

<WRWeb 18.4 webtask \*>

## Bullying \*

*I used to be a bully, pages 6-7*

50 minutes

individual and pair work



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### Introduction

In 'I used to be a bully' (in your Magazine), you have read about Erin Zea, who explains how being bullied prompted her to stop bullying others and advocate against it. In this web task, you are going to start by watching a short video in which teens talk about their experiences with bullying. Then you are going to find out more about what bullying is and what the effects are. You are also going to read more about a relatively new phenomenon: cyberbullying, and you will watch a video about it too. Finally, you choose a prompt card online and write a short text about the reasons people bully others and the potential effects of their actions.

### Exploration

**A**

First, watch this [video](#), in which teens talk about their experiences with bullying. Answer the questions with a partner.

1	What happened to these teens?
2	How did they respond?
3	What are their solutions?
4	Do you think these are good coping strategies? Why (not)?

**B**

Now let's find out more about what bullying actually is and what the effects are. Individually, go to [this webpage](#) and answer the questions in correct Dutch sentences.

1	Waarmee kan iemand gepest worden? Noem ten minste vijf voorbeelden.
2	Wat is <i>physical bullying</i> en welke voorbeelden worden gegeven?
3	Wat is het verschil tussen <i>verbal bullying</i> en <i>psychological bullying</i> ?
4	Wat zijn de mogelijke effecten van pesten op tieners? Hier worden vier categorieën gegeven, benoem ze alle vier.
5	Er zijn verschillende types pesters. Welke drie types worden hier genoemd? Wat zijn hun tactieken?
6	Welke oorzaken van pestgedrag worden hier gegeven?
7	Er worden verschillende manieren gegeven van hoe je het beste om kunt gaan met pestgedrag van anderen. Welke strategie vind jij / lijkt jou het beste en waarom?

### C

Cyberbullying is relatively new: the use of technology to bully another person. Read [this article](#) and decide whether the statements are *true* or *false*.

1	Cyberbullying is anything that gets posted online and is meant to hurt, harass, or upset someone else.
2	In the United States, cyberbullying is illegal.
3	Online bullying is easier to commit than other acts of bullying.
4	Cyberbullies normally get away with it, even when they're found out.
5	Reporting is often useless, as the police won't track down an anonymous online bully.
6	You should forward any upsetting texts, messages, posts, or emails you receive to someone else.
7	You should never respond to a bully, as it can make things worse.
8	You should always save evidence of the bullying if you can.
9	If you report abuse on social media sites, the administrator may block the bully.
10	When you've posted a photo or message, it can be easily be deleted.

### D

Watch this [news item](#) about cyberbullying. Answer the questions.

1	Why is cyberbullying so popular, according to Catherine Nassar?
2	How many teens experience cyberbullying, according to the statistics?
3	Some groups are more at risk of being cyberbullied than others. What's Dr Gardere's explanation for this?
4	At the end of the video, the presenter asks for tips and tricks. Give at least two tips.

### Final task

Bullying is a major epidemic facing today's schools and children. From stealing someone's lunch money to spreading rumours online, bullying takes place everywhere.

Go to [Journalbuddies.com](#), where you'll find 31 writing prompt cards. These prompts are meant to make you think about the reasons people bully others and the potential effects of their actions.

Choose one prompt and write a short text (80-120 words) in which you answer the question posed in the prompt.