



1. Trouver les dérivés des mots-racines à gauche.

- 1. *prescrire* to prescribe une *ordonnance*
- 2. *chirurgien* a surgeon to have *se faire opérer*
- 3. *guérir* to recover *guérison*
- 4. *diagnostiquer* to diagnose *diagnostic*
- 5. *porter* to carry to be an AIDS *être porteur du SIDA*

2. Trouver un synonyme pour les mots suivants.

- 1. a medicine =
- 2. an AIDS patient = an AIDS
- 3. a scourge =
- 4. an injection of morphine = of morphine
- 5. infectious =

3. Compléter les abréviations suivantes.

- 1. s..... t..... d.....
- 2. N..... H..... S.....
- 3. h..... i..... v.....
- 4. G..... P.....
- 5. b..... s..... e.....

4. Donner la traduction des mots suivants qui sont à la fois noms et verbes.

	NOM	VERBE
1. spread
2. cough
3. quarantine
4. cure
5. relapse

5. Compléter les phrases avec la préposition ou particule adéquate.

1. The boy suffered a serious mental illness and had to be hospitalized.
2. In the nineteenth century, many people in France or Britain died tuberculosis.
3. My wife went with the flu last week, and I've been a bit off colour myself.
4. The number of people infected the virus keeps rising.
5. The AIDS pandemic broke in the early 1980s.

6. La traduction des mots suivants ne pose qu'un problème d'orthographe.

1. *une épidémie*
2. *éradiquer*
3. *muter*
4. *un vaccin*
5. *traçabilité*

7. Répondre brièvement aux questions suivantes.

1. What is the WHO?
.....
.....
2. What is the point made in the 2005 movie *The Constant Gardener*?
.....
.....
3. What is the best way to fight the AIDS pandemic?
.....
.....

1. La traduction des mots suivants ne pose qu'un problème d'orthographe.

1. *bulimie*
2. *anorexique*
3. *végétarien*
4. *un diététicien*
5. *une tentation*

2. Tous les mots nécessaires pour compléter ces phrases ont la même racine.

1. Vanessa is a bit neurotic: she herself every day on the scales in the bathroom.
2. Dick seems to have gained a lot of lately: he must be at least 13 stone.
3. People who eat sugary snacks all the time end up being
4. My doctor told me I was five kilos and that therefore I should eat more.
5. A is someone who is too fat or too thin and is concerned about it.

3. Compléter les phrases avec la préposition ou particule adéquate.

1. People who are addicted chocolate are humourously called chocoholics.
2. Beryl was diagnosed anorexia when she was 16.
3. Vincent resented being described as tubby: he decided to "fight the flab" and work in the gym twice a week.
4. Mabel wanted to become a model and nearly starved herself death.
5. There's only one solution if you want to lose weight: you must go a diet.

4. Placer les mots suivants « freak, exercise, food, foods, bar, obesity, drinks, drinking, patterns, diet » pour former des noms composés et traduire.

NOM COMPOSÉ	TRADUCTION
1. binge
2. childhood
3. chocolate
4. eating
5. fitness
6. balanced
7. fizzy
8. organic
9. physical
10. processed

5. Trouver le mot adéquat pour compléter les phrases suivantes.

1. Caroline never eats in fast food
2. Jan is a eater: he can't refrain from eating crisps all day long.
3. Look at her, she's so skinny it's frightening, she's all skin and
4. If you want to remain attractive when you're over forty, you must watch your
5. If everyone reduced their salt by half a teaspoon a day, it could save 40,000 premature deaths per year.

6. Répondre brièvement aux questions suivantes.

1. What does anorexia consist in and who does it affect mostly?

2. What did Morgan Spurlock hope to demonstrate in *Supersize Me*?

3. "Genetics loads the gun, and environment pulls the trigger." Explain.

