



Educator guide: Full circle game

Recommended for grades:

4th – 5th grades

Time:

7 minutes

Prerequisites:

In order for students to be successful in the game, students would benefit from participating in the following lessons:

- Alcohol lesson (4th – 5th grades)
- Inhalants lesson (4th – 5th grades)
- Marijuana lesson (4th – 5th grades)
- Tobacco lesson (4th – 5th grades)

National Health Education Standards:

This activity aligns with the following National Health Education Standards:

- Standard 1: Use functional health information to support health and well-being of self and others.

For more information about the National Health Education Standards, visit the SHAPE America website: shapeamerica.org.



Learning objectives:

After completing this activity students will be able to:

1. Name two drinks that are examples of alcohol.
2. List two factors that can explain why alcohol affects people differently.
3. Describe two short-term and two long-term health effects of alcohol use.
4. Name two examples of a tobacco product.
5. Describe what second hand smoke is.
6. Recognize the dangers of secondhand smoke.
7. Describe two long-term and two short-term health effects of using tobacco products.
8. Recognize at least three examples of products that are sometimes used as inhalants.
9. Describe two short-term and two long-term health effects of using inhalants.
10. Name the main chemical in marijuana.
11. Describe two short-term and two long-term health effects of marijuana use.

Activity description:

In the Full circle game, students move along a circular game board, moving the game piece according to a spinner value. Each space leads to a question from one of four subject areas: marijuana, tobacco, alcohol and inhalants. If a question is answered correctly, the student will spin again. If it is answered incorrectly, the student will receive one strike. If they receive three strikes, the game ends. The board also contains four 'spin again' spaces. Four special spaces are located on the board at the four directions (north, east, south and west) each representing one of the subject areas. Answering a question while on one of these spaces fills in that particular subject area. Fill in all four subject areas before getting three strikes to win the game.

Vocabulary:

Use the following list of vocabulary as a reference for yourself or your students as you complete the Full circle activity. You may choose to use this list in any way that fits your needs.

- Absorbed – a way drugs can enter the body by soaking through the skin or mucus membranes inside the mouth, nose or lungs. Example: When using chewing tobacco, nicotine is absorbed through the mouth or gums.
- Addiction – when a person's body is so dependent on a drug that it is very difficult to stop using that drug
- Alcohol – a liquid drug that is a depressant, meaning it slows down the body. Alcoholic drinks can come in the form of beer, wine or hard liquor.

- Alcohol poisoning – occurs when a person drinks a lot of alcohol in a short period of time, and the liver cannot keep up with breaking down alcohol in the body. A person with alcohol poisoning can pass out, vomit and even die.
- Beer – a type of alcoholic drink
- Brain – the main organ in the nervous system that controls the body’s activities by sending and receiving messages to and from different parts of the body
- Cerebellum – the part of the brain that is responsible for balance, movement and coordination
- Chewing tobacco – a type of smokeless tobacco made from the leaves of the tobacco plant. It is used by putting a pinch of the leaves between the gums and cheek. The nicotine is absorbed into the body through the membranes of the mouth.
- Cigar – a type of tobacco which is smoked. Dried leaves of the tobacco plant are wrapped in a tobacco leaf. Cigars do not have filters. They often come in different flavors.
- Cigarette – a type of smoked tobacco. Dried leaves of the tobacco plant, along with around 4000 chemicals, are packed into thin tubes of paper. When lit, the user inhales the smoke from the cigarette into their lungs.
- Cigarillo – a small cigar that also comes in different flavors
- Depressant – a drug that slows down the body, especially slowing down the nervous system and the sending of messages throughout the body. Alcohol is an example of a depressant.
- Drug – a chemical that changes the way a person’s body works
- Drunk – when a person’s physical and mental abilities are impaired from drinking alcohol
- Esophagus – the tube that food travels through to get from the throat to the stomach. It is part of the digestive system.
- Frontal lobe – the part of the brain that controls reasoning, planning, emotions and problem-solving. It also helps regulate impulsive behavior.
- Hard liquor – a type of alcoholic drink. Examples are vodka, rum, gin and whiskey. Typically, hard liquor has a high alcohol content.
- Heart – the organ in the body responsible for pumping blood to every other part of the body. The heart is part of the circulatory system.
- High – a short period of time when a person feels happy, euphoric, or carefree after using drugs
- Hippocampus – the part of the brain that stores memory
- Illegal – something that is against the law

