Behavior as a stereotype cue: An European Portuguese pretest on age and gender stereotypes

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When it comes to the study of stereotypes, plenty of material can be of use. While personality traits tend to be the most commonly adopted, behavioral information can also be relevant, both in the study of stereotypes, as well as in other research fields (e.g., illusory correlations, memory and judgement and decision making). The purpose of this paper was to create a readily available list of behavioral sentences with stereotypicality ratings for both age (young to old) and gender (woman to man) categories, to be used in future studies. In two studies, participants judged age and gender stereotypicality of more than two hundred sentences in European Portuguese. Results were stable across both studies, using different methodologies (three alternative forced-choice task, in Study 1; bipolar rating scale, in Study 2). Relative frequencies for each choice, as well as average ratings, per behavior, are provided at the end.

Key words: Gender stereotypes, Age stereotypes, Behaviors, Intersectionality.

Introduction

Stereotypes can be defined as socially shared cognitive representations about human groups and social categories (Garcia-Marques & Garcia-Marques, 2003). According to Allport (1954), stereotypes result from the normal functioning of the human mind, and usually from a process of categorization, in which individuals adapt to the natural and social environment that surrounds them. As with most heuristics, stereotypes simplify the world around us, helping to make decisions, which we tend to assume as generally correct. Its importance as an object of study is undeniable, with stereotypes playing such an ingrained and adaptive role in our social surroundings. That is why stereotypes have been one of the main objects of study in Social Psychology, particularly in Social Cognition.

Age and gender stereotypes are particularly interesting due to their transversality, being partly shared among different cultures (Fiske, 2017), and because of their implications in relevant areas like work and health, amongst others. Bargh et al. (1996) have shown that automatic assimilation of age stereotypes affects individuals' behavior. In their study, participants primed with the elderly stereotype walked slower than controls, when changing between rooms during the experiment, which is consistent with the stereotype (Bargh et al., 1996, Exp. 2). In another study (Van der Horst, 2019), age stereotype assimilation has been found to lead older workers to consider that their age prevents

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them from performing tasks, being more pessimistic about their future health and believing that being old implies health deterioration. With respect to gender stereotypes, Heilman (2001) points out to research showing that work performance is evaluated differently according to the employee's gender, i.e., an identical work product is rated as inferior when performed by a female employee, and this is true even when women are in higher positions. Shenouda and Danovitch (2014) argued that gender stereotypes are not relevant only at adulthood or in the work environment. Taking from previous literature showing that women under gender stereotype activation perform worse on math (*vs.* men, and women on control conditions), the authors have demonstrated that female children, even as young as 4 years old, have their performances affected on visuo-spatial tasks under gender stereotype activation. That result suggests that gender stereotypes can potentially affect children's behavior and beliefs at very early developmental stages. Amâncio (e.g., Amâncio, 1993; Amâncio & Oliveira, 2006) has also produced a broad body of work demonstrating asymmetries on gender representations, with men being represented by traits associated with reason and control (objective, rational, fighter and secure) and women with traits associated to expressivity and submission (kind, curious and inferior). These stereotypic gender representations are endorsed by both genders.

But, across the literature of stereotypes, while plenty of information exists already on the stereotypicality of personality traits (e.g., Gilbert, 1951; Karlins et al., 1969; Katz & Braly, 1933; Kunda et al., 1990; Moreira et al., 2008; Rosenberg et al., 1968; Rosenberg & Jones, 1972; Santos, Almeida, et al., 2017), ready to be used, to our knowledge, normative information regarding behaviors has not been given as much attention. As such, the main purpose of this work is to provide, for future studies, a set of behavioral sentences rated in age and gender stereotypicality, considering that previous literature already suggested that both age and gender stereotypes have important theoretical and practical implications, that make their further study relevant as a research topic.

Some stereotype research has dealt with the stereotypic information associated to socially relevant categories, which can be diverse and include information such as personality traits (Katz & Braly, 1933, 1935), behaviors (Heider et al., 2007), or emotions (Cottrell & Neuberg, 2005), as a goal in itself. But, one should notice that the identification of the information that characterizes the stereotype associated to social categories is pertinent, not only as a descriptor of the stereotypes of social groups (Devine & Elliot, 1995; Fiske et al., 2002), but also as stimuli to study the cognitive processes underlying the phenomenon of stereotyping itself (Devine, 1989; Garcia-Marques et al., 2006; Hamilton & Rose, 1980; Macrae et al., 1994; Santos et al., 2012; Santos, Garcia-Marques, et al., 2017). Additionally, the identification of information that characterizes a stereotype has implications and uses beyond the typical studies on stereotypes: from memory (e.g., Heider et al., 2007; Lenton et al., 2001; Seta & Hayes, 1994); to trait inferences (e.g.,Wigboldus et al., 2003); judgement and decision making (e.g., Locklsey et al., 1982); prejudice (e.g., Sherman et al., 2005); and even organizational psychology, where age and gender stereotyping prevention is a frequent concern (e.g., Posthuma & Campion, 2009).

Despite the fact that stereotypic information associated to a social category, as noted, can take many forms, personality traits do tend to be the most common, even from the first studies about stereotypes (e.g., Katz & Braly, 1933), and perhaps because they are a very simple type of material, easily used and researched. Asch (1946) delved into how the traits relate to each other, for example, and a great deal of studies, since then, have deeply explored the processes behind their use, with paradigms such as the Spontaneous Trait Inferences (STI; e.g., Ramos et al., 2012; Todorov & Uleman, 2004; Uleman, 1987), along with studies about the Implicit Personality Theories (e.g., Rosenberg et al., 1968; Rosenberg & Jones, 1972). As opposed to personality traits, behavioral information – such as lists of sentences – is both more complex and more seldom used. When used, it is usually under the STI logic, serving only as a tool to evoke specific stereotypic traits (e.g., Heider et al., 2007; Wigboldus et al., 2003). Research on behavior stereotypicality tends, then, to merely focus on which traits each behavior represents (e.g., Jerónimo et al., 2004; Ramos

& Garcia-Marques, 2006), with the traits being the true stereotypic information. Wigboldus and colleagues (2003), for example, used "winning the science quiz" as something a *smart* person would do, which would be stereotypical of a Professor. In this case, the behavior's only value was that of evoking the stereotypical trait for the target category. Nevertheless, and despite their added complexity as units of information, lists of behaviors can show themselves to be interesting and relevant material to be used in the study of stereotypes. For instance, paradigms developed to study Illusory Correlations – in which a wrongful inference is made about the relationship between two situations, events, individuals, or behaviors, even when no such relationship exists (e.g., Garcia-Marques et al., 2012; Hamilton & Gifford, 1976; Hamilton & Rose, 1980) – can be extended to behaviors. With this, we do not mean to dismiss the trait-evoking potential of such behaviors; individuals can, and do, infer traits from behaviors. But we believe it to be of interest to identify behavioral stereotypic information as the object of interest in itself, which may, in future research, also better relate stereotypes and STIs, as well as expand on other areas of research, such as that of false memories.

However, an inherent cost associated with the use of these kinds of materials, of which behavioral information is no exception, are the resources necessary to pretest them. To be sure the material used in a specific study is, indeed, correctly implementing the manipulation intended, researchers must first test how typical each behavior is of the categories studied, a task that needs both a substantial amount of time (to prepare, run, and analyze the data) and participants. Thus, we intend to provide a sample of behavioral sentences in European Portuguese, as well as a measure of how stereotypical each behavior is for both gender (woman *vs.* man) and age (old *vs.* young) stereotypes. To do so, in two experiments we tested more than 200 sentences on these categories. With the materials produced, we hope to facilitate future research, not only on the subject of stereotypes, but also on all other studies that might benefit from a readily accessible and already pretested database of behaviors, for gender and age stereotypes.

STUDY 1

Within this study we aimed to provide two sets of material: one set of age stereotypical sentences (young and old, e.g., "Got a nose piercing in the weekend", "Played domino yesterday in the afternoon") and one set of gender stereotypical sentences (woman and man, e.g., "Wears long nails", "Wore a tie at a wedding"). For each case, we also intended to obtain a subset of neutral sentences, sentences that would be rated as equally typical of both age sub-categories (e.g., "Drives a Fiat Uno") or of both gender sub-categories (e.g., "Washed the dinnerware on the day after").

Method

Participants

Seventy-five students from the University of Lisbon took part in this study in exchange for course credits: 19 were male, 54 female and 2 did not specify their gender identity, aged 18 to 54 years old (*M*=22.93; *SD*=0.71). This study was approved by the Deontological Committee of Faculdade de Psicologia of Universidade de Lisboa. All participants gave their informed consent.

Material

To create these materials, we started by listing from scratch several stereotypical behaviors of woman, man, young and old people (e.g., to play domino). Afterwards, we drafted the sentences focusing on two criteria: (1) in each sentence only one behavior should be clearly depicted; (2) it was not possible to infer target gender or age from any words presented, specifically we avoided Portuguese gendered words (e.g., in "Visited a new restaurant at the weekend." / "Visitou um novo restaurante no fim-de-semana." no name or pronoun indicates the subject's age or gender groups). Although 243 sentences were created and used in the study – 120 age relevant (approximately half young and half old) and 123 gender relevant (approximately half woman and half man) – only 217 sentences met the criteria specified above. The remaining 26 sentences were excluded from the results either because they do not describe a behavior performed by the target (e.g., "Was a victim of assault." / "Foi vítima de agressão."), or because they denoted gender (e.g., "Is a nurse in the army" / "É enfermeira no exército."; in the Portuguese language, nurse is a gendered word).

These sentences were divided into three booklets. Each booklet was presented to a random group of 25 participants and consisted of 81 sentences, 40 age relevant behaviors and 41 gender relevant, half from each sub-category.

Procedure

Participants individually received a printed booklet divided in two parts, presented in a fixed order. In the first part they were asked to indicate, in a three alternative forced-choice (3AFC) task, if a given sentence was typical of old, young or both age groups. In the second part, a different set of sentences was presented, and participants judged, also in a 3AFC task, if each sentence was typical of woman, man or both genders. The task was paper and pencil based, and self-paced.

Results and discussion

For each sentence, the relative frequency of each response type was calculated (old, young and both ages for age sentences and woman, man and both genders for gender sentences). The percentage of participants who rated each behavior as typical of each sub-category was used as a measure of how strongly the behavior is associated to the sub-category, that is, how typical the behavior is of that particular group. Following Hamilton and Rose's (1980) reasoning, a sentence is considered typical of an age or gender group if its relative frequency is higher than .50. For example, the sentence "Played domino yesterday afternoon" reached .96 for the sub-category old, meaning it depicts a behavior which is highly associated with this sub-category. In the same sense, sentences with a "both" percentage higher than .50 can be considered category neutral, meaning that most participants considered that behavior to be equally typical of the two sub-categories.