1. La traduction des mots suivants ne pose qu'un problème d'orthographe.

- 1. *le trafic de drogue*
- 2. *l'héroïne*
- 3. *une seringue*
- 4. *légaliser*
- 5. *traitement*

2. Former des noms composés avec le mot « drug ».

- 1. a drug : *un baron de la drogue*
- 2. a drug : *un réseau de trafiquants*
- 3. drug : *la consommation de drogue*
- 4. a drug : *un toxicomane*
- 5. the drug : *le responsable de la lutte contre la drogue*

3. Compléter les phrases avec la préposition ou particule adéquate.

- 1. President Clinton admitted to experimenting cannabis when he was a student.
- 2. The aim of the campaign is to make vulnerable people aware the dangers posed by narcotics.
- 3. The French government decided to clamp down substance abuse.
- 4. Many addicts do not seek treatment and refuse to go rehab.
- 5. The ring used mules to smuggle the dope the US.

4. Trouver un synonyme pour les mots suivants.

1. to sniff cocaine = cocaine
2. a drug pusher = a drug
3. to take drugs = drugs
4. a reefer =
5. to clamp down = down

5. Trouver le mot adéquat pour compléter les phrases suivantes.

1. During his talk, the speaker stated the pros and of repressive policies.
2. Drug-..... crime is a direct consequence of the criminalization of drug abuse.
3. The man was asked if he had consumed alcohol or used a drug such as marijuana or cannabis prior to driving.
4. As prices fall, the use of cocaine is becoming more and more through wide sections of society.
5. Rather than phase out coke gradually, he decided to stop cold

6. Faire correspondre les verbes « abuse, fine, relapse, smuggle, crave » à ces définitions.

1. To sth is to want it very, very much.
2. To is to start behaving badly again.
3. To sb is to make them pay money as punishment.
4. To sth is to use it for the wrong purpose.
5. To sth is to take it illegally from one country to another.

7. Répondre brièvement aux questions suivantes.

1. What are the various reasons why illegal drugs are dangerous?
.....
.....
2. Who coined the phrase "war on drugs"?
.....
.....
3. What lesson may be drawn from prohibition in the US during the interwar period?
.....
.....

1. La traduction des mots suivants ne pose qu'un problème d'orthographe.

1. *vierge*
2. *désir*
3. *mariage*
4. *pédophilie*
5. *pornographie*

2. Former des noms composés avec le mot « sex ».

1. a sex : *un partenaire sexuel*
2. a sex : *un obsédé sexuel*
3. a sex : *un délinquant sexuel*
4. a sex : *un objet sexuel*
5. a sex : *un travailleur sexuel*

3. Trouver le mot manquant dans les syntagmes suivants.

1. The spread of transmitted diseases is really scary.
2. At the dinner table, Brad played with me while Angelina and I were chatting about her latest movie.
3. They met on a Greek island and married a month later: it was a case of love at first
4. The only way to make sure you won't be infected, to have what is called safe sex is to use
5. The presence of sperm on the carpet was evidence that Ally and her boss had had sexual

4. Trouver un synonyme pour les mots suivants et les traduire.

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|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| 1. to woo a woman | to | a woman | |
| 2. to fondle | to | | |
| 3. to be besotted with sb | to be | with sb | |
| 4. to fall for sb | to | sb | |
| 5. a child molester | a child | | |
| 6. sperm | | | |
| 7. a porn film | a | | |
| 8. a prostitute | a | | |
| 9. to be sex-mad | to have a | mind | |
| 10. to marry sb | to get | sb | |

5. Trouver le suffixe qui convient pour construire les dérivés suivants.

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|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>inceste</i> | incest | | <i>incestueux</i> |
| 2. <i>une femme</i> | a woman | a | <i>un coureur de jupons</i> |
| 3. <i>violer</i> | to rape | a | <i>un violeur</i> |
| 4. <i>harceler</i> | to harass | | <i>harcèlement</i> |
| 5. <i>érotique</i> | erotic | | <i>érotisme</i> |

6. Répondre brièvement aux questions suivantes.

1. What do people mean when they say a joke is "risqué"?
.....
.....
2. Can you define sexting?
.....
.....
3. The one charm about marriage is that it makes a life of deception absolutely necessary for both parties. (Oscar Wilde) Explain.
.....
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