

## Unit 10

# Drug Addiction

### Learning Outcomes:

**By the end of this unit students will:**

- become aware of the dangers of drugs
- recognize the sensitivity of crime and learn to say “no”
- chalk out a prevention plan for drug victims
- raise awareness about the benefits of rehabilitation centers
- guess the meanings of words from the context
- identify and demonstrate the use of relative pronouns
- identify and use adjective clauses in sentences

### Pre-reading:

- Read the title of the text and discuss the effects of drug addiction.
- What message does this picture convey?
- How can you help a drug addict lead a normal life?



### For the Teacher:

- Conduct pre-reading activity to arouse the students' interest in the topic.
- Make them predict from the title and illustration about the contents of the text.

1. Drug addiction is a common problem all over the world today. There are many forms of drug addiction, but the most dangerous of all is the absolute dependence on it. Long-term use of drugs causes permanent mental and physical sickness. Some kinds of drugs that cause disturbance of mind and body are heroin, marijuana, tobacco, valium, cocaine and alcohol.  

Are the drug addicts aware of the dangers of drugs?
2. Drug addiction is caused by the environmental factors. A few important environmental factors that may cause drug addiction are bad peer influence and troubled domestic background. When young people remain in bad company and do experiments in the name of adventure, they may fall a prey to addiction. The people who are dissatisfied and discontented with their lives may also resort to drug addiction in order to seek an escape from responsibilities of life.  

Which environmental factors are responsible for drug addiction?
3. The most important measure to be taken in this regard is the rehabilitation and recovery of a drug addict. In many countries, including Pakistan, addicts, their families and friends consider it a taboo to share their problem with others. They feel embarrassed to talk about it for fear of being declared an outcast. This not only makes the cure difficult but in most of the cases the addicts die due to lack of timely treatment and counselling.
4. Rehabilitation centres are the best places for the recovery process of the addicts. Complete medical support and guidance is provided to these people in these centres. Drug abusers, therefore, must be taken to proper

**For the Teacher:**

- While-reading activity may be conducted to interact with the text. More while-reading questions may be asked.

and certified rehabilitation centres where proper treatment and cure is available for them. However, this requires rapid identification of the problem of drug addiction and full cooperation of the victims with the team of these centres.

What treatment is available at the rehabilitation centres for drug victims?

5. The other factor that contributes to the rehabilitation of the drug victim is proper counselling. The sooner it is done the better it is for the victim. The counselling process must continue even after the drug abuser is rehabilitated because of the dangers of a relapse. Doctors, family and friends must continue to critically watch and counsel the victim for better motivation and adjustment.

What do you understand by the term "counselling"?

6. Drug addiction is really a very serious threat to any society. In Pakistan alone, there are almost five million drug addicts. Addicts undergo numerous economic, social and health problems. The governments all over the world have been trying to eliminate drug addiction from society but still more efforts are needed to completely wipe it out. This can only be made possible if the people become increasingly aware of the threats that drugs pose. They should vow firmly to live a healthy and meaningful life.

### Theme:

The theme revolves around the harmful effects of drug addiction. It also refers to the importance of the rehabilitation centers in treating drug addicts. It highlights the vital role that counselling plays in making people live a healthy life.

**Glossary:**

absolute	-----	complete, perfect
influence	-----	have effect upon
taboo	-----	forbidden
curative	-----	healing
rehabilitation	-----	recovery
relapse	-----	go back to

**Oral Activity:**

**Drug addiction is a growing problem in Pakistan. Every year many young people fall victim to this life threatening problem.**

- Make groups and chalk out a prevention plan against drug addiction. Prepare a class presentation on prevention plan.
- Discuss in class how can awareness be raised among people about the rehabilitation centres and its benefits.

**Comprehension****A. Answer the following questions.**

- What are the causes of drug addiction?
- What are the effects of drug addiction?
- What important role do the rehabilitation centres play to control drug addiction?
- What is the role of counselling in preventing drug addiction?

**For the Teacher:**

- Explain to students the harmful effects of drug addiction on human health and life.
- Make students aware of their civic responsibility to tackle and rehabilitate the addict.

5. Why do families feel reluctant to take the drug victims to drug rehabilitation centers?
6. What are the responsibilities of the families to ensure complete recovery of the drug addicts?

## Vocabulary

**A. Write the contextual and dictionary meanings of the following words.**

No.	Words from the text	Contextual meanings	Dictionary meanings
1	long-term		
2	dependence		
3	peer		
4	outcast		
5	rapid		
6	rehabilitation		
7	critically		

**B. Make a list of cognates used in the text.**



### For the Teacher:

- Tell students that Cognates are the words that are the same or nearly the same in pronunciation, meaning and sometimes in spelling in two different languages .e.g., bus, pen, mobile, etc.

**Grammar****Relative Pronoun**

A relative pronoun joins ideas. It gives additional information about the subject or object e.g. who, which, that, whom, whose.

**Example**

The people **who** are addicted to drugs undergo many serious problems.

**Adjective Clause**

An adjective clause is a group of words which does the work of an adjective. It usually begins with a relative pronoun such as who, whom, that, which, whose.

**Example**

The umbrella **which has a broken handle** is mine.

**A. Use 'who, whom, that, which, whose' in the following sentences.**

1. These are the colour pencils \_\_\_\_\_ I want to buy.
2. I know the woman \_\_\_\_\_ child was hurt.
3. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ we met in the shop was Amina's grandmother.
4. This is the girl \_\_\_ stood first in the class.
5. Shazia likes the candies \_\_\_\_ her father brought from the market.

**B. Use the following relative pronouns in sentences.**

who, which, that, whom, whose

**For the Teacher:**

- Help students identify and demonstrate the use of relative pronoun.
- Help them identify and use adjective clauses.

**C. Underline adjective clauses in the following sentences. Also encircle the relative pronouns.**

1. He tells a tale that sounds untrue.
2. People who eat too much die early.
3. I met the woman whose son had helped me.
4. He is the man whom we all respect.
5. I have an urgent piece of work which I must do.

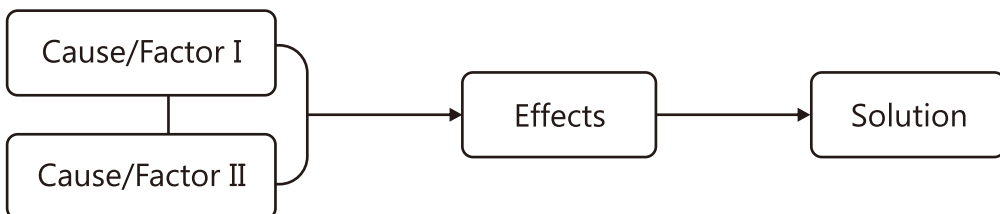
**D. Write suitable adjective clauses.**

1. Where is the book \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Any student \_\_\_\_\_ will be punished.
3. I know the woman \_\_\_\_\_.
4. That is the girl \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Where is the man \_\_\_\_\_.

**E. Pick out three passive sentences from the unit. Change these sentences into active voice.**

## Writing Skills

**A. Summarize the unit "Drug Addiction" with the help of following mind map.**



**B. Write an essay on "Drug Abuse, a Threat to Society". (170 - 200 words)**



### For the Teacher:

- Help students first make a mind map to develop focus on their writing.