Chapter 3
Nature, Nurture, and Human Diversity

Review 3.3: Gender Differences
Now suppose that JB has a brother Bruno, who is a few years younger. Assume that JB and Bruno are an average female and male. Compared to Bruno, JB has a body with more (1) fat and less (2) muscle, begins puberty about (3) two years earlier, and is expected to outlive him by about (4) five years. Psychologically, JB and Bruno are different in several ways: JB is more vulnerable to (5) depression, (6) anxiety, and (7) eating disorders, Bruno is more likely to commit (8) suicide, to suffer (9) alcoholism, and to be (10) hyperactive as a child. In terms of social power, JB is perceived as having more traditionally (11) feminine traits, such as being more deferential, nurturing, and affinitive. Bruno is perceived as having more traditionally (12) masculine traits, such as being more dominant, directive, and autocratic, and talking more assertively. In terms of social connectedness, JB is more (13) interdependent —and likely to tend and (14) befriend. Bruno tends to emphasize (15) self-reliance and freedom.