lately—he's always nervous, and he sniffles a lot. He says that he's been under a lot of pressure lately and that he has a cold that just won't go away. You aren't sure, but you think he has been using cocaine. You
  - a) stay quiet—telling your parents might make your brother stop trusting you.
  - b) decide to tell your parents.
  - c) search your brother's room for drugs while he's away.

### SECTION 2—Marijuana

6. A person who smokes marijuana may
  - a) do things he wouldn't ordinarily do.
  - b) be able to concentrate better.
  - c) lose his appetite.
7. How is marijuana used?
  - a) smoked
  - b) eaten
  - c) injected
8. When someone takes the tobacco out of a cigar and puts marijuana in it, it is called
  - a) a joint.
  - b) a reefer.
  - c) a blunt.
9. What might happen if a woman smokes marijuana while she is pregnant?
  - a) Nothing. The poisons and chemicals in marijuana smoke will not harm her baby.
  - b) Her baby might be born with a lot of health problems.
  - c) There is a chance that her baby might die after birth.

#### Choice Question:

10. You've been taught in school and by your parents that marijuana use is dangerous. You have a close friend who has been using marijuana for several months, but nothing bad has happened to him. One day he offers you some. You
  - a) accept—after all, you can see that it hasn't hurt your friend.
  - b) accept, but only to find out for yourself whether what your parents and teachers have been telling you is true.
  - c) refuse—you're worried that the harmful effects of marijuana may not show up until you are much older.

### SECTION 3—Depressants

11. Which of the following drugs is a depressant?
  - a) cocaine
  - b) wine
  - c) LSD
12. A person who takes depressants usually
  - a) rubs them on the skin.
  - b) swallows them.
  - c) injects them with a needle.
13. A person who uses depressants
  - a) may become addicted quickly.
  - b) will increase his energy level.
  - c) is always breaking the law.
14. A person who has overdosed on a depressant
  - a) may have cold, clammy skin.
  - b) usually becomes extremely violent.
  - c) sometimes becomes unconscious.

#### Choice Question:

15. Your parents have just gotten a divorce. Your mom is under a lot of stress, so her doctor gives her some prescription medicine to help her sleep. Since she has been taking the medication, you have noticed that your mother often sleeps during the day and gets angry more easily. You
  - a) are worried about her, but you are afraid to tell her that you think she is misusing her medication.
  - b) flush all of your mother's pills down the toilet when she is asleep.
  - c) wait until your mom is alert and tell her you are worried about her.

### SECTION 4—Wild Card!

On the way to school, an eighth-grader asks a second-grader whether he would like to try a pill that will make him feel good. The boy says yes, takes the pill, and feels strange all morning. The next week he takes another pill from the eighth-grader, who tells him that he can have as many pills as he wants if he will also sell them to his friends. The younger boy agrees. Two months later, he is caught selling the drugs. By then, three of his classmates are hooked on stimulants. You overheard the eighth-grader convincing the second-grader to sell drugs, but you didn't tell anyone because you didn't want to be labeled a "tattletale."

***Deduct 15 points and lose one turn.***



## SECTION 5—Alcohol

16. Drinking alcohol can
  - a) damage your brain.
  - b) make you feel very depressed.
  - c) help you concentrate.
17. A person who uses alcohol for the first time
  - a) can suffer from alcohol poisoning and die.
  - b) can become addicted.
  - c) can safely drink as much as he wants.
18. Alcohol
  - a) can cause legal problems for underage drinkers.
  - b) can cause a baby to have health problems if his mother drinks while she is pregnant.
  - c) can cause a person to feel very sick.
19. What is the only way for a drunk person to become sober?
  - a) take a cold shower
  - b) drink several cups of coffee
  - c) wait for time to pass

### Choice Question:

20. Your father has a tough job. He doesn't drink very often, but you've noticed that he drinks a lot more when he's stressed out. You are worried about him because your grandfather is an alcoholic. You
  - a) decide that drinking alcohol is a good way of dealing with stress.
  - b) pour all of your father's alcohol down the sink when he's at work.
  - c) choose a time when your father is not stressed and tell him that you're worried about his drinking.