The sentences were organized in two tables (Appendixes 1 and 2), one for age and the other for gender. In each table, the relative frequencies of each choice (young, old, and both, for age; woman, man, and both, for gender), per sentence, are detailed. Twenty-six sentences were removed from the tables because they did not strictly meet both criteria (clearly depicting one behavior or absence of gendered words). As a result, in the appendixes data is presented for 217 sentences.

Within this study we were able to provide a broad sample of materials that depicts typical behaviors of age and gender. However, each sentence was tested by a sample of only 25 participants. A larger sample would further support the consistency of these results. Regarding the procedure, by asking participants to judge the sentences in a 3AFC procedure we were able to find behaviors that consensually belong to a given sub-category and can discriminate between

highly and mildly consensual behaviors. However, this kind of procedure does not capture the graded structure of categories (of which stereotypes are a part of): That is, the degree to which each behavior can be considered representative (i.e., stereotypical) of the gender/age sub-category to which it was attributed. For example, while "Went to hydro gymnastics during the week" and "Last year, grew lettuce in the backyard" were both categorized as typical of old people 88% of the times (showing the same level of consensus), it is possible these 2 behaviors are not equally stereotypical of old people.

Finally, a major limitation of this study can be noted, revolving around the subject of intersectionality. Several decades of literature have looked at category membership individually, that is, considering the content of each specific stereotype in isolation. In recent years, however, research on stereotypes has started to focus on how multiple group identities interact when simultaneously present, and on the implications of this interaction (see Cole, 2009, for a discussion on how the issue of intersectionality should be attended in research). For instance, Petsko and Bodenhausen (2019) argued that the social context in which the target is perceived can activate different aspects of their identity, sometimes single categories, and sometimes a combination. And, when multiple categories are activated at once, sometimes with contradictory representations, attempts to make sense of these combinations can lead to the emergency of new content, that was not stereotypical of either of the original categories (e.g., Benrós et al., 2020; Kunda et al., 1990). As such, it assumes great importance to assess how each behavior is perceived with regards to both types of categories (age and gender).

STUDY 2

A second experiment attempted to tackle these issues. Firstly, sample size was increased. Secondly, regarding the lack of stereotypicality information, the task was switched to a bipolar scale where participants rate how typical each behavior is, with the relevant sub-categories as anchors (e.g., from woman to man, or from old to young). Having a bipolar scale with both gender (or age) sub-categories as anchors allows us to obtain stereotypicality ratings on a single dimension for gender and another for age. Additionally, the middle of the scale represents behaviors that are equally typical of both sub-categories (i.e., behaviors that are not more representative of one sub-category over the other), providing a better measure for neutral behaviors. Finally, in order to address intersectionality, all sentences were judged on both age and gender categories.

Method

Participants

One hundred and twenty-eight students from the University of Lisbon took part in this study in exchange for course credits: 109 were female, 18 male and 1 non-binary, aged 17 to 63 years old (M=20.94; SD=6.19). This study was approved by the Deontological Committee of Faculdade de Psicologia of Universidade de Lisboa. All participants gave their informed consent.

Material

Participants saw the same 243 sentences as the participants in Study 1, but only the 217 sentences that met the criteria are presented in the appendixes. The sentences were divided in two

sets (of 121 or 122 sentences each). Half of the sentences of each set were previously (i.e., in Study 1) evaluated on age and the other half on gender.

Procedure

Responses were collected with Qualtrics software. Participants started by giving their informed consent, and indicating their gender and age. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the two sets of sentences. Each sentence in the set was presented twice, sequentially. Participants were instructed to rate each sentence on a sliding scale, once for age judgments, in a scale from young to old, according to the age typicality, and once in a scale from woman to man, according to the gender typicality. Specifically, they were told that if the behavior described in the sentence was typical of [sub-category], the slider should be closer to the left side of the scale; if they considered the behavior to be more typical of [other sub-category], it should be closer to the right side; and if they considered the behavior to be equally typical of both, the slider should be placed in the middle of the scale. The spatial position of the sub-categories (old, young, woman, and man) was counterbalanced between-subjects, as well as whether participants made the age or the gender judgments first. The order of sentences' presentation was random.

Results and discussion

We computed the participant's answers in a scale from -1 to 1. For age judgments, ratings closer to -1 indicated "young" behaviors, while ratings closer to 1 indicated "old" behaviors; for gender judgments, ratings closer to -1 indicated "woman" behaviors and ratings closer to 1 indicated "man" behaviors. Ratings of zero for both age and gender expressed neutral behaviors, i.e., behaviors that are equally typical of the two sub-categories. Age and gender mean ratings were calculated and are presented on Appendixes 1 and 2, respectively. Each sentence is presented on both tables, along with gender or age information. For example, the sentence "Did military service" was rated .64 on the gender scale and .58 on the age scale, meaning that this behavior is stereotypical of man and old individuals, while the sentence "Fed the pigeons, last Friday" was rated 0 on the gender scale and .62 on the age scale, denoting a gender neutral behavior and an old age stereotypical behavior. All 243 sentences were tested on both studies, but for the same reason as Study 1 – not strictly meeting both criteria (clearly depicting one behavior or the absence of gendered words) – twenty-six sentences were removed from the tables.

Within this study, a larger sample was tested (64 participants per sentence), and we provided a measure of both age and gender stereotypicality for each behavior, besides mere category membership. For instance both sentences "Played a videogame all day" and "Had dinner at 10pm last weekend" depict behaviors considered young, but the first was considered more stereotypical (-.68) than the latter (-.47). Additionally, with this second study we were also able to address intersectionality by providing both information on age and gender stereotypicality for each sentence. In the examples mentioned above, having dinner at 10pm during the weekend is a gender neutral behavior (.05) but playing a videogame all day is a "man" behavior (.51).

On Study 1, participants were asked to indicate, for a set of behavioral sentences, if they were typical of old, young or both age groups and, for a different set, if they were typical of woman, man or both genders in a 3AFC procedure. This first study provided category membership for a set of behavioral sentences on age and another set on gender, which we ranked by their relative frequencies according to the following criteria: (1) highest relative frequency of a given sub-

category; (2) highest relative frequency of "both" (sentences which could belong both to one or the other sub-category); (3) lowest relative frequency of the opposite sub-category. One should notice that, since "both" answers were held into account, a position of a sentence in the "young-old" ranking is not symmetrical to its position in the "old-young" ranking. This means that each sentence has two ranking positions, one for each order of the target sub-categories. The same is true for gender rankings.

On Study 2, participants were asked to rate both age and gender for all behaviors on a sliding scale, from young to old and from woman to man. Besides category membership, this measure provided stereotypicality of each behavior within its category, allowing us to rank the sentences according to the mean ratings from -1 to 1. In this case, considering that the answers were given in a continuum, a position of a sentence in the "young-old" ranking is symmetrical to its position in the "old-young" ranking, being the same true for gender sentences. In order to test stability between studies, we selected the sentences that were rated on age on both studies and correlated their rank positions on Study 1 and Study 2. For both "young-old" [$rs(114)=.94, p<.001$] and "old-young" [$rs(114)=.94, p<.001$], rankings are highly correlated. For the sentences rated on gender on both studies, the same results are obtained, for "woman-man" [$rs(99)=.92, p<.001$] and "man-woman" [$rs(99)=.94, p<.001$] rankings. Such high correlations indicate stability across measures for age and gender sentences, lending support for the usefulness of our results.

General discussion

Stereotypes are a widely studied phenomenon in Social Psychology and Social Cognition fields. While most studies have resorted to traits to evoke social categories (e.g., ethnicity, gender), behavioral information can also serve that purpose helping to shed light on stereotypes themselves and other phenomena, such as illusory correlations, memory, STI's, judgement and decision making and prejudice. In this sense, the present work provides a broad list of behavioral sentences tested in European Portuguese that can be used to study several of these domains, quite relevant for Social Psychology and Social Cognition. With Study 1, we created a broad sample of behaviors that could be used to study age or gender stereotypes, demonstrating that behaviors can, indeed, vary in their typicality to the relevant categories. Study 2 focused on some of the limitations of Study 1, such as sample size, and argued for the stability of these judgments. Specifically, sample size increased from 25 to 64 participants per sentence, and the measure for the sentences' judgement changed from a 3AFC to a bipolar scale, allowing us to access category stereotypicality, rather than just category membership. Results were highly consistent across the two studies, providing support to the robustness of the materials tested.

One concern can be raised regarding the asymmetry in age and gender of both studies' samples. Because our data was collected with a sample of University (mainly Psychology) students, who are mostly young and female, both 'young' and 'woman' categories are ingroups to the average participant, and judgments may have been influenced by perceptions of outgroup homogeneity towards the male and old categories (e.g., Judd et al., 1991; Park & Rothbart, 1982). Nevertheless, although group membership may affect the judgments made about others, for instance, by not being equally endorsed to the same extent by all groups, research has shown that stereotypes are often shared across groups, namely, the stereotype is frequently also endorsed by the target group (e.g., Amâncio, 1993; Amâncio & Oliveira, 2006; Sagar & Schofield, 1980; Schein, 1973, 1975). Additionally, Psychology studies often resort to University students as participants, due to the ease of recruitment and logistics, making use of gender-asymmetric samples even within stereotype research (e.g., Garcia-Marques et al., 2006: 56.5 – 71.9% female participants; Lenton

et al., 2001: 71.0 – 75.6% female participants; Moreira et al., 2008: 74.6% female participants; Santos et al., 2012: 58.5 – 67.9% female participants). In this sense, our materials can be confidently used in studies that make use of such asymmetric samples.

Beyond statistical concerns, Study 2 also addressed intersectionality issues. As social individuals, we frequently possess multiple group identities (e.g., a black doctor), which can be perceived in very distinct ways, depending on the motivation of the perceiver (Sinclair & Kunda, 1999). A recent study by Palma and colleagues (2019), for example, showed how motivation in a memory task can lead participants to attend to one or another dimension (age and gender), ignoring the irrelevant one (age was ignored when gender was relevant, however the opposite was not found). Besides the selective activation of individual categories, research has demonstrated the relevance of considering the simultaneous activation of multiple categories. For instance, when both age and gender information is present, both interact to inform judgments about others and even the self (Ramos et al., 2016; Sng et al., 2019; specifically in a work place context: Duncan & Loretto, 2004; Tresh et al., 2019). Furthermore, stereotypes often overlap across multiple categories (e.g., Galinsky et al., 2013), which means that a certain trait, behavior, or characteristic may be typical of several different categories. With the material we provide, it is possible to select behaviors highly typical of a gender and an age category simultaneously (e.g., *Woman* and *Old*), or highly typical in one category and neutral in the other.

