

## What Do You Know About Drugs and Your Body?

### True or False:

- The teen brain is “wired” to take risks.  
 (A) True       (B) False
- In the teen brain, the prefrontal cortex is important as a control center for thinking ahead and sizing up risks and rewards.  
 (A) True       (B) False
- A teen’s limbic system develops earlier than the prefrontal cortex.  
 (A) True       (B) False
- A teen’s brain development is complete by the age of fourteen.  
 (A) True       (B) False
- Learning how to pause in critical situations is an important part of decision making.  
 (A) True       (B) False

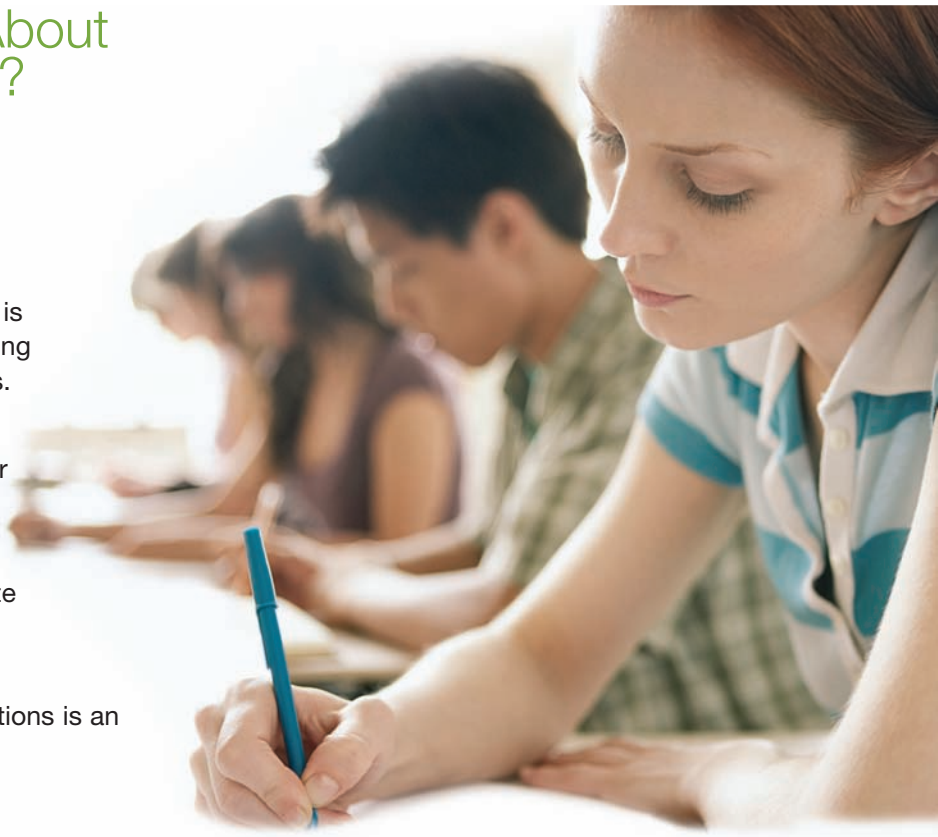


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### Multiple Choice:

- The space separating two brain cells is called:  
 (A) a protein       (B) a synapse       (C) a lock
- Once inside the brain, drugs of abuse can “fool” the brain because they appear similar in shape and size to:  
 (A) neurons       (B) synapses       (C) neurotransmitters
- What is the brain’s memory center?  
 (A) hippocampus       (B) hypothalamus       (C) cerebral cortex
- What brain region is responsible for emotional reactions, especially involving pleasure or excitement?  
 (A) brain stem       (B) prefrontal cortex       (C) limbic system

### Fill in the Blanks:

- The brain has a \_\_\_\_\_ in which different structures talk with each other by way of electrochemical impulses and chemical messengers, called \_\_\_\_\_.
- When teens make choices in emotionally charged situations, those choices often have more to do with \_\_\_\_\_ than with \_\_\_\_\_.
- Drugs are \_\_\_\_\_. They work in the brain by \_\_\_\_\_ with the way nerve cells normally send, receive, and process information.
- The impact of \_\_\_\_\_ can be far-reaching. Some of the effects occur when drugs are used at high doses or after prolonged use, however some may occur \_\_\_\_\_.