- Inhalants – household products or chemicals, like gasoline, cleaning products or aerosols, that are sniffed (through the nose) or huffed (through the mouth) to get a quick high. Because they are typically products that are legal and easy to find, many people may not realize how dangerous and deadly inhalant use can be.
- Inhaling – a way drugs can enter the body through the mouth or nose, by breathing them directly into the respiratory system (lungs). Examples of drugs that are inhaled include cigarettes and marijuana.
- Legal – something that follows the law
- Liver – the organ of the body responsible for cleaning poisons out of the blood. Long-term alcohol or drug abuse can cause permanent damage to the liver.
- Long-term effects – health problems or diseases that take a longer time to develop (months or years). An example of a long-term effect of smoking cigarettes is tar building up in the lungs causing breathing problems, or lung cancer.
- Lungs – the organs of the body which take in air to provide the body with oxygen, and exhale, or get rid of, carbon dioxide. The lungs are part of the respiratory system.
- Marijuana – a drug made from dry, shredded leaves, stems and flowers of the cannabis sativa plant. It is also called “pot” or “weed”.
- Medulla – the part of the brain that controls many of the body’s automatic functions like breathing, heart rate and blood pressure
- Nicotine – the highly addictive chemical in tobacco products (like cigarettes, cigars and chewing tobacco) that makes it very hard for people to stop using them.
- Secondhand smoke – smoke that is exhaled by someone smoking, and smoke that comes off the burning end of tobacco products. It can be inhaled by another person who is not smoking directly, and can cause smoking-related health problems for that non-smoking person.
- Short-term effects – the immediate health consequences of drug use. An example of short-term effects from alcohol use is feeling dizzy, making poor decisions and loss of coordination and balance.
- Smokeless tobacco – tobacco products that are absorbed through the mouth rather than smoked. Examples include chewing tobacco and snus.
- Sniffing – the method of using an inhalant by breathing the substance in through the nose and into the lungs
- Snus – a type of smokeless tobacco made from the leaves of the tobacco plant that comes in a small pouch, like a tiny tea bag full of tobacco. The pouch is placed between the upper gum and lip. Nicotine is absorbed into the body through the membranes of the mouth.

- Sudden sniffing death syndrome – occurs when the heart beats quickly and irregularly and then suddenly stops. This can happen any time a person uses an inhalant.
- Tar – a sticky, black substance found in smoked tobacco products. For smokers, tar builds up on the lungs, and over time makes it difficult for the person to breathe. Tar may also build up in the lungs of non-smokers from secondhand smoke exposure and air pollution.
- THC – the main active chemical in marijuana, which causes the high for marijuana users. THC is the abbreviation for the chemical delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol.
- Tobacco – the plant used to make products such as cigarettes, cigars and chewing tobacco
- Wine – a type of alcoholic drink made from fermented grapes

Transcript

Instructions

Welcome to Full Circle! Use your knowledge about drugs to answer questions and fill in the circle.

Click the spinner when it is highlighted to begin each turn.

After you spin, you will choose which direction to move by clicking either pointer.

If you land on a Spin Again space, click the spinner to spin again.

If you land on one of the colored spaces, you will answer a question based on the subject pictured.

If you land on one of these four special spaces and answer the question correctly you will fill in one section of the circle. Move toward these spaces and land on them whenever you can.

Fill in all four sections to win the game.

When you answer a question incorrectly, you will get a strike.

When you get three strikes the game ends.

Ready to play? Click the play button to begin.