Finally, another strength of the present material is that the sentences do not provide cues (e.g., pronouns) that might suggest gender. This is possible in Portuguese but, despite our attempts, it was not always possible when a translation to English is required. For example, in the sentence "Mudou o óleo do seu carro.", we considered as an accurate translation "Changed the oil in his/her car". In Portuguese language, the pronoun – "seu" – is gender neutral, that is, it does not allow the reader to know the subject's gender. In English, this is not the case. To solve this problem, we sometimes presented a modified translation of such sentences (Changed the oil in the car). The same principles were held in mind for the construction of age sentences.

The data are presented in Appendix 1. In order to make use of it, one can look at the list of sentences, organized by Mean ratings (Study 2). If one would like a selection of behaviors stereotypical of *Woman*, for example, Appendix 2 can be consulted, and behaviors selected from those whose 'Gender Mean Rating' is between *-1* and *0*. The closer to *-1*, the higher on the table the sentences will appear, and the more stereotypical of *Woman* they were considered. For *Man*, the desired ratings would be between *0* and *1*, and these behaviors appear lower on the list. Finally, it should be noted that, although an English translation is available on the appendixes, only the Portuguese version of the sentences was tested.

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Appendix 1

List of sentences, relative frequencies (RF) of each age category (Study 1), mean age ratings, SD, and 95% CI (Study 2), ordered from lowest (young) to highest (old) rating

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
179	Brincou com as Barbies quando chegou da escola. (Played with Barbie dolls after school.)				-.85 (.24)	[-.91; -.79]
129	Brincou com os carrinhos quando chegou da escola. (Played with toy cars after school.)				-.84 (.29)	[-.91; -.77]
66	No fim-de-semana fez um piercing no nariz. (Got a nose piercing in the weekend.)	.96	.04	.00	-.71 (.23)	[-.77; -.66]
45	Usou o desconto de estudante nos transportes. (Used student discount on transportation.)	.92	.00	.08	-.71 (.23)	[-.77; -.65]
64	Organizou, durante a semana, uma festa da faculdade. (Organized, during the week, a college party.)	1.00	.00	.00	-.70 (.27)	[-.77; -.63]
36	Jogou um videojogo o dia inteiro. (Played a videogame all day.)	.96	.00	.04	-.68 (.28)	[-.75; -.61]
59	Juntou-se à associação de estudantes. (Joined the student association.)	1.00	.00	.00	-.67 (.32)	[-.75; -.59]
161	Ouviu o último single da Taylor Swift. (Listened to Taylor Swift's last single.)				-.63 (.29)	[-.70; -.56]
88	Anda de skate. (Rides a skate.)	1.00	.00	.00	-.62 (.28)	[-.69; -.55]
223	Foi dormir a casa de um amigo. (Went to sleep at a friend's house.)	.92	.00	.08	-.62 (.30)	[-.69; -.54]
92	Passou a sexta-feira à noite no Cais do Sodré. (Spent Friday night in Cais do Sodré.)	.96	.00	.04	-.61 (.29)	[-.68; -.54]
12	Passou a semana na faculdade. (Spent the week in college.)	.92	.04	.04	-.61 (.29)	[-.68; -.54]
21	No verão passado fez um interrail. (Last summer went on an interrail.)	.88	.04	.08	-.60 (.36)	[-.69; -.50]
25	Tomou red bull ao almoço. (Had redbull at lunch.)	.96	.00	.04	-.58 (.28)	[-.65; -.51]
236	Sentou-se no sofá a ouvir Spotify. (Sat in the couch listening to Spotify.)	.92	.04	.04	-.58 (.32)	[-.66; -.50]
8	Foi acampar com os escuteiros no Natal. (Went camping with the scouts on Christmas.)	.92	.04	.04	-.58 (.36)	[-.67; -.49]

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
40	Sentou-se no sofá a fazer downloads. (Sat in the couch downloading.)	.88	.00	.12	-.57 (.28)	[-.64; -.50]
125	Foi à Comicon o ano passado. (Went to Comicon last year.)				-.57 (.33)	[-.65; -.49]
54	Defende o casamento homossexual. (Defends same-sex marriage.)	.92	.00	.08	-.57 (.29)	[-.64; -.50]
18	Passou a tarde de sexta-feira passada numa festa. (Spent last Friday's afternoon in a party.)	.72	.04	.24	-.56 (.33)	[-.64; -.48]
57	Pela manhã, foi ao supermercado comprar gomas. (In the morning, went to the supermarket to buy jelly beans.)	.76	.00	.24	-.56 (.38)	[-.66; -.46]
73	Partiu o Powerbank. (Broke the Powerbank.)	.80	.00	.20	-.55 (.31)	[-.63; -.48]
225	Fez paraquedismo no verão passado. (Went skydiving last summer.)	.88	.00	.12	-.55 (.29)	[-.62; -.48]
193	Descobriu rapidamente como trabalhar com um programa de computador. (Figured out quickly how to work with a computer program.)				-.54 (.28)	[-.61; -.47]
180	Fez um interrail com os amigos. (Went on an interrail trip with friends.)				-.53 (.35)	[-.62; -.45]
48	Viu uma série online esta manhã. (Watched an online series this morning.)	.88	.00	.12	-.52 (.29)	[-.59; -.44]
106	Escreveu um post no seu blog sobre moda e beleza há alguns dias. (Wrote a post on their blog about fashion and beauty a few days ago.)				-.51 (.28)	[-.58; -.44]
5	Levantou-se tarde durante o fim-de-semana. (Got up late during the weekend.)	.76	.04	.20	-.51 (.32)	[-.59; -.43]
43	Apanhou um Uber no domingo. (Caught an Uber on sunday.)	.72	.08	.20	-.51 (.32)	[-.59; -.43]
136	Fez surf no último fim-de-semana de agosto. (Surfed in the last weekend of August.)				-.51 (.32)	[-.59; -.43]
49	Viajou de mochila às costas, na semana passada. (Traveled with a backpack, last week.)	.88	.04	.08	-.50 (.31)	[-.58; -.43]
151	Usa ténis todos os dias. (Wears sneakers every day.)				-.49 (.37)	[-.58; -.40]
35	Foi ao Mcdonalds abaixo da sua casa. (Went to the McDonald's beneath their home.)	.88	.00	.12	-.48 (.31)	[-.55; -.40]

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
196	Demorou uma hora na Pull&Bear. (Took one hour at Pull&Bear.)				-.47 (.31)	[-.54; -.39]
237	Foi ao Domino's. (Went to Domino's.)	.64	.00	.36	-.46 (.33)	[-.54; -.38]
50	Foi ao ginásio quatro vezes na semana passada. (Went to the gym four times last week.)	.72	.00	.28	-.45 (.32)	[-.53; -.38]
246	Usa unhas compridas. (Wears long nails.)				-.45 (.33)	[-.53; -.37]
190	Usa o cabelo comprido. (Wears long hair.)				-.45 (.31)	[-.52; -.37]
104	Começou a ter aulas de guitarra. (Started guitar lessons.)				-.44 (.28)	[-.51; -.37]
163	Foi acampar nas férias. (Went camping during the holidays.)				-.44 (.37)	[-.53; -.34]
47	Jantou às 22h no fim-de-semana passado. (Had dinner at 10pm last weekend.)	.64	.04	.32	-.44 (.33)	[-.52; -.35]
87	Esta manhã foi ao ginásio. (This morning went to the gym.)	.80	.00	.20	-.43 (.32)	[-.51; -.35]
77	Recentemente, fez uma tatuagem. (Recently, got a tattoo done.)	.96	.00	.04	-.42 (.31)	[-.50; -.35]
187	Participou numa marcha feminista. (Participated in a feminist march.)				-.41 (.35)	[-.50; -.33]
130	Fez voluntariado com os amigos. (Did volunteer work with friends.)				-.40 (.32)	[-.48; -.32]
233	Bebeu um sumo detox. (Drank a detox juice.)	.76	.00	.24	-.40 (.37)	[-.49; -.30]
250	Comprou um drone. (Bought a drone.)				-.39 (.38)	[-.49; -.30]
176	Assistiu ao novo filme da trilogia "50 Shades of Grey". (Watched the new "50 Shades of Grey" trilogy movie.)				-.38 (.37)	[-.47; -.28]
152	Ontem comprou uns auscultadores. (Yesterday bought some headphones.)				-.37 (.32)	[-.45; -.29]
69	No ano passado, cultivou cannabis no seu quintal. (Last year, grew cannabis in their backyard.)	.76	.04	.20	-.37 (.39)	[-.47; -.28]

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
74	Comprou um livro online. (Bought a book online.)	.72	.00	.28	-.35 (.37)	[-.45; -.26]
83	Arranjou o computador da sua casa há uns dias atrás. (Fixed the home's computer some days ago.)	.64	.16	.20	-.34 (.34)	[-.42; -.25]
32	Foi à praia e usou factor vinte (20). (Went to the beach and used SPF 20 sunscreen.)	.52	.08	.40	-.32 (.43)	[-.43; -.22]
31	Instalou um sistema operativo do Windows. (Installed a Windows Operating System.)	.84	.00	.16	-.32 (.44)	[-.43; -.21]
135	Gosta de beber nas festas. (Likes to drink at parties.)				-.32 (.36)	[-.41; -.23]
80	Enviou sms's na semana passada. (Sent text messages last week.)	.52	.04	.44	-.32 (.33)	[-.40; -.24]
60	Deu comida à sua iguana na sexta-feira passada. (Fed the pet iguana, last Friday.)	.44	.00	.56	-.32 (.36)	[-.40; -.23]
185	Gosta de dançar nas festas. (Likes to dance at parties.)				-.31 (.37)	[-.41; -.22]
261	Carregou 5 caixas de 4kg de fruta. (Carried 5 boxes of fruit with 4kg each.)				-.30 (.38)	[-.40; -.21]
175	Foi à Moda Lisboa o ano passado. (Went to Lisboa Fashion Week last year.)				-.30 (.35)	[-.39; -.21]
154	Começou a ter aulas de canto. (Started singing lessons.)				-.30 (.40)	[-.40; -.20]
121	Apanhou conchinhas numa ida à praia no fim-de-semana. (Caught little shells in a beach trip over the weekend.)				-.29 (.49)	[-.41; -.17]
53	Jogou bowling ontem à tarde. (Played bowling yesterday in the afternoon.)	.72	.04	.24	-.28 (.45)	[-.40; -.17]
44	Falou da sua experiência na Web Summit. (Talked about being at the Web Summit.)	.72	.00	.28	-.28 (.40)	[-.38; -.18]
181	Colocou maquilhagem para ir a uma festa. (Put make up on to go to a party.)				-.28 (.33)	[-.36; -.19]
122	Carregou 4 garrafões de 5L de água. (Carried 4 bottles of water with 5L each.)				-.27 (.41)	[-.38; -.17]
139	Criticou o vestido da amiga. (Criticized a friend's dress.)				-.27 (.40)	[-.37; -.17]

