

2. *How do men and women communicate differently? How do these communication styles vary by sexual orientation and by culture?*

Gender Communication Styles:

Linguistic research suggests women's communication styles tend to be more intimate and expressive than those of men. Influenced by their own parent-child and teacher-student interactions during their childhood.

Self-fulfilling prophecy – If society believes women are more emotional and men are more aggressive, we may actually be predicting their outcomes.

Communication different between genders:

Men are more likely to interrupt women, and women are less likely to interrupt men. The reason for that is because teachers in elementary school interacted and had different expectations from the students, according to their gender. Teachers were more likely to let the boy students interrupt and act more competitive compared to girl students, the teachers were more likely to make them more submissive.

Communication styles can vary depending on the social environment, sex of the other person, and the topic of conversation.

3. *How are women and men portrayed in the media? How is this portrayal related to the reflection hypothesis and symbolic annihilation?*

Gender stereotypes in Mass Media:

Cross-cultural comparisons. Turkey, Japan, US – women in stereotyped roles.

Reflection hypothesis – media shows or gives what the public wants, which ultimately results in symbolic annihilation of women.

4. *How gendered is newspaper readership? What is the gender composition of those who work in newspaper organizations and journalism? What are the variations among racial/ethnic minority women? Know trends related to these issues.*

Gender and Newspapers:

Newspaper readership has declined since mid-1980s. Men are more likely to go online or via a cell phone to log on to news websites (e.g., CNN, MSNBC). Women are more likely to go to social networking sites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter). Newspapers traditionally are not written for women. Stories published often patronize women. Men and women have different interests when reading newspapers.

5. *How is female athleticism portrayed in the media compared to male athleticism?*

Female athleticism are portrayed in the media as gentle and motherly compared to male athleticism who are displayed as tough and strong.

6. *How are magazines tailored for girls and women different from those targeting boys and men? Are there differences in the messages, the stories, the writing, etc.?*

◦ Instrumental family role vs. expressive family role: In traditional families among societies throughout the world the husband is more likely to provide material support and primary leadership authority within the family and the wife is more likely to provide affection and moral support. This distinction relates to what are known as instrumental and expressive needs of all small groups (including the family); that is, the need for leadership and fulfillment of the task on the one hand and the need for morale and cohesion on the other.

3. *What are the changes in the American family? Why have those changes occurred? How do these changes affect men and women?*

American Trends over Time and why:

The American trends are: Decline in marriage rates, High divorce rates, Rise in cohabitation rates, Rise in single-parent (mother) households, Rise in dual-earner households, Rise in blended (or step) families, Decline in breadwinner-homemaker families, Smaller families among highly educated and/or wealthier families, regardless of race/ethnicity.

The reason for these trends are occurring: the economy decline, more population and diversity, and cultures interacting and mixing therefore influencing each other's social family aspects/cultures .

Factors to Explain Changing American family Trends:

Changing family norms – less emphasis on marriage and children; acceptance of birth control, cohabitation, same-sex relationships, inter-racial marriages, etc.

Increased individualism – greater emphasis on “me” – increased need to go to college and establish career before settling down.

Changing economy – increased need and desire for dual earners.

4. *How did industrialization impact the American family? Discuss the effects across gender, social class, and race/ethnicity.*

People moved away from extended family members, thus forming the “isolated nuclear family”. Fewer generations nearby or in one household. Caretakers are more likely to be non-family members (daycare, babysitters.....etc).

5. *What are the patterns of single-mother, single-father, and two-parent households? What are the consequences of living in a single-parent household compared to a two-parent family?*

There is a high percentage of women and children in poverty, particularly single-mother households. The causes are; Change in family composition/structure, educational and /or labor market inequalities, political or legal barriers. The implications are: greater risk of poverty for the children, and reduced access to health care.

6. *What is the significance of the feminization of poverty?*

The significance of the feminization of poverty, describes a phenomenon in which women represent disproportionate percentages of the world's poor. It also described as "the burden of poverty borne by women, especially in developing countries".

7. *What is the sexual double standard? How is this an unfair ideology?*