**Questions will appear in random order.



Tobacco

1. Chewing tobacco is absorbed into the body through the:
 - a. Lungs (Sorry, chewing tobacco enters a person's body through the mouth or gums.)
 - b. **Mouth or gums** (That's right!)
 - c. Nose (Actually, chewing tobacco enters a person's body through the mouth or gums.)
 - d. All of the above (Not quite. Chewing tobacco only enters a person's body through the mouth or gums.)
2. Which type of tobacco product comes in a small pouch that is placed between the gum and lip?
 - a. Cigarettes (Sorry, snus comes in a small pouch that is placed between the gum and lip.)
 - b. Chewing tobacco (Sorry, snus comes in a small pouch that is placed between the gum and lip.)
 - c. **Snus** (You got it!)
3. Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of disease, disability, and death in the United States.
 - a. **True** (Correct!)
 - b. False (Actually, tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of disease, disability, and death in the United States.)
4. Which chemical in tobacco products causes addiction?
 - a. **Nicotine** (You're right!)
 - b. Carbon monoxide (That's incorrect. While carbon monoxide is dangerous, it's the nicotine that causes a person to become addicted to tobacco products.)
 - c. Ammonia (That's incorrect. While ammonia can be dangerous, it's the nicotine that causes a person to become addicted to tobacco products.)
5. Nicotine is a chemical that's found in cigarettes.
 - a. **True** (Correct! Nicotine is found in tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars and smokeless tobacco.)
 - b. False (Actually, nicotine is found in tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars and smokeless tobacco.)
6. Approximately how many chemicals are in cigarettes?
 - a. 40 (Nope. There are about 4,000 chemicals in cigarettes!)
 - b. 400 (Not quite. There are about 4,000 chemicals in cigarettes!)
 - c. **4,000** (You got it!)

7. According to the Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey, what percentage of middle school students smoke cigarettes?
 - a. **2.5%** (That's correct! That means that almost 98% of them don't!)
 - b. 12.5% (Sorry! Only about 2.5% of middle school students smoke cigarettes. That means that almost 98% of them don't!)
 - c. 22.5% (No way! Only about 2.5% of middle school students smoke cigarettes. That means that almost 98% of them don't!)
8. Smoking cigarettes can cause what substance to build up in the lungs?
 - a. Water (Sorry! Smoking cigarettes causes tar to build up in the lungs, which over time makes it difficult for the person to breathe.)
 - b. **Tar** (Correct! Smoking cigarettes causes tar to build up in the lungs, which over time makes it difficult for a person to breathe.)
 - c. Gas (That's not it! Smoking cigarettes causes tar to build up in the lungs, which over time makes it difficult for the person to breathe.)
9. Which of the following are dangers of secondhand smoke?
 - a. Increased chance of developing heart disease and lung cancer (Not quite. Secondhand smoke does lead to an increased chance of developing both heart disease and lung cancer. But, it also causes breathing problems.)
 - b. Breathing problems (Not quite. Secondhand smoke does cause breathing problems but it can also lead to an increased chance of developing both heart disease and lung cancer.)
 - c. **All of the above** (That's correct!)
 - d. None of the above (No way! Secondhand smoke can lead to breathing problems and an increased chance of developing heart disease and lung cancer.)
10. E-cigarettes contain nicotine.
 - a. **True** (That's right. Not a lot is known about e-cigarettes, but we do know they contain nicotine, just like regular cigarettes.)
 - b. False (That's incorrect. Not a lot is known about e-cigarettes, but we do know they contain nicotine, just like regular cigarettes.)
11. E-cigarettes do not contain nicotine.
 - a. True (That's incorrect. Not a lot is known about e-cigarettes, but we do know they contain nicotine, just like regular cigarettes.)
 - b. **False** (That's correct. Not a lot is known about e-cigarettes, but we do know they contain nicotine, just like regular cigarettes.)
12. Smokeless tobacco is safe because you don't inhale it through the lungs.
 - a. True (No way! Smokeless tobacco is not safe. It can cause cancers of the mouth, lip, tongue, voice box, esophagus, colon and bladder.)
 - b. **False** (You got it! Smokeless tobacco can cause cancers of the mouth, lip, tongue, voice box, esophagus, colon and bladder.)



