

Alcohol is a drug.

Alcohol is classified as a _____, meaning that it slows down vital functions.

These functions include _____, unsteady movement, _____ and an inability to react quickly.

Alcohol affects the mind by reducing a person's ability to think rationally and distorts his or her _____.

Although classified as a depressant, the amount of alcohol consumed determines the type of effect.

Most people drink for the _____ effect, such as a beer or glass of wine taken to "loosen up."

But if a person consumes more than the body can handle, they then experience alcohol's _____

They start to feel "stupid" or lose coordination and control.

Alcohol overdose causes even more severe depressant effects (inability to feel pain, toxicity where the body vomits the poison, and finally unconsciousness or, worse, coma or death from severe toxic overdose).

These reactions depend on how much is _____ and how quickly.

There are different kinds of alcohol.

_____ (ethanol), the only alcohol used in beverages, is produced by the fermentation of grains and fruits.

_____ is a chemical process whereby yeast acts upon certain ingredients in the food, creating alcohol.

Fermented drinks, such as beer and wine contain from ___% alcohol to ___% alcohol.

Distilled drinks, or liquor, contain from ___% to ___% or more alcohol. There are different kinds of alcohol.

In the United States in 2007, the death toll from teenage drunk-driving accidents was 1,393— nearly four fatalities every day of the year.

Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death among teenagers in the United States and are responsible for more than _____ in _____ deaths of American teenagers.

Of the teen drivers killed on the road in 2006, 31% had been _____.

The risk of a driver under the influence of alcohol being killed in a vehicle accident is at least ___ times that of drivers without alcohol in their system.

Alcohol distorts a person's _____ and _____.

People under the influence of alcohol readily admit their reaction time is slower than when not drinking, and they take many chances they would never take when sober. Too often those chances are fatal.

Alcohol is absorbed into the _____ via small blood vessels in the walls of the stomach and small intestine.

Within minutes of drinking alcohol, it travels from the _____ to the _____, where it quickly produces its effects, slowing the action of nerve cells.

Approximately 20% of alcohol is absorbed through the _____. Most of the remaining 80% is absorbed through the _____.

Alcohol is also carried by the bloodstream to the _____, which eliminates the alcohol from the blood through a process called "_____" where it is converted into a non-toxic substance.

The liver can only _____ a certain amount at a time, leaving the excess circulating throughout the body.

Thus the intensity of the effect on the body is _____ related to the amount consumed.

When the amount of alcohol in the blood exceeds a certain level, the _____ slows down markedly, and can cause a coma or _____, because oxygen no longer reaches the brain.

A _____ person's body cannot cope with alcohol the same way an _____ can.

Drinking is more harmful to teens than adults because their brains are still developing throughout adolescence and well into young adulthood.

Drinking during this critical growth period can lead to _____ in brain function, particularly as it relates to _____, _____ (ability to move) and _____.

According to research, young people who begin drinking before age _____ are 4 times more likely to develop alcohol dependence than those who begin drinking at age _____.

_____ drinking is the practice of consuming large quantities of alcohol in a single session, usually defined as five or more drinks at one time for a man, or four or more drinks at one time for a woman.

About _____% of the alcohol consumed by youth under the age of 21 in the United States is in the form of binge drinks.

_____ (alcoholism) consists of four major symptoms.

_____ : a strong need, or compulsion, to drink

_____ : the inability to limit one's drinking on any given occasion

Physical dependence: withdrawal symptoms, such as _____, _____, _____, and anxiety, occur when alcohol use is stopped after a period of heavy drinking. Serious dependence can lead to life-threatening withdrawal symptoms including convulsions, starting ___ to ___ hours after the last drink. The delirium tremens (D.T's) begins 3 to 4 days later where the person becomes extremely agitated, shakes, hallucinates and loses touch with reality.

_____ : the need to drink greater amounts of alcohol in order to get high.

An increasingly heavy drinker often says he could stop whenever he chooses— he just never “chooses” to do so. _____ is not a destination but a progression, a long road of deterioration in which life continuously worsens.

Fermented grain, fruit juice and honey have been used to make alcohol (ethyl alcohol or ethanol for thousands of years.

Fermented beverages existed in early _____ and _____ civilizations.

In early Indian civilizations an alcoholic beverage known as _____ was fermented with rice.

The _____ worshiped a wine goddess.

One of the earliest beverages to gain popularity in early Greece was _____, which was a fermented drink made from _____ and _____.

Greek literature is actually full of warnings about the dangers of alcohol.

Several Native American tribes developed alcoholic beverages before the _____ arrived.

Many South American tribes created alcohol out of _____, _____, or _____.

In the 16th century alcohol, called _____, was mainly used for medicinal purposes.

At the beginning of the 18th century, the _____ parliament passed a law encouraging the use of grain for distilling spirits.

Cheap spirits flooded the market and reached a peak in the mid-18th century.

In _____, gin consumption reached ___ million gallons and alcoholism became widespread.

During the 19th century the temperance movement called for moderate use of alcohol and eventually total _____ of the substance.

In 1920 the United States passed a law prohibiting the _____, _____, import and _____ of intoxicating liquors.

The illegal alcohol trade boomed and by 1933, the prohibition of alcohol was cancelled.

Alcohol kills more _____ than another drug combined.

It is a factor in the three leading causes of teen death in the United States: _____, suicides, and _____.

Youth who drink are _____ times more likely to use other illegal drugs and _____ times more likely to use cocaine than young people who never drink.

In 2005, 6.6% of the United States population aged 12 or older, or 16 million people reported heavy drinking.

Of the 3.9 million Americans who received treatment for a substance abuse problem in 2005, _____ of them were treated for alcohol use.

Alcoholic-related traffic deaths in the United States were 12,998 in 2007. This is more than _____ times as many American soldiers who died in combat in the first six years of the Iraq war.

There are _____ drunk driving arrests in the United States every year.

A _____ study found that 40% of violent crimes occur under the influence of alcohol.

In 2005-2006, there were _____ National Health System alcohol-related hospital admissions in England.

There were 6,570 deaths in England in 2005 from causes directly linked to alcohol use. In 2006, alcohol-related deaths in England rose to 8,758. This amounts to an annual increase of 7% from the previous year.

According to one study of the 490 million people in the European Union, more than 23 million are dependent on alcohol.

In _____, alcohol contributes to nearly one in ten of all causes of illness and premature deaths each year.

Short term effects-

Long term effects-