

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Read the passage. Choose the best option.

The effects of childhood bullying can last a lifetime, both for the child who is bullied and for their tormentor. But according to one study, while young adults show long-term ill-effects of having been bullied in childhood, those who did the bullying might actually be healthier than their peers in one important measure.

The study measured blood levels of a protein known as C-reactive protein (CRP) during different periods of childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood. CRP levels increased in all participants as the people got older, the study found. But those who were bullied had the highest level of increase, while former bullies had the lowest. Lower levels of CRP tend to indicate fewer health problems down the road.

"There seems to be a protective effect for the bullies because of this enhanced social status, or their success that comes along with being a good bully," said Duke University Professor William Copeland, who conducted the study.

Even if there is evidence that being a bully might be good for people in this one way, this does not mean that it's OK to ever harass other people. Research shows that bullies have other problems. They are, for example, more likely to skip school, carry weapons, or become members of gangs.

Copeland agrees that the higher social status of bullies, and the lower levels of CRP that go with it, can and should be achieved in more morally acceptable ways—sports is one example.

**ESL Teacher: Mr. Sean Patrick Magallano**  
**Course Book: REX AND QSKILLS**

**Level: 9b**  
**Unit: 7**

1. What or who does *tormentor* in the first sentence refer to?
2. What type of evidence did Copeland use for his study?
3. What did Copeland's study conclude?
4. What is NOT true about bullies?
5. What is the purpose of paragraph 4?
6. What would Copeland probably suggest bullies do?

**ESL Teacher: Mr. Sean Patrick Magallano**  
**Course Book: REX AND QSKILLS**

**Level: 9b**  
**Unit: 7**