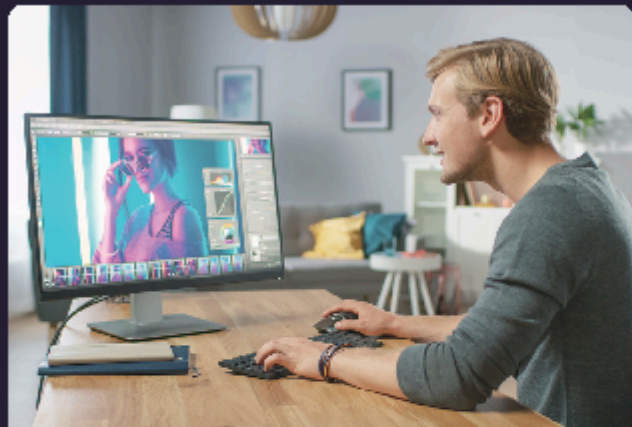


5 Online Buddies or Online Bullies?



Editing people's photo for fun.



Leaving hurtful comments on people's posts.

BEFORE YOU READ

1. Can you think of any common online behavior?
What are they?
2. Check (✓) the online behavior(s) that should not be allowed.



Sally has been cheating on her boyfriend!

Spreading rumors about people online.



Posting people's private pictures online.

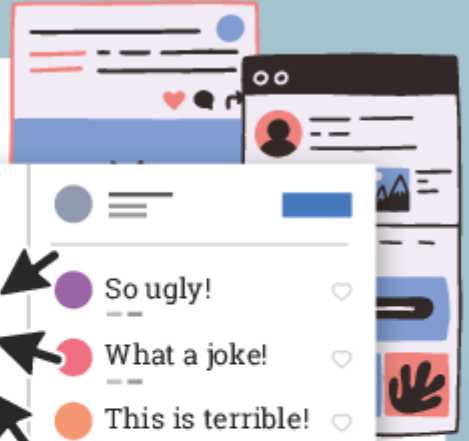


Isolating and attacking people online.



Hacking (駭入) and stealing people's personal information.

READING



Emma got a short haircut yesterday. Being **satisfied**¹ with her new hairstyle, she posted a selfie on her Instagram page and made it public. A few minutes

later, one stranger left a mean^{*} comment under her photo, **criticizing**² her by saying that her hair was a **tragedy**³. Another one said that Emma definitely **offended**⁴ the hairdresser^{*} because she got such an ugly hairstyle. Still another even **made fun of** her, joking that she looked like a toad^{*}. When Emma read these harsh^{*} comments, she felt **extremely embarrassed**⁶ and **deleted**⁷ her post right away.

Does this sound familiar to you? Hurtful comments like these can actually be found on Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube all the time. In fact, this is a phenomenon known as cyberbullying^{*}, which is caused by Internet trolls^{*} in online **communities**⁸. These trolls are often strangers who hide behind their screens and use words as weapons to attack others.

1. satisfied [ˈsætɪs,faɪd] *adj.* 感到滿意的

* mean [mi:n] *adj.* 刻薄的

2. criticize [ˈkrɪtə,saɪz] *vt.; vi.* 批評

3. tragedy [ˈtrædʒədi] *n.* 悲劇

4. offend [əˈfend] *vt.* 得罪

* hairdresser [ˈhɛr,dresə] *n.* 美髮師

• make fun of 取笑

* toad [tɒd] *n.* 蟾蜍

* harsh [hɑːʃ] *adj.* 嚴厲的

5. extremely [ɪkˈstriːmlɪ] *adv.* 非常

6. embarrassed [ɪmˈbærəst] *adj.* 尷尬的

7. delete [dɪˈliːt] *vt.* 刪除

* cyberbullying [ˈsaɪbəˌbulɪŋ] *n.* 網路霸凌

* troll [trɒl] *n.* (在網路上) 故意留下激怒他人言論的人

8. community [kəˈmjunəti] *n.* 社群

They tend to **upset**⁹ people or spread **rumors**¹⁰ either to amuse themselves or to grab people's attention. However, these trolls **filled with** spite* seldom receive any **punishments**¹¹ since their **identities**¹² are usually unknown. 20



