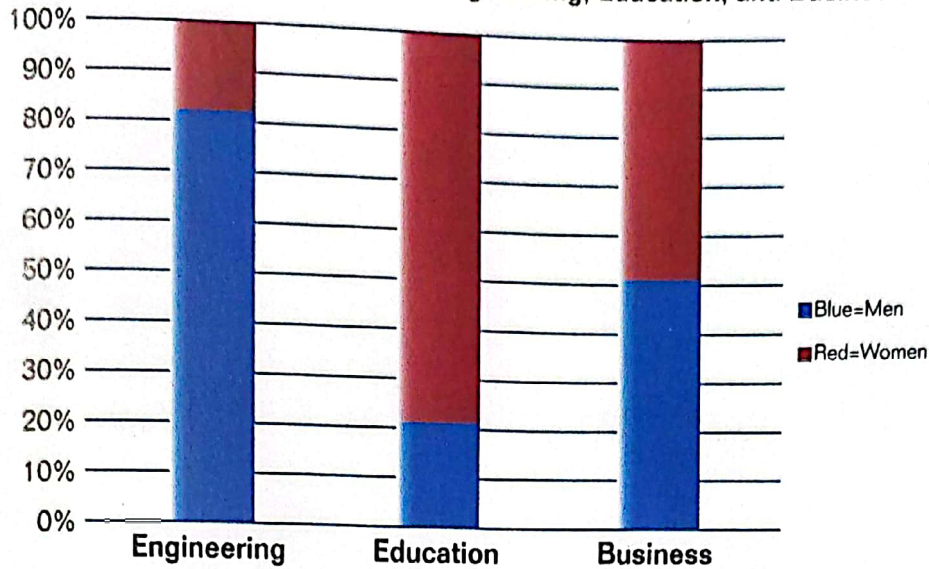


Men and Women in Three Fields: Engineering, Education, and Business



3 **Previewing Vocabulary** Read the words in the list. They are words from the next reading. Listen to their pronunciation. Do not look them up in a dictionary. Check (✓) the words that you don't know.

Nouns

- body language
- equality
- eye contact
- fields
- genders
- hierarchy
- position
- suggestions

Verbs

- communicate
- connect
- nod

Adjectives

- comfortable
- equal
- funny
- similar



Strategy

Understanding New Words in a Reading

You do not always need to use a dictionary to find the meaning of a new word. Sometimes the meaning is in the sentence before or after the word.

Example

Men and women also have different body language. They have different ways to communicate with their face and body.

(*Body language* means different ways to communicate with the face and body.)

Sometimes the meaning is after the phrase *in other words*.

Example

Experts are paying attention to the differences in the ways businesswomen and men think and communicate—in other words, talk with and understand other people.

(*Communicate* means to talk with and understand other people.)

4 **Understanding New Words in a Reading** The meanings of these words are in the next article. Find the words and underline their meanings.

connect

equality

eye contact

genders

hierarchy

nod

Read



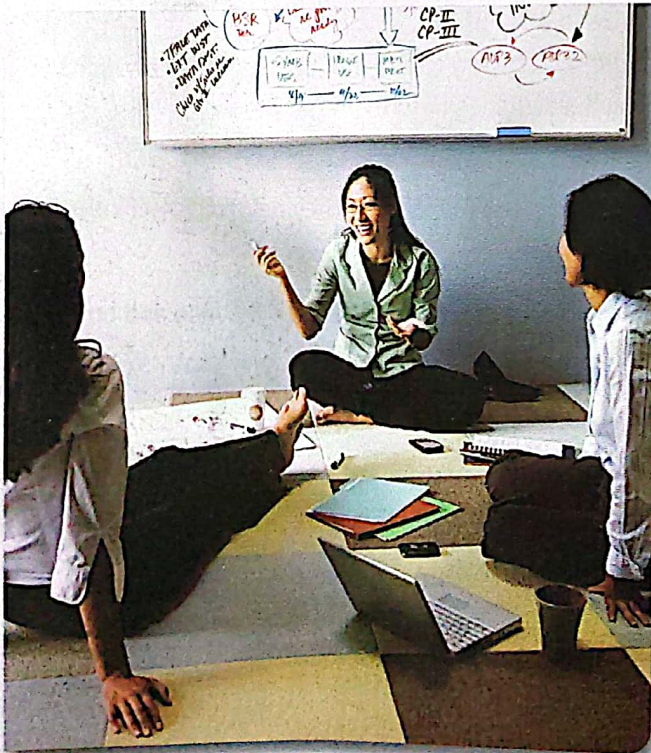
5 **Reading an Article** Read the following article. Don't use your dictionary. If you don't know some words, try to figure out their meaning. Then do the activities.

