

NJDOE MODEL CURRICULUM

CONTENT AREA: Health	GRADE: 6-8	UNIT #: II	UNIT NAME: Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drugs
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#	STUDENT LEARNING OBJECTIVES	CORRESPONDING NJCCCS
1	Identify and compare information that is contained on the bottle of over the counter and prescription drugs. 6	(2.3.6.A.2)
2	Describe the positive effects and the potential risks that may occur when one uses over the counter medicines, prescription drugs, and supplements. 7	(2.3.8.A.1)
3	Analyze the varying effects of use, misuse, and abuse of over the counter, prescription, and illegal drugs have on different individuals. 8	(2.3.8.A.1, 2.3.8.C.1, 2.3.8.A.2)
4	Examine data on how drugs/alcohol effect decision making the potential for illness, injury, disease, and risky health behaviors. 6	(2.3.6.B.4)
5	Demonstrate through role-play the impact of effective refusal skills to decrease experimentation and use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in several social settings. 6	(2.3.6.B.5, 2.2.8.B.1)
6	Summarize the effects of alcohol/drug use on the body systems. 7	(2.3.8.B.3, 2.3.8.B.5, 2.3.8.B.7)
7	Identify the factors; such as peer pressure, that influence teen alcohol/drug use. 8	(2.3.6.B.5, 2.3.6.C.4)
8	Describe the different stages of alcoholism and drug addiction. 6	(2.3.6.B.4)
9	Compare and contrast how the effects of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs vary in different people. 7	(2.3.8.A.1, 2.3.8.B.1, 2.3.8.B.5)
10	Investigate and analyze adverse consequences of the misuse and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. 8	(2.3.8.B.1, 2.3.8.B.2, 2.3.8.B.8)
11	Research the relationship between injected drug use and diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. 6	(2.3.6.B.7)
12	Identify treatment options for substance abusers and evaluate one's ability to recognize and	(2.3.8.C.1, 2.3.8.C.2)

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	overcome negative risk factors in order to support a substance free lifestyle. 7	
13	Research school district policy/local/state laws governing drug and alcohol use. 8	(2.3.8.B.4, 2.3.8.C.2)

Code #	NJCCCS
2.2- integrated Skills	
B. Decision-Making and Goal Setting	6 Every health-related decision has short- and long-term consequences and affects the ability to reach health goals.
	2.2.6.B.1 Use effective decision-making strategies.
	8 Every health-related decision has short- and long-term consequences and affects the ability to reach health goals
	2.2.8.B.1 Predict social situations that may require the use of decision-making skills.
2.3- Drugs and Medicines	
A. Medicines	6 Medicines come in a variety of forms (prescription medicines, over-the-counter medicines, medicinal supplements), are used for numerous reasons, and should be taken as directed in order to be safe and effective.
	2.3.6.A.2 Compare information found on over-the-counter and prescription medicines.
	8 Medicines come in a variety of forms (prescription medicines, over-the-counter medicines, medicinal supplements), are used for numerous reasons, and should be taken as directed in order to be safe and effective.
	2.3.8.A.1 Explain why the therapeutic effects and potential risks of commonly used over-the-counter medicines, prescription drugs, and herbal and medicinal supplements vary in different individuals.
	2.3.8.A.2 Compare and contrast adolescent and adult abuse of prescription and over-the-counter medicines and the

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	consequences of such abuse.
B. Alcohol, tobacco, and other Drugs.	6 There is a strong relationship between individuals who abuse drugs and increased intentional and unintentional health-risk behaviors.
	2.3.6.B.4 Determine the impact of the use and abuse of alcohol on the incidence of illness, injuries, and disease, the increase of risky health behaviors, and the likelihood of harm to one’s health.
	2.3.6.B.5 Determine situations where the use of alcohol and other drugs influence decision-making and can place one at risk.
	2.3.6.B.6 Summarize the signs and symptoms of inhalant abuse.
	2.3.6.B.7 Analyze the relationship between injected drug use and diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.
	8 There is a strong relationship between individuals who abuse drugs and increased intentional and unintentional health-risk behaviors.
	2.3.8.B.1 Compare and contrast the physical and behavioral effects of commonly abused substances by adolescents.
	2.3.8.B.2 Predict the legal and financial consequences of the use, sale, and possession of illegal substances.
	2.3.8.B.3 Analyze the effects of all types of tobacco use on the aging process.
	2.3.8.B.4 Compare and contrast smoking laws in New Jersey with other states and countries.
	2.3.8.B.5 Explain the impact of alcohol and other drugs on those areas of the brain that control vision, sleep, coordination, and reaction time and the related impairment of behavior, judgment, and memory.
	2.3.8.B.6 Relate the use of alcohol and other drugs to decision-making and risk for sexual assault, pregnancy, and STIs.
	2.3.8.B.7 Explain the impact of inhalant use and abuse on social, emotional, mental, and physical wellness.
	2.3.8.B.8 Analyze health risks associated with injected drug use.
C. Dependency,	6 There are many ways to obtain help for treatment of alcohol, tobacco, and other substance abuse problems.
	2.3.6.C.4 Determine effective strategies to stop using alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, and that support the ability to remain

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Addiction, and Treatment.	drug-free.
	8 Substance abuse is caused by a variety of factors. 2.3.8.C.1 Compare and contrast theories about dependency/addiction (such as genetic predisposition, gender-related predisposition, and multiple risks) and provide recommendations that support a drug free life.
	8 The ability to interrupt a drug dependency/addiction typically requires outside intervention, a strong personal commitment, treatment, and the support of family, friends, and others.
	2.3.8.C.2 Summarize intervention strategies that assist family and friends to cope with the impact of substance abuse.