13. Smokeless tobacco is unsafe, even though you don't inhale it through the lungs.
- True** (Correct! Smokeless tobacco can cause cancers of the mouth, lip, tongue, voice box, esophagus, colon and bladder.)
 - False (That's incorrect. Smokeless tobacco is not safe. It can cause cancers of the mouth, lip, tongue, voice box, esophagus, colon and bladder.)
14. Which of the following is a short-term effect of tobacco use?
- Lung cancer (Not quite. Lung cancer is a long-term effect of tobacco use.)
 - Heart disease (Nope. Heart disease is a long-term effect of tobacco use.)
 - Bad breath** (Correct!)
15. It takes years for the body to improve after quitting tobacco products.
- True (Actually no! The health benefits of quitting are immediate. Once a person stops using tobacco products the body quickly starts to improve.)
 - False** (You're right! The health benefits of quitting are immediate. Once a person stops using tobacco products the body quickly starts to improve.)
16. Once a person stops using tobacco products the body quickly starts to improve.
- True** (Correct! The health benefits of quitting are immediate.)
 - False (Nope. The health benefits of quitting are immediate.)
17. Which of the following are possible ways to resist peer pressure to smoke?
- Say no (That's not the only way. All of these are examples of ways to resist peer pressure.)
 - Walk away (You forgot a couple other ways. All of these are examples of ways to resist peer pressure.)
 - Give a personal reason (Not quite. All of these are examples of ways to resist peer pressure.)
 - All of the above** (You got it! All of these are examples of ways to resist peer pressure.)
18. Tobacco is a plant.
- True** (You're right! But remember, just because it's a plant doesn't mean it's safe to put in your body.)
 - False (Actually, tobacco is a plant. But remember, just because it's a plant doesn't mean it's safe to put in your body.)
19. What is secondhand smoke?
- Smoking a cigarette after someone else did (Nope. Secondhand smoke is smoke that is exhaled by someone smoking a cigarette.)
 - Smoke that comes from the second half of a cigarette (Nope. Secondhand smoke is smoke that is exhaled by someone smoking a cigarette.)
 - Smoke that is exhaled by someone smoking a cigarette** (Correct!)

20. What are e-cigarettes?
- Cigarettes you buy online (Sorry! E-cigarettes are battery operated devices that contain nicotine.)
 - Battery operated devices that contain nicotine** (You're right!)
 - Cigarettes that give a person lots of energy (Sorry! E-cigarettes are battery operated devices that contain nicotine.)
21. Which of the following is considered a tobacco product?
- Cigarillos** (Correct!)
 - Marijuana (Nope. Cigarillos, or little cigars, are a tobacco product.)
 - Inhalants (Nope. Cigarillos, or little cigars, are a tobacco product.)
22. Which of the following is a long-term effect of smoking cigarettes?
- Coughing (Sorry. Coughing is actually a short-term effect of smoking cigarettes.)
 - Smelly clothes (Sorry. Smelly clothes are actually a short-term effect of smoking cigarettes.)
 - Heart disease** (You're right!)
 - All of the above (Not quite. They are all effects of smoking, but coughing and smelly clothes are short-term effects, not long-term effects.)
 - None of the above (Nope. Heart disease is a long-term effect of smoking cigarettes.)

