

Cyberbullying (Target, Bully, Upstander, Bystander)

Unit: Digital Safety and Citizenship - Student Practice Worksheet

*Overview: Kabir dropped a catch in the inter-house match. An easy one. By eight o'clock that night, a picture of the exact moment was in the Class 4 group chat. Across it, in big letters: ****BUTTERFINGERS KABIR.*****

Practice Questions (30 Total)

Section A - Easy

Q1. Someone who sees a mean post and does nothing about it is called a:

saw it, said nothing

- ☐ A. Target
- ☐ B. Bystander
- ☐ C. Upstander
- ☐ D. Bully

Q2. Who posted the photo with BUTTERFINGERS KABIR written across it?

- ☐ A. The bully
- ☐ B. The bystander
- ☐ C. The upstander
- ☐ D. The target

Q3. In the story, which role was Kabir?

- ☐ A. The bully
- ☐ B. A bystander
- ☐ C. The target
- ☐ D. The upstander

Q4. What is an upstander?

speaks up for the target

- ☐ A. Someone who is very tall in class photos
- ☐ B. Someone who is never in a group chat
- ☐ C. Someone who reports every post, mean or not
- ☐ D. Someone who sees a mean post and acts to help the target

Q5. What did Anaya's private message to Kabir say, in short?

- ☐ A. "That picture isn't funny. Are you okay?"
- ☐ B. "Ignore them, they're just joking"
- ☐ C. "I already told the teacher"
- ☐ D. "Post something funny back"

Q6. Sending a laughing face to a mean post is:

- ☐ A. Neutral — it is only an emoji
- ☐ B. Helpful, because it lightens the mood
- ☐ C. Being a bystander, and it grows the crowd
- ☐ D. The same as being the bully

Q7. What did Anaya write in the group chat itself?

group chat: STOP

- ☐ A. "Kabir dropped it, that's true though"
- ☐ B. "You're all being mean"
- ☐ C. Nothing — she left the group
- ☐ D. "Stop. He's in here reading this."

Q8. Which of these is the definition of cyberbullying?

- ☐ A. Any disagreement that happens over text
- ☐ B. Using screens to hurt or embarrass someone, repeatedly or in front of a crowd
- ☐ C. Posting a photo without asking first
- ☐ D. Losing a match in front of your class

Q9. What did Anaya do first, before sending any message at all?

- ☐ A. She forwarded the photo to the Class 5 group
- ☐ B. She put the phone down instead of forwarding it
- ☐ C. She told Ms. Rao immediately
- ☐ D. She added a bigger version of the ball

Q10. What was Anaya's fourth and final move?

- ☐ A. She deleted her own copy of the photo
- ☐ B. She made a joke back at the group
- ☐ C. She screenshotted the post and showed Ms. Rao
- ☐ D. She waited to see if it happened again

Section B - Medium

Q11. Anaya messaged Kabir privately AND wrote "stop" in the group. Why were both needed?

private: you ok?

group: stop

- ☐ A. The private one helps him; the group one stops the crowd
- ☐ B. Two messages are always better than one
- ☐ C. The group one helps him; the private one warns the bully
- ☐ D. The private one is proof for Ms. Rao

Q12. A group chat mocks someone's accent, once, and everyone moves on. Is it cyberbullying by this topic's definition?

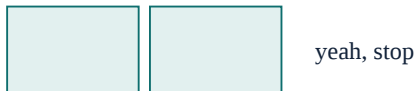
- ☐ A. Yes — any mockery online counts immediately
- ☐ B. No — mockery only counts if it happens in person
- ☐ C. Yes, but only if a teacher sees it
- ☐ D. No — the definition needs repetition or an audience being built against someone

Q13. Rhea sees a mean post about Vihaan and replies: "you're all so mean, Vihaan is better than YOU lot". What went wrong?

- ☐ A. Nothing — she stood up for him
- ☐ B. She should have said nothing at all

- ☐ C. She attacked people instead of stopping the post
- ☐ D. She should have forwarded it to a teacher first

Q14. Two people wrote "yeah, stop" after Anaya's message and the laughing faces dried up. What does that show?



- ☐ A. Ms. Rao must have already stepped in
- ☐ B. The crowd was what kept the post alive
- ☐ C. Kabir had asked them to stop
- ☐ D. The photo had been automatically deleted

Q15. "Post it in the Class 5 group also" — what role does whoever wrote that play?

- ☐ A. A bystander, since they did not make the photo
- ☐ B. An upstander, since they were being helpful
- ☐ C. A target, since they will be blamed too
- ☐ D. Part of making the audience bigger, closer to the bully's role

Q16. Which of these is the fourth upstander move Anaya made?

- ☐ A. She screenshotted it and told Ms. Rao
- ☐ B. She left the group chat quietly
- ☐ C. She posted a funny photo of the bully
- ☐ D. She asked Kabir to reply to the post

Q17. Ms. Rao did not make a speech; she asked the group to take the picture down. Why might that work better than a lecture?

The image shows a rectangular box with a red border containing the text "take the picture down".