## SECTION 6—Narcotics

21. Which of the following is a narcotic?
  - a) marijuana
  - b) beer
  - c) heroin
22. A person who abuses narcotics may
  - a) become very sleepy.
  - b) die.
  - c) have a sudden burst of energy.
23. Someone who uses heroin for the first time
  - a) may become addicted.
  - b) may die.
  - c) is usually in no danger.
24. Someone who uses a needle to inject heroin
  - a) may get HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
  - b) will not become addicted.
  - c) may catch hepatitis, a disease of the liver.

### Choice Question:

25. You've been in a serious accident recently, and your injuries are extremely painful. Now that you're out of the hospital, your doctor has taken you off prescription pain medication because he is worried that you might get addicted to it. You still hurt from the accident, but a friend of yours knows where to buy morphine, a very strong pain medicine. He offers to get you some. You
  - a) trust that your doctor knows what is best for you and turn down your friend's offer.
  - b) turn down your friend's offer but take extra over-the-counter medicine to help relieve the pain.
  - c) tell your friend to buy you the morphine, although you intend to stop using it as soon as you feel better.

## SECTION 7—Inhalants

- 26. Inhalants are taken
  - a) by using a needle to inject them.
  - b) by sniffing or “huffing” them.
  - c) by smoking them.
- 27. A person who uses inhalants may
  - a) experience liver damage.
  - b) experience heart damage.
  - c) suffocate.
- 28. Which of the following might be signs that a person has been using inhalants?
  - a) the person is very hungry
  - b) the person has a strange odor on his skin or clothes
  - c) the person has a rash around his nose and mouth
- 29. If you inhale gasoline fumes, you may
  - a) become paralyzed.
  - b) damage your blood vessels.
  - c) gain a lot of weight.

### Choice Question:

- 30. You have noticed the new girl in your class acting strange. Her eyes are often red, and she is always holding her shirt-sleeve up to her nose and mouth. She is extremely quiet, so no one pays much attention to her. You’ve heard other students talk about her behind her back, saying her clothes “smell funny.” You
  - a) ignore her like everyone else.
  - b) tell your teacher that you think the girl needs help—she may have an inhalant abuse problem.
  - c) start a rumor that the girl has been using inhalants so that everyone will stay away from her.

## SECTION 8—Wild Card!

Some of your brother’s friends are at your house one afternoon when your parents are out. They are up in his room playing loud music and laughing. You get tired of the music after a while and go in to ask them to turn it down. They’re drinking beer, and your brother tells you that you can have a bottle if you agree not to tell your parents. You take his offer. The beer tastes strange to you, and it makes you feel lightheaded. They offer you another, and the second one causes you to feel off-balance. You lose your footing as you walk back downstairs and fall down the steps. You break your arm in two places, your parents find out what happened, and you and your brother are grounded for 3 months. **Deduct 10 points and lose two turns.**

## SECTION 9—Steroids

- 31. Steroids
  - a) are harmless.
  - b) can help to treat injuries when they are given to you by a doctor.
  - c) can be very dangerous if they are used improperly.
- 32. Using steroids over a long period of time can
  - a) cause death.
  - b) make you a better athlete.
  - c) cause a person to behave violently.
- 33. Using steroids
  - a) may cause cancer.
  - b) is OK for professional athletes.
  - c) can lead to addiction.
- 34. Steroids should be used only
  - a) when a doctor prescribes them.
  - b) when a coach tells you to take them.
  - c) when other methods of building muscle don’t work.

