

# examples of sexist language

Examples of Sexist Language: Understanding and Identifying Everyday Bias

**examples of sexist language** are more common than many people realize. From casual conversations to workplace communications, subtle and overt phrases perpetuate stereotypes and reinforce gender inequality. Recognizing these examples is a crucial step toward fostering inclusive communication and challenging outdated norms that limit how we perceive and interact with one another. In this article, we'll explore various instances of sexist language, their impact, and how to adopt more equitable ways of speaking.

## What Is Sexist Language?

Sexist language refers to words, phrases, or expressions that discriminate against a particular gender, typically women, by reinforcing stereotypes, marginalizing, or demeaning. This type of language can be explicit or implicit, often embedded in cultural norms and everyday speech. It not only reflects but also perpetuates gender biases, limiting opportunities and respect for individuals based on gender.

For instance, calling a woman “bossy” when a man exhibiting similar behavior is termed “assertive” is an example of sexist language that subtly undermines women’s authority. Similarly, using male pronouns as a default or addressing groups as “guys” regardless of gender can exclude or diminish female presence.

## Common Examples of Sexist Language in Daily Life

Sexist language isn’t confined to obvious slurs or insults; it often appears in everyday expressions that people rarely question. Here are some examples:

### 1. Gendered Job Titles

Using gender-specific job titles like “fireman,” “stewardess,” or “chairman” implies that certain professions belong to a specific gender. These terms marginalize individuals who don’t fit the traditional gender roles associated with these jobs. Instead, gender-neutral alternatives such as “firefighter,” “flight attendant,” and “chairperson” promote inclusivity.

### 2. Diminutives and Infantilizing Terms

Calling adult women “girls” or using terms like “sweetie,” “honey,” or “dear” in professional settings can be patronizing. Such language diminishes women’s maturity and

professionalism, reinforcing outdated notions that women are less competent or serious than men.

### **3. Descriptive Language That Reinforces Stereotypes**

Phrases like “emotional,” “hysterical,” or “overreacting” are often disproportionately directed at women, implying they are irrational or unstable. Conversely, men might be described as “strong” or “logical,” reinforcing the stereotype that men are more rational and composed.

### **4. Using “He” as a Default Pronoun**

Traditionally, English has used “he” as a generic pronoun when the gender of a person is unknown or irrelevant. This practice invisibilizes women and non-binary individuals. Today, many advocate for gender-neutral pronouns like “they” or using terms such as “he or she” to create inclusive language.

## **Why Examples of Sexist Language Matter**

Language shapes perception. When sexist language is pervasive, it shapes societal attitudes and expectations about gender roles. This affects everything from hiring decisions to interpersonal relationships.

For example, research shows that job advertisements using masculine-coded words like “dominant” or “competitive” attract fewer female applicants. This is a direct consequence of language influencing self-perception and ambition.

Moreover, sexist language can contribute to hostile environments, especially in workplaces or educational settings, where certain expressions may alienate or belittle individuals based on gender.

## **How to Identify and Avoid Sexist Language**

Being mindful of language is the first step toward inclusivity. Here are some practical tips to help you recognize and move away from sexist expressions:

### **1. Reflect on Common Phrases**

Pay attention to phrases that might seem harmless but carry gendered implications. For instance, avoid saying “man up” when encouraging resilience, as it equates strength with masculinity.

## **2. Use Gender-Neutral Terms**

Swap out gendered words with neutral alternatives. Instead of “policeman,” say “police officer.” Replace “waitress” with “server.” This small change promotes equality and acknowledges diversity in roles.

## **3. Be Careful with Compliments**

Compliment skills and achievements rather than appearance or gendered traits. Instead of saying “You’re pretty smart for a girl,” say “You did a great job.” This reinforces competence without linking it to gender.

## **4. Incorporate Inclusive Pronouns**

Use “they” when the gender of a person is unknown or when referring to someone who prefers gender-neutral pronouns. This practice respects individual identities and avoids assumptions.

## **Examples of Sexist Language in Media and Pop Culture**

Media and pop culture often reflect and reinforce sexist language patterns. From movies to advertising slogans, gender stereotypes are perpetuated through language choices.

For example, advertisements targeting women tend to focus on appearance, domestic roles, or emotional appeal, using phrases like “because you’re worth it” or “for the woman who has it all.” These reinforce narrow definitions of femininity.