Men and Women in Business

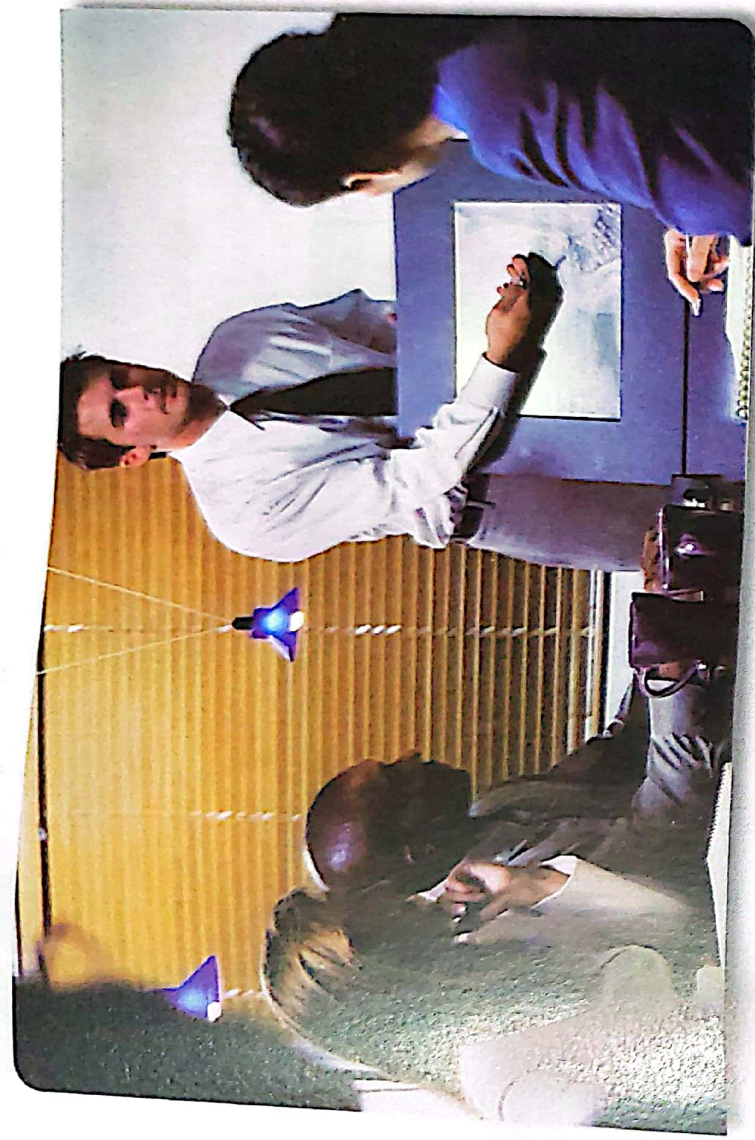
A In some **fields**, such as engineering, there are more men than women. In other fields, there are more women than men—in education, for example. But in business, the numbers of men and women are almost the same. Perhaps for this reason, experts are paying attention to the differences in the ways businesswomen and men think and **communicate**—in other words, talk with and understand other people. The two **genders**—women and men—might work in the same place and do the same job, but they live in different worlds of work.

What's Important, and How Do People Communicate It?

B What is important when people work in a group? The two genders often have different ideas about this. For women, **equality** is important;



in other words, women usually want all people in a group to have the same **position**. They often see conversation as a way to **connect** with other people—in other words, to be close to them and find ways that they are **similar**—almost the same. For men, it's important to have a high position in the **hierarchy** (the system from low to high positions). They usually see conversation as a way to give and get information but also a way to climb up in the hierarchy. For example, a man might have a high position if he has more information than others or can tell **funny stories**.



Body Language

C Men and women also have different **body language**. They have different 30 ways to communicate with their face and body. Imagine an office full of people of both genders. Notice their body language. Women like eye contact. They need to look directly into each other's eyes. Men usually don't like **eye contact**. In a meeting, women like to sit face to face. Men like to sit side by 35 side. In conversation, people of both genders often **nod**—move their head up and down. This means “Yes,” but there are other meanings. For women, it usually means, “I’m listening to you. I understand.” But for men, it usually means, “I agree.” As you see, the two genders often communicate in different ways with their faces and bodies.