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
15	Foi ao cinema no domingo passado. (Went to the movies last Sunday.)	.32	.04	.64	-.27 (.35)	[-.36; -.18]
131	Colocou gel no cabelo para ir a uma festa. (Put hair gel to go to a party.)				-.27 (.45)	[-.38; -.15]
255	Comprou a revista Vogue. (Bought Vogue magazine.)				-.26 (.37)	[-.36; -.17]
79	Conduz uma mota Honda. (Drives a Honda motorcycle.)	.56	.00	.44	-.26 (.33)	[-.35; -.18]
200	Lavou a loiça do jantar no dia seguinte. (Washed the dinnerware on the day after.)				-.25 (.37)	[-.35; -.16]
22	Criticou o valor das propinas hoje em dia. (Criticized the value of tuition nowadays.)	.56	.08	.36	-.25 (.49)	[-.37; -.13]
182	Conduz um Mini Cooper. (Drives a Mini Cooper.)				-.25 (.37)	[-.34; -.15]
226	Fez uma chamada por Skype. (Made a Skype call.)	.64	.00	.36	-.24 (.41)	[-.35; -.14]
2	Ontem à tarde, bebeu cerveja com os amigos. (Yesterday in the afternoon, had a beer with friends.)	.40	.04	.56	-.24 (.38)	[-.33; -.14]
145	Convidou os amigos para o seu aniversário. (Invited friends for their birthday party.)				-.23 (.33)	[-.32; -.15]
126	Assistiu ao novo filme da trilogia "Star Wars". (Watched the new "Star Wars" trilogy movie.)				-.23 (.37)	[-.33; -.14]
28	Ouviu Metallica. (Listened to Metallica.)	.60	.04	.36	-.23 (.39)	[-.32; -.13]
146	Demorou dez minutos na Pull&Bear. (Took ten minutes at Pull&Bear.)				-.22 (.52)	[-.35; -.09]
174	Resolveu uma tarefa de matemática muito complexa. (Solved a very complex Mathematics exercise.)				-.22 (.34)	[-.30; -.13]
195	Convidou os amigos para um jogo de futebol. (Invited friends for the soccer game.)				-.22 (.37)	[-.31; -.12]
63	Foi à praia durante a semana. (Went to the beach during the week.)	.20	.04	.76	-.21 (.39)	[-.31; -.12]
110	Assistiu ao desfile de moda na semana passada. (Watched the runway show last week.)				-.21 (.37)	[-.30; -.12]

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
245	Demorou uma hora a arranjar-se. (Took an hour to get ready.)				-.21 (.37)	[-.30; -.11]
56	Ouve música rock. (Listens to Rock music.)	.40	.00	.60	-.21 (.35)	[-.29; -.12]
107	Vestiu um vestido azul-marinho no casamento do melhor amigo. (Wore a navy blue dress at their best friend's wedding.)				-.20 (.36)	[-.29; -.11]
234	Jogou Bowling o dia inteiro. (Played Bowling all day.)	.48	.04	.48	-.20 (.47)	[-.32; -.09]
253	Pôs um boné. (Put on a cap.)				-.20 (.47)	[-.32; -.08]
124	Resolveu uma tarefa de português muito complexa. (Solved a very complex Portuguese Language exercise.)				-.20 (.43)	[-.30; -.09]
191	Disse que agia sempre de acordo com as ideologias do Steve Jobs. (Claimed to always act accordingly to Steve Jobs ideologies.)				-.19 (.40)	[-.29; -.10]
157	Vestiu um fato azul-marinho no casamento do melhor amigo. (Wore a navy blue suit at their best friend's wedding.)				-.19 (.36)	[-.28; -.10]
102	Ontem comprou uns brincos. (Yesterday bought some earrings.)				-.18 (.36)	[-.27; -.09]
109	Visitou um salão de estética. (Visited a beauty salon.)				-.17 (.41)	[-.28; -.07]
76	Na terça-feira, comprou a última edição dos Radiohead. (On Tuesday, bought Radiohead's last edition.)	.40	.08	.52	-.17 (.41)	[-.27; -.07]
189	Elogiou o vestido da amiga. (Complimented a friend's dress.)				-.17 (.31)	[-.24; -.09]
178	Participou num debate educativo. (Participated in an education debate.)				-.16 (.38)	[-.26; -.07]
1	Esta manhã foi ao shopping. (This morning went to the mall.)	.44	.08	.48	-.13 (.39)	[-.23; -.03]
172	Carregou 2 garrafas de 1L de água. (Carried 2 bottles of water with 1L each.)				-.13 (.37)	[-.22; -.03]
258	Criticou o sapato da amiga. (Criticized the friend's shoe.)				-.12 (.42)	[-.23; -.02]
114	Visitou um novo restaurante no fim-de-semana. (Visited a new restaurant at the weekend.)				-.11 (.39)	[-.21; -.01]

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
256	Comprou uns anéis. (Bought some rings.)				-.09 (.33)	[-.17; -.01]
227	Falou da sua experiência numa TED Talk. (Talked about being at a TED Talk.)	.48	.00	.52	-.08 (.36)	[-.17; .01]
224	Foi ao jardim zoológico esta manhã. (Went to the zoo this morning.)	.24	.04	.72	-.08 (.45)	[-.20; .03]
177	Não sai de casa sem o seu batom. (Does not leave home without a lipstick.)				-.08 (.43)	[-.19; .03]
11	Esta semana, foi assistir ao jogo da seleção. (This week, watched the national soccer team's game.)	.08	.04	.88	-.08 (.28)	[-.15; -.01]
156	Escreveu um post no seu blog sobre uma questão política há alguns dias. (Wrote a post on their blog about a political issue a few days ago.)				-.08 (.39)	[-.18; .02]
235	Viajou com um trolley. (Traveled with a trolley.)	.12	.20	.68	-.07 (.34)	[-.16; .02]
186	Fez pilates no último fim-de-semana de agosto. (Did pilates in the last weekend of August.)				-.06 (.48)	[-.18; .06]
84	Viajou até Castelo Branco para tirar fotografias. (Traveled to Castelo Branco to take photos.)	.20	.08	.72	-.05 (.43)	[-.16; .06]
70	Vê as notícias no Facebook. (Watches the news on Facebook.)	.36	.12	.52	-.04 (.47)	[-.16; .07]
101	Usa sabrinas todos os dias. (Wears ballerinas every day.)				-.04 (.42)	[-.15; .06]
128	Participou num debate desportivo. (Participated in a sports debate.)				-.04 (.37)	[-.14; .05]
141	Disse que agia sempre de acordo com as profecias dos astrólogos. (Claimed to always act accordingly to the astrologers prophecies.)				-.04 (.47)	[-.16; .08]
259	Participou num protesto salarial. (Participated in a wage protest.)				-.03 (.41)	[-.14; .07]
262	Comprou a Playboy. (Bought Playboy magazine.)				-.03 (.47)	[-.14; .09]
159	Visitou um clube de strip. (Visited a strip club.)				.00 (.43)	[-.11; .10]
160	Assistiu a um jogo do Benfica na semana passada. (Watched a Benfica game last week.)				.01 (.26)	[-.06; .07]

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
108	Mudou o pneu furado do seu carro ontem. (Changed the flat tire of their car yesterday.)				.01 (.37)	[-.08; .10]
29	Conduz um Fiat Uno. (Drives a Fiat Uno.)	.16	.16	.68	.02 (.34)	[-.06; .10]
166	Treina a equipa de futebol do sítio onde mora. (Coaches the local soccer team.)				.03 (.47)	[-.09; .15]
113	Foi a um spa nas férias. (Went to a spa during the holidays.)				.03 (.40)	[-.07; .13]
111	Ouviu o último single dos Pink Floyd. (Listened to Pink Floyd's last single)				.04 (.42)	[-.07; .14]
103	Leu o livro do Ricardo Araújo Pereira. (Read the book by Ricardo Araújo Pereira.)				.05 (.36)	[-.04; .14]
81	Instalou um sistema de segurança. (Installed a security system.)	.04	.48	.48	.05 (.44)	[-.06; .16]
132	Conduz um BMW. (Drives a BMW.)				.05 (.40)	[-.05; .15]
192	Ontem à tarde foi ao cabeleireiro. (Went to the hairdresser yesterday afternoon.)				.06 (.28)	[-.01; .13]
86	Viu tv o dia inteiro. (Watched tv all day.)	.12	.24	.64	.06 (.57)	[-.09; .20]
137	Participou numa marcha sobre segurança no trabalho. (Participated in a march on safety at work.)				.06 (.42)	[-.05; .16]
158	Mudou o ambientador do seu carro ontem. (Changed the car's air freshener yesterday.)				.06 (.44)	[-.05; .17]
260	Fez um retiro em agosto. (Made a retreat in August.)				.06 (.46)	[-.05; .18]
117	Foi beber café depois do trabalho numa pastelaria. (Went for a coffee after work in a pastry shop.)				.07 (.33)	[-.01; .16]
241	Usou uma gravata num casamento. (Wore a tie at a wedding.)				.08 (.22)	[.02; .13]
164	Visitou um novo museu no fim-de-semana. (Visited a new museum at the weekend.)				.09 (.36)	[.00; .18]
116	Treina a equipa de patinagem do sítio onde mora. (Coaches the local skating team.)				.09 (.44)	[-.02; .20]