- ☐ A. It fixes the actual problem — the post still being up — directly
- ☐ B. Lectures are against school rules
- ☐ C. It punishes Kabir for causing trouble
- ☐ D. It proves nobody in the group did anything wrong

Q18. "Everyone saw it," Kabir says at lunch. Anaya replies, "Everyone saw it stop, also." What is she pointing out?

- ☐ A. That being seen matters more than what happens next
- ☐ B. That the ending is part of the story too, not just the post
- ☐ C. That nobody actually saw the post at all
- ☐ D. That Kabir should stop worrying about it completely

Q19. Kabir said one word, "meh", then "thanks" a minute later. What does that suggest about checking on a target?

- ☐ A. He didn't want to be checked on at all
- ☐ B. A short reply can still mean the message mattered
- ☐ C. Only long, detailed replies show real feelings
- ☐ D. He was not actually upset by the post

Q20. Which of the four roles can a single person move through in one evening, as this story shows?

- ☐ A. Only the bully can change roles
- ☐ B. Nobody's role ever changes once a post exists
- ☐ C. A bystander can become an upstander
- ☐ D. A target always stays a target

Section C - Challenge

Q21. A classmate says the six laughing faces "didn't do anything, so they're not part of it". Using what happened at 8:05pm, judge that claim.



six laughing faces

- ☐ A. Agree — laughing is not an action, so it changes nothing
- ☐ B. Disagree — the post lost its audience within a minute of people objecting, proving the audience had been keeping it going
- ☐ C. Agree — only the person who made the picture matters
- ☐ D. Disagree — but only because Ms. Rao would have found out anyway

Q22. Why does the topic define the target as the person the post is aimed at, rather than the person most upset by it?

- ☐ A. Because feelings cannot be measured, but aim can be identified
- ☐ B. Because the target is always the least popular person in the chat
- ☐ C. Because being upset is a choice a target makes
- ☐ D. Because there is no real difference between the two ideas

Q23. Anaya screenshotted a mean post to show Ms. Rao. In the Digital Footprint topic, screenshots were the problem. Which explains why this one was different?

- ☐ A. Screenshots are always fine as long as a teacher asks for them
- ☐ B. Screenshooting a mean post is itself a form of cyberbullying
- ☐ C. This screenshot doesn't count because it was of somebody else's post
- ☐ D. A screenshot's effect depends on why it was taken and who it was shown to

Q24. A bully often wants an audience. What does that suggest about the single most powerful upstander move?



- ☐ A. Reporting the post to an adult, since it removes the post fastest
- ☐ B. Arguing with the bully directly in the chat
- ☐ C. Refusing to forward it, since that alone denies the exact thing being sought
- ☐ D. Waiting for the target to defend themselves first

Q25. Which comparison best explains why a bystander's laughing face is not "neutral"?

- ☐ A. It is like clapping for a performance — it tells the performer to continue
- ☐ B. It is like ignoring a question — it changes nothing either way
- ☐ C. It is like reporting a post — it alerts someone in charge
- ☐ D. It is like deleting a comment — it removes something from view

Q26. Design a three-rule agreement for a group chat that would stop a story like this at 8:00pm. Which set of rules actually names things someone must DO?

- ☐ A. Be nice. Don't be a bully. Think before you post.
- ☐ B. Post nothing about someone you wouldn't say to them; write stop if a post targets someone; message them and tell an adult
- ☐ C. No photos of anyone, ever, in any group chat
- ☐ D. Everyone must leave the chat if something mean is posted

Q27. Which single question would most reliably turn a bystander into an upstander in a moment like this one?

would I want this said of me?

- ☐ **A.** "Is this the funniest thing I've seen today?"
- ☐ **B.** "Would this still be funny if the target could see me laughing?"
- ☐ **C.** "Will I get in trouble if I say something?"
- ☐ **D.** "Is everyone else going to say something first?"

Q28. Someone argues "it was just a joke, Kabir laughs about everything". Why doesn't that settle the question of whether it was cyberbullying?

- ☐ **A.** Because jokes can never be shared in a group chat
- ☐ **B.** Because only teachers get to decide what counts as a joke
- ☐ **C.** Because Kabir already said "meh", which proves he was fine
- ☐ **D.** Because whether it repeats or gathers a crowd matters more than the poster's claimed intention

Q29. Which of these upstander moves protects the target even if nobody else in the chat joins in?

- ☐ **A.** Writing "stop" in the group chat
- ☐ **B.** Posting a joke back at the bully
- ☐ **C.** Messaging the target privately to check on them
- ☐ **D.** Waiting to see whether the group agrees with you first

Q30. Anaya's turn from bystander to upstander took about sixty seconds. What made that turn possible?

- ☐ **A.** She thought about Kabir specifically, not the post in the abstract
- ☐ **B.** Ms. Rao told her what to do in the moment
- ☐ **C.** The group chat had a rule against mean posts
- ☐ **D.** She realised the photo was not actually funny

Answer Key

Q1: (B) (b) A bystander sees it and stays out of it. Option (c) is the mirror image — an upstander sees exactly the same post but does something about it.

Q2: (A) (a) Whoever made and posted the picture is the bully in this story. Option (d) is who it was aimed at, which is the opposite role.

