

## 1. Schulaufgabe aus dem Englischen

Topic: Young people /cartoon description

Credits: \_\_\_\_\_/34 Punkte: \_\_\_\_\_

**A Reading Comprehension****College drug use, binge drinking rise**

by Donna Leinwand, USA TODAY

**A** For some of the thousands of students making their way to area colleges this week, the opening days of the fall semester are a time to learn their class schedule, decorate their rooms and drink to excess.

5 Although most student drinkers will suffer only the occasional head-splitting hangover or embarrassing moment, an increasing number of students are paying a heavier toll. The number of alcohol-related deaths among students in a four-year college was 1,800 in 2005, up from 1,400 in 1998, according to a report by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. The report also revealed that students are driving drunk and binge drinking more often.

10 **B** Nearly half of America's 5.4 million full-time college students abuse drugs or drink alcohol on binges at least once a month, according to a new study that portrays substance and alcohol abuse as an increasingly urgent problem on campuses across the nation.

15 **C** Alcohol remains the favored substance of abuse on college campuses by far, but the abuse of prescription drugs and marijuana has increased dramatically since the mid-1990s, according to the study released today by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University.

CASA, which called on educators to move more aggressively to counter intensifying drug and alcohol use among students, first studied students' drug and alcohol habits in 1993. Today's report — the center's second on the subject — involved a survey of 2,000 student and 400 administrators as well as analyses of six national studies.

20 **D** The center found that "the situation on America's campuses has deteriorated" since 1993, CASA President Joseph Califano says.

The study found that college students have higher rates of alcohol or drug addiction than the general public: 22.9% of students meet the medical definition for alcohol or drug abuse or dependence — a compulsive use of a substance despite negative consequences — compared with 8.5% of all people 25 12 and older.

White students are more likely to use drugs and alcohol than minority students, and students at historically black colleges have much lower rates of substance abuse than other students, the study found.

30 **E** College presidents have not done enough to curtail drug and alcohol abuse on campus, Califano says. In CASA's survey, two-thirds of them said responsibility for stopping drug abuse rests with students. "It's not on the radar screen of college presidents. This is not a priority," Califano says. "We believe they have an obligation to protect the health and safety of their students."

35 CASA at Columbia University is now calling for something to be done. They claim that the extensive binge drinking and drug abuse does not act as a rite of passage. The Center claims that this behavior has been allowed to bloom on U.S. college campuses and it was about time some strict guidelines were put in place to reduce it.

Donald Harward, president emeritus of Bates College in Maine, says drinking and drug abuse are a symptom of students' disengagement from academic and civil life on campus. "I think a lot of

40 presidents are aware of (increasing alcohol and drug problems among students), and they are struggling to come to grips with it."

**F** Nearly half the students surveyed by CASA said they drank or used drugs to relax, reduce stress or forget about problems. Other findings:

45 Students who said they had abused painkillers such as Percocet, Vicodin and OxyContin during the past month rose from less than 1% of students in 1993 to 3.1% in 2005, a reflection of how the rising number and availability of prescription drugs has increased abuse.

The percentage of students who reported using illegal drugs other than marijuana, such as cocaine and heroin, in the past month jumped from 5.4% in 1993 to 8.2% in 2005.

50 **G** Overall, the percentage of students who reported drinking alcohol at least occasionally was about the same: 68% in 2005, compared with 70% in 1993. Those who said they engaged in binge drinking — defined as having five drinks for male students and four drinks for female students at one "drinking occasion" during the previous two weeks — held steady at 40%.

55 **H** In a FoxNews report Carol Falkowski from the Hazelden Foundation states: "Although the number of students abstaining from alcohol has grown, binge drinking is getting more intense. Drinking games that were happening in private parties 10 years ago are now happening in public venues. That to me reflects a sort of larger acceptance of extreme drinking." She believes this behavior is sending out the wrong message about binge drinking.

It is thought that the increase in binge drinking and drug use leads to other serious problems. These include more risk of accidental death, falling grades, date rape and damage to property. In fact in 2005, 83% of campus arrests involved alcohol, the study found.