Similarly, movies sometimes portray female characters with limited dialogue, often emphasizing their looks or relational roles (“the love interest,” “the damsel in distress”), while male characters are described as heroes or leaders.

Recognizing these patterns in popular culture helps us understand how sexist language shapes societal views and encourages us to demand better representation.

## **Impact of Sexist Language on Gender Equality**

The subtle power of language can either uphold or dismantle gender inequalities. Sexist language contributes to a culture where biases go unchallenged, making it harder for marginalized genders to achieve equal status.

For instance, when women are consistently described using diminutives or emotional stereotypes, it can affect self-esteem and professional growth. It also influences how others perceive their capabilities, leading to fewer opportunities or less respect.

On the other hand, promoting inclusive and respectful language fosters environments where everyone feels valued and empowered, which is essential for genuine gender equality.

## Steps Toward More Inclusive Language

Moving away from sexist language requires conscious effort and awareness. Here are strategies individuals and organizations can adopt to promote inclusive communication:

- **Education and Training:** Workshops on gender sensitivity and inclusive language can help raise awareness about sexist terms and their impact.
- **Review and Revise Documents:** Update workplace manuals, job descriptions, and marketing materials to use gender-neutral and respectful language.
- **Encourage Open Dialogue:** Create spaces where people can discuss language issues and suggest improvements without fear of judgment.
- **Lead by Example:** Leaders and public figures should model inclusive language, setting a standard for others to follow.

## Recognizing Sexist Language in Humor and Everyday Speech

Sexist language often hides in jokes, idioms, and casual remarks that people don't question. Comments like "you throw like a girl" or "man's work" imply that certain abilities or tasks are inherently gendered, which is both limiting and offensive.

Challenging these everyday expressions requires awareness and the courage to speak up. When someone uses a sexist joke or phrase, gently pointing out why it might be harmful can promote reflection and change.

## The Role of Language Evolution in Combating Sexism

Language is not static; it evolves with society's values. Over time, many sexist terms have

fallen out of favor, replaced by more equitable alternatives. For example, the shift from “mankind” to “humankind” reflects a growing awareness of inclusive language.

Social media and digital communication also play a role in accelerating this change. Hashtags like #InclusiveLanguage and campaigns against sexist language raise public consciousness and encourage people to rethink their words.

While change can be slow, continuous efforts to identify and eliminate sexist language contribute significantly to creating a fairer and more respectful world for everyone.

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Understanding examples of sexist language and their effects is a powerful tool in promoting gender equality. By becoming more aware of the words we use, we can challenge stereotypes, foster respect, and build inclusive environments where all individuals feel valued. Language shapes reality, and through mindful communication, we can help shape a more equitable future.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are some common examples of sexist language?**

Common examples of sexist language include using terms like 'fireman' instead of 'firefighter', 'chairman' instead of 'chairperson', and assuming roles or traits based on gender, such as calling a woman 'bossy' but a man 'assertive'.

### **Why is using terms like 'mankind' considered sexist language?**

The term 'mankind' is considered sexist because it uses 'man' to represent all humans, which can exclude or marginalize women and non-binary individuals. More inclusive alternatives include 'humankind' or 'humanity'.

### **How does using gendered job titles contribute to sexist language?**

Using gendered job titles like 'waitress' or 'stewardess' reinforces stereotypes about who should perform certain jobs and can perpetuate gender biases. Using gender-neutral terms such as 'server' or 'flight attendant' promotes inclusivity.

### **Is it sexist to use the pronoun 'he' as a generic pronoun?**

Yes, using 'he' as a generic pronoun is considered sexist because it assumes maleness as the default. Using 'they' as a singular, gender-neutral pronoun is a more inclusive alternative.

## **Can terms of endearment be sexist language?**

Yes, terms of endearment like 'honey', 'sweetie', or 'girl' used in professional or formal contexts can be sexist as they may diminish authority or imply inferiority based on gender.

## **What impact does sexist language have on society?**

Sexist language perpetuates gender stereotypes, reinforces inequality, and can contribute to discrimination and exclusion, affecting individuals' self-esteem and opportunities.