Inhalants

- Inhalants are substances that are sniffed to give the user a rush, or a high.
 - True** (Correct! If a person is breathing in a substance with the intention of getting high, they are using an inhalant.)
 - False (That's incorrect. A person is using an inhalant if they are breathing in a substance with the intention of getting high.)
- Inhalants are substances that the user drinks to get a rush, or a high.
 - True (Incorrect. Inhalants are breathed in to give the user a rush, or a high.)
 - False** (Correct! Inhalants are breathed in to give the user a rush, or a high.)
- Which of the following is an example of something that could be used as an inhalant?
 - Alcohol (That's not it. Breathing in spray paint to feel a high is abusing inhalants.)
 - Snus (Nice try, but no. Breathing in spray paint to feel a high is abusing inhalants.)
 - Spray paint** (That's right!)

4. Which of the following is an example of something that could be used as an inhalant?
 - a. Cigarette (Not really. A cigarette is a tobacco product, not an inhalant.)
 - b. **Gasoline** (That's right! Breathing in gasoline to feel a high is abusing inhalants.)
 - c. Snus (Nope. Snus is a tobacco product, not an inhalant.)
5. Which of the following is an example of something that could be used as an inhalant?
 - a. **Hair spray** (Correct. Breathing in hair spray to feel a high is abusing inhalants.)
 - b. Beer (Incorrect! Beer is a kind of alcohol, not an inhalant.)
 - c. Marijuana (That's incorrect! Marijuana is not an inhalant.)
6. Which of the following is an example of something that could be used as an inhalant?
 - a. **Glue** (Correct. Breathing in glue to feel a high is abusing inhalants.)
 - b. A cigar (Incorrect! Cigars are tobacco products, not inhalants.)
 - c. Wine (That's incorrect! Wine is a kind of alcohol, not an inhalant.)
7. Just because someone is spraying hairspray on their hair or cleaning the bathroom doesn't mean they are using inhalants.
 - a. **True** (You're right. Using substances the way they are supposed to be used is not considered using an inhalant. It's only considered an inhalant if the person is trying to get a high from the substance.)
 - b. False (Nope! Using substances the way they are supposed to be used is not considered using an inhalant. It's only considered an inhalant if the person is trying to get high from the substance.)
8. Someone who is spraying hairspray on their hair is using an inhalant.
 - a. True (That's incorrect. Using a substance the way it's supposed to be used is not considered using an inhalant. It's only considered an inhalant if the person is trying to get high from the substance.)
 - b. **False** (Correct! Using a substance the way it's supposed to be used is not considered using an inhalant. It's only considered an inhalant if the person is trying to get high from the substance.)
9. How long does a high from inhalants usually last?
 - a. **A few minutes** (Yep, that's it!)
 - b. A few hours (No way! A high from inhalants usually lasts only a few minutes.)
 - c. A few days (Nope! The high from inhalants usually lasts only a few minutes.)

10. A person can die the first time they use an inhalant.
- True** (Scary but true! The scariest thing about inhalants is that they can kill a person the first time they try them.)
 - False (No way. The scariest thing about inhalants is that they can kill a person the first time they try them.)
11. A person cannot die the first time they use an inhalant.
- True (Incorrect. The scariest thing about inhalants is that they can kill a person the first time they try them.)
 - False** (That is correct! The scariest thing about inhalants is that they can kill a person the first time they try them.)
12. Someone is pressuring you to use an inhalant. What is one way to resist that pressure?
- Say no (Not quite. All of these are ways to resist pressure.)
 - Walk away (Not quite. All of these are ways to resist pressure.)
 - Give a personal reason why you don't want to do it (Not quite. All of these are ways to resist pressure.)
 - All of the above** (You got it!)
13. Many inhalants can be found at home.
- True** (That's right! Sometimes people forget that these chemicals can be very dangerous, even though they're found almost everywhere.)
 - False (Sorry, but inhalants are often found in the home. Sometimes people forget that these chemicals can be very dangerous, even though they're found almost everywhere.)
14. When a person uses inhalants, the chemicals are quickly absorbed through the lungs into the bloodstream, and then travel to the brain and other organs of the body.
- True** (That's correct!)
 - False (Sorry, but that's actually true.)
15. Which of the following is a short-term effect of using inhalants?
- Sleepiness** (You're right!)
 - Increased energy (Sorry, but inhalants do not increase your energy.)
 - Very clear thinking (Sorry, but inhalants do not help you think clearly.)
16. If someone is using inhalants and is staggering, or can't keep their balance, which part of their brain is being affected?
- Medulla (Nope. The cerebellum controls balance and coordination.)
 - Cerebellum** (You got it!)
 - Hippocampus (Nope. The cerebellum controls balance and coordination.)