60 **I** In a telephone interview Califano said, "We're playing Russian roulette with the future leaders of our country. In a time of fierce global competition do we want to put our best and brightest students at risk?" (839 words)

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## **A Reading Comprehension**

### **1. Gapped Summary: (paragraphs A & B)**

6 cr / \_\_\_\_\_

**Fill each gap with a suitable word from the text. Only one word per gap.**

A recent study on substance and alcohol abuse at American colleges \_\_\_\_\_ that almost 50 percent of the full-time students take drugs or drink to \_\_\_\_\_ on a regular basis. Even though most student drinkers only experience the common effects of their \_\_\_\_\_ drinking, such as making a fool of themselves or suffering from an extremely bad \_\_\_\_\_, more serious consequences - including death - are taking an increasingly heavier \_\_\_\_\_ on the student drinkers. The substance and alcohol abuse has grown into a problem that needs \_\_\_\_\_ attention.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Multiple choice questions (paragraphs C – E)**

5 cr / \_\_\_\_

**Mark the most suitable answer – only one answer per question!**

1. Casa (...)

A	wants a better drug education for students.
B	says students become more aggressive when intoxicated.
C	claims more students are taken into intensive care because of drug abuse.
D	says teachers have to fight drug abuse.

2. What is correct according to the CASA study?

A	Drug abuse on colleges has stagnated at a high level.
B	More Afro-Americans than white students take drugs.
C	College students are more likely to be drug-addicted than non-college students.
D	More and more students have to leave college because of substance abuse.

3. The verb “curtail” in line 29 comes closest in meaning to (...)

A	prevent
B	reduce
C	cover up
D	ban

4. “It’s not on the radar screen of college presidents” in line 31 means:

A	College presidents don’t feel responsible for substance abuse on campuses.
B	It’s not the job of college presidents to stop binges and drug taking on campuses.
C	College presidents should invest more money in cameras that watch the students on campus.
D	Students themselves should take better care of their health.

5. Which of the following attitudes towards substance abuse is **not** mentioned?

A	Many colleges have already started to cope with the problem.
B	Substance abuse has been tolerated too long.
C	Substance abuse is a sign of active social life on the campus.
D	More effective measures against it must be taken.

**3. Short answer questions and mediation (paragraphs F- I)**

**14cr./** \_\_\_\_

1. Why according to CASA do students abuse substances?

Mention two reasons!

1 cr.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which two aspects lead to a rise in prescription drug taking?

1 cr.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Compare the development of students consuming illegal drugs with those abusing alcohol between 1993 and 2005! 2 cr.

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Which word in paragraph G means that something happened earlier? 1 cr.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which two contrasting trends does Carol Falkowski notice? 2 cr.

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Mediation (Antwort auf Deutsch): 4 cr.  
Welche negativen Folgen kann der Missbrauch von Drogen und Alkohol haben?

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

7. Mediation (Antwort auf Deutsch): 3 cr.  
Erklären Sie folgendes Zitat im Textzusammenhang:  
“*We’re playing Russian roulette with the future leaders of our country.*” (lines 60/61)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## B Descriptive writing

(3 + 6) 9/ \_\_

Choose one of the cartoons.

Describe and explain its message in about 100 words.

A)



B)



Good luck!

# KEY Lösung

## A Reading Comprehension

### 1. Gapped Summary: (paragraphs A & B)

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Fill each gap with a suitable word from the text. Only one word per gap.

A recent study on substance and alcohol abuse at American colleges **revealed** \_\_\_\_\_ that almost 50 percent of the full-time students take drugs or drink to **excess** \_\_\_\_\_ on a regular basis. Even though most student drinkers only experience the common effects of their **binge** \_\_\_\_\_ drinking, such as making a fool of themselves or suffering from an extremely bad **hangover** \_\_\_\_\_, more serious consequences - including death - are taking an increasingly heavier **toll** \_\_\_\_\_ on the student drinkers. The substance and alcohol abuse has grown into a problem that needs **urgent** \_\_\_\_\_ attention.

*For some of the thousands of students making their way to area colleges this week, the opening days of the fall semester are a time to learn their class schedule, decorate their rooms and drink to **excess**.*

*Although most student drinkers will suffer only the occasional head-splitting **hangover** or embarrassing moment, an increasing number of students are paying a heavier **toll**. The number of alcohol-related deaths among students in a four-year college was 1,800 in 2005, up from 1,400 in 1998, according to a report by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. The report also **revealed** that students are driving drunk and **binge** drinking more often.*

Nearly half of America's 5.4 million full-time college students abuse drugs or drink alcohol on **binges** at least once a month, according to a new study that portrays substance and alcohol abuse as an increasingly **urgent** problem on campuses across the nation.

### 2. Multiple choice questions (paragraphs C – E)

5 cr / \_\_\_\_\_

Mark the most suitable answer – only one answer per question!

#### 1. Casa (...)

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D	More and more students have to leave college because of substance abuse.

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### 3. Short answer questions and mediation (paragraphs F- I)

14cr./ \_\_\_\_\_

1. Why according to CASA do students abuse substances?

Mention two reasons!

1 cr.

