

Overview

One way to discourage students from experimenting with alcohol and other drugs is to provide accurate information about how the substances affect the brain and body. Belief that specific substances can cause them harm can help protect adolescents from abusing

or even trying the substances.

Objectives

Students will be able to:

- Identify basic facts about how their brains and bodies are affected by substance abuse
- Identify how substance abuse can negatively affect their lives
- Distinguish myths from facts about substances and substance abuse

Lesson at a Glance

Part 1

Group activity: Myth or Fact? Determining whether statements about substance abuse are myths or facts.

Video: Videos about addiction and individual substances are interwoven throughout the group activity.

Part 2

Group activity: Continuation of the Myth or Fact? activity.

Video: Videos about addiction and individual substances are interwoven throughout the group activity.

Partner activity: Identifying which facts most affect students' decisions not to use.

Supplies and Equipment

- DVD player and monitor or computer with projector and screen
- Clipboard and Observational Assessment Form if doing the observational assessment

Lesson Materials

- Grade 7 DVD, Lesson 11 segment
- Handout 11A: Myth or Fact?, page 387
- Handout 11B: Facts About Alcohol and Other Drugs, pages 389–392
- Handout 11C: Personal Reasons, page 393
- Teacher Information About the Medical Use of Marijuana, page 395
- Grade 7, Lesson 11 Family Letter, page 397
- Optional: "Myth or Fact?" homework, page 399

Lesson Preparation

- Copy Handout 11A: Myth or Fact? (page 387), one per group.
- Read Handout 11B: Facts About Alcohol and Other Drugs (pages 389–392) to familiarize yourself with the topic. Make one copy per student. **Note:** This handout is two-sided.
- Copy Handout 11C: Personal Reasons (page 393), one per pair of students.
- Read the Teacher Information About the Medical Use of Marijuana (page 395).
- Copy the Grade 7, Lesson 11 Family Letter (page 397), one per student.
- Prepare one or two stories to tell the students about negative consequences resulting from alcohol or other drug use that you have heard about or witnessed. Make sure the stories are not too extreme or likely to provoke a lot of questions about the details and so derail the lesson. As an alternative, use a local news article. Tell the stories anytime during the lesson you think it is appropriate to do so.
- Optional: Copy the "Myth or Fact?" homework (page 399), one per student.



Teaching Notes

Questions about substances: This subject matter provokes a multitude of questions from students. Have a plan for how to respond to questions beyond the scope of the lesson. Go to www.cfchildren.org /issues/resource-links for links to Web sites that contain well-researched and youth-friendly information about alcohol and other drugs.

Prevention resources: You may want to consider inviting another adult who is knowledgeable about alcohol and other drugs to help you teach the sequence of substance-abuse prevention lessons. References for the drug and alcohol facts and medical marijuana information can be found in the Teacher's Guide, pages 91–95.

Personal history: Your students may be curious about your personal history with drug and/or alcohol use. We do not recommend that you discuss this with your students unless you have a very strong non-use message. Redirect students by responding, "We are not talking about me today. We are talking about how to make good decisions for your future."

Medical marijuana: Some students may question the dangers of marijuana based on their awareness of medical marijuana. See the summary about medical marijuana (page 395) for information that will help you handle a discussion about this controversial topic.

Inhalants: It is possible that many of your students will be unfamiliar with the term "inhalants" or even the practice of inhaling chemicals to achieve a high. We recommend the following tips for discussing inhalants with middle school students:

- Define inhalants as "breathing in poisonous chemicals."
- Do not name the specific items that people inhale to get high.
- Stress the danger of inhaling chemicals. Even one time can cause severe, permanent damage or even be fatal.

Chemicals in the classroom: Protect your students from inhaling chemicals in the classroom. Regular dry-erase markers contain the toxic, volatile organic compounds methyl isobutyl ketone and butyl acetate. Request low-odor markers that do not contain these chemicals. Avoid rubber cement and other glue products that contain strong chemicals. White glue and glue sticks are fine. **Disclosure:** Be aware that students may disclose that family members are abusing or are addicted to alcohol or other drugs. Refer to the Teacher's Guide section about disclosure, page 61.

Using Lesson Content Every Day

Reinforce the non-use message whenever it feels natural. Examples include:

- When there is a local or national event where substance use had unfortunate consequences, especially if the event involved teenagers
- When local high school students make non-use commitments or hold drug-free social events
- When new research is announced documenting harmful effects of substances on teens
- When reading literature or history about a time when substance abuse resulted in negative consequences of any kind

Reinforce the understanding that teenagers' brains are in a critical phase of development and are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of substances than adult brains.

Why This Lesson Is Important

The primary goal of the substance abuse lessons is to prevent early onset of alcohol and other drug use, as early initiation is a risk factor for later problems. Research shows that the likelihood that students will use alcohol and other drugs is related to their perception of the dangers involved (Hawkins, Graham, Maugin, Abbott, Hill, & Catalano, 1997). When adolescents' concern about the harm caused by drugs goes down, substance abuse goes up.

