

- ◎ **List of headings** 小标题/段落大意题/段落主旨题
- ◎ 1 不要根据段首，段末作答
- ◎ 2 不要主观的对段落做总结或下定义
- ◎ 3 先看备选项，标出重点以提高做题速度
- ◎ 4 和文章后面的题型交叉作答
- ◎ 5 避免出现连带错误

◎ **Multiple choice**选择题—单项选择

- ◎ 1. 用题目中的重点辅助定位
- ◎ 2. 注意结合上下文作答，注意跨段落出题的情况
- ◎ 3. 提前不要看备选项，不要刻意的使用排除法做题
- ◎ 4. 题型内部答案按顺序出现

◎ **Summary** 总结题

- ◎ 1.没有备选项的，局部总结，题型内部答案顺序，词汇要求不高
- ◎ 2.总结题作法等同于句子填空题（**sentences completion**），填空前面是定位的重点，可以用来精确定位此空。

◎ 剑六Test 4 READING PASSAGE 3

- ◎ 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 bully 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**

- ◎ **Persistent bullying is one of the worst experiences a child can face. How can it be prevented?**
- ◎ **Peter Smith, Professor of Psychology at the University of Sheffield, directed the Sheffield**
- ◎ **Anti-Bullying Intervention Project, funded by the Department for Education.**
- ◎ **Here he reports on his findings**

- A Bullying can take a variety of forms, from the verbal ——being taunted or called hurtful names-to the physical ——being kicked or shoved——as well as indirect forms, such as being excluded from social groups. A survey I conducted with Irene Whitney found that in British primary school up to a quarter of pupils reported experience of bullying, which in about one in ten cases was persistent. There was less bullying in secondary schools, with about one in twenty-five suffering persistent bullying, but these cases may be particularly recalcitrant.

- B Bullying is clearly unpleasant, and can make the child experiencing it feel unworthy and depressed. In extreme cases it can even lead to suicide, though this is thankfully rare. Victimized pupils are more likely to experience difficulties with interpersonal relationships as adults, while children who persistently bully are more likely to grow up to be physically violent, and convicted of anti-social offences.

- C Until recently, not much was known about the topic, and little help was available to teachers to deal with bullying. Perhaps as a consequence, schools would often deny the problem. "There is no bullying at this school " has been a common refrain, almost certainly untrue. Fortunately more schools are now saying: There is not much bullying here, but when it occurs we have a clear policy for dealing with it. "

- D Three factors are involved in this change. First is an awareness of the severity of the problem. Second, a number of resources to help tackle bullying have become available in Britain. For example, the Scottish Council for Research in Education produced a package of materials, Action Against Bullying, circulated to all schools in England and Wales as well as in Scotland in summer 1992, with a second pack, Supporting Schools Against Bullying, produced the following year. In Ireland, Guidelines on Countering Bullying Behaviour in Post-Primary Schools was published in 1993. Third, there is evidence that these materials

work , and that schools can achieve something. This comes from carefully conducted “before and after ” evaluations of interventions in schools, monitored by a research team. In Norway, after an intervention campaign was introduced nationally, an evaluation of forty-two schools suggested that, over a two-year period, bullying was halved. The Sheffield investigation, which involved sixteen primary schools and seven secondary schools, found that most schools succeeded in reducing bullying.

- Evidence suggests that a key step is to develop a policy on bullying, saying clearly what is meant by bullying, and giving explicit guidelines on what will be done if it occurs, what record will be kept, who will be informed, what sanctions will be employed. The policy should be developed through consultation, over a period of time——not just imposed from the head teacher's office! Pupils, parents and staff should feel they have been involved in the policy, which needs to be disseminated and implemented effectively.

- Other actions can be taken to back up the policy. There are ways of dealing with the topic through the curriculum, using video, drama and literature. These are useful for raising awareness, and can best be tied in to early phases of development while the school is starting to discuss the issue of bullying. They are also useful in renewing the policy for new pupils, or revising it in the light of experience. But curriculum work alone may only have short-term effects; it should be an addition to policy work, not a substitute.
- There are also ways of working with individual pupils, or in small groups. Assertiveness training for pupils who are liable to be

- victims is worthwhile, and certain approaches to group bullying such as “no blame”, can be useful in changing the behaviour of bullying pupils without confronting them directly, although other sanctions may be needed for those who continue with persistent bullying.
- Working in the playground is important, too. One helpful step is to train lunchtime supervisors to distinguish bullying from playful fighting, and help them break up conflicts. Another possibility is to improve the playground environment, so that pupils are less likely to be led into bullying from boredom or frustration.

- F With these developments, schools can expect that at least the most serious kinds of bullying can largely be prevented. The more effort put in and the wider the whole school involvement, the more substantial the results are likely to be. The reduction in bullying——and the consequent improvement in pupil happiness——is surely a worthwhile objective.

- ⦿ Questions 31-34
- ⦿ Choose the correct letter. A,B ,C or D.
- ⦿ Write the correct letter in boxes 31-24 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 school**
- ◎ **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 answer 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 make 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 member of staff are trained to recognize 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**