

TEXT 1

Do Teen Sports Increase Risk of Teen Drinking and Violence?

(A) Conventional wisdom has always been that team sports build character, cooperation, and leadership skills. But new research suggests that being on the school football team may also be hurting your teen, especially boys. In a study presented today at the American Public Health Association's 137th Annual Meeting and Exposition in Philadelphia, teen sports may be associated with risky behavior.

(B) Researchers examined survey responses from 13,000 high school students concerning unhealthy behaviors such as engaging in violence, drinking and binge drinking as well as smoking. What they found was that the young men who participated in team sports were found more likely to participate in these risky behaviors compared to those who were not involved in sports. Conversely, young women participating in sports were found to have fewer rates of depression, marijuana use, and smoking.

(C) "Sports team participation appears to have both protective and risk-enhancing associations," said Susan M. Connor, lead researcher on the study. But some child development experts caution that the research does not prove that participation in organized sports causes risky behavior. George Scarlett, assistant professor of the Eliot-Pearson Department of Child Development at Tufts University in Boston, explains, "[These] findings are based on correlations - and correlations never establish cause and effect.

(D) "The impression given is that sports somehow cause risky behavior, but the correlations do not say this," he continued. "They merely say the two co-occur." Yet others in child development agree that this finding may not be so far-fetched. Prior studies of certain sports -- particularly high-contact sports such as football -- have also shown correlations between participation and a higher likelihood of violence in males. "Coaches, characteristics of the sport itself, local cultures, and other factors can make significant differences in how sports participation impacts kids," said

Judith Myers-Walls, associate professor of Child Development and Family Studies at Purdue University in West LaFayette, Ind. For example, teens may have trouble coping with 'sports icon' status. Through a complex interplay of these factors, she explains, a "gang" mentality may develop. "Some cultures and teammates may focus on competition, power issues, and the feeling that they are special and don't need to live by the rules of 'ordinary' people," she added.

(E) As the director of Sports Medicine at Akron's Children Hospital, Dr. Joseph A. Congeni works with adolescent athletes. All too often, he observes attributes that build positive characters in team sports get overshadowed by preferential attitudes. In turn, these attitudes may promote more risk-taking behavior. "These athletes begin being 'put on a pedestal,'" he said, "and [are] receiving preferential treatment and attention and adulation even in the late junior high school years."

(F) Is it a case of too much, too soon? Are we building immature egos into egotistical, dangerous young men? Myers-Walls noted, "It can be developmentally inappropriate to throw them into adult status or icon status." But, Myers-Walls said, "Parents and coaches can have an important influence by helping teens to focus on the values that they believe are critical." In other words, she said, relationships with the coaches and team-building characteristics may be at the center of this debate - and if this relationship promotes unhealthy behaviors, it may not be good for your child. "Those adults can also step back and make sure they are keeping a perspective on youth development and community rather than become overzealous and losing themselves and their values in the midst of competition," Myers-Walls said. And Congeni said that when it comes to sports, it may not be wise to conclude the risks of participation outweigh the benefits. "There still are so many positives to be gained when sports are kept in balance," Congeni said.

TEXT 2

African women are blazing a feminist trail

(A) What would have once sounded like a feminist fantasy – women forming the majority of a parliament – is a reality in one country in the world: Rwanda. Reports from the recent parliamentary elections indicate that women now hold nearly 64% of the seats. In fact, women have made significant gains all around Africa: indeed, the most successful social movement in Africa in recent decades has been the women's movement, particularly in policy and legislation. Malawi and Liberia have female heads of state, and earlier this month Senegal elected its first female prime minister, Aminata Touré. Also, the African Union chair is female for the first time in its history. Africa's strong legacy of female leaders is a hugely positive statement about the continent's direction.

(B) So why does the western feminist movement hardly look at African feminism for clues? Why does it only pay little attention to the realisation of a utopian fantasy of female majority leadership in Rwanda? Feminists everywhere have spent decades campaigning for equality in political leadership, yet its achievement in Rwanda has been met with a loud silence.

(C) The changes in Rwanda have been welcomed by European NGOs and international bodies, but mostly gender parity is attributed to the country's quota system, which is indeed meaningful, though only responsible for allocating 24 of the 45 seats women hold. Even worse,

the debate has all too often implied that women's progress in Rwanda is a result of the adoption of western values and that westerners are "helping" local women achieve them. However, the main reason Rwandan female politicians find themselves in the majority is the country's organized women's movement. Through active mobilization, women ensured that equality became a top priority in the constitution. In other words, what we see is not simply a consequence of big-hearted male leaders handing out seats to women. It is the result of a coordinated effort, by women for women.

(D) These are stories that have lessons for women the world over. Yet the western feminist movement has barely understood the significance of Africa's achievements – in comparison to, say, Australia, where triumphs of the women's movement are frequent topics of discussion. Not many feminists can readily name an African, let alone a Rwandan counterpart. Western, as well as African, feminism is diverse. But the western feminist movement is still mostly disengaged from the struggles being fought – and won – by women in other parts of the world. In an increasingly inter-connected world, it should start listening to voices of these women and most importantly, to reject the indifference that cripples the progress of women everywhere.

<http://www.theguardian.com/world;September 23, 2013>
(439 words)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

A1.Mediation: Beantworten Sie die folgenden Fragen auf Deutsch!