The truth is that everyone is likely to be a **target**¹³ of Internet trolls. If you are the **victim**¹⁴ of cyberbullying, here are some tips to protect yourself from further attacks. One way to stop the bullying is to **keep away** from it. 25
Neither respond to the bullies nor interact with them. The more you **engage**¹⁵ with them, the worse it is likely to become. However, when the bullies **take** things **too far**, you should consider **turning to** someone you trust for help, such as a family member or your teacher. If things get serious, just block the trolls so 30
that they won't be able to message you again.



Naomi Watanabe

Naomi Watanabe, a famous Japanese comedian*, **set a** good **example** of dealing with cyberbullying. She once wore an eye-catching green dress, a

9. upset [ʌp`set] vt. 使生氣

10. rumor [ˈrumə] n. 謠言

• fill with 充滿

* spite [spaɪt] n. 惡意

11. punishment [ˈpʌnɪʃmənt] n. 懲罰

12. identity [aɪˈdentəti] n. 身分

13. target [ˈtɑːɡɪt] n. 目標對象

14. victim [ˈvɪktɪm] n. 受害者

• keep away 遠離

15. engage [ɪnˈɡedʒ] vi. 交涉

• take...too far 做得過分

• turn to 向……求助

* comedian [kəˈmiʃiən] n. 喜劇演員

• set an example 樹立榜樣

35 red-and-black coat, and an orange pair of stockings* to a fashion event.
After she posted her style online, criticism like “fat,” “joke,” and “horror”
from netizens* started **coming at** her. Instead of being influenced by these
negative comments, Watanabe **demonstrated**¹⁶ her great EQ* by replying, “I
40 was wise, wasn’t she?”

If you encounter cyberbullying, try to be fearless like Watanabe. Let
the bullies know that what they have said will not **affect**¹⁷ you. What’s more,
do not be a bully yourself. Be careful not to let your seemingly* joking
comments hurt others. When **humor**¹⁸ hurts, it is not a joke anymore.

Cultural Note

在臉書上具高人氣的匿名粉絲專頁「靠北 XX」，例如「靠北男
友」、「靠北女友」、「靠北部落客」，以及「批踢踢實業坊 (PTT)」的
「黑特版」，都是以匿名方式讓網友發表意見，卻也因此容易淪為
言語霸凌與誹謗的工具。許多人表示瀏覽這些網頁會累積太多負能
量，你覺得呢？



Let's Talk!

Why does cyberbullying
happen so frequently
nowadays?

* stocking [ˈstɑ:kɪŋ] *n.* 長襪

* netizen [ˈnetəzɪn] *n.* 網民

• come at 攻擊

16. demonstrate [ˈdɛməˌnɛstrət] *vt.* 展現

* EQ [iˈmoʊənl̩ ˈkwɒʃəntl̩]

n. 情商 (情感商數)

17. affect [əˈfɛkt] *vt.* 影響

* seemingly [ˈsimɪŋli] *adv.* 看似

18. humor [ˈhju:mə] *n.* 幽默

AFTER YOU READ

Reading Skill: Reading Comprehension

透過閱讀理解 (reading comprehension) 策略，可以了解小至句子層面，大至篇章層面的意義。

Hint 從文章標題、上下文和「5W1H」分析法 (who、what、where、when、why、how)，可以幫助理解句子、段落以及篇章的含意。

5

Fill in the form with correct answers.

(A) Internet trolls (B) Grab people's attention (C) Online communities
(D) A wise reply (E) Use words to upset people (F) Naomi Watanabe



Online Buddies or Online Bullies?

Introduction

Emma posted a selfie online and received mean comments. She felt embarrassed and deleted her post.

Cyberbullying

Who	What	Where	When	How	Why
	Hurtful comments		All the time		

A good example of dealing with cyberbullying

Who	What	How
	Great EQ demonstration	

Conclusion

Be fearless and do not become a bully yourself.