How People Solve Problems

D What happens when there are problems in the workplace? 40 Men and women have different ways to solve the problems. Women, who feel **comfortable** with equality, want to talk about the problem and solve it together with other people. Men want to find answers and end the problem quickly. A woman who needs help usually asks for help. This is easy for her. It's a small connection with another person. 45 A man doesn't like to ask for help. He thinks it puts him in a low position in the hierarchy. But a man likes to *give* help because this moves him up in the hierarchy.

Conclusion

E You might ask, “Who's right—the men or the women?” Experts usually 50 agree: there is no “right” or “wrong.” The two styles of working are just different. Most experts have these **suggestions**: people in business need to understand differences between men's and women's styles. But also, each gender sometimes needs to try the style of the other gender!



9 Discussing the Reading Talk about your answers to the following questions.

1. In your experience, is position in the hierarchy of a group more important to men than to women? Give an example.
2. Would you like to have a high position in a group, or would you like to be in a group where everyone's position is equal? Why?
3. What do *you* mean when you nod? List all of the meanings for you.
4. The reading is about men and women in *business*. In what other situations can you find differences between men and women (or boys and girls)?
5. The reading is about how men and women communicate in business in the United States. How is the situation in your country similar and/or different?

PART 2

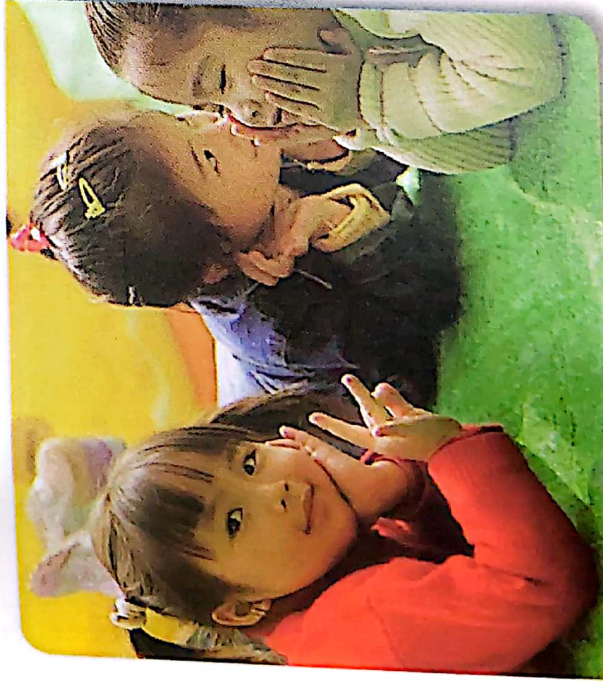
Main Ideas and Details

Gender and Communication on Campus

Before You Read



- 1 **Making Predictions** Look at the pictures. How are they different? What are the girls doing? What are the boys doing?



- 2 **Previewing Vocabulary** Read the words in the list. They are words from the next reading. Listen to their pronunciation. Do not look them up in a dictionary. Check (✓) the words that you don't know.

Nouns

participation

Verbs

argue

participate

Adjectives

active

personal



3 Reading Background Information

Read these paragraphs about where gender differences begin.

Gender and Communication on Campus

- A Experts on education find that boys and girls, men and women, usually do better in single-gender classes. In other words, they do well in a class with other students of the same gender. Why? Their learning styles are different. The two genders feel comfortable with different styles of teaching.
- B As children, boys usually play in big groups with a hierarchy. They often argue about rules to their games. They are often loud and very active. As children, girls usually sit and talk with one best friend or in a small group. They often talk about their feelings or tell **personal** stories about their lives. In school, boys do well in a loud, active class. Girls do well in a class that has small groups. Interestingly, experts tell us that girls have better hearing than boys. In a classroom, it sometimes seems that boys aren't paying attention. Often, this is because they don't *hear* a teacher with a quiet voice.
- C In many college classes in the United States, **participation** is important. Teachers expect students to speak in class. In discussions, students often argue different sides of an issue. Men usually feel comfortable with this style of teaching. Speaking in a large group seems natural to them. It gives them **status**—a higher position—in the hierarchy of the class. It gives usually feel comfortable with this style. Many women don't participate much in class discussions, but they do participate when the class breaks into small groups.

After You Read

- 4 **Identifying the Main Idea** What is the main idea of the reading?
- (A) Girls usually feel comfortable in small groups; boys feel comfortable in large ones.
 - (B) Men usually participate more in college classes than women do.
 - (C) The two genders play differently as children and have different learning styles.