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
140	Usa o cabelo curto. (Wears short hair.)				.10 (.32)	[.02; .18]
119	Trabalha numa empresa de finanças, como responsável pela limpeza. (Works in a finance company, as cleaning responsible.)				.11 (.33)	[.02; .19]
263	Treina uma equipa de hóquei. (Coaches the hockey team.)				.13 (.42)	[.02; .23]
90	Sentou-se no sofá a descansar. (Sat in the couch to rest.)	.00	.16	.84	.14 (.31)	[.06; .22]
39	Cuida dos filhos. (Takes care of their children.)	.04	.40	.56	.15 (.31)	[.07; .22]
23	Partiu o disco de vinil. (Broke a vinyl.)	.12	.16	.72	.15 (.47)	[.03; .27]
85	Foi ao restaurante abaixo da sua casa. (Went to the restaurant beneath their home.)	.00	.12	.88	.15 (.29)	[.08; .23]
254	Mudou o óleo do seu carro. (Changed the oil in the car.)				.16 (.30)	[.08; .23]
167	Foi beber café depois do trabalho numa tasca. (Went for a coffee after work in a tavern.)				.17 (.44)	[.05; .28]
82	Foi à praia e usou factor cinquenta (50) +. (Went to the beach and used SPF 50+ sunscreen.)	.00	.44	.56	.17 (.47)	[.05; .28]
183	Vê as previsões do tempo todas as manhãs quando acorda. (Every morning, after waking up watches the weather forecast.)				.17 (.37)	[.08; .26]
169	Trabalha numa empresa de finanças, como gerente. (Works in a finance company, as manager.)				.17 (.37)	[.08; .27]
142	Ontem à tarde foi ao barbeiro. (Went to the barber shop yesterday afternoon.)				.19 (.35)	[.10; .28]
105	Arranjou umas calças no fim-de-semana. (Stitched some pants on the weekend.)				.19 (.44)	[.08; .30]
33	Arranjou a torneira da sua casa há uns dias atrás. (Fixed the home's tap some days ago.)	.04	.32	.64	.21 (.36)	[.11; .30]
153	Leu o livro da Margarida Rebelo Pinto. (Read the book by Margarida Rebelo Pinto.)				.22 (.34)	[.13; .30]
249	Arranjou a torneira. (Fixed the tap.)				.22 (.34)	[.14; .31]

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
222	Foi à padaria comprar pão. (Went to the bakery to buy bread.)	.08	.16	.76	.24 (.28)	[.17; .31]
93	Apanhou um táxi no domingo. (Caught a cab on Sunday.)	.04	.24	.72	.26 (.35)	[.17; .34]
127	Não sai de casa sem o seu relógio. (Does not leave home without a watch.)				.26 (.39)	[.16; .36]
71	No verão passado jogou às cartas no jardim. (Last summer played cards in the garden.)	.00	.52	.48	.26 (.41)	[.16; .37]
112	Cortou a relva no fim-de-semana. (Mowed the lawn at the weekend.)				.27 (.39)	[.18; .37]
155	Arranjou o quadro elétrico no fim-de-semana. (Fixed the electric panel during the weekend.)				.28 (.29)	[.21; .35]
150	Lavou a loiça do jantar logo a seguir. (Washed the dinnerware soon after.)				.28 (.29)	[.21; .36]
61	Esta semana, foi assistir ao Natal dos Hospitais. (This week, watched "Natal dos Hospitais".)	.00	.68	.32	.31 (.44)	[.20; .42]
118	Comprou a revista da Cristina a caminho de casa. (Bought the 'Cristina' magazine on the way home.)				.31 (.39)	[.21; .40]
228	Organizou uma excursão. (Organized a trip.)	.16	.40	.44	.31 (.36)	[.22; .40]
99	Viajou para as termas, na semana passada. (Traveled to the thermal spa, last week.)	.04	.44	.52	.32 (.37)	[.22; .41]
62	Passou a semana a fazer bricolage. (Spent the week doing bricolage.)	.08	.68	.24	.32 (.37)	[.23; .41]
171	Apanhou três trutas numa ida à praia no fim-de-semana. (Caught three trouts in a beach trip over the weekend.)				.32 (.41)	[.22; .43]
55	Levantou-se cedo durante o fim-de-semana. (Got up early during the weekend.)	.00	.60	.40	.33 (.40)	[.23; .43]
7	Pela manhã, foi ao supermercado comprar fruta. (In the morning, went to the supermarket to buy fruit.)	.00	.84	.16	.33 (.32)	[.25; .42]
9	Juntou-se a um clube de Xadrez. (Joined a Chess club.)	.12	.52	.36	.34 (.42)	[.23; .44]
230	Passou a tarde no jardim. (Spent the afternoon in the garden.)	.00	.40	.60	.34 (.37)	[.25; .43]

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
240	Foi à drogaria. (Went to the drugstore.)	.00	.56	.44	.36 (.39)	[.26; .45]
143	Descobriu, depois de 3 meses, como trabalhar com um programa de computador. (Figured out, after three months, how to work with a computer program.)				.36 (.45)	[.25; .47]
42	Passou a sexta-feira à noite em casa. (Spent Friday night at home.)	.00	.24	.76	.37 (.36)	[.27; .46]
238	Comprou tecidos para fazer roupa. (Bought fabric to make clothes.)	.00	.64	.36	.37 (.40)	[.27; .47]
96	Queixou-se do barulho dos vizinhos num domingo de manhã. (Complained about the neighbor's noise on a Sunday morning.)	.16	.40	.44	.37 (.44)	[.26; .48]
78	Ouviu Frank Sinatra. (Listened to Frank Sinatra.)	.04	.52	.44	.38 (.38)	[.28; .47]
37	Esta manhã foi à mercearia. (This morning went to the grocery store.)	.04	.68	.28	.38 (.33)	[.30; .46]
24	Comprou um livro no alfarrabista. (Bought a book at a used books store.)	.08	.48	.44	.39 (.34)	[.30; .47]
100	Foi à segurança social quatro vezes na semana passada. (Went to social security four times last week.)	.00	.76	.24	.39 (.39)	[.29; .48]
221	Foi à sociedade recreativa durante a semana. (Went to the recreational society during the week.)	.08	.72	.20	.39 (.43)	[.28; .49]
162	Cortou as flores no fim-de-semana. (Cut the flowers at the weekend.)				.39 (.38)	[.29; .49]
168	Comprou o jornal desportivo a caminho de casa. (Bought a sports newspaper on the way home.)				.39 (.31)	[.32; .47]
6	Ouve música Clássica. (Listens to Classical music.)	.00	.52	.48	.40 (.34)	[.31; .48]
51	Esta manhã foi ao centro de saúde. (This morning went to the health center.)	.00	.68	.32	.40 (.37)	[.31; .49]
16	No fim-de-semana fez uma compota de morango. (Made strawberry jam in the weekend.)	.00	.60	.40	.40 (.30)	[.33; .48]
52	Ontem à tarde, bebeu chá com os amigos. (Yesterday in the afternoon, had tea with friends.)	.04	.44	.52	.40 (.36)	[.31; .49]
248	Caçou um javali. (Hunted a boar.)				.42 (.38)	[.33; .52]

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
58	Foi ao cemitério visitar uma campa no Natal. (Went to the cemetery to visit a grave on Christmas.)	.00	.60	.40	.42 (.36)	[.33; .52]
133	Vê as notícias todas as manhãs quando acorda. (Every morning, after waking up watches the news.)				.44 (.31)	[.36; .52]
229	É contra a legalização de drogas. (Is against drug legalization.)	.00	.52	.48	.45 (.39)	[.35; .55]
97	Jantou às 19h no fim de semana passado. (Had dinner at 7pm last weekend.)	.00	.68	.32	.45 (.34)	[.37; .54]
19	No ano passado, cultivou alfaces no seu quintal. (Last year, grew lettuce in their backyard.)	.00	.88	.12	.46 (.32)	[.38; .54]
26	Na terça-feira, comprou selos para a sua colecção. (On Tuesday, bought stamps for their collection.)	.00	.84	.16	.48 (.42)	[.37; .58]
20	Vê as notícias no "Correio da Manhã". (Watches the news on "Correio da Manhã".)	.08	.48	.44	.49 (.34)	[.40; .57]
75	Tomou os medicamentos ao almoço. (Took the medicine at lunch.)	.00	.76	.24	.50 (.31)	[.42; .58]
231	Jogou golfe ontem à tarde. (Played golf yesterday in the afternoon.)	.08	.56	.36	.53 (.31)	[.45; .61]
252	Foi ao bingo. (Went to bingo.)				.53 (.44)	[.42; .64]
232	Produz mel no seu quintal. (Produces honey in their backyard.)	.00	.64	.36	.54 (.37)	[.45; .63]
14	Organizou, durante a semana, actividades paroquiais. (Organized, during the week, church activities.)	.00	.64	.36	.54 (.35)	[.46; .63]
242	Participou num campeonato de dominó. (Participated in a domino tournament.)				.54 (.35)	[.46; .63]
30	Enviou uma carta na semana passada. (Sent a letter last week.)	.00	.76	.24	.56 (.28)	[.49; .63]
46	Queixou-se do barulho dos vizinhos numa sexta à noite. (Complained about the neighbor's noise on a Friday night.)	.00	.52	.48	.56 (.28)	[.49; .63]
239	Enviou um fax na semana passada. (Sent a fax last week.)	.12	.76	.12	.57 (.40)	[.47; .66]
13	Foi à hidroginástica durante a semana. (Went to hydrogymnastics during the week.)	.00	.88	.12	.57 (.37)	[.48; .66]

Appendix 1 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of young (Study 1)	RF of old (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Age ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
4	É contra o casamento homossexual. (Is against same-sex marriage.)	.00	.64	.36	.58 (.37)	[.49; .67]
72	Criticou o valor das pensões hoje em dia. (Criticized the value of pensions nowadays.)	.00	.80	.20	.58 (.37)	[.49; .67]
251	Cumpriu serviço militar. (Did military service.)				.59 (.38)	[.49; .68]
65	Foi à missa no domingo passado. (Went to church last Sunday.)	.00	.84	.16	.62 (.32)	[.54; .70]
10	Deu comida aos pombos, na sexta-feira passada. (Fed the pigeons, last Friday.)	.00	.88	.12	.62 (.30)	[.55; .70]
3	Jogou dominó ontem à tarde. (Played domino yesterday in the afternoon.)	.00	.96	.04	.63 (.31)	[.55; .71]
68	Passou a tarde de sexta-feira passada à janela. (Spent last Friday's afternoon by the window.)	.00	.84	.16	.65 (.29)	[.58; .72]
94	Falou da sua experiência na tropa. (Talked about being in the army.)	.00	.96	.04	.65 (.27)	[.59; .72]
98	Viu o "você na tv" esta manhã. (Watched "você na tv" this morning.)	.00	.84	.16	.67 (.35)	[.58; .76]
27	Recentemente, fez um casaquinho de crochet. (Recently, made a crochet jacket.)	.04	.92	.04	.69 (.32)	[.61; .77]
38	Anda de andarilho. (Walks with a walker.)	.00	.88	.12	.69 (.47)	[.57; .81]
89	Cuida dos netos. (Takes care of the grandchildren.)	.00	.96	.04	.80 (.28)	[.73; .87]
34	Viajou até Castelo Branco para visitar os netos. (Traveled to Castelo Branco to pay a visit to the grandchildren.)	.04	.96	.00	.82 (.27)	[.76; .89]
95	Usou o desconto de reformado nos transportes. (Used senior discount on transportation.)	.00	1.00	.00	.88 (.19)	[.83; .92]

Appendix 2

List of sentences, relative frequencies (RF) of each gender category (Study 1), mean gender ratings, SD, and 95% CI (Study 2), ordered from lowest (woman) to highest (man) (young) to highest (old) rating