VOCABULARY



I. Words for Production

1

satisfied

[ˈsætɪs,faɪd]

adj. 感到滿意的 **ANT** dissatisfied

(happy for what has happened as one wishes)

► Andy is very **satisfied** with the hamburger he made.



satisfy

[ˈsætɪs,faɪ]

vt. 使滿意，使滿足 (satisfy—satisfied—satisfied)

► My report did not **satisfy** the teacher, so I was asked to do it again.

satisfaction

[ˌsætɪsˈfækʃən]

n. [C][U] 滿意，滿足

ANT dissatisfaction

► Vera got great **satisfaction** from teaching the kid how to dance.



2

criticize

[ˈkrɪtə,saɪz]

vt.; vi. 批評 **ANT** praise

(to say someone or something is bad or wrong)

► The restaurant was strongly **criticized** for its terrible food.



criticism

[ˈkrɪtə,sɪzəm]

n. [U][C] 批評 **ANT** praise

► The man accepted the **criticism** of his poor performance at work.



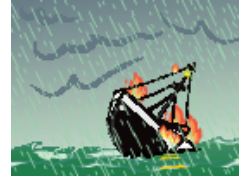
3

tragedy

[ˈtrædʒədɪ]

n. [C][U] 悲劇，災難 (a very sad event, especially one involving suffering or death)

- While the ship was sailing across the ocean, a **tragedy** occurred. All of the sailors died in a fire.

**tragic**

[ˈtrædʒɪk]

adj. 悲慘的

- Upon learning the **tragic** news of Nathan's death, his parents were too shocked to accept the truth.

5

4

offend

[əˈfend]

vt. 得罪，冒犯 (to make someone unhappy or angry)

- The businessman was **offended** by the reporter's questions and left in anger.

**offense**

[əˈfens]

n. [U] 冒犯

- Please do not be angry about what I just said. I meant no **offense**.

**offensive**

[əˈfensɪv]

adj. 冒犯的 **ANT** inoffensive

- Your joke about the “tomboy” was actually **offensive**. Don't call me that again!

5

extremely

[ɪkˈstriːmlɪ]

adv. 非常，極度地 (very great in degree)

- Vincent van Gogh's painting is **extremely** valuable because he is one of the most influential artists in history.



6

embarrassed

[ɪm`bærəst]

adj. 尷尬的 (ashamed or uncomfortable about what other people will think of you)

▶ Amber felt **embarrassed** when she fell down the stairs in front of the crowd.

**embarrass**

[ɪm`bærəs]

vt. 使尷尬

▶ It **embarrassed** Bob that his friends sang the Happy Birthday song to him in public.

7

delete

[dɪ`lit]

vt. 刪除 (to remove the written words or information stored in a computer)

▶ Lawrence was shocked after he **deleted** the important files by accident.



8

community

[kə`mjunəti]

n. [C] 社群，社區 (a group of people who share the same things or live in the same area)

▶ As a member of the hiking **community**, I go hiking with the other members every week.



9

upset

[ʌp`set]

vt. 使生氣，使心煩 (upset—upset—upset)

(to make someone angry, worried, or unhappy)

▶ It upset Mark that his girlfriend was late for their date again.



upset

[ʌp`set]

adj. 生氣的，心煩的

- ▶ Teresa was very **upset** that her brother entered her room without knocking on the door first.

10

rumor

[`rumə]



n. [C][U] 謠言 (information spread from person to person that may or may not be true)

- ▶ The **rumor** about the breakup of that celebrity couple spread quickly, but it turned out to be fake news.



5

11

punishment

[`pʌnɪʃmənt]

n. [C][U] 懲罰 (an act of making someone suffer for doing something wrong)

- ▶ Tim was not allowed to go out with friends for a month as a **punishment** for lying to his parents.

punish

[`pʌnɪʃ]

vt. 處罰

- ▶ The teacher **punished** Sophia for cheating in the exam by giving her some extra homework.



