

- 1 In fact *adverb* really
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *verb* make less
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ usually do it
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ *adverb* a little bit
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ linking word used to connect or contrast two facts
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ *verb* say that sth is true
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ as said or shown by sb
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ *verb* include several different things in addition to the ones mentioned
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ *adverb* nearly
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ not completely believed, doubt

## Stereotypes about Men and Women

Many people believe in stereotypes about men and women. For example, it is often \_\_\_\_\_ that men are better at maths and women are better at languages. However, scientists say this is not always true.

In some studies, boys \_\_\_\_\_ do better in maths tests, but they do \_\_\_\_\_ better. Girls often do just as well, and \_\_\_\_\_ better.

Other stereotypes say that men are stronger and women are weaker. \_\_\_\_\_ scientists, women can also be very strong, especially if they train regularly.

When it comes to emotions, people often say women are more emotional. But psychologists warn us to \_\_\_\_\_ such claims. Emotions can \_\_\_\_\_ person to person, and both men and women can be calm or sensitive.

Modern studies show that differences between men and women are \_\_\_\_\_ invisible. Gender stereotypes can limit people's choices and it is important to try to \_\_\_\_\_ them.