

## Englisch Klasse 9b Teenage life

**Sorry!** I think I've made a mistake: the vocab exercise is WB 33/5a+b.

1. Please, write the complete dialogue LB 53/3.

2. Please, read the text „Teenagers and the media“ (WORKSHEET A)

and do the reading tasks a+b (WORKSHEET B).

3. Some teens are in trouble.

Please, read LB 54/1 and answer the questions in full English sentences.

## READING

### 1 Teenagers and the media

The text about a survey on teenagers and their media is taken from the British newspaper "The Guardian".

#### New survey: Teenagers and their top three media

Young British teenagers would be less worried about doing without television than losing access<sup>1</sup> to the internet or their mobile phones, according to a new research.

Yet Britain's youngsters also watch more TV than at any time in the past five years, the survey found – though a growing amount comes through using online services such as the BBC's iPlayer. On average, they watch 17 hours 37 minutes per week, up from 15 hours 37 minutes in 2007.

Internet use has also become more popular, with 95% of 12- to 15-year-olds having internet access at home through a computer. But the research also points out that only 80% of children in lower social classes have access to the internet at home, compared to 98% in the richest ones.

A speaker of the survey said: "The almost universal use of the internet at home by 12 to 15s – both for their education as well as their entertainment – is a positive step forward."

The annual survey was carried out in spring with 1,717 in-home interviews, and focused on attitudes to communications technology by parents and children. It found that 28% of children aged 12 to 15 said they would most miss their mobile, and 25% would most miss the internet if it was taken off them – compared to only 18% who would miss television. A year ago mobile was the most desired with 31 %, while TV was on the same level with the internet at 24%.

Radio listening is also becoming less popular, with around half of those aged 12 to 15 not listening to any sort of radio, according to the survey results.

Parents are increasingly taking more care of their childrens' online usage, with the living room being the most common location for internet use, although a third of 12- to 15-year-olds have internet access in their bedrooms. The majority of those aged 5 to 11 use the internet with an adult in the room, but alone usage increases with age: half of those aged 12 to 15 used the internet alone. However, that figure has fallen since last year.

"The research also shows that parents and children are increasingly aware of how to be safe when using the internet," said one of the speakers. "But risks do remain. Better understanding – amongst parents as well as their children – is the key to helping people to manage content and communications, enabling them to enjoy the benefits of media use while protecting themselves from the potential risks."

Smartphone usage is also growing: around half of all children aged up to 15 have their own mobile phone, and the proportion with a smartphone is growing fast, having risen from 36% a year ago to 46% now. The use of mobile phones generally is also growing strongly among children aged 8 to 11, rising from 55% a year ago to 61% now.

Games console popularity seems to have hit a plateau, at between 81% and 92% depending on age, though the figures are almost unchanged from a year ago.

<sup>1</sup> access ['ækses] Zugang

# WORKSHEET (B)



## Unbekannte Wörter erschließen

Um einen Text zu erfassen, brauchst du nicht jedes einzelne Wort zu verstehen. Es gibt aber unterschiedliche Möglichkeiten, ihre Bedeutung zu erschließen:

- In vielen Fällen ist es möglich, die Bedeutung unbekannter Wörter aus dem Zusammenhang zu erschließen, d.h. aus den Wörtern, die vor und nach dem zu erschließenden Wort stehen.
- Manche Wörter sind auch über die Kenntnis ähnlicher Wörter zu erschließen, z.B. kennst du das Wort „popular“. „Popularity“ ist das dazugehörige Substantiv und könnte im Textzusammenhang als Beliebtheit erschlossen werden. Allerdings musst du auf sogenannte „false friends“ aufpassen. Das sind Wörter, die im Deutschen ähnlich aussehen wie im Englischen, aber trotzdem eine ganz andere Bedeutung haben, z.B. *I become, I will*.
- In vielen Fällen kannst du die Wörter auch über dir bekannte Wörter aus einer anderen Sprache erschließen, z.B. aus dem Französischen *historique, la politique*.
- Oft wird die Bedeutung von Schlüsselwörtern des Textes durch beigefügte Bilder klar.

a) Read the text and find the missing information. Write short answers only. (14P)

1 Name two things about teenagers and TV.			
2 Give the percentage of children from lower classes who don't have access to the internet at home.			
3 Name two things teenagers use the internet for.			
4 Write down the percentage of children who would miss their mobile, the internet and the TV this year and last year.		this year	last year
	mobile		
	internet		
	TV		
5 Write down the number of teenagers who listen to the radio.			
6 Name the place in the house where most children use the internet.			
7 Write down percentage increase in children with a smartphone from last year to this year.			

b) Finish the sentences with information from the text. (5P)

- 1 Not all children have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 The annual survey was carried out \_\_\_\_\_ this time.
- 3 More parents care about their children's use \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Many of the younger children use the internet together \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 More than half of the children aged 8–11 \_\_\_\_\_.