### **Chapter 21: Drugs**

1. What support is there for the claim that laws criminalizing drug manufacture and distribution greatly reduce social harm and do not violate anyone’s rights?

a. Prohibiting manufacture and distribution will reduce drug supply. Reducing drug supply will reduce drug use. Reducing drug use will reduce many harms.

b. People do not have a moral right to make or sell drugs.

c. Criminalizing drug manufacture and distribution does not violate anyone’s right to use drugs.

d. All of the above

Answer: d

2. Which of the following is *not* an objection to the *Social Harm Argument*?

a. Criminalizing drug manufacture and sale will cost the government a great deal of money that could be better spent on other methods of reducing harm.

b. Perhaps people do have a right to use drugs.

c. Criminalizing drug manufacture and sale may create lucrative and violent black markets.

d. Perhaps people do have a right to manufacture and sell drugs.

Answer: b

\*3. Why might selling cigarettes, alcohol, or other drugs to minors be understood as violating minors’ rights?

a. They may suffer serious harm without being able to adequately understand the risks.

b. They may experience significant benefits without experiencing any risks.

c. Minors can make informed decisions about whether to use these drugs.

d. None of the above

Answer: a

4. Those who say that it is society’s responsibility to reduce harm and that the most effective way to do so is by criminalizing drug use would likely recommend what policy for the contemporary United States?

a. Stricter penalties for manufacturers

b. A full abolition of drug laws

c. A radical revision of existing drug laws

d. Maintaining the status quo

Answer: d

\*5. Which of the following is an argument for the decriminalization of drug use?

a. The *Paternalism Argument*

b. The *Social Harm Argument*

c. The *Harm to Others Argument*

d. None of the above

Answer: b

\*6. Which of the following does de Marneffe identify as a relevant difference between alcohol and other drugs?

a. Drinking alcohol is part of a social ritual, while using other drugs is not.

b. Drinking alcohol is less addictive than using other drugs.

c. Drinking alcohol is less harmful than using other drugs.

d. All of the above

Answer: a

\*7. Which of the following does Huemer think should be legal?

a. Using a drug that corrodes one’s sense of sympathy and duty

b. Operating heavy machinery while using a drug that impairs one’s ability to do so

c. Using a drug while pregnant that is harmful to fetuses

d. None of the above

Answer: a

\*8. How does Huemer respond to the claim that drug use harms third parties?

a. He claims that we should not prohibit all behavior that harms third parties.

b. He allows that certain restrictions should be placed on what one may do while intoxicated.

c. He claims that drug use is an exercise of one’s natural rights.

d. All of the above

Answer: d

\*9. Which of the following is an instance of paternalism that Goodin would endorse?

a. Americans value fast internet for work and pleasure. The federal government passes legislation that reduces internet speeds for many people.

b. Public officials are concerned that popular music is leading citizens to have bad taste in music, so they mandate that all radio stations must play more classical music.

c. Residents of a city want to stop texting while driving but are having trouble stopping on their own. The city enacts a law against texting while driving that helps them abstain from the practice.

d. All of the above

Answer: c

\*10. Which of the following does Goodin believe about paternalism?

a. Paternalistic antismoking policies are always permissible.

b. Paternalistic antismoking policies are permissible if they promote objectively good values.

c. Paternalistic antismoking policies are never permissible.

d. Paternalistic antismoking policies are permissible only if they advance a person’s subjectively held interests.

Answer: d