17. Long-term use of inhalants can cause brain damage.
- True** (Correct! This can result in memory loss, trouble learning new things, or trouble solving problems.)
 - False (Actually, long-term use of inhalants can cause brain damage, resulting in memory loss, trouble learning new things, or trouble solving problems.)
18. What is it called when someone using inhalants dies from heart failure?
- Inhalant Syndrome (Not quite. It's called Sudden Sniffing Death Syndrome, and it can happen the first time a person uses inhalants.)
 - Sudden Suffocation (Not quite. It's called Sudden Sniffing Death Syndrome, and it can happen the first time a person uses inhalants.)
 - Sudden Sniffing Death Syndrome** (You're right! And remember, this can happen the first time a person uses inhalants.)

Alcohol

- Which of the following is an example of alcohol?
 - Beer** (Correct!)
 - Marijuana (That's not it. Beer is an example of alcohol.)
 - Hair spray (Incorrect. Beer is an example of alcohol.)
 - All of the above (Incorrect. Marijuana and hair spray are not examples of alcohol.)
- Which of the following is an example of alcohol?
 - Snus (Incorrect. Snus is a tobacco product.)
 - Wine** (Correct!)
 - Glue (Incorrect. Wine is an example of alcohol.)
- Which of the following is an example of alcohol?
 - Spray paint (Incorrect. Spray paint is an example of an inhalant.)
 - A cigar (Incorrect! Cigars are tobacco products.)
 - Hard liquor** (Correct!)
- According to Wisconsin laws, how old must you be to legally drink alcohol?
 - 16 (No way! Wisconsin law states that you must be at least 21 years old to legally drink alcohol.)
 - 18 (Not quite. Wisconsin law states that you must be at least 21 years old to legally drink alcohol.)
 - 21** (You got it!)
- Alcohol affects a younger person's body and brain differently because they are still growing and developing.
 - True** (That's correct!)
 - False (That's incorrect. Using alcohol is especially dangerous to people under age 21 because their body and brain are still growing.)

6. Alcohol affects a young person's body and brain the same way it affects someone over the age of 21.
 - a. True (Nope. Using alcohol is especially dangerous to people under age 21 because their body and brain are still growing.)
 - b. **False** (Correct! Using alcohol is especially dangerous to people under age 21 because their body and brain are still growing.)
7. Alcohol affects everyone in the same way.
 - a. True (Actually, Alcohol affects everyone differently, and it depends on many different factors, such as their age, weight, the amount of food they've eaten, and whether they are male or female.)
 - b. **False** (You got it! Alcohol affects everyone differently, and it depends on many different factors, such as their age, weight, the amount of food they've eaten, and whether they are male or female.)
8. Alcohol affects each person in a different way.
 - a. **True** (You got it! Alcohol affects everyone differently, and it depends on many different factors, such as their age, weight, the amount of food they've eaten, and whether they are male or female.)
 - b. False (Incorrect. Alcohol affects everyone differently, and it depends on many different factors, such as their age, weight, the amount of food they've eaten, and whether they are male or female.)
9. What does alcohol, which is a depressant, do to the body?
 - a. It speeds it up. (Actually, the opposite is true. A depressant slows the body down.)
 - b. **It slows it down.** (You're right!)
 - c. It doesn't affect the body. (No way! A depressant slows the body down.)
10. Alcohol is a stimulant.
 - a. True (Actually, that's false! Alcohol is a depressant, meaning it slows the body down.)
 - b. **False** (You're right! Alcohol is a depressant, meaning it slows the body down.)
11. Alcohol is a depressant.
 - a. **True** (Correct! Alcohol is a depressant, meaning it slows the body down.)
 - b. False (Incorrect. Alcohol is a depressant, meaning it slows the body down.)

