



ENGLISCH

SERIE

2

LESEVERSTEHEN

**KANDIDATIN
KANDIDAT**

Nummer der Kandidatin / des Kandidaten

Name

Vorname

Datum der Prüfung

BEWERTUNG

Fachbereiche

Erreichte Punkte / Maximum

Task A

/ 12

Task B

/ 8

Task C

/ 5

Total

/ 25

EXPERTEN



Prüfungsdauer: ⌚ 30 Minuten

A (12 POINTS)

Read the following text and the instructions on the opposite page.



Can ‘Boot Camps’ Cure Internet Addiction?

The internet is one of the most popular forms of technology. But can using the internet frequently have the same effect as taking a drug? The answer seems to be “Yes” in at least one country. China says many teenagers are internet addicts as they have grown dependent on the World Wide Web. In fact, China feels that internet addiction is the biggest threat to its teenagers. Some critics even call the internet “electronic heroin.” In 2008, China became one of the first countries to declare internet addiction an official medical condition. Experts released a report that clearly defined the condition, illness or disorder. It said people with Internet Addiction Disorder spend more than six hours online doing something other than work or study. Based on the definition, China has over 20 million internet addicts. This fact has led to the creation of over 250 camps all over China which are designed to treat young addicts.

The first addiction camp opened in 2005 in the capital, Beijing. The camps treat the country’s young addicts for their dependence on the internet and video gaming, which is the most addictive internet behaviour according to researchers. Therefore, the majority of the young patients in Chinese internet camps get treatment to learn to live without games.

Teenagers can spend three to four months at a camp. Once there, the patients are required to do hard physical exercises and take medication in addition. Some observers reported that patients are placed in rooms by themselves for up to ten days.

Eric Harwit is a professor of Asian Studies at the University of Hawaii. “Chinese parents are worried because they take education very seriously,” says Professor Harwit. “They saw a lot of teenagers start to lose interest in school and spend their time playing games on the internet. Most parents of internet-addicted teens want their children to be cured. Some even drug their youngsters to take them to the camps.”

Shosh Shlam and Hilla Medalia, two film makers from Israel, released a documentary called *Web Junkie* in 2014. It informs about the internet addiction camps and was produced at the Daxing treatment centre in Beijing. “The teenagers wake up very early in the morning,” Medalia says. “And their daily programme isn’t very different from the one of soldiers doing military training. Camp officials believe conditions like these provide the discipline, or sense of self-control, that the patients need.” Furthermore, the centre urges parents to stay at the camps. Officials at the Daxing treatment centre said that 70 percent of their patients overcame internet addiction.

Eric Harwit says once the teenage patients leave the camp, they are not supposed to play video games. However, they still have to use the internet because a lot of research for school and studies is now done online. He adds: “I wonder how anyone can say which part of the internet is good and which isn’t.”

Tick the best answer – A, B or C.

- 1. Many young people in China . . .**
 - A are online too often.
 - B become independent using the internet.
 - C take drugs such as heroin.

- 2. Teenagers with Internet Addiction Disorder . . .**
 - A are considered to be ill only in China.
 - B use the web for over six hours a day doing work for school.
 - C can now get help in special camps.

- 3. The patients in Chinese internet camps . . .**
 - A must work out and take pills.
 - B are often isolated from the others during their entire stay.
 - C can leave after ten days.

- 4. Often, the parents of internet-addicted teenagers . . .**
 - A aren't interested in their children's education.
 - B would like to help their kids.
 - C are addicted themselves.

- 5. Chinese internet addiction camps . . .**
 - A don't allow parents to visit their children.
 - B use different methods than the army.
 - C seem to cure more than two thirds of their patients.

- 6. According to Professor Harwit . . .**
 - A former addicts shouldn't go online any more.
 - B ex-addicts can use games in a responsible way.
 - C it is difficult to clearly define the dangers of the internet.

B (8 POINTS)

Read the article below. Choose the best expression (A, B or C) to fill each gap. For each answer, put the correct letter on the line on the right.

The Big DON'Ts in Job Application

A job applicant shows up at his interview 15 minutes late, fails to apologize, and then asks ❶ the interviewer had a bin so he could throw away his chewing gum. A 22-year-old candidate's call to the HR manager is interrupted in the middle of the conversation. The young applicant doesn't call back ❷ two hours, only to explain, without apology, that she dropped her phone in a bowl of water while she was getting a manicure. Lastly, a mother calls her son's boss when he isn't hired at the end of his internship, and demands to know why.

Dani Koplik, 59, an executive and performance coach has plenty ❸ stories like these. For the last several years, half of Koplik's coaching candidates ❹ so-called "Generation Y" job applicants. This group, aged 20-32, makes a series of job-searching mistakes that come from their lack of understanding of authority, and from over-caring parents.