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of women (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
107	Vestiu um vestido azul-marinho no casamento do melhor amigo. (Wore a navy blue dress at their best friend's wedding.)	1.00	.00	.00	-.75 (.31)	[-.83; -.67]
246	Usa unhas compridas. (Wears long nails.)	.96	.00	.04	-.73 (.30)	[-.80; -.65]
27	Recentemente, fez um casaquinho de crochet. (Recently, made a crochet jacket.)				-.70 (.33)	[-.78; -.62]
106	Escreveu um post no seu blog sobre moda e beleza há alguns dias. (Wrote a post on their blog about fashion and beauty a few days ago.)	.80	.04	.16	-.64 (.28)	[-.71; -.57]
102	Ontem comprou uns brincos. (Yesterday bought some earrings.)	.88	.00	.12	-.63 (.32)	[-.71; -.55]
177	Não sai de casa sem o seu batom. (Does not leave home without a lipstick.)	1.00	.00	.00	-.62 (.32)	[-.70; -.54]
118	Comprou a revista da Cristina a caminho de casa. (Bought the 'Cristina' magazine on the way home.)	.96	.00	.04	-.60 (.31)	[-.68; -.53]
238	Comprou tecidos para fazer roupa. (Bought fabric to make clothes.)				-.60 (.32)	[-.68; -.52]
109	Visitou um salão de estética. (Visited a beauty salon.)	.68	.00	.32	-.60 (.32)	[-.67; -.52]
101	Usa sabrinas todos os dias. (Wears ballerinas every day.)	1.00	.00	.00	-.59 (.40)	[-.69; -.49]
139	Criticou o vestido da amiga. (Criticized a friend's dress.)	.68	.04	.28	-.57 (.35)	[-.66; -.49]
187	Participou numa marcha feminista. (Participated in a feminist march.)	.72	.00	.28	-.56 (.34)	[-.64; -.48]
181	Colocou maquilhagem para ir a uma festa. (Put make up on to go to a party.)	.96	.00	.04	-.54 (.37)	[-.63; -.45]
66	No fim-de-semana fez um piercing no nariz. (Got a nose piercing in the weekend.)				-.49 (.35)	[-.58; -.41]
190	Usa o cabelo comprido. (Wears long hair.)	.72	.00	.28	-.49 (.34)	[-.58; -.41]
98	Viu o "você na tv" esta manhã. (Watched "você na tv" this morning.)				-.49 (.35)	[-.57; -.40]

Appendix 2 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of woman (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
255	Comprou a revista Vogue. (Bought Vogue magazine.)	.96	.00	.04	-.48 (.31)	[-.56; -.40]
186	Fez pilates no último fim-de-semana de agosto. (Did pilates in the last weekend of August.)	.80	.00	.20	-.47 (.37)	[-.56; -.38]
179	Brincou com as Barbies quando chegou da escola. (Played with Barbie dolls after school.)	.88	.00	.12	-.46 (.35)	[-.55; -.38]
113	Foi a um spa nas férias. (Went to a spa during the holidays.)	.44	.00	.56	-.45 (.32)	[-.53; -.37]
258	Criticou o sapato da amiga. (Criticized the friend's shoe.)	.92	.00	.08	-.44 (.41)	[-.55; -.34]
189	Elogiou o vestido da amiga. (Complimented a friend's dress.)	.72	.04	.24	-.42 (.39)	[-.52; -.32]
13	Foi à hidroginástica durante a semana. (Went to hydrogymnastics during the week.)				-.41 (.37)	[-.51; -.32]
16	No fim-de-semana fez uma compota de morango. (Made strawberry jam in the weekend.)				-.41 (.36)	[-.50; -.32]
176	Assistiu ao novo filme da trilogia "50 Shades of Grey". (Watched the new "50 Shades of Grey" trilogy movie.)	.52	.00	.48	-.41 (.39)	[-.50; -.31]
52	Ontem à tarde, bebeu chá com os amigos. (Yesterday in the afternoon, had tea with friends.)				-.40 (.36)	[-.49; -.31]
141	Disse que agia sempre de acordo com as profecias dos astrólogos. (Claimed to always act accordingly to the astrologers prophecies.)	.52	.04	.44	-.36 (.40)	[-.46; -.26]
153	Leu o livro da Margarida Rebelo Pinto. (Read the book by Margarida Rebelo Pinto.)	.56	.00	.44	-.36 (.36)	[-.45; -.27]
121	Apanhou conchinhas numa ida à praia no fim-de-semana. (Caught little shells in a beach trip over the weekend.)	.60	.00	.40	-.35 (.30)	[-.43; -.28]
233	Bebeu um sumo detox. (Drank a detox juice.)				-.35 (.34)	[-.44; -.27]
110	Assistiu ao desfile de moda na semana passada. (Watched the runway show last week.)	.44	.00	.56	-.35 (.31)	[-.43; -.27]
256	Comprou uns anéis. (Bought some rings.)	.80	.00	.20	-.34 (.33)	[-.43; -.26]
154	Começou a ter aulas de canto. (Started singing lessons.)	.36	.00	.64	-.34 (.34)	[-.42; -.25]

Appendix 2 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of woman (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
175	Foi à Moda Lisboa o ano passado. (Went to Lisboa Fashion Week last year.)	.52	.00	.48	-.32 (.29)	[-.39; -.25]
245	Demorou uma hora a arranjar-se. (Took an hour to get ready.)	.56	.00	.44	-.32 (.36)	[-.41; -.23]
161	Ouviu o último single da Taylor Swift. (Listen to Taylor Swift's last single.)	.68	.00	.32	-.30 (.39)	[-.40; -.21]
196	Demorou uma hora na Pull&Bear. (Took one hour at Pull&Bear.)	.76	.04	.20	-.30 (.37)	[-.39; -.21]
105	Arranjou umas calças no fim-de-semana. (Stitched some pants on the weekend.)	.44	.00	.56	-.29 (.43)	[-.40; -.19]
61	Esta semana, foi assistir ao Natal dos Hospitais. (This week, watched "Natal dos Hospitais".)				-.29 (.38)	[-.39; -.20]
37	Esta manhã foi à mercearia. (This morning went to the grocery store.)				-.29 (.37)	[-.38; -.20]
162	Cortou as flores no fim-de-semana. (Cut the flowers at the weekend.)	.56	.04	.40	-.28 (.38)	[-.37; -.18]
68	Passou a tarde de sexta-feira passada à janela. (Spent last Friday's afternoon by the window.)				-.27 (.40)	[-.37; -.17]
182	Conduz um Mini Cooper. (Drives a Mini Cooper.)	.44	.00	.56	-.26 (.39)	[-.36; -.16]
150	Lavou a loiça do jantar logo a seguir. (Washed the dinnerware soon after.)	.36	.00	.64	-.26 (.37)	[-.35; -.16]
7	Pela manhã, foi ao supermercado comprar fruta. (In the morning, went to the supermarket to buy fruit.)				-.25 (.34)	[-.34; -.17]
119	Trabalha numa empresa de finanças, como responsável pela limpeza. (Works in a finance company, as cleaning responsible.)	.48	.00	.52	-.25 (.34)	[-.34; -.17]
192	Ontem à tarde foi ao cabeleireiro. (Went to the hairdresser yesterday afternoon.)	.64	.00	.36	-.25 (.30)	[-.33; -.17]
82	Foi à praia e usou factor cinquenta (50) +. (Went to the beach and used SPF 50+ sunscreen.)				-.25 (.37)	[-.34; -.16]
65	Foi à missa no domingo passado. (Went to church last Sunday.)				-.23 (.41)	[-.33; -.13]
39	Cuida dos filhos. (Takes care of their children.)				-.23 (.31)	[-.31; -.15]

Appendix 2 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of woman (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
1	Esta manhã foi ao shopping. (This morning went to the mall.)				-.22 (.30)	[-.30; -.15]
89	Cuida dos netos. (Takes care of the grandchildren.)				-.22 (.33)	[-.30; -.14]
185	Gosta de dançar nas festas. (Likes to dance at parties.)	.36	.00	.64	-.22 (.35)	[-.30; -.13]
54	Defende o casamento homossexual. (Defends same-sex marriage.)				-.21 (.44)	[-.33; -.10]
130	Fez voluntariado com os amigos. (Did volunteer work with friends.)	.04	.04	.92	-.20 (.31)	[-.28; -.13]
63	Foi à praia durante a semana. (Went to the beach during the week.)				-.16 (.33)	[-.24; -.07]
178	Participou num debate educativo. (Participated in an education debate.)	.28	.00	.72	-.16 (.31)	[-.23; -.08]
260	Fez um retiro em agosto. (Made a retreat in August.)	.20	.00	.80	-.15 (.36)	[-.24; -.06]
124	Resolveu uma tarefa de português muito complexa. (Solved a very complex Portuguese Language exercise.)	.12	.00	.88	-.14 (.30)	[-.22; -.07]
259	Participou num protesto salarial. (Participated in a wage protest.)	.08	.00	.92	-.14 (.37)	[-.23; -.05]
12	Passou a semana na faculdade. (Spent the week in college.)				-.14 (.26)	[-.20; -.08]
58	Foi ao cemitério visitar uma campa no Natal. (Went to the cemetery to visit a grave on Christmas.)				-.14 (.28)	[-.21; -.07]
74	Comprou um livro online. (Bought a book online.)				-.12 (.32)	[-.20; -.04]
55	Levantou-se cedo durante o fim-de-semana. (Got up early during the weekend.)				-.11 (.32)	[-.19; -.03]
14	Organizou, durante a semana, actividades paroquiais. (Organized, during the week, church activities.)				-.11 (.38)	[-.21; -.02]
70	Vê as notícias no Facebook. (Watches the news on Facebook.)				-.11 (.32)	[-.19; -.03]
223	Foi dormir a casa de um amigo. (Went to sleep at a friend's house.)				-.10 (.45)	[-.21; .01]

