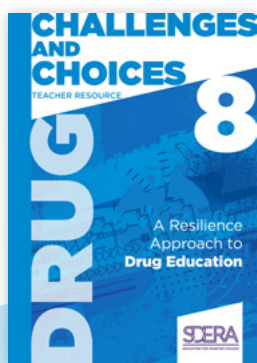


CHALLENGES AND CHOICES

YEAR 8 ASSESSMENT TASK

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS



8

TASK DETAILS

TITLE OF TASK	Reasons why...
TASK DESCRIPTION	This task is in two parts. In Part 1, students analyse research data related to alcohol consumption for 12-17 year old Western Australian school students. In Part 2, students investigate reasons why not drinking is the safest option for young people.
EVIDENCE TO BE COLLECTED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written data analysis • Presentation of investigation findings (format to be negotiated with the teacher)
SUGGESTED TIME AND ASSESSMENT CONDITIONS	Three weeks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One lesson of class time to explain and commence task • Two weeks of out of class time (as a homework task)
RESOURCES	Government of Western Australia Mental Health Commission – Bulletin <u>Alcohol trends in Western Australia: Australian school students alcohol and drug survey</u>

TASK PREPARATION

PRIOR LEARNING	Students have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defined the terms prevalence (the number of people, or how many people are drinking alcohol), recency (how much time has gone by), and trends (how things are changing) in relation to alcohol use • been introduced to the concept of standard drinks.
RESOURCES	Challenges and Choices Year 8 Module 2 Topic 1 Activity 3 – Prevalence and norms Module 2 Topic 3 Activity 2 – What's in the bottle?
ASSESSMENT DIFFERENTIATION	Teachers should differentiate teaching and assessment to meet the specific learning needs of students. Where appropriate, scaffolding or extensions may be required.

LINKS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIAN HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION P-10 SYLLABUS

CONTENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons why young people choose to use or not use drugs. • Skills and strategies to promote physical and mental health, safety and wellbeing in various environments, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ making informed choices.
PROPOSITIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take a strengths-based approach. • Include a critical inquiry approach.



TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS

1. In relation to alcohol use, revise the terms below:
 - prevalence – the number of people, or how many people are drinking alcohol
 - recency – how much time has gone by
 - trends – how things are changing.
2. Introduce the *Alcohol trends in Western Australia: Australian school students alcohol and drug survey bulletin* available at the Mental Health Commission's website.
3. Explain that the task involves interpreting the information provided in the bulletin.
4. Explain each part of the task, including where marks are allocated.

SAMPLE ANSWERS

QUESTION 1

Answers could include (but are not limited to):

Past year

- The prevalence of alcohol use for young people in the past year has reduced from 79.7% in 1984 to 44.3% in 2014.

Past month

- The prevalence of alcohol use for young people in the past month has reduced from 50.1% in 1984 to 23.9% in 2014.

Past week

- The prevalence of alcohol use for young people in the past week has reduced from 33.5% in 1984 to 13.9% in 2014.

Never drank

- The number of young people who have never drank has increased from 9.0% in 1984 to 31.5% in 2014.

QUESTION 2

Answers could include (but are not limited to):

- 40.9% of 14 year olds drank in the past year
- 32.2% of 14 year olds never drank
- 18.3% of 14 year olds drank in the past month
- 11.2% of 14 year olds drank in the past week.

QUESTION 3

Answers could include (but are not limited to):

- there are three times as many males as females who drank at risky levels
- 11.9% of females drank at risky levels
- 36.5% of males drank at risky levels
- 25.4% of both males and females drank at risky levels.

QUESTION 4

Answers could include (but are not limited to):

Males

- Single risk drinking for males fluctuated between the years 1984 and 2014.
- Single risk drinking for males peaked at 40.6% in 2011, and dropped to 36.8% in 2014.
- Since 1999, single risk drinking for males has been greater than 30%.
- Single risk drinking for males was at its lowest in 1984 (18.1%), rising to 36.8% in 2014.

Females

- Single risk drinking for females fluctuated between the years 1984 and 2014, but did not fluctuate as much as males.
- Single risk drinking for females peaked at 31.8% in 2011, and dropped to 22.7% in 2014.
- Single risk drinking for females was at its lowest in 1984 (13.7%), peaking at 31.8% in 2011 and dropping to 22.7% in 2014.

QUESTION 5

Answers could include (but are not limited to):

- young people/students can often overestimate the statistics, and think that most of their peers or people their age are drinking
- social media, TV and movies influence perceptions about the number of young people drinking alcohol. Young people should be aware that these perceptions are not a true reflection of what is happening in the real world
- knowing that most people their age do not use alcohol means that young people may not feel (or can resist) pressures to drink. It normalises non-drinking behaviour.

CHALLENGES AND CHOICES

ASSESSMENT TASK

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Student name: _____

TASK

PART 1 - DATA ANALYSIS

16 MARKS

1. Refer to Figure 1. Using **full sentences**, describe the **trends** in the **prevalence and recency** of use for students 12 to 17 years according to:
 - past year
 - past month
 - past week
 - never drank.4
2. Refer to Figure 2. Using **full sentences**, describe **three** things you notice about 14 year olds and alcohol use. 3
3. Refer to Figure 3. This data shows the number of students who drank more than four standard drinks on one single occasion. This is called single occasion risky drinking. What **two** things do you notice about 14 year olds and their drinking behaviours? 2
4. Refer to Figure 4. Using **full sentences**, describe **two** trends for single occasion risky drinking for:
 - males
 - females.4
5. Explain **three reasons why** it is important for young people to be aware of the drinking statistics shown in the bulletin. 3

PART 2 - INVESTIGATION

10 MARKS

1. The Bulletin states "...not drinking is the safest option for young people". Investigate reasons why this is the case. 10
2. Present your findings in one of the following forms:
 - one page bulletin or fact sheet
 - A3 poster
 - sixty second video (suitable for social media, radio or TV)
 - infographic.

RESOURCES

Mental Health Commission Bulletin

Alcohol trends in Western Australia: Australian school students alcohol and drug survey



MARKING KEY

DESCRIPTION	MARKS
PART 1 - DATA ANALYSIS	
QUESTION 1 One mark for each correct description	1-4
QUESTION 2 One mark for each correct description	1-3
QUESTION 3 One mark for each suitable response	1-2
QUESTION 4 One mark for each correct trend related to males One mark for each correct trend related to females	1-4
QUESTION 5 One mark for each correct explanation	1-3
PART 2 - INVESTIGATION	
Clear and concise format; accurate and detailed investigation of multiple relevant reasons	9-10
Mostly clear and concise format; accurate investigation of relevant reasons	7-8
Generally clear format; includes some relevant reasons; brief/basic investigation	5-6
Basic/confusing format; irrelevant reasons; limited investigation	3-4
Response is unclear, confusing, brief, basic, and/or limited	1-2
TOTAL MARKS	/26