## **Are idioms sometimes examples of sexist language?**

Yes, some idioms like 'throw like a girl' or 'man up' carry sexist connotations by associating weakness with females or toughness with males, thus reinforcing harmful gender stereotypes.

## **How can one avoid using sexist language?**

To avoid sexist language, use gender-neutral terms, avoid unnecessary gender distinctions, use inclusive pronouns, and be mindful of context and connotations of words and phrases.

## **Is using 'guys' to address a mixed-gender group sexist?**

While 'guys' is often used informally to address a mixed-gender group, some consider it exclusionary or sexist. Alternatives like 'everyone', 'folks', or 'team' are more inclusive.

## **Why is it important to recognize examples of sexist language?**

Recognizing sexist language is important to promote equality, foster respectful communication, challenge stereotypes, and create inclusive environments in both personal and professional settings.

## **Additional Resources**

Examples of Sexist Language: An Analytical Review

**Examples of sexist language** permeate various facets of communication, often subtly reinforcing gender biases and stereotypes. This type of language, whether intentional or unconscious, undermines equality by perpetuating outdated notions about gender roles and capabilities. Understanding these examples is crucial for fostering inclusive discourse and promoting gender sensitivity across professional, social, and cultural contexts.

## **Understanding Sexist Language: Definition and**

# Impact

Sexist language refers to words, phrases, or expressions that discriminate against individuals based on their gender, primarily targeting women but also men in certain contexts. It manifests in various forms, including derogatory terms, gender-exclusive vocabulary, and stereotypical descriptors that assign roles or traits based on sex. The impact of sexist language extends beyond mere semantics; it shapes societal attitudes, influences perceptions, and can contribute to systemic inequality.

For instance, research from the Linguistic Society of America highlights that persistent use of gender-biased language reinforces cognitive associations between gender and certain professions or behaviors. This can limit opportunities and perpetuate stereotypes in workplaces, educational environments, and media.

## Common Examples of Sexist Language in Everyday Communication

Sexist language is often embedded in everyday speech, making it challenging to identify. Below are prevalent examples that illustrate how language can subtly or overtly convey gender bias:

### Gendered Occupational Titles

One of the most widespread forms of sexist language involves occupational terms that imply a default gender. Examples include:

- **“Chairman”** instead of “Chairperson” or “Chair”
- **“Policeman”** rather than “Police Officer”
- **“Fireman”** instead of “Firefighter”
- **“Stewardess”** contrasted with “Flight Attendant”

These terms suggest that certain jobs are inherently male or female, reinforcing outdated gender norms. Modern usage encourages gender-neutral alternatives to promote inclusivity.

### Derogatory and Diminutive Terms

Sexist language often includes words that belittle or demean individuals based on their

gender. Examples include:

- **“Hysterical”** historically used to dismiss women’s emotions as irrational
- **“Bossy”** frequently applied to assertive girls and women, implying negativity
- **“Nagging”** stereotypically attributed to women who voice concerns or demands
- **“Man up”** encouraging toughness by associating strength exclusively with masculinity

Such expressions not only reinforce stereotypes but also discourage authentic emotional expression and leadership qualities across genders.

## Gendered Pronouns and Assumptions

The default use of masculine pronouns in generic contexts is a subtle yet pervasive example of sexist language. Phrases like “Each student should bring his book” imply male as the norm, excluding or marginalizing other genders. While singular “they” is gaining acceptance as a gender-neutral pronoun, resistance remains in some formal or traditional settings.

## Analyzing the Effects of Sexist Language in Media and Workplace

Sexist language is particularly influential in media and professional environments, where communication shapes public opinion and organizational culture.

## Media Representation and Language Use

Media outlets often perpetuate sexist language through labels and descriptions that emphasize gender over accomplishments. For example, female politicians might be described as “emotional” or “motherly,” while male counterparts are labeled “strong” or “decisive.” These linguistic choices affect audience perceptions and reinforce gender stereotypes.

A 2020 study by the Global Media Monitoring Project found that women are significantly more likely to be described in relation to their appearance or family roles than men, highlighting the role of sexist language in media bias.



# Workplace Communication and Gender Bias

In professional settings, sexist language can subtly influence hiring decisions, evaluations, and workplace dynamics. Terms like “aggressive” versus “assertive” are often gendered in performance reviews, with women penalized for behaviors praised in men. Additionally, gendered job titles and pronouns can alienate non-male employees, affecting morale and inclusion.