Q3: (C) (c) The post was aimed at him. Option (b) catches people out because he was in the group and said nothing, but a person the post is about is the target, not a watcher.

Q4: (D) (d) Acting to help — not forwarding, checking in, saying stop, telling an adult — is what the word means. Option (c) overreaches; an upstander responds to something genuinely unkind, not to everything.

Q5: (A) (a) A short, direct check on how he was doing. Option (d) is the opposite of an upstander move — it would only add to the pile-on.

Q6: (C) (c) The laughing faces were the audience that kept it going. Option (d) goes too far — joining the crowd is not the same as making the post, though both make the target feel worse.

Q7: (D) (d) One calm line, aimed at the post rather than at any person. Option (c) is a real option many children pick, and it leaves the target alone with the crowd instead of changing anything.

Q8: (B) (b) Repetition or an audience is what turns an unkind moment into cyberbullying. Option (c) describes a real problem — the digital footprint one — but it is a different problem from this topic.

Q9: (B) (b) Not forwarding was the very first move, before any message was sent. Option (a) is what somebody else in the chat had already asked for — it was never what Anaya did.

Q10: (C) (c) Saving proof and telling a trusted adult is what actually got the picture taken down. Option (a) would remove nothing that mattered — the post was still live in the group.

Q11: (A) (a) They do two different jobs: one tells Kabir he is not alone, the other changes what the crowd is doing. Option (c) has the two jobs swapped — a private message cannot reach the crowd at all.

Q12: (D) (d) The definition given is repeated or in front of a crowd — a single unkind remark is still wrong, but the topic's test is stricter than "any unkindness". Option (a) would make the word too broad to be useful.

Q13: (C) (c) Her reply starts a bigger argument and Vihaan is still alone. Option (a) is the tempting one — her intention was good, but insulting the group is not an upstander move, it just adds a second fight.

Q14: (B) (b) One voice, then two more, and the post lost its audience within a minute. Option (a) invents a step that had not happened yet — Ms. Rao only heard about it the next morning.

Q15: (D) (d) Asking for it to spread further does more than watch — it grows the crowd on purpose. Option (a) undersells it: forwarding a post to a new group is an active choice, not simply looking on.

Q16: (A) (a) Saving proof and telling a trusted adult is what got the picture taken down. Option (b) feels safe and tidy, but leaving protects only you and leaves the target inside with the crowd.

Q17: (A) (a) The picture coming down is the thing that actually helps Kabir; a speech would not remove it. Option (d) is not implied anywhere — several people in that chat had, in fact, done something wrong.

Q18: (B) (b) The post being seen is not the only fact on record — so is the moment several classmates said stop. Option (d) tells Kabir how to feel, which is not what her line does.

Q19: (B) (b) "Thanks" a minute after "meh" says the message landed even though the words were short. Option (d) is not something the story actually tells us — plenty upset people answer briefly.

Q20: (C) (c) Anaya was a bystander for the first minute, laughing along, and became an upstander within sixty seconds. Option (d) is contradicted by the story's own ending — Kabir stole a samosa, unbothered, by lunch.

Q21: (B) (b) A post with no audience dies quickly, so the laughing faces were the audience, and they were part of it even though none of them made the picture. Option (d) reaches the right conclusion for the wrong reason — it was the classmates' objection, not Ms. Rao, that stopped it.

Q22: (A) (a) Aim is a fact about the post — who it names or pictures — which makes the role clear even before anyone knows how upset the person actually is. Option (c) blames the target for a reaction, which the story never does.

Q23: (D) (d) The same tool, used to spread a joke, creates a copy the target cannot delete; used as evidence for a trusted adult, it protects the target instead. Option (b) confuses the tool with the purpose it is put to.

Q24: (C) (c) If an audience is the goal, the single cheapest and most immediate block is simply not supplying one. Option (a) matters too, but it takes longer to work than the choice made in the instant before forwarding.

Q25: (A) (a) A reaction is feedback, and feedback that keeps coming is exactly what kept the photo circulating. Option (b) is the belief being corrected — the story shows that six "neutral" reactions were doing real work.

Q26: (B) (b) Each part names a real, checkable action — a test to run, a line to type, a person to message and show. Option (a) sounds right and cannot be checked; nobody can point to the moment "be nice" was followed or broken.

Q27: (B) (b) It puts the target back into the moment the way Anaya's own thinking did. Option (d) describes exactly what a bystander does — waiting for someone else to move first is how a crowd stays a crowd.

Q28: (D) (d) The topic's own test is about repetition and audience, not about whether the poster meant harm. Option (c) misreads the story — "meh" then "thanks" a minute later reads as someone who was, in fact, affected.

Q29: (C) (c) A private check-in works whether or not anyone else in the group ever responds — it does not depend on the crowd changing its mind. Option (a) is powerful, as the story shows, but its success there depended on others joining in.

Q30: (A) (a) Noticing that Kabir was online, and had gone quiet, made the target real rather than a name in a chat. Option (d) is not quite right either — she still called it "honestly, a funny photo" even after deciding to act.

You've got this! Keep learning and shining! - Ruchi Math Coaching