Appendix 2 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of woman (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
228	Organizou uma excursão. (Organized a trip.)				-.10 (.34)	[-.19; -.02]
43	Apanhou um Uber no domingo. (Caught an Uber on sunday.)				-.09 (.34)	[-.18; -.01]
84	Viajou até Castelo Branco para tirar fotografias. (Traveled to Castelo Branco to take photos.)				-.09 (.28)	[-.16; -.02]
222	Foi à padaria comprar pão. (Went to the bakery to buy bread.)				-.09 (.25)	[-.15; -.03]
164	Visitou um novo museu no fim-de-semana. (Visited a new museum at the weekend.)	.16	.00	.84	-.09 (.24)	[-.15; -.03]
59	Juntou-se à associação de estudantes. (Joined the student association.)				-.08 (.32)	[-.16; .00]
183	Vê as previsões do tempo todas as manhãs quando acorda. (Every morning, after waking up watches the weather forecast.)	.40	.04	.56	-.08 (.28)	[-.15; -.01]
32	Foi à praia e usou factor vinte (20). (Went to the beach and used SPF 20 sunscreen.)				-.07 (.48)	[-.19; .05]
99	Viajou para as termas, na semana passada. (Traveled to the thermal spa, last week.)				-.07 (.30)	[-.14; .01]
114	Visitou um novo restaurante no fim-de-semana. (Visited a new restaurant at the weekend.)	.00	.00	1.00	-.06 (.28)	[-.13; .01]
22	Criticou o valor das propinas hoje em dia. (Criticized the value of tuition nowadays.)				-.06 (.24)	[-.12; .00]
116	Treina a equipa de patinagem do sítio onde mora. (Coaches the local skating team.)	.12	.28	.60	-.06 (.38)	[-.15; .04]
21	No verão passado fez um interrail. (Last summer went on an interrail.)				-.05 (.33)	[-.14; .03]
30	Enviou uma carta na semana passada. (Sent a letter last week.)				-.05 (.41)	[-.15; .05]
42	Passou a sexta-feira à noite em casa. (Spent Friday night at home.)				-.05 (.29)	[-.12; .02]
57	Pela manhã, foi ao supermercado comprar gomas. (In the morning, went to the supermarket to buy jelly beans.)				-.05 (.44)	[-.16; .06]
48	Viu uma série online esta manhã. (Watched an online series this morning.)				-.05 (.21)	[-.10; .01]

Appendix 2 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of woman (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
51	Esta manhã foi ao centro de saúde. (This morning went to the health center.)				-.04 (.33)	[-.13; .04]
100	Foi à segurança social quatro vezes na semana passada. (Went to social security four times last week.)				-.04 (.44)	[-.15; .07]
145	Convidou os amigos para o seu aniversário. (Invited friends for their birthday party.)	.00	.00	1.00	-.04 (.29)	[-.11; .03]
137	Participou numa marcha sobre segurança no trabalho. (Participated in a march on safety at work.)	.08	.04	.88	-.03 (.38)	[-.13; .06]
80	Enviou sms's na semana passada. (Sent text messages last week.)				-.03 (.15)	[-.07; .00]
235	Viajou com um trolley. (Traveled with a trolley.)				-.03 (.36)	[-.12; .06]
15	Foi ao cinema no domingo passado. (Went to the movies last Sunday.)				-.03 (.27)	[-.09; .04]
45	Usou o desconto de estudante nos transportes. (Used student discount on transportation.)				-.02 (.24)	[-.08; .04]
224	Foi ao jardim zoológico esta manhã. (Went to the zoo this morning.)				-.02 (.23)	[-.08; .04]
34	Viajou até Castelo Branco para visitar os netos. (Traveled to Castelo Branco to pay a visit to the grandchildren.)				-.02 (.26)	[-.08; .05]
143	Descobriu, depois de 3 meses, como trabalhar com um programa de computador. (Figured out, after three months, how to work with a computer program.)	.20	.04	.76	-.02 (.32)	[-.09; .06]
226	Fez uma chamada por Skype. (Made a Skype call.)				-.01 (.24)	[-.07; .05]
117	Foi beber café depois do trabalho numa pastelaria. (Went for a coffee after work in a pastry shop.)	.04	.00	.96	-.01 (.25)	[-.07; .05]
174	Resolveu uma tarefa de matemática muito complexa. (Solved a very complex Mathematics exercise.)	.04	.04	.92	-.01 (.24)	[-.07; .05]
29	Conduz um Fiat Uno. (Drives a Fiat Uno.)				-.01 (.26)	[-.07; .06]
236	Sentou-se no sofá a ouvir Spotify. (Sat in the couch listening to Spotify.)				.00 (.32)	[-.08; .08]
10	Deu comida aos pombos, na sexta-feira passada. (Fed the pigeons, last Friday.)				.00 (.37)	[-.09; .10]

Appendix 2 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of woman (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
18	Passou a tarde de sexta-feira passada numa festa. (Spent last Friday's afternoon in a party.)				.02 (.32)	[-.06; .10]
229	É contra a legalização de drogas. (Is against drug legalization.)				.02 (.36)	[-.07; .11]
19	No ano passado, cultivou alfaces no seu quintal. (Last year, grew lettuce in their backyard.)				.02 (.30)	[-.05; .10]
64	Organizou, durante a semana, uma festa da faculdade. (Organized, during the week, a college party.)				.02 (.42)	[-.08; .13]
158	Mudou o ambientador do seu carro ontem. (Changed the car's air freshener yesterday.)	.40	.16	.44	.02 (.45)	[-.09; .13]
90	Sentou-se no sofá a descansar. (Sat in the couch to rest.)				.03 (.28)	[-.04; .10]
96	Queixou-se do barulho dos vizinhos num domingo de manhã. (Complained about the neighbor's noise on a Sunday morning.)				.03 (.42)	[-.07; .14]
227	Falou da sua experiência numa TED Talk. (Talked about being at a TED Talk.)				.04 (.29)	[-.03; .11]
85	Foi ao restaurante abaixo da sua casa. (Went to the restaurant beneath their home.)				.04 (.24)	[-.02; .10]
75	Tomou os medicamentos ao almoço. (Took the medicine at lunch.)				.04 (.23)	[-.02; .10]
103	Leu o livro do Ricardo Araújo Pereira. (Read the book by Ricardo Araújo Pereira.)	.08	.04	.88	.04 (.32)	[-.04; .12]
77	Recentemente, fez uma tatuagem. (Recently, got a tattoo done.)				.04 (.26)	[-.02; .11]
230	Passou a tarde no jardim. (Spent the afternoon in the garden.)				.04 (.38)	[-.05; .14]
87	Esta manhã foi ao ginásio. (This morning went to the gym.)				.05 (.34)	[-.04; .13]
97	Jantou às 19h no fim de semana passado. (Had dinner at 7pm last weekend.)				.05 (.22)	[-.01; .10]
172	Carregou 2 garrafas de 1L de água. (Carried 2 bottles of water with 1L each.)	.12	.28	.60	.05 (.31)	[-.03; .12]
93	Apanhou um táxi no domingo. (Caught a cab on Sunday.)				.05 (.30)	[-.02; .12]

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of woman (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
47	Jantou às 22h no fim-de-semana passado. (Had dinner at 10pm last weekend.)				.05 (.27)	[-.01; .12]
156	Escreveu um post no seu blog sobre uma questão política há alguns dias. (Wrote a post on their blog about a political issue a few days ago.)	.04	.08	.88	.05 (.39)	[-.04; .15]
46	Queixou-se do barulho dos vizinhos numa sexta à noite. (Complained about the neighbor's noise on a Friday night.)				.05 (.34)	[-.03; .14]
50	Foi ao ginásio quatro vezes na semana passada. (Went to the gym four times last week.)				.06 (.30)	[-.02; .13]
180	Fez um interrail com os amigos. (Went on an interrail trip with friends.)	.00	.04	.96	.06 (.29)	[-.02; .13]
62	Passou a semana a fazer bricolage. (Spent the week doing bricolage.)				.06 (.45)	[-.05; .17]
252	Foi ao bingo. (Went to bingo.)	.16	.08	.76	.07 (.43)	[-.04; .17]
35	Foi ao Mcdonalds abaixo da sua casa. (Went to the McDonald's beneath their home.)				.07 (.29)	[-.01; .14]
152	Ontem comprou uns auscultadores. (Yesterday bought some headphones.)	.04	.16	.80	.07 (.22)	[.01; .12]
95	Usou o desconto de reformado nos transportes. (Used senior discount on transportation.)				.07 (.25)	[.01; .13]
239	Enviou um fax na semana passada. (Sent a fax last week.)				.07 (.29)	[.00; .14]
135	Gosta de beber nas festas. (Likes to drink at parties.)	.00	.00	1.00	.07 (.29)	[.00; .14]
24	Comprou um livro no alfarrabista. (Bought a book at a used books store.)				.07 (.32)	[-.01; .15]
49	Viajou de mochila às costas, na semana passada. (Traveled with a backpack, last week.)				.08 (.26)	[.01; .14]
92	Passou a sexta-feira à noite no Cais do Sodré. (Spent Friday night in Cais do Sodré.)				.08 (.33)	[.00; .16]
237	Foi ao Domino's. (Went to Domino's.)				.08 (.27)	[.02; .15]
86	Viu tv o dia inteiro. (Watched tv all day.)				.09 (.34)	[.00; .17]

Appendix 2 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of woman (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
72	Criticou o valor das pensões hoje em dia. (Criticized the value of pensions nowadays.)				.09 (.39)	[-.01; 18]
8	Foi acampar com os escuteiros no Natal. (Went camping with the scouts on Christmas.)				.09 (.24)	[.03; .15]
193	Descobriu rapidamente como trabalhar com um programa de computador. (Figured out quickly how to work with a computer program.)	.00	.36	.64	.10 (.39)	[.02; .17]
53	Jogou bowling ontem à tarde. (Played bowling yesterday in the afternoon.)				.10 (.31)	[.02; .18]
73	Partiu o Powerbank. (Broke the Powerbank.)				.10 (.32)	[.02; .18]
111	Ouviu o último single dos Pink Floyd. (Listened to Pink Floyd's last single)	.00	.08	.92	.11 (.27)	[.04; .17]
6	Ouve música Clássica. (Listens to Classical music.)				.11 (.36)	[.02; .20]
221	Foi à sociedade recreativa durante a semana. (Went to the recreational society during the week.)				.13 (.37)	[.03; .22]
240	Foi à drogaria. (Went to the drugstore.)				.13 (.41)	[.03; .24]
225	Fez paraquedismo no verão passado. (Went skydiving last summer.)				.14 (.38)	[.04; .24]
20	Vê as notícias no "Correio da Manhã". (Watches the news on "Correio da Manhã".)				.14 (.36)	[.05; .23]
133	Vê as notícias todas as manhãs quando acorda. (Every morning, after waking up watches the news.)	.00	.08	.92	.15 (.33)	[.07; .23]
38	Anda de andarilho. (Walks with a walker.)				.15 (.41)	[.04; .25]
78	Ouviu Frank Sinatra. (Listened to Frank Sinatra.)				.15 (.37)	[.06; .24]
5	Levantou-se tarde durante o fim-de-semana. (Got up late during the weekend.)				.15 (.38)	[.06; .25]
163	Foi acampar nas férias. (Went camping during the holidays.)	.00	.08	.92	.15 (.31)	[.07; .23]
76	Na terça-feira, comprou a última edição dos Radiohead. (On Tuesday, bought Radiohead's last edition.)				.15 (.30)	[.08; .23]