Companies increasingly recognize these issues and adopt guidelines for gender-neutral language, emphasizing the importance of inclusive communication in fostering diversity.

## Strategies to Identify and Avoid Sexist Language

Addressing sexist language requires awareness and deliberate effort. Here are strategies to identify and mitigate gender bias in communication:

### Use Gender-Neutral Terms

Replacing gender-specific words with neutral alternatives can reduce exclusion. Examples include:

- “Firefighter” instead of “fireman”
- “Chairperson” or “chair” instead of “chairman”
- “Humankind” instead of “mankind”

### Avoid Gender Stereotypes in Descriptions

Describing individuals based on skills, qualifications, and character rather than gendered traits helps prevent reinforcing stereotypes. For example, praising leadership qualities without referencing gendered expectations fosters equality.

### Adopt Inclusive Pronouns

Using singular “they” or explicitly asking for preferred pronouns promotes respect for gender diversity. This practice is increasingly common in educational institutions and workplaces.

# Educate and Sensitize Communicators

Training programs and awareness campaigns can help individuals recognize sexist language and its impact, encouraging a shift toward more inclusive communication practices.

## The Evolution of Language and Gender Sensitivity

Language naturally evolves, reflecting societal changes. The growing awareness of gender equality has led to shifts in how language is used, with many institutions updating style guides to discourage sexist terms. For example, the Associated Press and Oxford English Dictionary now endorse gender-neutral language in professional writing.

However, resistance remains in some quarters, often rooted in tradition or perceived complexity of alternatives. Balancing clarity, brevity, and inclusivity continues to be a challenge for linguists, educators, and communicators.

The ongoing dialogue about sexist language highlights the intricate relationship between language and social norms. As societies strive for equality, language reform serves both as a reflection of progress and a catalyst for change. Identifying and addressing examples of sexist language is a critical step in this journey, enabling more equitable and respectful communication across all domains.

## Examples Of Sexist Language

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**examples of sexist language:** Gender Talk Susan A. Speer, 2005 This book presents a powerful case for the application of discursive psychology to feminism, guiding the reader through cutting-edge debates and providing valuable evidence of the benefits of discursive methodologies.

**examples of sexist language:** Teaching Writing Cynthia L. Caywood, Gillian R. Overing, 1987-01-01 This anthology explores the relationship between feminism and writing theory. The chapters cover the major issues: basic pedagogical theory and philosophical approaches to the teaching of writing, studies of problems encountered by female writers and writing instructors, and useful how-to essays on classroom technique. The authors also address important, provocative questions about power in the classroom--its use, abuse, and distribution. The book is based on the

concept of equity, which the editors define: Equity does not mean to us the abolition of differences among individuals, nor does it imply a blanket imposition of an Orwellian homogeneity. It does not mean stifling some voices so that others may be heard; it does not demand the compromising of academic standards in the name of egalitarianism. Equity, as we understand it, creates new standards which accommodate and nurture differences. Equity fosters the individual voice in the classroom, investing students with confidence in their own authority. Equity unleashes the creative potential of heterogeneity. this definition of equity is at the heart of this anthology, and our attempts as teachers to model our pedagogy on this principle provided the impetus for assembling it. -- from the Introduction

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**examples of sexist language:** *The Gender Communication Connection* Teri Kwal Gamble, Michael W. Gamble, 2020-11-09 The third edition of this classic text helps readers consider the myriad ways gendered attitudes and practices influence communication in our personal and professional interactions. Written in an engaging style, with a wide array of exercises designed to challenge and interest readers in applying what they learn, the book integrates research with examples from contemporary life related to gender and culture, race, class, and media. Among new topics covered in this edition are multiple genders, gender activism and the #MeToo movement, and challenges of twenty-first-century masculinities and femininities, including expanded coverage of contemporary male issues. Fresh coverage is also afforded to each communication context, particularly gender at work, the legal and political spheres, global cultures, and the digital world, including social media. The book is ideally suited for undergraduate courses in gender and communication within communication studies, sociology, and business departments. Online resources include lecture slides and an instructor's manual.

