

UNIT 9: SOCIAL ISSUES

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. campaign B. cyberbullying C. confident D. contrast
2. A. depression B. pressure C. self-confidence D. violent

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. pressure B. campaign C. bully D. social
4. A. offensive B. alcohol C. poverty D. confidence

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

5. _____ is a growing concern as technology becomes more common in students' lives.
A. Overpopulation B. Policy C. Self-confidence D. Cyberbullying
6. The programme is too _____ to be shown to children.
A. violent B. bullying C. offensive D. peaceful
7. _____ is a serious mental health concern that can result from bullying or peer pressure.
A. Depress B. Depressable C. Depression D. Depressing
8. _____ can encourage students to study harder. _____, it leads to better school performance.
A. Anxiety B. Peer pressure C. Depression D. Poverty
9. Avoid using _____ language, which may hurt people.
A. offensive B. offensiveness C. offense D. offensively
10. I do not approve _____ what you said. Peer pressure sometimes can be positive.
A. in B. on C. off D. of
11. Teens often want to hang _____ with friends who share their interests and values.
A. up B. on C. in D. out
12. It's often safer to stay with your friends or in a group, _____ bullies are less likely to target a group of people.
A. although B. besides C. because D. as a result
13. Some students live in _____, which can make them easier to be the target of bullying.
A. anxiety B. poverty C. campaign D. depression
14. _____ some students are living in poverty, they are still very positive about the future.
A. As B. Besides C. Moreover D. Although
15. _____ the negative impact on students' mental health, cyberbullying can also affect their academic performance.
A. As a result B. In spite of C. Besides D. Because of
16. _____ efforts of the awareness campaign, some students continue to participate in body shaming their friends.
A. Despite B. Moreover C. As a consequence D. In addition
17. Building confidence in students is essential for their success in school; _____, it plays a crucial role in their overall personal development.
A. Moreover B. Therefore C. Even though D. Because
18. _____ to peer pressure affecting academic choices, it can also influence students to try risky behaviours.
A. In addition B. By contrast C. Even though D. Because
19. Hang was bullied; _____, his parents talked to the school principal.
A. Therefore B. However C. Even though D. Because

Read the following advertisement/paragraph and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 20 to 25.

Social Media

Instagram, Twitter, and [SnapChat](#) can be great ways for teens to connect, but social media can be problematic for several reasons. It can expose your teen to cyberbullying, slut-shaming, and so much more.

Social media can hurt friendships, and it's changing (20) _____ way teens date. Research shows it can impact their mental health. And no matter what precautions you take, teens are likely to be exposed to unsavory people, (21) _____ images, and sexual content online.

Help your teen learn to navigate social media in a healthy way (22) _____ following these tips:

_____ Talk about ways to stay safe online.

_____ Ask what your teen is doing on social media.

Educate yourself about the latest apps, websites, and social media pages teens are using.

Consider limiting your teen's screen time.

Question 20: A. the

B. a

C. an

D. no article

Question 21: A. healthily

B. healthy

C. unhealthy

D. health

Question 22: A. from

B. by

C. with

D. about

School violence and bullying

While schools (23) _____ to provide a safe and healthy environment, they (24) _____ actually be among the most dangerous places for many students. It is not uncommon for teenagers to experience bullying or physical violence at school. Often, victims (25) _____ in silence as they feel reporting a bully won't make a difference.

Question 23: A. supposes

B. have supposed

C. are supposed

D. supposing

Question 24: A. might

B. had

C. were

D. should

Question 25: A. accept

B. forbid

C. continue

D. suffer

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph in each of the following questions.

Question 26.

- Second, it is important for teens to be self-confident and understand that online images may show very attractive people, but they don't always represent success, beauty, or a happy life.
- There are certain things we should do to stay safe on social media.
- Another simple thing we should do is to turn on the safety mode on our web browsers and social networking sites.
- Finally, we should always talk to our teachers or parents if we think we might be in danger, and ensure a safe and healthy experience online.
- First, to deal with problems such as cyberbullying, in particular body shaming and face shaming, we should report or block people who we think have a negative influence on us and avoid making friends with people you don't know.

A. b - e - a - d - c

B. b-d-c-a-e

C. e- a-b-c-d

D. b- e -a-c-d

Question 27.

- If someone makes you uncomfortable, block them and report them to the platform. Remember that once something is online, it can be difficult to erase.
- Be cautious about who you friend and what you post.
- When it comes to passwords, choose strong, unique combinations and enable two-factor authentication for added security.
- By following these steps, you can navigate the social media world with more confidence.
- Social media can be a fun and informative way to connect with others, but it's important to be mindful of your safety.
- Avoid sharing personal information like your address or phone number publicly.

