

Santa Ana High School Article of the Week #3

Bullying Definition (1160L)

Learning Target: *Students will generate questions about ideas, arguments, analyses, perspectives, or the rhetorical presentation of text for the purpose of making an informed response to what others say*

Instructions: READ and ANNOTATE using CLOSE reading strategies.

Step 1: Skim the article using these symbols as you read:

(+) agree, (-) disagree, (*) important, (!) surprising, (?) wondering

Step 2: Number the paragraphs. **Read** the article **carefully** and **make notes in the margin**.

Notes should include:

- Comments that show that you **understand** the article. (A summary or statement of the main idea of important sections may serve this purpose.)
- Questions you have that show what you are **wondering** about as you read.
- Notes that differentiate between **fact** and **opinion**.
- Observations about how the **writer's strategies** (organization, word choice, perspective, support) and choices affect the article.

Step 3: A reread noting anything you may have missed during the first read.

Bullying Definition

Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behavior among school aged children that involves a real or **perceived** power imbalance. The behavior is repeated, or has the potential to be repeated, over time. Both kids who are bullied and who bully others may have serious, lasting problems.

In order to be considered bullying, the behavior must be aggressive and include:

An Imbalance of Power: Kids who bully use their power—such as physical strength, access to embarrassing information, or popularity—to control or harm others. Power imbalances can change over time and in different situations, even if they involve the same people.

Repetition: Bullying behaviors happen more than once or have the potential to happen more than once.

Bullying includes actions such as making threats, spreading rumors, attacking someone physically or verbally, and excluding someone from a group on purpose.

Types of Bullying

There are three types of bullying:

- Verbal bullying is saying or writing mean things. Verbal bullying includes:
 - Teasing
 - Name-calling
 - Inappropriate sexual comments
 - Taunting

Notes on my thoughts, reactions and questions as I read:

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- Threatening to cause harm
- Social bullying, sometimes referred to as relational bullying, involves hurting someone's reputation or relationships. Social bullying includes:
 - Leaving someone out on purpose
 - Telling other children not to be friends with someone
 - Spreading rumors about someone
 - Embarrassing someone in public
- Physical bullying involves hurting a person's body or possessions. Physical bullying includes:
 - Hitting/kicking/pinching
 - Spitting
 - Tripping/pushing
 - Taking or breaking someone's things
 - Making mean or rude hand gestures

Notes on my thoughts, reactions and questions as I read:

Where and When Bullying Happens

Bullying can occur during or after school hours. While most reported bullying happens in the school building, a significant percentage also happens in places like on the playground or the bus. It can also happen traveling to or from school, in the youth's neighborhood, or on the Internet.

Frequency of Bullying

There are two sources of federally collected data on youth bullying:

- The 2012–2013 School Crime Supplement (National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics) indicates that, nationwide, about 22% of students ages 12-18 experienced bullying.
- The 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) indicates that, nationwide, 20% of students in grades 9–12 experienced bullying.

Research on **cyberbullying** is growing. However, because kids' technology use changes rapidly, it is difficult to design surveys that accurately capture trends.

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Key Vocabulary:

Perceived *verb* per·ceive \pər-'sēv\ to notice or become aware of (something)

Cyberbullying *noun* cy·ber·bul·ly·ing \'sī-bər-ˌbū-lē-iŋ, -'bə-\ the electronic posting of mean-spirited messages about a person (as a student) often done anonymously

Answer each question in one or more complete sentences and by providing complete explanations.

1. *List the three main types of bullying, according to the text.*

2. *Cite evidence from the text that proves bullying is not “accidental.”*

3. Contemplate the following situations:

1. **A teacher asks a student to stop a certain behavior in the classroom.**
2. **One student posts embarrassing photos of another online.**
3. **A student chooses not to loan another student a pencil.**
4. **A group encourages other students to completely ignore a new student over time.**

Which of these situations are bullying and which are not? Explain in a paragraph that includes your reasoning, backed up by evidence from the text, along with possible methods of ending the bullying.