Bullying in Children and Adolescents

1) Bullying is defined as ________________ that is aimed at a less powerful target.
   a) any singular abusive act
   b) physical contact
   c) calculated, ongoing abuse
   d) random physical contact

2) A child is most likely to experience violence
   a) on the playground.
   b) at a non-school function.
   c) at school.
   d) at home.

3) What theory or model of bullying suggests that the motivation to bully and the tendency to be victimized are a result of disparate strength in personal characters between individuals?
   a) Restorative justice theory
   b) Childhood developmental process model
   c) Bullying based on the differences between individuals
   d) The socio-cultural phenomenon model

4) Maintaining a sense of belonging to a group by supporting the values, beliefs and attitudes held by its members can ______________ an inclination toward bullying behavior.
   a) avoid
   b) cure
   c) encourage
   d) prevent

5) ________________ is intended to inform the bully about the impact such behavior has on the whole school community and encourage them to acknowledge the negative consequence of their behavior on others.
   a) The childhood developmental process model
   b) The socio-cultural phenomenon model
   c) A juvenile hall program
   d) A restorative justice approach
6) Studies suggest that physical aggression is most common in
   a) childhood.
   b) targeted bullying.
   c) cyberbullying.
   d) overt bullying.

7) Children who view socially aggressive behaviors favorably
   a) are less likely to exhibit these behaviors.
   b) usually blame themselves.
   c) are more likely to exhibit these behaviors.
   d) disapprove of other’s inhumane behavior.

8) In the cyber environment, ______________ involves the bully pretending to be the victim and then sending messages to others that seem to come from the target and/or changing information the target has posted about him or herself online.
   a) outing
   b) trickery
   c) masquerading
   d) happy slapping

9) ________________ is more common in girls’ conceptions of bullying than in boys’.
   a) Social aggression
   b) Intentionality
   c) Physical bullying
   d) An impulsive temperament

10) The CDC’s biennial Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
    a) include questions on sexual orientation or gender identity.
    b) encourages states and cities to add their own questions.
    c) is mandatory in state and local schools.
    d) All of the above

11) Providing better adult supervision at schools, especially during unstructured times,
    a) has not been shown to reduce bullying.
b) is required if a school wants to reduce bullying.
c) doesn’t really help the victim.
d) is effective but too costly to implement.

12) It is the National Education Association’s top goal through its National Bullying Awareness Campaign

a) to label and remove bullies from the school environment.
b) to use restorative justice to restore a victim’s self-esteem.
c) to reduce bullying since it cannot be eradicated completely.
d) to eventually eradicate bullying in public schools.

13) Classroom management models, such as ____________________, have proved to be effective at addressing a wide range of behavioral problems and mental health concerns and improving academic performance.

a) the multi-tiered approach
b) the gateway approach
c) the Good Behavior Game
d) the “telling school” game

14) Classroom level interventions should

a) include creating positive and negative consequences of behavior.
b) not include sanctions for undesirable behavior.
c) include extra homework assignments for undesirable behavior.
d) None of the above

15) Students who have been bullied are

a) more likely to develop the “bully personality.”
b) less likely to bullying because they know what it feels like.
c) more likely to engage in bullying
d) usually transitioning and trying to move up the social ladder.

16) The most common immediate response strategies and tasks that must be implemented when a bullying incident has just occurred is

a) identify students who require counseling.
b) develop anti-bullying policies.
c) survey the students regarding past bullying.
d) suspend the bully.
17) School bullying programs that incorporate a three-tier approach where intervention becomes increasingly more intensive begin with

a) a “zero-tolerance” policy.
b) “targeted interventions” for students who are at-risk for bullying behaviors.
c) self-reflection programs for bullies.
d) “universal interventions” that are designed to impact all students.

18) Student personal responsibility for the school community comes with a sense of

a) obligation.
b) the consequences for bullying.
c) ownership.
d) understanding the code of conduct.

19) ________________ for bullies and victims are the most prevalent type of bullying intervention implemented in a school setting due to the cost-effectiveness of these interventions over school-wide approaches.

a) Codes of conduct
b) Bullying surveys
c) Consequence-based responses
d) Small group, targeted interventions

20) Peer mediation is

a) an action-based strategy designed specifically to solve conflicts.
b) are based on one-to-one mentor relationships.
c) used only before conflict is observed or reported.
d) All of the above