A. d - f - b - a - c - e

B. b - d - c - a - e - f

C. a - b - c - d - f - e

D. e - f - b - a - c - d

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Cyberbullying is (28) _____. It happens on devices like smartphones, computers, tablets, and gaming systems. Cyberbullying hurts people, and in some cases is against the law.

Sometimes cyberbullying can be easy to spot — for example, if your child shows you a text, comment, or post that is harsh, mean, or cruel. Other acts are less obvious, like posting someone's personal information, or using photos or videos that hurt or embarrass another person. Someone might make a fake account or screen name to harass and bully, so you don't know who the bully is.

Kids have almost constant access to (29) _____, so cyberbullying is hard to escape. Kids and teens can feel like they never get a break and (30) _____.

Kids who are cyberbullied can struggle to concentrate in school, (31) _____. Cyberbullying that is severe, long-lasting, or happens a lot can cause anxiety, depression, and (32) _____. In rare cases, some kids have attempted or died from suicide. Cyberbullies also can be suspended or expelled from school or kicked off of sports teams. (33) _____, kids also might be in legal trouble.

Many kids and teens who are cyberbullied don't want to tell a teacher, parent, or trusted adults, often because they feel ashamed or fear that their devices will be taken away at home.

Question 28.

A. to use technology to harass, threaten, embarrass, or target another person.

B. having used technology to harass, threaten, embarrass, or target another person.

C. use technology to harass, threaten, embarrass, or target another person.

D. when someone uses technology to harass, threaten, embarrass, or target another person.

Question 29.

- A. their devices B. those devices C. our devices D. these devices

Question 30.

- A. we are felt the effects very strongly B. to feel the effects very strongly
C. feel the effects very strongly D. the effects are felt very strongly

Question 31.

- A. which can affect how well they do there B. it can affect how well they do there
C. this can affect how well they do there D. affecting how well they do there

Question 32.

- A. disorders in victims and bullies other stress-related
B. other victims and bullies stress-related disorders in
C. disorders in other stress-related victims and bullies
D. other stress-related disorders in victims and bullies

Question 33.

- A. Depending on the severity of the cyberbullying B. To depend on the severity of the cyberbullying
C. Depending on the cyberbullying of the severity D. To depend on the cyberbullying of the severity

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 to 38.

Peers affect each other just by spending time together. You learn from them, and they learn from you. It's natural to listen to and learn from (34) _____ people your age. Peers can affect you in many ways. For example, you might see what teens in your class are wearing, like it, and wear something like that, too. It (35) _____ both ways. Your peers might watch what you do and start doing it, too. Peers can influence each other in good ways. Maybe a teen in your science class taught you an easy way to remember the planets in the solar system. Maybe you admire a friend (36) _____ is a good sport, and you try to be more like them. Maybe you got others excited about your new favourite book (37) _____ now everyone's reading it.

But peers can also influence each other in ways that aren't so good. They might try to pressure you into doing something you know is wrong. For example, what if a few teens in school try to get you to skip class with them? What if your soccer teammate tries to convince you to be mean to another player and never pass them the ball? What if a kid in the (38) _____ wants you to drink alcohol with them? *Adapted from: <https://kidshealth.org/en/kids/peer-pressure.html>*

34. A. other B. others C. another D. the others
35. A. goes B. makes C. takes D. sets
36. A. which B. whom C. who D. why
37. A. nor B. either C. and D. so
38. A. community B. society C. planet D. neighbourhood

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Bullying leads to a decrease in academic performance. A study by CDC researchers showed that 12.9% of teenagers who missed school due to safety concerns feared bullying.

Victims of bullying may also avoid participating in class for fear of drawing attention to themselves and getting bullied. **They** may then become labelled as low achievers, putting them at an even higher risk of being targeted by bullies.

Like all forms of bullying, physical bullying can cause emotional change. It makes the victims feel unconfident and think less of themselves. This leads to feelings of shame, isolation, and **despair**. Moreover, the child may lose interest in playing or activities they previously enjoyed and engage in harmful behaviour, such as self-harm. These actions lead to more negative feelings and thoughts, creating a self-destructive cycle. In victims with existing depression and anxiety, bullying can make these conditions worse. Besides the physical injuries, victims may get from the attacks, they may also develop health issues, such as somatization. Somatization includes physical symptoms caused by psychological or emotional factors. For instance, the child may complain about headaches, body pain, or tiredness. *Source: <https://www.positiveaction.net/blog/physical-bullying>*

39. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. The appearance of physical bullying among teenagers
B. The emotional and health effects of physical bullying on victims
C. The positive effects of bullying on academic performance
D. The strategies to prevent bullying in schools

40. The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. researchers B. achievers C. victims D. teenagers

41. The word "**despair**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. aim B. anger C. policy D. depression

42. What is somatization as mentioned in the passage?

A. the fear of bullying

B. physical injuries resulted from bullying

C. physical symptoms caused by psychological or emotional factors

D. a type of bullying behaviour

43. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Victims with existing depression can experience more serious conditions.