### Choice Question:

- 35. Your football coach tells you that you have talent. One day after practice, he says that he would like for you to work on your muscle strength. He says that he has some pills that will help build muscle quickly. You like your coach, so you aren’t sure what to do. You
  - a) promise that you’ll try the drugs just to satisfy your coach, although you really don’t intend to take them.
  - b) tell your coach “no thanks” and let your parents know what happened.
  - c) take the drugs so that you won’t disappoint your coach.

## SECTION 10—Hallucinogens

36. Which of the following is a hallucinogenic drug?
- a) wine
  - b) LSD
  - c) cocaine
37. A person who abuses hallucinogens may
- a) get sick to his stomach.
  - b) become very tired.
  - c) have frightening hallucinations.
38. Taking some hallucinogenic drugs can make a person
- a) behave violently.
  - b) very alert.
  - c) feel paranoid and frightened.
39. A person who uses LSD may
- a) have trouble concentrating.
  - b) be able to communicate better.
  - c) have quicker reflexes.

### Choice Question:

40. You find a bunch of empty cold medicine containers in your sister's room. Your sister admits she's been taking large amounts of cold medicine to get high. She trusts you not to say anything to your parents. You
- a) promise not to say anything to your parents as long as your sister promises to quit using the cold medicine to get high.
  - b) assume that taking enough cold medicine to get high is safe because it's over-the-counter medicine.
  - c) tell your parents about your sister's abuse of cold medicine because you know abusing cold medicine is dangerous and could lead to serious health consequences.

## SECTION 11—Cocaine

41. A person who uses cocaine may
- a) lose his appetite.
  - b) feel very nervous and shaky.
  - c) get very drowsy.
42. People who use cocaine usually
- a) smoke it.
  - b) inject it with a needle.
  - c) eat it.
43. Cocaine is also called
- a) crank.
  - b) coke.
  - c) ice.
44. Crack cocaine
- a) is just as dangerous as ordinary cocaine.
  - b) looks like little white rocks.
  - c) is not as dangerous as cocaine that is snorted.

### Choice Question:

45. Your older sister has started hanging out with some new friends lately. You also notice a small packet of tiny, dirty-white "rocks" on the floorboard of her car. When you ask what they are, your sister admits that she has been selling crack cocaine. She says that she has never used it herself, and she explains that she's selling it only to help pay for college. She promises that she will stop just as soon as she has enough money to pay for her books. You
- a) know that your family can't afford to send your sister to college, so you say nothing else.
  - b) decide to wait a few months to see whether your sister keeps her promise.
  - c) tell your parents right away, even though you know your sister will get into serious trouble.

## SECTION 12—Methamphetamine

- 46. Methamphetamine is a
  - a) stimulant.
  - b) depressant.
  - c) narcotic.
- 47. Methamphetamine can be
  - a) taken by mouth.
  - b) snorted.
  - c) smoked.
- 48. Street names for methamphetamine include
  - a) angel dust.
  - b) weed.
  - c) ice.
- 49. Methamphetamine use
  - a) can cause extreme sleepiness.
  - b) can cause death.
  - c) is good for your teeth.
- 50. Methamphetamine laboratories
  - a) can catch fire or explode.
  - b) produce dangerous fumes.
  - c) are never located in houses or apartments.

### Choice Question:

- 51. Your older cousin is visiting. He starts getting bored, reaches into his pocket, and pulls out some meth. He says he recently used it for the first time and loved how it made him feel. He decides he wants to use some meth now, and he offers you some, too. You
  - a) decide to join your older cousin because you've always admired him.
  - b) tell him you don't want any but give in when he calls you a baby.
  - c) refuse. You explain to him that meth is an extremely dangerous drug and then tell your parents about your cousin's meth use. You know he will get into trouble, but you have to tell a responsible adult for your cousin's own good.