12

identity

[aɪ`dentəti]

n. [C][U] 身分 (who a person is)

- ▶ The organization did not reveal the **identity** of the person who had donated a million dollars to the poor.



13

target

[ˈtɑːɡɪt]

n. [C] 目標對象 (someone or something that people aim at when attacking)

► The thieves marked a red cross on the door of their **target's** house.



n. [C] 目標 **SYN** goal

(something that one is trying to get or achieve)

► Dennis has set a **target** of buying his own car before he turns 30. That's why he is working very hard.

14

victim

[ˈvɪktɪm]

n. [C] 受害者，犧牲者 (someone who has been hurt or killed)

► Polar bears and penguins have become the **victims** of climate change. We need to come up with some solutions to save them.



15

engage

[ɪnˈɡeɪʒ]



vi. 交涉，交手 (to get involved with someone or begin fighting)

► Isabel likes to **engage with** kids and wants to become a kindergarten teacher in the future.

vi. 投入，從事 (to do or to get involved in an activity)

► Richard has **engaged in** several environmental activities in his free time.

16

demonstrate

[ˈdɛməˌnɪstret]

vt. 展現，顯示 (to clearly show something through proofs or examples)

► Ken's gesture **demonstrated** his confusion about the right direction to the MRT.



17

affect

[əˈfekt]

vt. 影響 (to make a change in someone or something)

► The typhoon **affected** the prices of vegetables greatly this year.



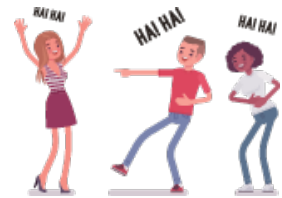
18

humor

[ˈhjumə]

n. [U] 幽默 (the ability to find things funny or the quality of being funny)

► Paula has a great sense of humor. Her jokes always make us laugh.

**humorous**

[ˈhjumərəs]

adj. 幽默的

► *Minions* is a very **humorous** movie. I laugh out loud every time I watch it.



5

II. Words for Recognition

1. mean [min] *adj.* 刻薄的
2. hairdresser [ˈhɛr,dresə] *n.* [C] 美髮師
3. toad [tod] *n.* [C] 蟾蜍
4. harsh [hɑːʃ] *adj.* 嚴厲的，刺耳的
5. cyberbullying [ˈsaɪbəˌbulɪŋ] *n.* [U] 網路霸凌
6. troll [troʊl] *n.* [C] (在網路上) 故意留下激怒他人言論的人
7. spite [spaɪt] *n.* [U] 惡意



8. comedian [kə`midɪən] *n.* [C] 喜劇演員

comedy [`kæmədi] *n.* [C] 喜劇



9. stocking [`stɑ:kɪŋ] *n.* [C] 長襪

10. netizen [`netəzɪ] *n.* [C] 網民

11. EQ (emotional quotient) [ɪ`məʃənl̩ ˈkwɒʃənt] *n.* 情商 (情感商數)

12. seemingly [`simɪŋli] *adv.* 看似

PHRASES



1

make fun of

取笑，嘲弄 **SYN** poke fun at

(to laugh at someone or something in an unkind way)

► Some students **made fun of** Louis because his new glasses looked weird.



2

fill with

充滿 (to make something full)

► At the wedding, the man said he would **fill** his wife's life **with** happiness for the rest of their lives.



3

keep away

遠離 (to avoid going near someone or something)

► The firefighters asked the family to **keep away** from the burning house, or they might get hurt.



4

take...too far做得過分 **SYN** go too far, carry...too far

(to do something too extreme)

- It seems that Frank has **taken** his joke **too far**, so Gina is crying sadly and running away.



5

turn to

向……求助 (to get help or advice from someone or something)

- The tourist did not know how to get to the museum, so he **turned to** the police for help.



5

6

set an example

樹立榜樣 (to behave in a way that other people should copy)

- The boss always arrives to work on time in order to **set a good example** for the staff.



