

### READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which are based on Reading Passage 3 on the following pages.

#### Questions **27-30**

Reading Passage 3 has six sections, A-F

Choose the correct heading for sections A-D from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-vii, in boxes **27-30** on your answer sheet.

#### **List of Headings**

- i The role of video violence
- ii The failure of government policy
- iii Reasons for the increased rate of bullying
- iv Research into how common bullying is in British schools
- v The reaction from schools to enquiries about bullying
- vi The effect of bullying on the children involved
- vii Developments that have led to a new approach by schools

**27** Section A

**28** Section B

**29** Section C

**30** Section D

Test 4

**Questions 31-34**

*Choose the correct letter. A, B, C or D.*

*Write the correct letter in boxes 31-34 on your answer sheet,*

- 31 A recent survey found that in British secondary schools
- A there was more bullying than had previously been the case.
  - B there was less bullying than in primary schools.
  - C cases of persistent bullying were very common.
  - D indirect forms of bullying were particularly difficult to deal with.
- 32 Children who are bullied
- A are twice as likely to commit suicide as the average person.
  - B find it more difficult to relate to adults.
  - C are less likely to be violent in later life.
  - D may have difficulty forming relationships in later life.
- 33 The writer thinks that the declaration 'There is no bullying at this school'
- A is no longer true in many schools.
  - B was not in fact made by many schools.
  - C reflected the school's lack of concern.
  - D reflected a lack of knowledge and resources.
- 34 What were the findings of research carried out in Norway?
- A Bullying declined by 50% after an anti-bullying campaign.
  - B Twenty-one schools reduced bullying as a result of an anti-bullying campaign
  - C Two years is the optimum length for an anti-bullying campaign.
  - D Bullying is a less serious problem in Norway than in the UK.

### **Questions 35-39**

*Complete the summary below*

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer*

*Write your answers in boxes 35-39 on your answer sheet.*

#### **What steps should schools take to reduce bullying?**

The most important step is for the school authorities to produce a **35** ..... which makes the school's attitude towards bullying quite clear. It should include detailed **36** ..... as to how the school and its staff will react if bullying occurs.

In addition, action can be taken through the **37** ..... This is particularly useful in the early part of the process, as a way of raising awareness and encouraging discussion. On its own, however, it is insufficient to bring about a permanent solution.

Effective work can also be done with individual pupils and small groups. For example, potential **38** ..... of bullying can be trained to be more self-confident. Or again, in dealing with group bullying, a 'no blame' approach, which avoids confronting the offender too directly, is often effective.

Playground supervision will be more effective if members of staff are trained to recognise the difference between bullying and mere **39** .....

### **Question 40**

*Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C or D**.*

*Write the correct letter in box 40 on your answer sheet.*

Which of the following is the most suitable title for Reading Passage 3?

- A Bullying: what parents can do
- B Bullying: are the media to blame?
- C Bullying: the link with academic failure
- D Bullying: from crisis management to prevention