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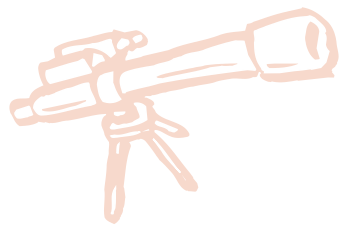
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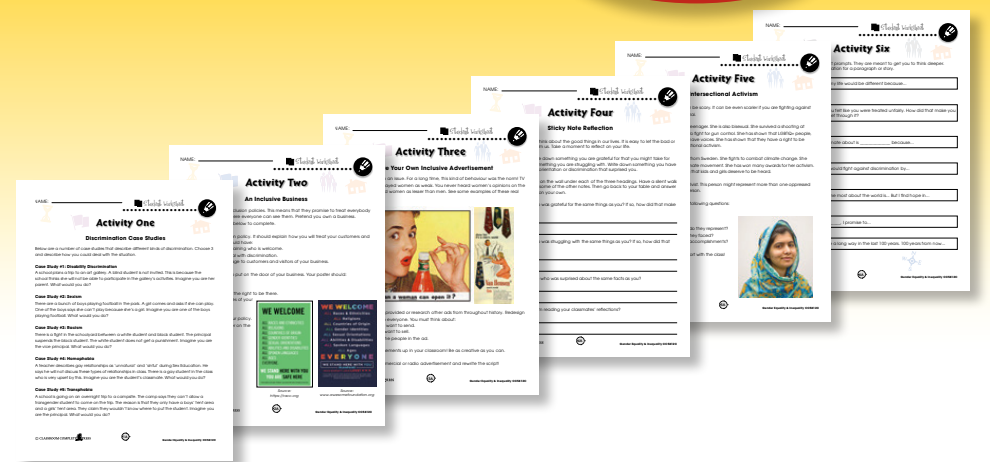
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Stereotypes, Bias, Discrimination

1. What is a stereotype?

2. Which of the following are examples of discrimination? You can check more than one.

- a) Telling someone to shut up because they are too loud.
- b) Not paying a woman the same as a man doing the same job.
- c) Cutting a boy from a team because he's not good enough.
- d) Not letting a gay couple order in a restaurant.
- e) Walking on the other side of the road because someone ahead looks intimidating.
- f) Telling the transgender student which washroom to use.
- g) Not letting a Muslim woman wear her hijab at work.

3. Put a checkmark (✓) next to the answer that is most correct.

a) Which of the following is NOT an example of a stereotype?

- A Boys are tougher than girls.
- B Women with short hair are lesbians.
- C Gay men know a lot about fashion.
- D Men are usually taller than women.

b) Thinking that boys are smarter than girls is an example of what?

- A Bias
- B Gender roles
- C Gender identity
- D Assumptions

c) What is an example of prejudice?

- A Homophobia
- B Racism
- C Sexism
- D All of the above.



Stereotypes, Bias, Discrimination

Stereotypes are a general belief about what a certain group of people are like. These ideas are not based on facts. One example is that men need to be tough. A stereotype about women is that they are emotional. A person can be anything they want no matter what their gender is. Believing that stereotypes are true for all people in that group is unfair. Everyone is unique. The world would be a very boring place if all people of the same group were the same!

Bias is when someone has a particular feeling about a group of people. This feeling can be for or against the group. A person might have a biased view because of a certain stereotype. They might be biased because of how they were raised. A negative bias towards a person is known as **prejudice**. Usually this is based on a stereotype and not the truth. For example, a boy might think his sister can't be Prime Minister one day because she is a girl. A person likely would not choose a student in a wheelchair to be on their sports team. This is because of their bias.

Key Term: Prejudice is when you have an opinion that is not based on reason. This makes us treat people differently! Racism and homophobia are examples.

Bias:
What is my impulse towards this person?

Prejudice:
What are my feelings or attitudes towards this person?

Stereotypes:
How would I label this person? What are my beliefs about them?

Discrimination:
How do I act towards this person?



Stereotypes, Bias, Discrimination

1. Unscramble the word on the left. Then match it with the correct definition.

- 1. **IBSA**
- 2. **NMCINIARIDTOS**
- 3. **PSOTTEEREY**
- 4. **REUEDCJIP**

- A When someone is treated unfairly because of some part of their identity.
- B A feeling about a particular group of people. It can be positive or negative.
- C A negative opinion usually based on stereotypes.
- D A general belief about what a certain group of people are like. These are not true for all people in the group.

2. Adrian sees a lesbian couple setting up a picnic in the park. A person walks by with their dog. Adrian hears this person say the couple needs to get out of the park because that behaviour is "disgusting".

Put the following steps in order from 1 to 6 to show how you think Adrian should deal with the situation.

- _____ a) If the situation is dangerous, call the police. If it is safe, step in calmly.
- _____ b) Stay with the couple until the situation is fixed or the police come.
- _____ c) Ask the dog walker to stop insulting the couple.
- _____ d) If the couple needs help, see if the situation is dangerous.
- _____ e) Further explain to the dog walker that the couple have a right to be there.
- _____ f) Determine whether the couple needs help.