B. Victims avoid participating in class as they do not want to be noticed.

C. Victims of bullying may lead to health issues like somatization.

D. Victims of bullying may become labelled as high achievers.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 44 to 50

A poll of more than 850 primary, secondary and further education staff by the Association of Teachers and Lecturers (ATL) found that while boys' behaviour at school remains more challenging than girls, both have got worse over the past five years, according to more than half of respondents.

In the survey, a primary school teacher from Bedfordshire said: "Boys are generally more physical and their behaviour is more **noticeable**. Girls are often sneakier about misbehaving, **they** often say nasty things which end up disrupting the lesson just as much as the boys, as other children get upset and can't focus on their work. They are usually the ones who refuse to comply with instructions." In schools that have excluded pupils, 57 per cent of education staff said that more boys have been excluded for challenging behaviour.

Among both sexes, low-level disruption such as talking and not paying attention was the most **problematic** behaviour for 70 per cent of respondents. For girls, most staff said bullying such as spreading rumours was the biggest problem. Among boys the most challenging behaviour was physical aggression. Staff thought the main reasons for challenging behaviour within their schools and colleges were family breakdowns, followed by a lack of positive role models and poor emotional health. ATL general secretary Dr Mary Bousted said: "The behaviour of both boys and girls can pose huge challenges for those working in schools and colleges. Staff get ground down daily by the chatting and messing around, which disrupts lessons for other pupils and takes the pleasure out of teaching. "Even more worrying is the physical aggression, most often among boys but also among some girls, which puts other pupils and staff at risk.

Schools need to have firm and consistent discipline policies and work with parents to keep schools and colleges safe places for pupils and staff alike." (Adapted from <https://www.cypnow.co.uk/>)

Question 44. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Education among Boys and Girls

B. Worsening School Students' Behaviour

C. A Bias against Girls in Class

D. Students Suffer from Bullying at School

Question 45. According to paragraph 1, what was the finding of the ATL's survey?

A. Boy's behaviour at school remains unchanged.

B. Both boys and girls show improved behaviour.

C. Girls are naturally talkative than boys.

D. Students' behaviour, irrespective of sex, has got worse.

Question 46. The word '**noticeable**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. clear

B. gentle

C. bad

D. effective

Question 47. The word '**they**' in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. lessons

B. boys

C. girls

D. teachers

Question 48. The word '**problematic**' in paragraph 3 mostly means _____.

A. easy to notice

B. difficult to deal with

C. interesting to study

D. happy to get

Question 49. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?

A. Boys' misbehaviour is easier to recognise.

B. Other students can't concentrate on the lessons because of some students' unpleasant behaviour.

C. Only boys have been expelled from school due to their misbehaviour.

D. Spreading rumours is one of the commonest bullying behaviours among girls.

Question 50. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Education staff find that low-level disruption can be dealt with easily.

B. There are many factors that lead to unacceptable behaviour among school students.

C. School and university staff are most affected by challenging behaviour of boys and girls.

D. Many discipline policies have been adopted to deal with the problem of bullying at school.

B. SPEAKING:

Task 1. Answer the following questions

1. Do you experience peer pressure at school? Why do you experience it?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. In your opinion, how does body shaming affect students?

8. The Internet is a great source of information, but it may not be reliable. (HOWEVER)

→

9. Hien suffered from depression because she was a victim of bullying. (SINCE)

→ *Hien*

10. Students often want to be liked by their peers so they may sometimes do things they normally don't. (AS A RESULT)

→

III. Writing a proposal.

1. You are planning a school campaign against verbal bullying. Work in groups to discuss these questions.

a. When and where should the campaign take place?

b. Who should participate in it?

c. What activities should the campaign include?

d. What should be the main goals of the campaign?

2. Write a proposal for the campaign against verbal bullying (150-180 words) to your head teacher

Title: A School Campaign Against Verbal bullying

To:

Date:

Prepared by:

Introduction:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Details about the Campaign:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Goals and Benefits of the Campaign:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Conclusion:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....