12. What can happen when a person drinks a lot of alcohol in a short period of time, and the body can't handle it?
- Sudden Sniffing Death Syndrome (Nope. That's from inhalants. Alcohol poisoning is what can happen when a person drinks a lot of alcohol in a short period of time.)
 - Alcohol poisoning** (Scary but true! A person could pass out, vomit, or even die from alcohol poisoning.)
 - Alcohol syndrome (Nope. Alcohol poisoning can happen when a person drinks a lot of alcohol in a short period of time.)
13. Alcohol poisoning will happen after a person drinks four alcoholic drinks.
- True (It's not that simple. Alcohol affects everyone differently, so there's no way to say how many alcoholic drinks is going to give someone alcohol poisoning.)
 - False** (Correct! Alcohol affects everyone differently, so there's no way to say how many alcoholic drinks is going to give someone alcohol poisoning.)
14. Which of the following is a long-term effect of drinking alcohol?
- Liver damage (That's one of them, but you missed the others. All of these are long-term effects of drinking alcohol.)
 - Diseases of the stomach and mouth (You forgot the others. All of these are long-term effects of drinking alcohol.)
 - Addiction (There's more! All of these are long-term effects of drinking alcohol.)
 - All of the above** (Yes! All of these are long-term effects of drinking alcohol.)
15. When a person has been drinking alcohol, and makes a poor decision, which part of the brain is being affected?
- Frontal lobe** (You got it! Your frontal lobe solved that one!)
 - Hippocampus (That was a tough one. It's actually the frontal lobe.)
 - Medulla (Sorry, it's actually the frontal lobe.)
16. Drinking alcohol can make a person forget things that they may have said or done while drinking. Which part of the brain is being affected?
- Frontal lobe (Nope. The hippocampus is the part of the brain that stores memory.)
 - Hippocampus** (Your hippocampus is working correctly! You got it right!)
 - Cerebellum (Sorry. The hippocampus is the part of the brain that stores memory.)

17. A person who has been drinking alcohol may have a hard time walking in a straight line. Which part of the brain is being affected?
- Frontal lobe (Nope. The cerebellum is responsible for balance, movement and coordination.)
 - Medulla (That's not it. The cerebellum is responsible for balance, movement and coordination.)
 - Cerebellum** (You're right! The cerebellum is responsible for balance, movement and coordination.)
18. Once a person is 21 years old, drinking alcohol is completely safe.
- True (No way! Adults can still get into trouble, or have health problems from drinking alcohol.)
 - False** (That's right! Adults can still get into trouble, or have health problems from drinking alcohol.)
19. If a person does not look or feel drunk, the alcohol isn't affecting their body.
- True (No way! Even if a person doesn't look or feel drunk, their body is still being affected.)
 - False** (That's right! Even if a person doesn't look or feel drunk, their body is still being affected.)
20. Which of these are short-term effects of using alcohol?
- Saying or doing things you normally wouldn't (Not quite. All of these are short-term effects.)
 - Dizziness (Not quite. All of these are short-term effects.)
 - Loss of coordination and balance (Not quite. All of these are short-term effects.)
 - All of the above** (Nice job! You're right.)

Marijuana

- Marijuana can be detected in the urine for about how long after using it?
 - Two weeks (Not long enough. Marijuana can be detected in the urine for about 30 days after using it.)
 - 30 days** (You're right!)
 - Two months (Not quite that long. Marijuana can be detected in urine for about 30 days after using it.)
- Marijuana is not as harmful to your health as tobacco.
 - True (No way! Marijuana contains cancer-causing chemicals and can affect your lungs by making it harder to breathe.)
 - False** (You're right. Marijuana contains cancer-causing chemicals and can affect your lungs by making it harder to breathe.)