7

come at

攻擊，向……衝去

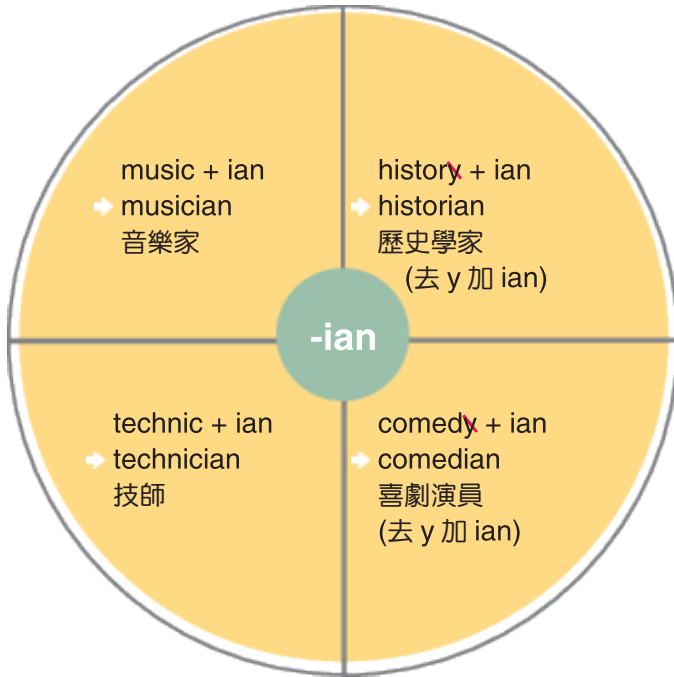
(to move toward someone in order to attack)

- The woman ran away quickly as the man suddenly **came at** her with a knife.



Word Smart

字尾“-ian”加在學科類或才藝類的名詞之後，表示「精通……的人」。



Practice

magic →

_____ 魔術師

library →

_____ 圖書館員

NOTE 

GRAMMAR

1. 過去分詞片語：N + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{who} \\ \text{which + be Vpp...} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right.$
 → N + Vpp...

5

▲ 圈出兩個句子的不同處。

1. The man who was hit by a car was taken to the hospital right away.

The man hit by a car was taken to the hospital right away.

2. The actress likes to wear dresses which are designed by young artists.

The actress likes to wear dresses designed by young artists.

3. I was impressed by the perfect teamwork that was demonstrated by the players.

I was impressed by the perfect teamwork demonstrated by the players.

過去分詞片語 (N + Vpp) 是由限定用法的關係子句改寫而來：

(1) 條件：關係子句中的動詞為被動用法 (be + Vpp)。

(2) 步驟：刪去關係代名詞和 be 動詞，留下被動動詞 (Vpp) 修飾先行詞 (N)。

◆ The roads ~~which are~~ covered in snow are difficult to walk on.

→ The roads covered in snow are difficult to walk on.

N + Vpp

◆ The boy ~~who was~~ called by the teacher felt nervous.

→ The boy called by the teacher felt nervous.

N + Vpp



◆ The ball ~~that was thrown~~ by Eric hit the girl's head.

→ The ball thrown by Eric hit the girl's head.

◆ The girl ~~who was hit~~ by the ball cried loudly.

→ The girl hit by the ball cried loudly.

▲ 找出兩句課文中使用到此句型的句子：

1. _____

2. _____

NOTE  _____

Let's Try!

根據句型重組句子，完成渡邊直美 (Naomi Watanabe) 的個人簡介。



Naomi Watanabe

1987/10/23

actress, comedian, fashion designer

5

1. Naomi Watanabe is _____

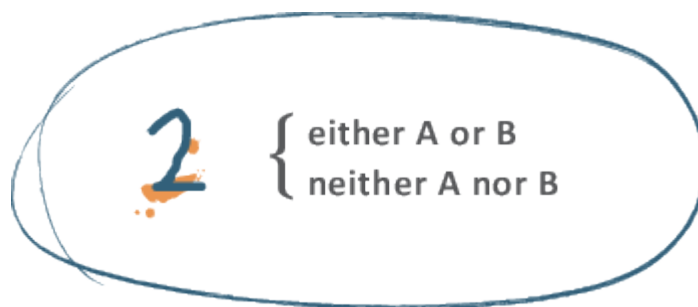
 (in Taiwan / a Japanese comedian / born and raised).
2. After watching her videos on YouTube, many people in the West have begun to know _____