**examples of sexist language:** *Talking Social: A Concise Introduction to Sociolinguistics* Muhammad ShahZaib Hayat , 2024-08-22 Language is the foundation of human society, shaping our identities, cultures, and relationships. Despite its importance, language is often taken for granted. This book explores the complex dynamics between language and society, examining how language varies and changes, influencing and reflecting societal norms, values, and beliefs. Through sociolinguistics, we delve into topics such as language planning, multilingualism, and language and gender, highlighting the importance of embracing linguistic diversity. We also explore language's role in shaping our sense of self and identity, and its impact on social inclusion and exclusion. By understanding the power of language, we can work towards a more inclusive and equitable linguistic landscape, celebrating the diversity of languages and promoting a more just society.

**examples of sexist language:** *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* Janet Holmes, 2013-10-31 Sociolinguistics is the study of the interaction between language and society. In this classic introductory work, Janet Holmes examines the role of language in a variety of social contexts, considering both how language works and how it can be used to signal and interpret various aspects of social identity. Written with Holmes' customary enthusiasm, the book is divided into three sections which explain basic sociolinguistic concepts in the light of classic approaches as well as introducing more recent research. This fourth edition has been revised and updated throughout using key concepts and examples to guide the reader through this fascinating area, including: - New sections on: koines and koineisation linguistic landscapes New Englishes Stylistic language and sexuality societal approaches to attitude research forensic linguistics - A new selection of informative examples, exercises and maps -Fully updated further reading and references sections An Introduction to Sociolinguistics is an essential introductory text for all students of sociolinguistics

and a splendid point of reference for students of applied linguistics. It is also an accessible guide for those who are simply interested in language and the many and varied uses we put it to.

**examples of sexist language:** *Gender and Ideology in Translation* Vanessa Leonardi, 2007  
Leonardi analyses and evaluates the problems that may arise from ideology-driven shifts in the translation process as a result of gender differences. First she offers a theoretical background, draws up an analytic checklist of linguistic tools and states the main hypothesis, then she tests the hypothesis with four empirical analyses.

**examples of sexist language:** *Handbook of the Psychology of Women and Gender* Rhoda K. Unger, 2004-04-21  
A lively, thought-provoking exploration of the latest theory and practice in the psychology of women and gender Edited by Rhoda Unger, a pioneer in feminist psychology, this handbook provides an extraordinarily balanced, in-depth treatment of major contemporary theories, trends, and advances in the field of women and gender. Bringing together contributions from leading U.S. and international scholars, it presents integrated coverage of a variety of approaches-ranging from traditional experiments to postmodern analyses. Conceptual models discussed include those that look within the individual, between individuals and groups, and beyond the person-to the social-structural frameworks in which people are embedded as well as biological and evolutionary perspectives. Multicultural and cross-cultural issues are emphasized throughout, including key variables such as sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, and social class. Researchers and clinicians alike will appreciate the thorough review of the latest thinking about gender and its impact on physical and mental health-which includes the emerging trends in feminist therapy and sociocultural issues important in the treatment of women of color. In addressing developmental issues, the book offers thought-provoking discussions of new research into possible biological influences on gender-specific behaviors; the role of early conditioning by parents, school, and the media; the role of mother and mothering; gender in old age; and more. Power and gender, as well as the latest research findings on American men's ambivalence toward women, sexual harassment, and violence against women, are among the timely topics explored in viewing gender as a systemic phenomenon. *Handbook of the Psychology of Women and Gender* is must reading for mental health researchers and practitioners, as well as scholars in a variety of disciplines who want to stay current with the latest psychological/psychosocial thinking on women and gender.