Appendix 2 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of woman (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
200	Lavou a loiça do jantar no dia seguinte. (Washed the dinnerware on the day after.)	.24	.20	.56	.17 (.38)	[.07; .26]
23	Partiu o disco de vinil. (Broke a vinyl.)				.18 (.33)	[.09; .26]
44	Falou da sua experiência na Web Summit. (Talked about being at the Web Summit.)				.18 (.36)	[.09; .27]
160	Assistiu a um jogo do Benfica na semana passada. (Watched a Benfica game last week.)	.00	.40	.60	.18 (.33)	[.10; .26]
136	Fez surf no último fim-de-semana de agosto. (Surfed in the last weekend of August.)	.00	.24	.76	.18 (.33)	[.10; .26]
126	Assistiu ao novo filme da trilogia "Star Wars". (Watched the new "Star Wars" trilogy movie.)	.00	.24	.76	.18 (.27)	[.11; .25]
31	Instalou um sistema operativo do Windows. (Installed a Windows Operating System.)				.18 (.29)	[.11; .26]
40	Sentou-se no sofá a fazer downloads. (Sat in the couch downloading.)				.18 (.32)	[.10; .26]
140	Usa o cabelo curto. (Wears short hair.)	.04	.28	.68	.19 (.35)	[.10; .28]
60	Deu comida à sua iguana na sexta-feira passada. (Fed the pet iguana, last Friday.)				.20 (.31)	[.12; .28]
104	Começou a ter aulas de guitarra. (Started guitar lessons.)	.00	.20	.80	.21 (.30)	[.13; .28]
232	Produz mel no seu quintal. (Produces honey in their backyard.)				.22 (.44)	[.11; .33]
132	Conduz um BMW. (Drives a BMW.)	.00	.24	.76	.23 (.34)	[.14; .31]
146	Demorou dez minutos na Pull&Bear. (Took ten minutes at Pull&Bear.)	.12	.44	.44	.23 (.48)	[.11; .35]
56	Ouve música rock. (Listens to Rock music.)				.23 (.32)	[.15; .31]
2	Ontem à tarde, bebeu cerveja com os amigos. (Yesterday in the afternoon, had a beer with friends.)				.24 (.34)	[.15; .32]
125	Foi à Comicon o ano passado. (Went to Comicon last year.)	.04	.12	.84	.24 (.37)	[.15; .33]

Appendix 2 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of woman (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
11	Esta semana, foi assistir ao jogo da seleção. (This week, watched the national soccer team's game.)				.24 (.30)	[.16; .31]
79	Conduz uma mota Honda. (Drives a Honda motorcycle.)				.24 (.33)	[.16; .32]
71	No verão passado jogou às cartas no jardim. (Last summer played cards in the garden.)				.24 (.37)	[.15; .34]
151	Usa ténis todos os dias. (Wears sneakers every day.)	.00	.40	.60	.26 (.40)	[.16; .36]
9	Juntou-se a um clube de Xadrez. (Joined a Chess club.)				.26 (.33)	[.18; .34]
127	Não sai de casa sem o seu relógio. (Does not leave home without a watch.)	.00	.20	.80	.28 (.40)	[.18; .38]
69	No ano passado, cultivou cannabis no seu quintal. (Last year, grew cannabis in their backyard.)				.28 (.36)	[.19; .37]
261	Carregou 5 caixas de 4kg de fruta. (Carried 5 boxes of fruit with 4kg each.)	.00	.56	.44	.29 (.41)	[.19; .39]
234	Jogou Bowling o dia inteiro. (Played Bowling all day.)				.29 (.32)	[.21; .37]
250	Comprou um drone. (Bought a drone.)	.00	.60	.40	.30 (.36)	[.21; .39]
88	Anda de skate. (Rides a skate.)				.30 (.32)	[.22; .38]
25	Tomou red bull ao almoço. (Had redbull at lunch.)				.31 (.36)	[.22; .39]
81	Instalou um sistema de segurança. (Installed a security system.)				.31 (.41)	[.20; .41]
191	Disse que agia sempre de acordo com as ideologias do Steve Jobs. (Claimed to always act accordingly to Steve Jobs ideologies.)	.04	.24	.72	.31 (.33)	[.23; .39]
254	Mudou o óleo do seu carro. (Changed the oil in the car.)	.00	.96	.04	.31 (.32)	[.23; .39]
169	Trabalha numa empresa de finanças, como gerente. (Works in a finance company, as manager.)	.04	.16	.80	.31 (.35)	[.22; .40]
26	Na terça-feira, comprou selos para a sua colecção. (On Tuesday, bought stamps for their collection.)				.32 (.37)	[.22; .41]

Appendix 2 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of woman (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
28	Ouviu Metallica. (Listened to Metallica.)				.33 (.32)	[.25; .40]
122	Carregou 4 garrafões de 5L de água. (Carried 4 bottles of water with 5L each.)	.00	.64	.36	.33 (.42)	[.22; .43]
3	Jogou dominó ontem à tarde. (Played domino yesterday in the afternoon.)				.34 (.46)	[.22; .45]
83	Arranjou o computador da sua casa há uns dias atrás. (Fixed the home's computer some days ago.)				.35 (.32)	[.27; .43]
129	Brincou com os carrinhos quando chegou da escola. (Played with toy cars after school.)	.00	.64	.36	.35 (.34)	[.27; .44]
155	Arranjou o quadro elétrico no fim-de-semana. (Fixed the electric panel during the weekend.)	.00	.76	.24	.35 (.29)	[.28; .43]
242	Participou num campeonato de dominó. (Participated in a domino tournament.)	.00	.56	.44	.36 (.36)	[.27; .45]
108	Mudou o pneu furado do seu carro ontem. (Changed the flat tire of their car yesterday.)	.00	.72	.28	.39 (.29)	[.32; .47]
253	Pôs um boné. (Put on a cap.)	.00	.32	.68	.39 (.35)	[.31; .48]
249	Arranjou a torneira. (Fixed the tap.)	.00	.84	.16	.40 (.35)	[.31; .49]
231	Jogou golfe ontem à tarde. (Played golf yesterday in the afternoon.)				.40 (.34)	[.32; .49]
263	Treina uma equipa de hóquei. (Coaches the hockey team.)	.00	.80	.20	.41 (.32)	[.33; .49]
4	É contra o casamento homossexual. (Is against same-sex marriage.)				.41 (.45)	[.30; .52]
167	Foi beber café depois do trabalho numa tasca. (Went for a coffee after work in a tavern.)	.00	.52	.48	.41 (.33)	[.33; .49]
168	Comprou o jornal desportivo a caminho de casa. (Bought a sports newspaper on the way home.)	.00	.88	.12	.43 (.32)	[.35; .51]
112	Cortou a relva no fim-de-semana. (Mowed the lawn at the weekend.)	.00	.56	.44	.44 (.34)	[.35; .52]
33	Arranjou a torneira da sua casa há uns dias atrás. (Fixed the home's tap some days ago.)				.45 (.36)	[.36; .54]

Appendix 2 (cont.)

Sentence number	Sentence	RF of woman (Study 1)	RF of man (Study 1)	RF of both (Study 1)	Gender ratings (Study 2)	95% CI (Study 2)
157	Vestiu um fato azul-marinho no casamento do melhor amigo. (Wore a navy blue suit at their best friend's wedding.)	.08	.72	.20	.45 (.38)	[.35; .54]
171	Apanhou três trutas numa ida à praia no fim-de-semana. (Caught three trouts in a beach trip over the weekend.)	.08	.76	.16	.48 (.33)	[.40; .56]
128	Participou num debate desportivo. (Participated in a sports debate.)	.00	.64	.36	.48 (.31)	[.41; .56]
36	Jogou um videojogo o dia inteiro. (Played a videogame all day.)				.51 (.39)	[.42; .61]
131	Colocou gel no cabelo para ir a uma festa. (Put hair gel to go to a party.)	.00	.84	.16	.53 (.35)	[.45; .62]
195	Convidou os amigos para um jogo de futebol. (Invited friends for the soccer game.)	.00	.76	.24	.57 (.33)	[.49; .66]
262	Comprou a Playboy. (Bought Playboy magazine.)	.00	.88	.12	.58 (.35)	[.49; .67]
159	Visitou um clube de strip. Visited a strip club.)	.00	.68	.32	.59 (.32)	[.51; .67]
248	Caçou um javali. (Hunted a boar.)	.00	1.00	.00	.60 (.29)	[.53; .67]
166	Treina a equipa de futebol do sítio onde mora. (Coaches the local soccer team.)	.00	.88	.12	.61 (.31)	[.53; .68]
241	Usou uma gravata num casamento. (Wore a tie at a wedding.)	.04	.92	.04	.62 (.33)	[.54; .70]
251	Cumpriu serviço militar. (Did military service.)	.00	.64	.36	.65 (.32)	[.57; .73]
94	Falou da sua experiência na tropa. (Talked about being in the army.)				.66 (.32)	[.58; .74]
142	Ontem à tarde foi ao barbeiro. (Went to the barber shop yesterday afternoon.)	.04	.88	.08	.72 (.32)	[.64; .80]

Note. Gender judgments significantly differed depending on whether participants rated gender or age first [$F(1,216)=7.69$, $p=.006$, $\eta_p^2=.034$]. However, since effect size was small, and judgments between both orders were highly correlated [$rs(215)=.95$, $p<.001$], we chose to include only the aggregated averages for each sentence.

Comportamento como pista para estereótipo: Um pré-teste de estereótipos de idade e género em Português Europeu

No estudo dos estereótipos, vários tipos de materiais podem ser utilizados. Ainda que traços de personalidade tendam a ser os estímulos usados com mais frequência, informação comportamental também pode ser relevante, quer no estudo de estereótipos, quer noutras áreas de investigação (e.g., correlações ilusórias, memória, e julgamento e tomada de decisão). O objectivo deste trabalho foi o de criar e disponibilizar uma lista de frases comportamentais com avaliações de estereotipicidade para categorias de idade (novo a velho) e género (mulher a homem), para uso em estudos futuros. Em dois estudos, os participantes julgaram a estereotipicidade de idade e género de mais de duzentas frases em Português Europeu. Os resultados foram estáveis entre os dois estudos, usando diferentes metodologias (tarefa de escolha forçada entre três alternativas, no Estudo 1; escala de classificação bipolar, no Estudo 2). As frequências relativas de cada escolha, bem como as classificações médias, por comportamento, são disponibilizadas no final.

Palavras-chave: Estereótipos de género, Estereótipos de idade, Comportamentos, Interseccionalidade.