3. Marijuana is just as harmful to your health as tobacco.
 - a. **True** (Correct! Marijuana contains cancer-causing chemicals, and it can affect your lungs by making it harder for you to breathe.)
 - b. False (Incorrect. Marijuana contains cancer-causing chemicals, and it can affect your lungs by making it harder for you to breathe.)
4. What is the main active chemical in marijuana?
 - a. CSP (Nope. The main active chemical in marijuana is THC.)
 - b. **THC** (You got it!)
 - c. MMR (Actually, the main active chemical in marijuana is THC.)
5. Someone who uses marijuana regularly may suffer from frequent colds, coughs, or respiratory infections.
 - a. **True** (That's correct!)
 - b. False (No way! Regular marijuana users do get frequent colds, coughs and respiratory infections.)
6. It is legal to grow marijuana in the state of Wisconsin.
 - a. True (Nope. It's illegal to grow marijuana in Wisconsin.)
 - b. **False** (You're right! It's definitely illegal.)
7. It is illegal to possess marijuana in the state of Wisconsin.
 - a. **True** (Correct!)
 - b. False (Nope. It's definitely illegal to possess marijuana in Wisconsin.)
8. It is illegal to sell marijuana in the state of Wisconsin.
 - a. **True** (Correct!)
 - b. False (No way! It is definitely illegal to sell marijuana in Wisconsin.)
9. When someone is using marijuana and they have trouble remembering things, which part of the brain is being affected?
 - a. Frontal lobe (Nope. The hippocampus is the part of the brain that stores memory.)
 - b. **Hippocampus** (Your hippocampus is accessing your memory correctly! You got it right!)
 - c. Cerebellum (That's not right. The hippocampus is the part of the brain that stores memory.)
10. Marijuana can get into the body by smoking it, eating it or drinking it.
 - a. **True** (That's correct!)
 - b. False (Actually, that is true.)
11. Marijuana is made from dry shredded leaves, stems and flowers of which plant?
 - a. Poison Ivy (Sorry, marijuana is made from the cannabis sativa plant.)
 - b. Juniper (Sorry, marijuana is made from the cannabis sativa plant.)
 - c. **Cannabis sativa** (You sure do know your plants. You're right!)
 - d. Chrysanthemum (Sorry, marijuana is made from the cannabis sativa plant.)

12. THC starts to take effect on many bodily functions as soon as it connects with a receptor in the brain.
- True** (That's right!)
 - False (Sorry, but that's actually true.)
13. Which of the following is a short-term effect of marijuana use?
- Increased energy (Nope. Red, bloodshot eyes are a short-term effect of marijuana use.)
 - Loss of appetite (Nope. Red, bloodshot eyes are a short-term effect of marijuana use.)
 - Aggression (Nope. Red, bloodshot eyes are a short-term effect of marijuana use.)
 - Red, bloodshot eyes** (You got it!)
14. The high from marijuana use usually wears off after how long?
- 30 minutes (Not quite. The high usually lasts about three hours.)
 - Three hours** (You got it!)
 - Eight hours (Nope. The high usually lasts about three hours.)
15. Using marijuana can make it harder to achieve your long-term goals.
- True** (That's right! It's hard to reach your goals when you're under the influence of marijuana.)
 - False (Sorry, but using marijuana will definitely make it harder to reach your goals.)
16. Using marijuana can make it harder to achieve your short-term goals.
- True** (That's right! It's hard to reach your goals when you're under the influence of marijuana.)
 - False (Sorry, but using marijuana will definitely make it harder to reach your goals.)
17. Using marijuana causes a decrease in heart rate and blood pressure.
- True (Nope. Actually, marijuana causes an increase in heart rate and blood pressure.)
 - False** (Good job. You're right! It causes the opposite to happen.)

Game over (Win)

Congratulations! You used your knowledge about drugs to fill the circle. Click the play button to see if you can do it again.

Game over (Lose)

Sorry. You struck out. Why don't you give it another try? Click the play button to try again.



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