Forensic PSY, week 3

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**Question Number 1**

Verbal bullying is related to cruel spoken words, name-calling or cat-calling, making disrespectful comments about physical or racial attributes. In physical bullying, the child is harassed, intimidated or attacked physically. The relational bullying occurs where a child is topped from being part of a group, class or individual on the bases of his race or ethnicity. Lastly, cyberbullying is the most common and dangerous type of bullying, where fast spreading of mean and false rumors and lies takes place (Greene & Heilbrun, 2013). The messages containing sexist, homophobic and racist material are displayed on social media and child is isolated on its bases. Due to the advancement and availability of technology every child, regardless of their age are exposed to explicit material on the internet. This material includes mean messages regarding someone on their Facebook, Twitter or Instagram. The best way to cope up with this type of bullying is to call online help or law enforcement, as there are many helplines regarding cyberbullying and explicit content on media. They remove the content and arrest the culprit.

**Question Number 2**

In my opinion, the behavior related to sexual harassment is any conduct of sexual behavior done without consent or willingness of a person. This includes forcefully touching or staring at someone sexually. For instance, quid pro quo is the type of sexual harassment in which there are conditions based on the employment on the returning sexual favors on the demand of a boss or manager. Whereas, the hostile workplace harassment is the one in which the person unreasonably interferes with the activities or performance of another person in a hostile and intimidating way.

**Question Number 3**

There are no specific or typical responses attached to the victims of rape trauma syndrome. However, they go through different stages of survival, and this includes the acute stage, adjustment stage, and renormalization stage (McCann & Pearlman, 2015). The reactions involved with rape trauma syndrome on the broader bases are as following:

1. Emotional reaction:

It involves the deteriorated state of the emotions, where a person feels numb, sad and angry.

1. Psychological reaction:

It is related to the response of the victim according to the psychological distress, i.e., depression, anxiety, and panic attacks.

1. Behavioral reactions:

The act from various perspectives, sometimes, bewildered on petty things and other times they are diminished of alertness and do not respond to ordinary things.

The testimony by experts on rape trauma syndrome is introduced in criminal as well as civil trials. Hence, in the civil trial, the plaintiff introduces the testimony of experts related to the syndrome of rape trauma, so that it may help the jurors to assess the occurred damages.

**Question Number 4**

The behavior which constitutes sexual harassment according to the opinion of people is the use of the sexual tactic in inappropriate place, time and with a person who is not willing retains or initiate any sexual activity with the harasser. It usually is determined through interference with the normal working of every daily life or is pursued at times of day which are not suitable or inept.

Hostile sexism is known as an aggressive attitude towards the women who are of the feminist ideology and are viewed as controlling men through this behavior and sexual seduction. Whereas, the benevolent sexism is the type of sexism which is characterized by the chivalrous attitude of men towards the women that looks favorable outwardly, but it is exhibited to think women are a weak and vulnerable creature and need the protection of men. The status of men is perceived as strong and dominant, so the driving force of sexism is the status created gender bias and typically defined roles by society.

**References**

Greene, E., & Heilbrun, K. (2013). *Wrightsman's psychology and the legal system*. Cengage Learning.

McCann, L., & Pearlman, L. A. (2015). *Psychological trauma and adult survivor theory: Therapy and transformation*. Routledge.