 (known as / the “Beyoncé of Japan” / this unique girl).
3. Although there have always been mean comments made about her body shape, she never gets upset and continues to update _____

 (more than / her Instagram / 9 million people / followed by).
4. Now, she has _____

 (for women in all sizes / her own fashion brand / designed).
5. Since she is always body-positive, she is happy to be _____

 (chosen / one of the celebrities / as the most influential people) on the Internet in 2018.



▲ 寫出畫底線字詞的詞性。

1. A hurtful joke may either embarrass or offend people.

 [] []

2. The seafood in this market is neither fresh nor cheap.

 [] []

3. Customers in this hotel either complained about the service or criticized its quality.

 [] []

4. This Facebook page is weird. It has neither personal information nor recent posts.

 [] []

1. either A or B 表示「不是 A 就是 B」，而 neither A nor B 則表示「既不是 A 也不是 B」。

2. 為對等連接詞，所接的 A 和 B 可以為單字或片語，詞性必須一致。

◆ My boyfriend neither drinks nor smokes.

 V V

◆ Andrea's bedroom is neither large nor bright.

 Adj Adj

◆ Jeremy goes to school either by bus or by MRT every day.

 片語 片語



◆ Tina likes **neither** steak **nor** pizza.

◆ Tina wants to have **either** a hamburger **or** a sandwich.

5

3. neither A nor B 本身就有否定的意思，所以不可再搭配其他否定詞。
我今年生日既沒收到禮物也沒收到卡片。

- ◆ I got **neither** presents **nor** cards on my birthday this year. (○)
- ◆ I **didn't** get **neither** presents **nor** cards on my birthday this year. (×)
- ◆ I **didn't** get **either** presents **or** cards on my birthday this year. (○)

4. 當 A 和 B 作為句子的主詞，動詞必須和最靠近的主詞一致。

- ◆ **Either** you **or** Maggie **has** a twin sister.
- ◆ **Either** my brother **or** I **am** going to do the dishes tonight.
- ◆ **Neither** the teacher **nor** the students **come** to school on Sundays.

▲ 各找一句課文中使用到此句型的句子：

1. _____
2. _____

Let's Try!

Henry、George 和 Charlie 計畫一起出國旅行，根據他們列出的條件和喜好，完成下面句子。



	Henry	George	Charlie
1. Country	Japan	South Korea	Japan
2. Travel Days	5 days	5 days	6 days
3. Foods to Avoid	no beef and fish	no beef and fish	no beef and fish
4. Type of Bed	2 double beds	3 single beds	3 single beds
5. Tourist Spots to Avoid	no museums no department stores	no museums no department stores	no museums no department stores



1. They want to travel to _____ .
(*either...or...*)
2. They will spend _____ abroad.
(*either...or...*)
3. They will have _____ abroad.
(*neither...nor...*)
4. _____ will be booked in their hotels.
(*Either...or...*)
5. _____ attract them.
(*Neither...nor...*)

CONVERSATION



Asking for Help

Emma is feeling depressed after seeing the **cruel** comments on her Instagram **account**.

Emma: Justin...I think I need your help.

Justin: You're crying! What's the problem?

Emma: It's about my Instagram photo. Some strangers wrote **horrible** things about it, and I don't know what to do.

Justin: Oh, don't take it to heart. Just ignore them. You look great!

Emma: But everyone is reading them. Now I'm embarrassed to go out.
What can I do?

Justin: You can delete the comments and block those trolls.

Emma: Can I prevent strangers from making **nasty remarks** again?

Justin: Yes. You can change your settings so that only your friends can see your posts.