One of the consequences of over-involved parents is that young people feel as though they deserved an easy way into a great job. For example, an intern, on the first day of work, informed his supervisor that he had to leave early for a horseback riding lesson. "This person didn't realize ❺ this was totally inappropriate and harmful to his career," says Koplik.

In addition, many young applicants are weak on CV basics, like clear, tidy layout as well as careful proof-reading for grammar and punctuation. Also, the "objective" section tends to be too much about what they want instead of stating what they can contribute to the employer.

Young job seekers often just have a quick look ❻ a company website before an interview. Instead they should read everything on the site, search for news about the company, and track social media information such as Twitter feeds.

Job candidates sometimes forget to clean up their social media profile. All of those pictures that show drunken bikini-wearing girls on Facebook should ❼ removed, or locked down with privacy settings.

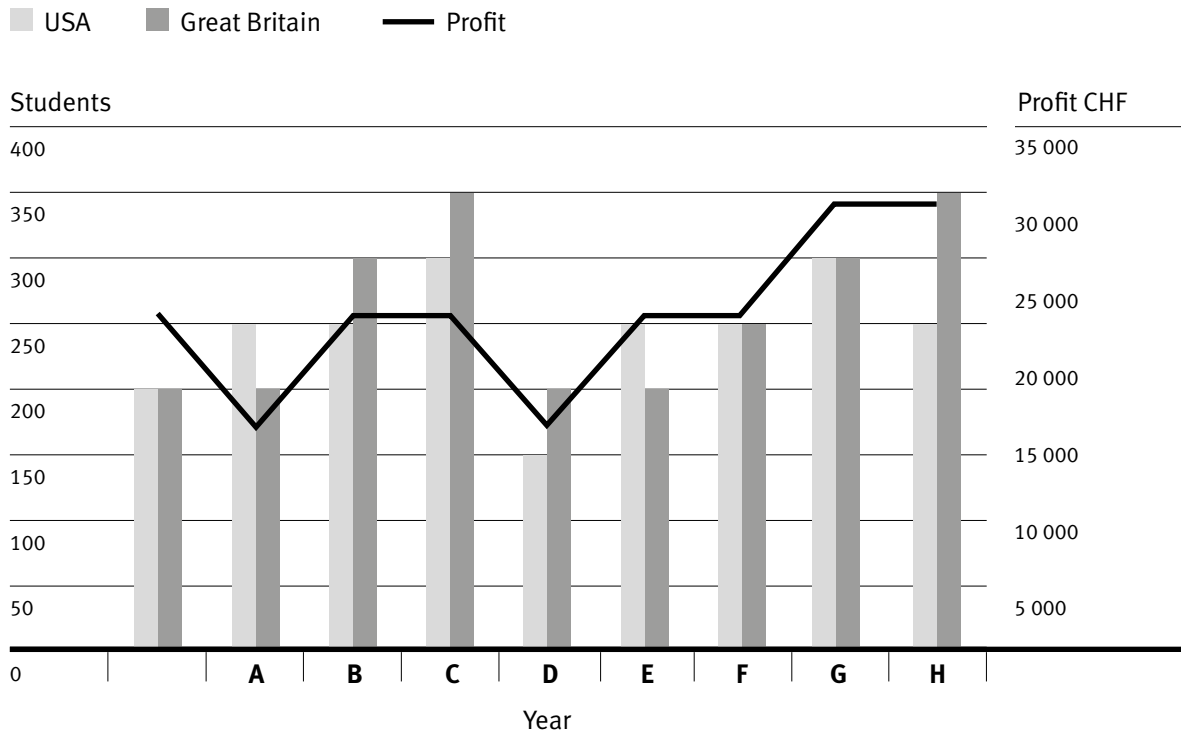
Lastly, many young applicants forget to thank the interviewer for their time at the end of an interview. They should always express appreciation, make it clear they would consider it a privilege to work at the company and ask about the next ❸ in the process.

Put the letter here ↓

❶	A if	B when	C unless	.....
❷	A in	B since	C for	.....
❸	A of	B for	C from	.....
❹	A are	B are being	C have been	.....
❺	A that	B if	C when	.....
❻	A for	B on	C at	.....
❼	A be	B been	C being	.....
❸	A station	B step	C part	.....

C (5 POINTS)

Look at the chart below. It shows the sales of language stays in the USA and Great Britain as well as the profit of a small travel agency over a period of eight years. Which year does each statement (1–5) below describe? Match them with the correct graph (A–H). Do not use any letter more than once.



Put the letter here ↓

1	More students went to the USA than to Great Britain this year and profits increased.	.....
2	Both destinations sold equally well this year and profits also improved.	.....
3	Profits went up as more students decided to go to Great Britain than in the previous year. However, the number of students going to the USA remained steady.	.....
4	There was an upturn in the number of students going to the USA, whereas the same number of students went to Great Britain as in the year before. However, profits fell.	.....
5	Trips to Great Britain were as popular as trips to the USA this year. Profits were the same as in the previous year.	.....