5 Identifying Details Read the article again. Then answer the two questions below. You may check (✓) more than one answer for each question.

1. What does the reading say about females (girls and women)? Check all that apply.
 - a. _____ Girls often talk with one best friend or in a small group.
 - b. _____ Girls often argue about rules to their games.
 - c. _____ Girls have better hearing than boys do.
 - d. _____ Girls and women don't usually feel comfortable speaking in a large class.
2. What does the reading say about males (boys and men)? Check all that apply.
 - a. _____ Boys play in big groups with a hierarchy.
 - b. _____ Boys do well in a loud, active class.
 - c. _____ Males usually don't feel comfortable when they need to argue different sides of an issue.
 - d. _____ Speaking in class gives men status in the hierarchy of the class.



Strategy

Recognizing Conclusions

A *conclusion* is the end of an article. It is similar to a summary. (See page 30.) A good conclusion has the main information of the article, but it doesn't have small details. Also, it doesn't leave out *important* information. A conclusion often begins with or includes one of these phrases:

- In conclusion,...
- Clearly,...
- As we see,...



- 6 Identifying a Good Conclusion** Read the conclusions below. Which is a good conclusion for the article "Gender and Communication on Campus"? Why is it good? Why are the others not good? Choose the best one. Compare your answer with a partner's.
- A. As we see, boys play in large, loud groups. They often argue about the rules to their games. For this reason, boys do well in a loud, active class. Then, in college, men feel comfortable in a class discussion when they need to argue one side of an issue.
 - B. Boys and girls have different ways of playing. In school—and later, in college—the two genders also have different styles of learning. Clearly, teachers need to understand this and use teaching styles to help both genders do well.
 - C. In conclusion, girls often play with just one friend or in a small group. In school—and later, in college—they usually participate more in classes that have discussions in small groups, not the whole class.

On the chart, write differences between males' and females' ways of communicating (from the readings on pages 80–81 and 84). How many can you find?

Males	Females
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as children, are active and loud • play in a big group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as children, often sit and talk

1. How was your experience as a child similar to or different from the readings?
2. How is your experience as a student, now, similar to or different from the readings?
3. Do you agree or disagree with most of the readings? Why?

9 Writing in Your Journal Choose one topic below. Write about it for five minutes. Use some of the vocabulary that you have learned in this chapter.

- something that you learned about how men and women think
- body language such as nodding and eye contact
- your ideas about working in a group; do you like equality or hierarchy?
- how you and your classmates are different from, or similar to, the students in Paragraph C on page 84.
- ways the students are communicating in the photo below



This means "Yes," but there are other meanings. For women, it usually _____, "I'm listening to you. I understand." But for men, it usually means, "I _____." As you see, the two genders often communicate in different ways with their faces and bodies.

3 Completing Sentences Read the words in the box and then read the sentences below. Write the correct word from the box in each of the blanks. Remember to read the whole sentence before you answer. These vocabulary words are from Chapters 1 to 5.

advice	experts	online	population	public
argue	garage	percent	prediction	quit
chronic	heart	personal	profit	stress
computers	information			

- Five years ago _____ and smart phones were many times slower than they are today.
- Jeff Bezos _____ his good job. He then started Amazon.com in a _____ at his parents' house.
- Many doctors believe that _____, especially _____ stress that you have all the time, can be very bad for your whole body, especially your _____.
- There is a lot of _____ on the Internet, but you have to be careful because sometimes the _____ you find there can be wrong or dangerous.
- One Internet business had an increase in _____ of 300 _____ in one year.
- Most couples do not like to _____ in _____. They prefer to fight at home.
- One _____ of scientists and other _____ is that the _____ of the world will become smaller and smaller in the future.
- You have to be careful how much _____ information you put _____.

