Which of the following scenarios is an example of bullying?

A. Older boys repeatedly steal a second-grader’s lunch money.
B. A group of girls start and perpetuate vicious rumors about a shy classmate.
C. On a daily basis, a boy makes fun of a peer’s old-fashioned clothes.
D. During recess, bigger kids push, shove, and taunt smaller children.
E. All of the above.

If you guessed E, you not only know a lot about test construction, you also understand the classic definition of bullying: “Bullying is a deliberate attempt to hurt another that is repeated over time,” (Craig, 1997, p. 123). Each scenario above contains a truth about bullying: bullies tend to be older and/or bigger than their victims; bullying involves both physical and verbal abuse; victims are usually different in some way from their peers, whether it involves dress, size, language, or social skills; and bullying occurs most frequently on the playground or in isolated locations where there is no adult supervision (Craig, 1997; Olweus, 1993).
and adults must be proactive and reactive in matters of bullying and must make it clear that bullying will not be tolerated and that victims and bystanders will have support. School-wide intervention programs. Bullying occurs in a social context in which teachers and parents may be unaware and children are reluctant to get involved (Charach et al., 1995). Ohio Journal of English Language Arts. 37. Reading and Responding to Children's Books about Bullying. Perry, D. G., Willard, J.C., & Perry, L. C. (1990). Peers' perceptions of the consequences that victimized children provided aggressors.