Stereotypes, Bias, Discrimination

3. Think about prejudice. Think about discrimination. What is the difference between them?

4. Think about prejudice. Think about informed opinions. What is the difference between them?

5. Think about your school. Your principal could reduce discrimination. Give 2 suggestions for how.

Graphic Organizer

6. Use the graphic organizer on page 12 to explore biases.

Biases and prejudices often come from stereotypes. Stereotypes can be harmful to the people in that group. When we understand our own biases, we can treat people more fairly.

Explore your own biases. Think about stereotypes you might have heard about different groups of people. Write them on the mind map. Then, choose one of the stereotypes and explain how it can be harmful to that group of people.



Everyday Prejudice

Prejudice can exist in many forms! For example, some people don't think a woman would make a good leader. Another example is thinking that a woman should have to wear something 'feminine' to impress others. There are simple forms of prejudice against women that happen every day. We may not even notice them!

Get into pairs or groups of three. Brainstorm ways that women are seen as less able or inferior to men. Try to come up with as many as you can! Then, come up with some solutions to how the situation could be more equal. Some examples have been given below.

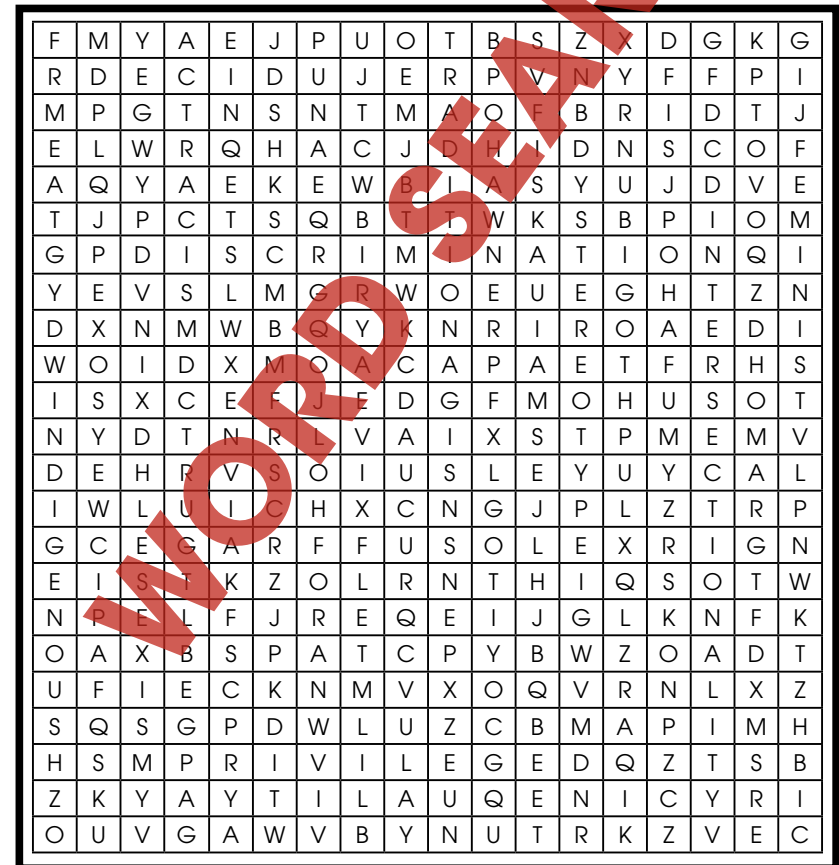
EXAMPLE OF PREJUDICE	SOLUTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A woman usually takes the man's last name when they get married. Sports leagues only include the gender in the title when it's a women's team. Otherwise, it's just the sport. (example, NBA vs. WNBA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The woman could keep her own last name. Include the gender in all league names. (example, MNBA & WNBA)



Word Search

Find all of the words in the Word Search. Words are written horizontally, vertically, diagonally, and some are even written backwards.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| advocate | gender | prejudice | sufrage |
| bias | indigenous | privilege | tradition |
| bigot | inequality | racism | |
| discrimination | intersectionality | sexism | |
| feminist | norm | stereotype | |



Comprehension Quiz

Part B

Answer each question in full sentences.

- What are TWO reasons why a person might prefer more traditional gender roles? 2
- What causes people to become advocates for a cause? 2
- What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination? 2
- What is intersectionality? Who might experience intersectional discrimination? 3
- What is privilege? Give one example. 3



The Fight for LGBTQ2S+ Equality



The Operation Soap riots of 1981 sparked Toronto's current Pride Week, one of the world's largest gay pride festivals.

(Source: Hector Vasquez, blogTO)

The March of Hearts rally for same-gender marriage on Parliament Hill in 2004.

(Source: Commons Wikipedia)



Canada led the way for same-gender marriage in 2005 when it became the first country outside of Europe to legalize it.

(Source: Vismax, Dreamstime.com)

NAME: _____

After You Read



Stereotypes, Bias, Discrimination

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EASY MARKING

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3.

Prejudice is when you have an opinion about a group without a reason. Discrimination is when you act on or treat someone differently because of your prejudice.

4.

Prejudice is when you have an opinion about a person or group without a valid reason. An informed opinion is when you have experienced or done research and can support your opinion.

5.

Answers will vary, but may include: Anti-bullying club, anti-discrimination week, talk about discrimination in class etc.

ANSWER KEY



Stereotypes, Bias, Discrimination

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