This lesson is designed to increase student knowledge about the risks associated with using drugs and alcohol. They learn about addiction, negative effects of drugs and alcohol on their bodies and brains, and some of the negative social consequences of substance abuse. Increased awareness should result in a more negative attitude toward substance use and less subsequent experimentation with and use of alcohol and other drugs.



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Total Time **25 minutes**

You will need:

- Grade 7 DVD, Lesson 11 segment
- Handout 11A: Myth or Fact? (page 387), one per group





Outline **Script and Instructions** 22 minutes 11.2 There are a lot of myths about alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Today, we'll challenge some of the myths, and we'll learn Group Activity how using these substances affects our brains, our bodies, and our Myth or Fact? personal lives. We'll do this in an activity called Myth or Fact. Distribute Handout 11A, one per group. HANDOUT Back Menu Next 12 NA Introduce the group activity and give With your group members: instructions. 1. Read the statements on the handout. 2. Discuss and decide whether each item on your handout is Handout 11A: Myth or a myth or a fact. If necessary, remind students verbally or write Fact? on the board that a fact is something that is true, but a myth is something that people might believe is true, but in fact is false. 3. Choose a recorder to mark down the group's answer. Then we will go over each answer together as a class. You will have five minutes. Give the students five minutes to discuss and decide on each Have groups work together to fill in their answer. Observe and coach as necessary. answers. Note: After all groups have finished, you will go through the answers on the DVD with the whole class. Each "Myth or Fact" question will come up on the DVD in turn, with an option for you to toggle between and select either "myth" or "fact." Have students vote on which you should select, or allow individual students to come up and select the answer their group selected. After "myth" or "fact" is selected, a drumroll will sound, and then the correct screen will appear. If you are teaching the lesson in two parts, complete as many items as you can and finish in Part 2.



Outline	Script and Instructions
11.3 Myth or Fact? Anyone who uses alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs risks becoming addicted. Myth Fact Back Menu Ask about statement 1.	You've had a chance to look over the statements and make a group decision about whether the statements are myths or facts. Let's take a look at the screen and find out how much you know. The first statement is, "Anyone who uses alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs risks becoming addicted." Ask representatives from a couple of groups to tell what the group's decision was—myth or fact. Click on the students' answer on the screen.
Fact Fact The fact is anyone who uses alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs risks becoming addicted. M.3B Back Menu Next Answer statement 1.	The answer is: Fact. Read the statement on the screen.
Addic-tion Addic-tion M4 Back Menu Play Introduce the video.	Let's take a look at more information about addiction.
Have students watch the video. Video length: 00:30 minutes	Play the video.



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Outline	Script and Instructions
11.5 Addiction Back Menu Next	Why is addiction a problem? (It can ruin people's lives, their jobs, their families, and their health and happiness.) Give a thumbs up if you have seen or heard about addiction being a problem for someone.
Debrief students about the video.	
11.6 Myth or Fact? You have to smoke for a long time before you become addicted. Fact Myth MG Back Menu Ask about statement 2.	The next statement is, "You have to smoke for a long time before you become addicted." Ask representatives from a couple of groups to tell what the group's decision was—myth or fact. Click on the students' answer on the screen.
11.6B Myth The fact is you can become addicted to tobacco after just a few cigarettes. NGB Back Menu Next Answer statement 2.	The answer is: Myth. Read the statement on the screen. Is that a surprise to anyone? Ask for thumbs up or thumbs down from the class.
11.7 Myth or Fact? Smoking cigarettes makes you look older. Myth Fact Back Menu Ask about statement 3.	Here's another statement about tobacco: Smoking cigarettes makes you look older.Ask representatives from a couple of groups to tell what the group's decision was—myth or fact.Click on the students' answer on the screen.







Outline	Script and Instructions
11.10 Myth or Fact? Marijuana is not harmful because it is natural. Fact Myth MO Back Menu	The next statement is about marijuana. "Marijuana is not harmful because it is natural." Ask representatives from a couple of groups to tell what the group's decision was—myth or fact. Click on the students' answer on the screen.
Ask about statement 4.	
11.10B Myth The fact is marijuana has more cancer-causing chemicals than tobacco.	The answer is: Myth. Read the statement on the screen. In addition, smoking marijuana can give people a heavy cough, frequent chest illnesses, and a greater risk of lung infections. Adults who smoke marijuana often have more health problems than those who don't.
Answer statement 4.	
Marijgana Marijgana III Back Menu Play Introduce the video.	Let's take a look at more information about marijuana.
Have students watch the video. Video length: 1:43 minutes	Play the video.



Outline	Script and Instructions
11.12 Marijaana 11.12 Back Menu Next	What are some other reasons <i>not</i> to use marijuana? (Affects your motivation. Waste of money. Against the law. Get into trouble at home/school.)
Debrief students about the video.	
Reminder	If you are doing this lesson in two parts, tell students to save Handout 11A for Part 2.
End of Part 1. Conclude here, or continue on to Part 2.	Today we looked at common myths and facts about addiction, tobacco, and marijuana. You had a chance to discuss your opinions about these myths and facts and learn more facts from a video presentation. Next time, we will continue looking at myths and facts about alcohol and inhalant use.