4 Building Vocabulary Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the box. These words are from Chapter 5

active
argue
communicate
discussion

equal
feelings
fields
funny

genders
hierarchy
imagine
nod

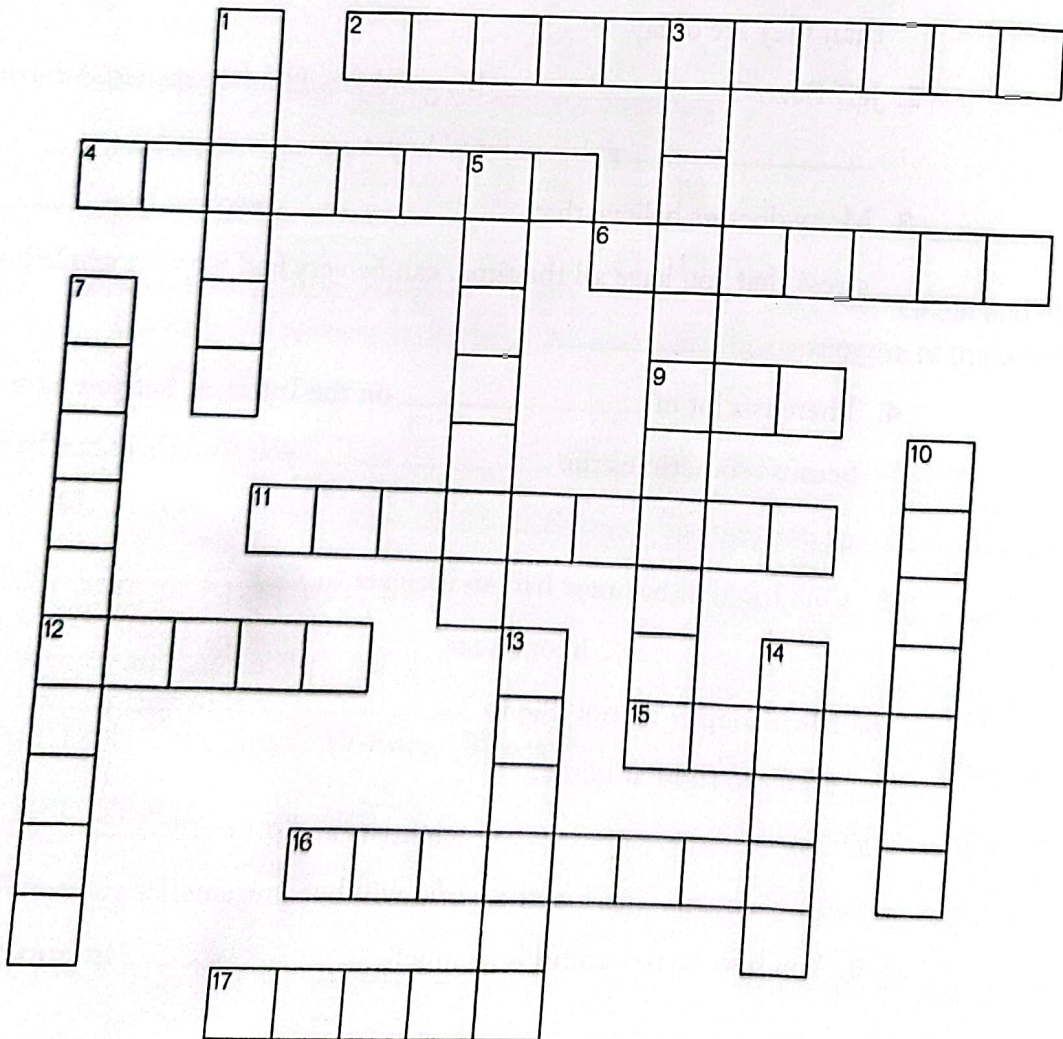
participate
position
similar
solve

Across

2. join in an activity
4. for example, happiness, or sadness
6. think inside your head
9. move your head up and down
11. a system of high and low status
12. fix a problem
15. the same
16. for example, first or second
17. disagree in a conversation

Down

1. kinds of work or study
3. talk and listen
5. men or women
7. a talk about something
10. not exactly the same but...
13. moving around a lot
14. something that makes you laugh is



Key: *adj.* = adjective; *adv.* = adverb; *n.* = noun; *prep.* = preposition; *v.* = verb

Self-Assessment Log

Read the lists below. Check (✓) the strategies and vocabulary that you learned in this chapter. Look through the chapter or ask your instructor about the strategies and words that you do not understand.

Reading and Vocabulary-Building Strategies

- Understanding a graph
- Understanding new words in a reading
- Recognizing conclusions
- Reading faster
- Understanding and using gender-neutral language
- Focusing on high-frequency words

Target Vocabulary

Nouns

- body* language*
- equality
- eye* contact
- fields*
- genders
- hierarchy
- participation
- position*
- status
- suggestions

Verbs

- argue
- communicate
- connect
- nod
- participate

Adjectives

- active
- comfortable
- equal*
- funny
- personal
- similar*

* These words are among the 1,000 most frequently used words in English.