Text 1/Do Teen Sports Increase Risk of Teen Drinking and Violence? (8 credits)

1.1. Zu welchen Erkenntnissen zu geschlechterspezifischen Unterschieden und zu welcher Schlussfolgerung kam eine aktuelle Studie, die sich mit dem Einfluss von Sport auf den Lebensstil Jugendlicher befasste?

| Erkenntnisse für Jungen (1,5 credits) | Erkenntnisse für Mädchen (1,5 credits) |
|--|--|
| <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |
| <p>Schlussfolgerung: (1 credit)</p> <hr/> <hr/> | |
| <p>Kritik an der Studie: (2 credits)</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> | |

2. Erklären Sie den folgenden Satz im Textzusammenhang (keine wortwörtliche Übersetzung)! (2)

“Yet others in child development agree that this finding may not be so far-fetched.”

A2.Short answer questions / Sentence completion (4 credits)

Text 1/Do Teen Sports Increase Risk of Teen Drinking and Violence?

Complete the sentences by providing the information from the text. Use your own words, or words from the text. (4)

2.1. Despite the favourable effects of team sports on character traits, teenage athletes often also develop _____ along with these. (1)

2.2. Which idiomatic expression is used to describe what happens to greatly admired athletes?

→They _____ . (1)

2.3. According to the text, if you treat adolescents as mature people or role models your behavior is _____ . (1)

2.4. Which quality should grown-ups who look after young athletes not have?

→They should not be _____ . (1)

A3. Multiple Choice: Text 2/African women are blazing a feminist trail

Mark the most suitable answer with a cross! (7)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. The headline means that African women... | |
| A | ...are pioneers in society. |
| B | ...do not want to be seen as feminists. |
| C | ...pave the way for feminism. |
| D | ...try their bests to present themselves better than men. |

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|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2. Which is correct according to (A)? | |
| A | Most African leaders are females. |
| B | In Africa, women have overtaken men in most fields of society. |
| C | The role of females in Africa is a signal of a generally positive development there. |
| D | Women are much more supported in Africa than in the West. |

| | |
|--|---|
| 3. "In fact, women have made significant gains all around Africa." (line 7) This means African women have... | |
| A | ... collected considerable gains. |
| B | ... reached governing positions. |
| C | ... received many advantages. |
| D | ... achieved considerable improvements. |

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| 4. The results of the elections in Rwanda... | |
| A | ...are based on western political influence. |
| B | ...cannot be reached in other countries. |
| C | ...were partly predictable. |
| D | ...are somewhat undemocratic. |

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|---|---------------|
| 5. The reaction by western organization was characterized by... | |
| A | ...arrogance. |
| B | ...hate. |
| C | ...envy. |
| D | ...agreement. |

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|---|---|
| 6. Which is not true according to (D): | |
| A | In a global world, women should be supported everywhere. |
| B | Western feminists show a lack of understanding of African feminism. |
| C | Outside Europe, there is little interest in African feminism. |
| D | There are many different types of feminism in the world. |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 7. Overall, the text.... | |
| A | ...is highly polemic. |
| B | ...informs the reader by stating facts. |
| C | ...presents critical perspectives on the issue. |
| D | ...gives a neutral political overview. |

TOTAL: /19 credits

B.PRODUCTIVE WRITING/COMPOSITION (21): Choose one and write at least 200 words!

B1. Should women compete in the same leagues as men, e.g. in the same football teams?

B2. Some experts say that the use of performance enhancing drugs in sports should be allowed for professional athletes. Discuss this statement.

ERWARTUNGSHORIZONT

A. READING COMPREHENSION

A1. Mediation: Beantworten Sie die folgenden Fragen auf Deutsch!

| | |
|--|---|
| Jungen <i>Junge Männer, die Teamsportarten ausüben, zeigen mit einer größeren Wahrscheinlichkeit gefährliche Verhaltensweisen, wie beispielsweise gewalttätiges Verhalten, verstärkten Alkoholgenuss oder Rauchen) (als diejenigen, die keine Sportarten ausüben) (II.7-10) 1,5 credits</i> | Mädchen <i>Junge Frauen, die aktiv Sport betreiben, leiden seltener unter Depressionen, konsumieren seltener Marihuana und rauchen auch weniger. (II.10-11) 1,5 credits</i> |
| Schlussfolgerung: Die Ausübung von Teamsportarten kann gesundheitsgefährdendes Verhalten sowohl vermindern als auch fördern. (I.12) 1 credit | |
| Kritik an Studie: <i>[...] experts caution that the research does not prove that participation in organized sports causes risky behavior. [...] These] findings are based on correlations -- and correlations never establish cause and effect. (II.14-17) "The impression given is that sports somehow cause risky behavior, but the correlations do not say this," he continued. "They merely say the two co-occur." (II.18-19) (2 credits)</i> | |

2. Erklären Sie den folgenden Satz im Textzusammenhang. Keine wortwörtliche Übersetzung!
Dennoch sind sich andere Wissenschaftler, die sich mit der Entwicklung von Kindern beschäftigen, einig, dass das Ergebnis der Studie zum Zusammenhang von Gewaltbereitschaft und Ausübung von Sport nicht von der Hand zu weisen ist.

A2. Short answer questions / Sentence completion

1. *preferential attitudes* (risky behaviour)
2. *(being) put on a pedestal* (I.36) [- receiving adulation/ preferential treatment 0,5]
3. *developmentally inappropriate* (I. 39)
4. *overzealous* (I. 47)

A3. Multiple Choice: Mark the most suitable answer with a cross! (7)

| VERSION A | | VERSION B |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| C | 1. pave the way for feminism. | A |
| C | 2. The role of females in Africa is a signal of a generally positive development there. | C |
| | 3. reach governing positions / achieved considerable improvements | |
| A | 4....were partly predictable. | A |
| | 5....arrogance / ...agreement | |
| C | 6. Outside Europe, there is little interest in African feminism. | B |
| C | 7. ...presents critical perspectives on the issue. | A |

B. PRODUCTIVE WRITING/ COMPOSITION (21)

Individual answer