Emma: That sounds great! Could you help me out with this?

Justin: Sure. Let me **give you a hand**.

Emma: Thanks. You truly are my best friend.



1. cruel [ˈkruəl] *adj.* 傷人的；殘忍的
2. account [əˈkaʊnt] *n.* [C] 帳戶
3. horrible [ˈhɒrəbəl] *adj.* 極糟的

4. nasty [ˈnæsti] *adj.* 惡意的
5. remark [ˌrɪˈmɑːk] *n.* [C] 評論
6. give (sb) a hand 幫助(某人)

Level Up!

1 Could you do me a favor?

你可以幫我個忙嗎？

2 Could you give me a hand with the jar?

你可以幫我打開這個罐子嗎？

3 Do you know anything about backing up the data in a smartphone?

你知道如何備份手機裡的資料嗎？

4 May I ask you a favor?

我可以請你幫個忙嗎？

5 Would you mind helping me turn off the air-conditioner?

你介意幫我關一下冷氣嗎？

6 Do you have a minute? I really could use some help with the hotel reservation.

你有空嗎？我很需要你幫我處理飯店預訂。

Role Play

The woman is asking the man for help.



7. jar [dʒɑːr] *n.* [C] 罐子

8. back up 備份

9. data [ˈdeɪtə] *n.* [C][pl.] 資料

10. mind [maɪnd] *vt.* 介意

11. air-conditioner [ˈeə kənˈdɪʃənə] *n.* [C] 冷氣

12. reservation [ˌrezəˈveɪʃən] *n.* [C] 預訂

DO IT YOURSELF

I. Vocabulary

根據圖片與例句，寫出正確的單字。



1. _____

If you hit the t____t, you will get ten points.



2. _____

The clients are s____d with the deal they have made.



3. _____

Lily felt e____d to see her ex-boyfriend date with another girl.



4. _____

I heard a r____r about Jason and May, but it's totally not true.



5. _____

Yvonne was c____zed for the poor quality of her report.

II. Cloze Test

根據文意，選出最適當的答案。

My friend Emma posted a selfie with her new hairdo on Instagram, but some strangers left mean comments on her post. Emma was very depressed, so she deleted her post right away. In fact, I used to be a(n) 1 of cyberbullying as well, so I could understand how she felt. Since they can hide their identities online, the Internet trolls seldom receive any punishments 2 their rude behavior. I told Emma not to worry about those harsh words because the more she cares about the comments, 3 she will feel about herself. 4 being influenced by these negative comments, I advised her to block the trolls from 5 able to send messages to her again. I also taught her how to change the settings on Instagram account so that only her friends can see her posts in the future.

- () 1. (A) hairdresser (B) comedian (C) assistant (D) victim
() 2. (A) at (B) as (C) for (D) in
() 3. (A) the better (B) the worse (C) the happier (D) the higher
() 4. (A) Because of (B) Instead of (C) Thanks to (D) In addition to
() 5. (A) being (B) be (C) been (D) to be

III. Phrases

選擇適當的片語填入句子。注意動詞變化。

turn to	keep away from	fill with
make fun of	set a good example	

1. It is very mean to _____ someone's body shape.

2. To _____ for his kids, the man goes to bed before 10 p.m. every day.
3. Being unable to find the restaurant, we _____ Google Maps for help.
4. The little boy walked to the pond and _____ the bucket _____ water.
5. Dog owners should _____ their dogs _____ chocolate because it may cause disease or even death.

IV. Writing

根據提示，改寫下面句子。

1. Jennifer is not Italian, and she is not American, either.
→ Jennifer is neither _____.
2. We can have beef noodles or fried rice for dinner.
→ We can have either _____.
3. I don't like swimming. My boyfriend doesn't like swimming, either.
→ Neither _____.
4. The car which was stolen last week was finally found. (用 N + Vpp 改寫)
→ The car _____.
5. The woman who was introduced to Sean is smart and pretty. (用 N + Vpp 改寫)
→ The woman _____.