→ to relax (l. 41)

→ to reduce stress (l. 41) (alternative: to forget about problems, l. 42)

2. Which two aspects lead to a rise in prescription drug taking?

1 cr.

**the rising number and availability of prescription drugs (l. 44/45)**

3. Compare the development of students consuming illegal drugs with those abusing alcohol between 1993 and 2005!

2 cr.

→ **The percentage of students who reported using illegal drugs (...) jumped from 5.4% to 8.2%. (l. 46/47)**

→ **Those who said they engaged in binge drinking (...) held steady at 40%. (l. 49/50)**

4. Which word in paragraph G means that something happened earlier?

1 cr.

**previous (l. 51)**

5. Which two contrasting trends does Carol Falkowski notice?

2 cr.

→ **the number of students abstaining from alcohol has grown (l. 53)**

→ **drinking games that were happening in private parties years ago are now happening in public venues (l. 54/55)**

6. Mediation (Antwort auf Deutsch):

4 cr

Welche negativen Folgen kann der Missbrauch von Drogen und Alkohol haben?

→ **unbeabsichtigter Tod (l. 58)**

→ **Verschlechterung der Schulnoten (ebd.)**

→ **Vergewaltigung nach/bei einem Date/einer Verabredung (ebd.)**

→ **Sachbeschädigung (ebd.)**

7. Mediation (Antwort auf Deutsch):

3 cr.

Erklären Sie folgendes Zitat im Textzusammenhang:

*"We're playing Russian roulette with the future leaders of our country." (lines 60/61)*

**Wir spielen russisch Roulette mit den zukünftigen Führungskräften unseres Landes.**

**Wir riskieren, dass die Studenten als zukünftige Führungskräfte des Landes (2) der Drogensucht anheimfallen/verfallen; dadurch wird das geistige Potential des Landes verschwendet (1)**

**B Descriptive writing**

(3 + 6) 9/ \_\_\_

Choose one of the cartoons.

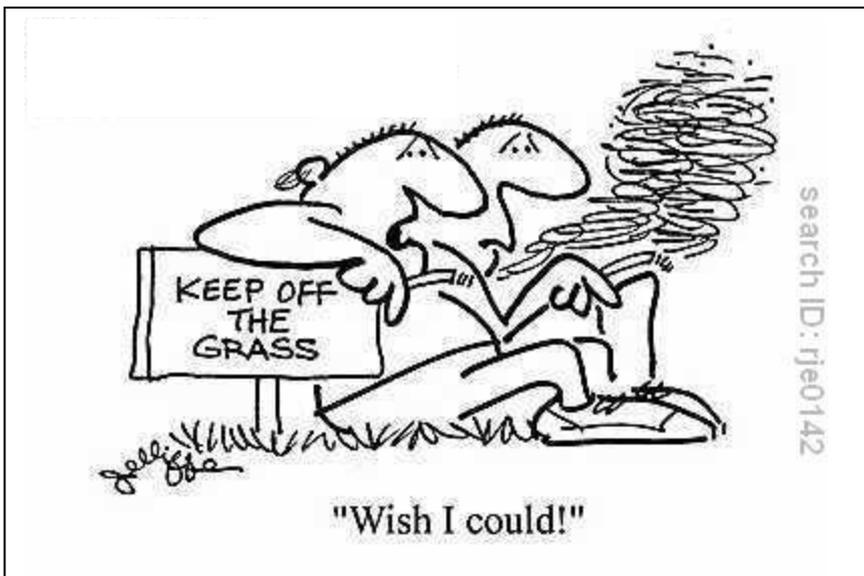
Describe and explain its message in about 100 words.

A)



The cartoon shows a couple in their house. In the background the family dog is carrying a huge suitcase and is walking straight towards the front door. The woman is watching the dog and seems to be confused. But her husband advises her to ignore the pet, because he has threatened to run away before. The cartoon is funny because the dog acts like a child that is just about to leave home. The cartoonist is making fun of the family situation in which children regularly tell their parents that they will no longer accept their rules and will leave, but normally they don't realize their plans and parents usually don't take those announcements seriously. (114 words)

B)



The cartoon shows two people sitting on the grass in a park. Both of them are smoking. They must have been doing that for quite some time since a huge cloud of smoke is rising from their mouths. One of the men is leaning on a sign that tells people to keep off the grass. Referring to the sign he says to the other one "wish I could."

The cartoonist is making fun of the two meanings of the word “grass”. These two men aren’t just sitting where they aren’t supposed to sit, but also smoking pot or grass, and since it is addictive, they cannot kick this habit even though they might wish to. (115 words)