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Samedi 08 Novembre 2025

COLLEGE SAINTE FOI

Année Scolaire : 2025-2026

Trimestre : 1 / Devoir de niveau 2nd A

2 HEURES

ADDICTIONS

Drugs and alcohol can provide a **temporary** escape from painful feelings and stress in the moment. The problem is that it's temporary. Substance **abuse** ultimately makes these **issues** worse. When you use addictive substances, your brain changes. Its chemistry is **altered**.

Because they are mind-altering substances, drugs and alcohol can cause surges of dopamine, which is one of the brain's chemical messengers that regulate emotions and signal feelings of pleasure. Repeated use of drugs or alcohol can actually change the way your brain responds to pleasure. It can **impact** your reward processing pathways. This can lead to **addiction**, as your brain becomes **dependent on** substances to produce feel-good chemicals. You can then experience **cravings** and difficult withdrawal symptoms without drugs.

The seeds of addiction can also be planted early. Children and teenagers have a less fully formed prefrontal cortex than adults. This means they are more apt to be **impulsive** and not think through consequences as much, making them more likely to experiment with drugs and alcohol. Peer pressure and

A lack of parental oversight can add to this challenge. Some research suggests close to 80 per cent of teens report using alcohol or drugs at some point before reaching **adulthood**. This can be a predictor for addiction down the line. Teen drug and alcohol use can make you two to three times more likely to struggle with addiction as an adult.

Part I

A) VOCABULARY CHECK (0.5 pt / R)

The words in column A are from the text. As you read the text, match them with their synonyms or definitions in column B.
Write your answers like in the example:
Example: 11 – L

Column A

1. Temporary
2. Abuse
3. Issues
4. Altered
5. Impact
6. Addiction
7. Depend on
8. Cravings
9. Impulsive
10. Adulthood

Column B

A – Influence
B – Changed wrongly
C – Maturity
D – Brief
E – Obsession
F – Overuse
G – Strong desires
H – Problems
I – Imprudent
J – In need of

B – COMPREHENSION CHECK (1 pt / R)

Say if the following statements are true or false according to the text. Quote the lines to justify your answers.
Example: a – T (L.22–23)

a) Addictive substances can help someone feel good for a moment.
b) Drugs and alcohol can alter the functioning of the brain.
c) Addiction occurs when the brain no more needs substances to feel good.
d) An addict can easily control his cravings without using drugs.
e) The brain of children and teenagers is as fully formed as that of adults.

Part 2: **Language in use** (0.5 pt / R)

Select the right answer.

1. I ___ born on the 21st of July. (am – was – were)
2. Where ___ the children? (is – are)
3. Everyday a good Christian ___ to church. (go – goes – is going)
4. The children ___ fast now. (are running – runs – run)
5. Last night she ___ to church. (goes – went – going)
6. The students are selling mangoes ___? (are they? – do they?)

Part 3

After reading a text about addictions, your English teacher asks you to write a small paragraph to raise teenagers' awareness about the dangers of addictive substances. In your paragraph,

- name some addictive substances;
- give some consequences of addiction;
- suggest how to avoid those substances.