

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- sex refers to biological characteristics; gender to the social and psychological categories built around them

2.2

- through observation, reinforcement and available models; e.g. family, peers or media

2.3

(a)

- stigma leads to under-reporting

(b)

- those willing to participate may not represent the population

3.1 B

- variation across cultures points to socially transmitted expectations

3.2 C

- evidence indicates biological influences and no element of choice

3.3

(a)

- a self-selected, non-representative sample

(b)

- the participants may differ systematically from the wider population, so results cannot be generalised beyond that group