## **Grades 6–12**

### **SECTION 1—Stimulants**

1. b, c
2. a, c
3. a, b, d
4. b, d
5. a, d
6. a, c, d
7. b
8. c
9. d
10. d
11. c

### **SECTION 2—Marijuana**

12. b
13. c
14. a, b
15. a, b
16. c
17. c
18. c
19. c, d
20. c
21. c
22. c

### **SECTION 3—Depressants**

23. c
24. b, c
25. a, b
26. c, d
27. c, d
28. b, c
29. a, b, d
30. b
31. a, b, c, d
32. d
33. d
34. b

### **SECTION 4—Wild Card!**

### **SECTION 5—Alcohol**

35. a, b, c, d
36. a, c
37. a, b
38. a, c, d
39. a
40. d
41. a, c
42. a, b, c
43. d
44. b
45. d

### **SECTION 6—Narcotics**

46. c
47. a, b, c
48. a, d
49. a, b, d
50. a, c, d
51. a, c
52. b
53. a, b, c
54. c
55. b
56. b

### **SECTION 7—Inhalants**

57. b
58. a, c
59. a, b, c, d
60. a, b, c
61. a, b, c, d
62. b, c
63. a, b, d
64. c
65. d
66. c
67. c

### **SECTION 8—Wild Card!**

### **SECTION 9—Steroids**

68. b, c
69. a, d
70. a, d
71. a, c, d
72. a
73. a, d
74. a, b
75. a, b, c
76. c
77. d
78. b

### **SECTION 10—Hallucinogens**

79. b, c, d
80. b, c, d
81. b, c, d
82. a, c, d
83. b, c, d
84. a, c, d
85. c, d
86. a, b
87. d
88. b
89. d

### **SECTION 11—Cocaine**

90. a, b, c
91. a, b
92. a, b, c
93. b
94. c, d
95. a, d
96. a, b, d
97. a, b
98. d
99. d
100. a

### **SECTION 12— Methamphetamine**

101. a
102. a, b, c, d
103. a, c, d
104. a, b, c, d
105. a, b, d
106. b, c
107. a, c, d
108. c
109. d
110. b

## **Grades 1–5**

### **SECTION 1—Stimulants**

1. a
2. a, b
3. a, c
4. b
5. b

### **SECTION 2—Marijuana**

6. a
7. a, b
8. c
9. b, c
10. c

### **SECTION 3—Depressants**

11. b
12. b, c
13. a
14. a, c
15. c

### **SECTION 4—Wild Card!**

### **SECTION 5—Alcohol**

16. a, b
17. a, b
18. a, b, c
19. c
20. c

### **SECTION 6—Narcotics**

21. c
22. a, b
23. a, b
24. a, c
25. a

### **SECTION 7—Inhalants**

26. b
27. a, b, c
28. b, c
29. a, b
30. b

### **SECTION 8—Wild Card!**

### **SECTION 9—Steroids**

31. b, c
32. a, c
33. a, c
34. a
35. b

### **SECTION 10—Hallucinogens**

36. b
37. b, c
38. a, c
39. a
40. c

### **SECTION 11—Cocaine**

41. a, b
42. a, b
43. b
44. a, b
45. c

### **SECTION 12— Methamphetamine**

46. a
47. a, b, c
48. c
49. b
50. a, b
51. c

The information contained in these game instructions is not intended to replace the advice of a healthcare professional.

# Baby Bottles with an Impact



## SUBJECT: PRE-NATAL BIRTH DEFECTS

**Target:** Youth and Adults

**Description:** Make an impact with these dynamic display bottles. Filled with pills, a crack-like substance, cigarettes and beer caps. Effective training and teaching tool for all ages and cultures.

The leading cause of preventable pre-natal birth defects is the use of tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs by the mother and the father before the baby is born.

8 oz. bottles

# Substance Abuse ID Kit



## SUBJECT: SUBSTANCE ABUSE

**Target:** Youth and Adults

**Description:** This informative display identifies more than 60 dangerous drugs along with short and long term effects of drug abuse. 3D models are enclosed behind Plexiglas. The display includes 2 stand-alone panels.

29" x 20" opened

14" x 20" x 3 1/2" closed