**examples of sexist language: SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT** Dr. Henna Tabassum, 2022-01-16  
Evolutionary theories are based on the assumption that societies gradually change from simple beginnings into even more complex forms. Early sociologists beginning with Auguste Comte believed that human societies evolve in a unilinear way- that is in one line of development. According to them social change meant progress toward something better. They saw change as positive and beneficial. To them, the evolutionary process implied that societies would necessarily reach new and higher levels of civilization. L.H Morgan believed that there were three basic stages in the process: savagery, barbarism and civilization. Auguste Comte's ideas relating to the three stages in the development of human thought and also of society namely-the theological, the metaphysical and the positive in a way represent the three basic stages of social change. This evolutionary view of social change was highly influenced by Charles Darwin's theory of Organic Evolution. Those who were fascinated by this theory applied it to human society and argued that societies must have evolved from the simple and primitive to that of too complex and advanced such as the western society. Herbert Spencer a British sociologist carried this analogy to its extremity. The present publication introduces the students of sociology to main concepts and theories in a lucid and interesting style. The textbook will enable the student to understand the process of social change and the way it affects development and progress. Contents: • Culture and Society • Groups and Organizations • Population, Urbanization, and Social Movements • The Rationalization of Society • Comprehensive Theory of Social Development • Social Inequality and Exclusion • Programmes/Schemes for Women's Development • Social Aspects of Television • Intra and Inter-Cultural Diversities in the Era of Globalization • New Media as a Tool for Social Change • Television and Audience: Cultural Proximity

**examples of sexist language:** *A Beginner's Guide to Language and Gender* Allyson Jule, 2008-02-05 *A Beginner's Guide to Language and Gender* offers a broad and accessible introduction to the study of gender and language use for those new to the subject. The book introduces the theoretical and practical perspectives, including relevant frameworks necessary to understand ways in which language interacts with gender/sex in various settings, including: in media, in schools, in places of business, in places of worship, and at home. The book is divided into two parts. Part I explores the historical background to the study of gender and language, moving through past theoretical approaches and debates to current views and trends. In Part II, gender and language use are examined in various contexts, specifically in the media, in classrooms, in the workplace, in the Western church, and at home. Each chapter offers study questions and further reading suggestions. There is also a helpful glossary of key terms at the back of the book. *A Beginner's Guide to Language and Gender* is designed to be appealing, informative and, above all, accessible for readers from a range of backgrounds and disciplines.

**examples of sexist language:** *Sex, Lies & Feminism* Peter D. Zohrab, 2002

**examples of sexist language:** *Guide to Effective Military Writing* William A. McIntosh, 2003-05 Concise, easy-to-use guide to efficient communication What every military writer should know about the English language Newly revised edition includes writing for the Internet With the advent of the Internet, servicemembers are writing more than ever. But are they writing effectively and persuasively? Many are not. This revised, updated edition provides the basics of correct and effective military communication, with emphasis on substance, organization of content, and style, along with editing techniques and military and civilian formats.

**examples of sexist language:** *Institutional Violence* Deane Curtin, Robert Litke, 2022-05-20 Violence can be physical and psychological. It can characterize personal actions, forms of group activity, and abiding social and political policy. This book includes all of these aspects within its focus on institutional forms of violence. Institution is also a broad category, ranging from formal arrangements such as the military, the criminal code, the death penalty and prison system, to more amorphous but systemic situations indicated by parenting, poverty, sexism, work, and racism. Violence is as complex as the human beings who resort to it; its institutional forms pervade our relational lives. We are all participants in it as victims and perpetrators. The chapters in this book were written in the hope that violence can be explicated, even if not fully understood, and that such clarification can help us in devising less violent forms of living, even if it does not lead to its total abolition. The studies bring new aspects of violence to light and offer a number of suggestions for its remedy.

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**examples of sexist language:** *Newsletter* United States. Department of State, 1974

**examples of sexist language:** *Handbook of Gender Research in Psychology* Joan C. Chrisler, Donald R. McCreary, 2010-03-12 Donald R. McCreary and Joan C. Chrisler The Development of Gender Studies in Psychology Studies of sex differences are as old as the field of psychology, and they have been conducted in every subfield of the discipline. There are probably many reasons for the popularity of these studies, but three reasons seem to be most prominent. First, social psychological studies of person perception show that sex is especially salient in social groups. It is the first thing people notice about others, and it is one of the things we remember best (Fiske, Haslam, & Fiske, 1991; Stangor, Lynch, Duan, & Glass, 1992). For example, people may not remember who uttered a witty remark, but they are likely to remember whether the quip came from a woman or a man. Second, many people hold firm beliefs that aspects of physiology suit men and women for particular social roles. Men's greater upper body strength makes them better candidates for manual labor, and their greater height gives the impression that they would make good leaders (i. e. , people we look up to). Women's reproductive capacity and the caretaking tasks (e. g. , breastfeeding, baby minding) that accompany it make them seem suitable for other roles that



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