

National News

School Bullying

Violence on school campuses has existed for a long time. Recently, however, some lawmakers reported that it has gone from bad to worse in the last few years, and they have tried to (1) public attention (1) this growing problem.

School bullying is when one student **intentionally sets out to** hurt another. According to research **conducted** by the Child Welfare League Foundation, about sixty percent of the students on school campuses in Taiwan have been bullied, more than ten percent of whom are bullied on a regular or even daily basis. The **statistics** show that there are at least twenty thousand campus bullies, seventy percent of whom use **verbal abuse** (2) the remaining thirty percent **resort to** physical violence. Those who are bullied normally keep (3) about it because they are afraid of the bullying becoming worse. The fear these bullied kids experience simply by going to school is having a serious effect on their learning ability and **academic performance**.

Interestingly, the research shows that a great many bullies come from families (4) particularly strict parents who physically punish their children when they **misbehave**. Some bullies have even been bullied in the past, (5) may lead them to think that the best way to prevent being bullied is to bully others. Many **counselors** indicate that (6) campus bullies are not stopped and **reformed**, they may become serious **criminal offenders** in the future.

The Child Welfare League Foundation has some suggestions _____ (7) _____ how to stop campus violence. Students are **encouraged** to report all acts of violence while teachers _____ (8) _____ **foster** good **relationships** among their students. Parents, _____ (9) _____, should teach children to manage and control their **emotions**. A telephone **hotline** is also available for victims of bullying to get counseling. School authorities have promised to make campus safety a top **priority** in the hope that all school campuses will _____ (10) _____ fear and violence in the future.

◆ Multiple Choices

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| _____ 1. (A) pay; to | (B) draw; to | (C) get; for | (D) catch; for |
| _____ 2. (A) though | (B) since | (C) while | (D) so |
| _____ 3. (A) silence | (B) silent | (C) in silence | (D) being silent |
| _____ 4. (A) with | (B) which | (C) by | (D) where |
| _____ 5. (A) which | (B) this | (C) so | (D) and |
| _____ 6. (A) because | (B) since | (C) though | (D) if |
| _____ 7. (A) in | (B) for | (C) on | (D) of |
| _____ 8. (A) advise to | (B) are advising to | (C) are advised to | (D) advised to |
| _____ 9. (A) furthermore | (B) on the other hand | (C) on the contrary | (D) in addition |
| _____ 10. (A) be haunted by | (B) be covered with | (C) be dwelled on | (D) be free of |



Before You Read

- 1. the Child Welfare League Foundation：兒童福利聯盟；Ministry of Education：教育部。
2. 近年來，除了校園霸凌（school bullying）外，網路霸凌（cyber bullying）也因學生們使用電腦的普遍而越來越嚴重。所謂網路霸凌，是指透過電子郵件（e-mail）、即時通（instant messages）、簡訊（text messages）、部落格（blogs）、手機（cell phones）、傳呼機（pagers）、線上遊戲（online games），或網站（websites）等管道，對他人做出騷擾（harassment）的行為。包括：未經允許而張貼別人的照片、公布別人的秘密、誹謗謠言、寄發匿名威脅信函、色情或恐怖信件，甚至侵入他人電腦，惡意散播病毒等。這些行觸犯法律，學校當局應警惕學生們勿觸法。

◆ Vocabulary & Idioms

1. intentionally [ɪn'tenʃənəlɪ] *adv.* 蓄意地
2. set out to do sth. *v. phr.* (帶著某目的) 開始做某事
3. conduct [kən'dʌkt] *v.* 主持；經營；執行
4. statistics [stə'tɪstɪks] *n.* 數據
5. verbal abuse *n. phr.* 言語上的辱罵
6. resort to *v. phr.* 訴諸……；採取……的方法／手段
7. academic performance *n. phr.* 學業（術）上的表現
8. misbehave [ˌmɪsbɪ'vev] *v.* 舉止不當
9. counselor ['kaʊnsə] *n.* 輔導老師；輔導諮商人員
10. reform [rɪ'fɔrm] *v.* 變好；改善；改革
11. criminal offender *n. phr.* 刑事罪犯
12. encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] *v.* 鼓勵
13. foster ['fɒstə] *v.* 培養；促進
14. relationship [rɪ'leɪʃən,ʃɪp] *n.* 關係
15. emotion [ɪ'moʃən] *n.* 情緒
16. hotline ['hɒtlɑːn] *n.* 熱線；諮詢電話
17. priority [praɪ'ɒrəti] *n.* 優先（的事物）

◆ Patterns

關係代名詞 which 指前面的字、片語、或子句時，要用非限定子句。文章中就有兩個例子：

1. The statistics show that there are at least twenty thousand campus bullies, **seventy percent of whom** use verbal abuse while the remaining thirty percent resort to physical violence. (whom 指的是前字 bullies)
2. Some bullies have even been bullied in the past, **which** may lead them to think that the best way to prevent being bullied is to bully others. (which 指的是前面 Some bullies have even been bullied in the past 一整個句子)

◆ Translation

校園霸凌

校園暴力已經存在許久。然而，最近有些立法委員指出，近幾年來，校園暴力越來越變本加厲，而他們一直試著引起大眾對這逐漸惡化的問題的注意。

校園霸凌是指學生蓄意地去傷害他人。根據兒童福利聯盟所做的調查，在臺灣的校園中，約有 60 % 的學童曾被霸凌，而這之中有超過 10 % 以上的學童經常或甚至每天遭霸凌。統計數字指出，校園中至少有兩萬名霸凌，他們當中有 70 % 使用言語上的辱罵，而其餘的 30 % 則採取肢體暴力。那些遭受霸凌的學生通常對此保持沉默，因為他們害怕情況會變得更糟。這些遭受霸凌的孩子面臨因上學而產生的恐懼，嚴重地影響了他們的學習能力及學業上的表現。

有趣的是，研究顯示，有很多霸凌來自父母管教十分嚴格的家庭，當他們舉止不當時，家長會體罰他們。而有些霸凌甚至是過去曾遭到同樣的對待。這導致他們認為防止被霸凌的最佳方法就是去霸凌別人。許多輔導諮商人員指出，若學校的霸凌不被禁止或改善，他們可能在將來成為嚴重的犯罪者。

兒童福利聯盟對於如何防止校園暴力提出了些建議。它們鼓勵學生舉發所有的暴力行為，而建議老師們加強學生之間良好的關係。而在另一方面，家長應該教導孩子們管理及控制他們的情緒。另外，也有一支熱線電話提供給霸凌受害者尋求諮詢專用。有關當局也已承諾將校園安全列為首要工作，並且希望所有的校園在未來都能脫離恐懼與暴力。

◆ Answer

- (1) B (2) C (3) B (4) A (5) A (6) D (7) C (8) C (9) B (10) D