Lesson 11, Part 2

Total Time **25 minutes**



Substance Abuse Prevention: Myths and Facts

You will need:

• Grade 7 DVD, Lesson 11 segment

- Students' copies of Handout 11A: Myth or Fact? (page 387), one per group
- Handout 11B: Facts About Alcohol and Other Drugs (pages 389-392), one per student
- Handout 11C: Personal Reasons (page 393), one per pair of students
- Optional: "Myth or Fact?" homework (page 399), one per student

Outline **Script and Instructions** Last time you were challenged to uncover myths and facts about If presenting the lesson addiction, tobacco, and marijuana. in two parts, select the Lesson 11 menu on the Grade 7 DVD, then select Now we will continue looking at myths and facts about alcohol and inhalant abuse. "Part 2." 11.12B Facts About Alcohol and Other Drugs 11.12B Back Menu Next Recap Part 1 of the lesson. 14 minutes **์11.13** The next two statements are about alcohol. "Drinking alcohol is more harmful to a teenager than it is to an adult." Myth or Fact? Drinking alcohol is more harmful to a teenage han it is to an adult. Ask representatives from a couple of groups to tell what the group's decision was-myth or fact. Back Menu Click on the students' answer on the screen. Ask about statement 5. Continue using Handout 11A



Outline	Script and Instructions
11.13B Fact The fact is teenagers' brains and bodies are still developing. Alcohol abuse can cause learning problems or lead to adult alcoholism. 11.13B Back Menu Next	The answer is: Fact. Read the statement on the screen.
Answer statement 5.	
11.14 Myth or Fact? Drinking alcohol doesn't do as much harm to people as doing drugs. Myth Fact Myth Fact Back Menus Ask about statement 6. Video length: 00:05 minutes	The next statement is, "Drinking alcohol doesn't do as much harm to people as doing drugs." Ask representatives from a couple of groups to tell what the group's decision was—myth or fact. Click on the students' answer on the screen.
Initial Myth The fact is alcohol is a drug, It has the potential to do as much or more damage than any other drug. Initial Back Menu NMB Back Menu Next Answer statement 6.	The answer is: Myth. Read the statement on the screen. Of course, we all know that many <i>adults</i> drink alcohol in moderation and do not suffer dire consequences. The point is that alcohol is a drug that is so commonly abused that it causes many problems, such as alcoholism, accidents due to drunkenness, and violence that happens when people drink too much. Furthermore, teens tend to binge-drink (drink lots of alcohol in a short period of time), making them more susceptible to alcohol poisoning (which can be lethal), accidents, or violence.



Lesson 11, Part 2

Substance Abuse Prevention: Myths and Facts Outline Script and Instructions 11.15 Let's take a look at a video with more information about alcohol abuse. Alcohol Back Menu Play Introduce the video. Play the video. Have students watch the video. Video length: 1:15 minutes 11.16 Why is it dangerous to begin drinking alcohol at a young age? (Teens' brains and bodies are still developing. Alcohol use can cause learning problems or lead to adult alcoholism. People who begin drinking by age 15 are five times more likely to abuse or become dependent on alcohol than those who begin drinking after age 20.) Alcoho Back How does drinking alcohol affect the brain? (Damages the Menu Next hippocampus, the thought and memory center. Can change personality and behavior by damaging the pre-frontal cortex, the decision-making Debrief students about center.) the video. 11.17 The next statement is about inhalants. Myth or Fact? Inhaling chemicals to get high is safe because the Do a quick check to assess your students' understanding of what inhalants are. Do not engage in a long discussion about the types micals are legal of products people inhale. Emphasize that inhalants are not doctorprescribed asthma inhalers. Back Menu The statement is: "Inhaling chemicals to get high is safe because the chemicals are legal." Ask about statement 7. Ask representatives from a couple of groups to tell what the group's decision was-myth or fact. Click on the students' answer on the screen.











Outline	Script and Instructions
Have students do the partner activity.	Give students five minutes to complete the activity. Observe and coach as necessary.
Call on students to tell the class their responses.	Call on students to tell the class the facts they found most interesting, affecting, and memorable. You may summarize students' ideas by repeating them back or writing them on the board. Try to reinforce the main ideas from the video.
(1.22) Substance Abuse • Myths and facts • Harmful effects of using alcohol and other drugs • N22 Back Menu Summarize the lesson. Optional: "Myth or Fact?" homework	I minute In this lesson we sorted out myths from facts about alcohol and other drugs. We found out that your brains and bodies are growing, and substances affect you more intensely than they would an adult and they can do more lasting damage. We also learned about the personal, health, and social consequences of using alcohol and other drugs. Distribute and explain the "Myth or Fact?" homework.
Grade 7, Lesson 11 Family Letter	Send the Family Letter home via student mail, email, newsletter, or standard mail.
Using Lesson Content Every Day	Remember to incorporate the Using Lesson Content Every Day suggestions into daily academic tasks.