In an upcoming story, a grandmother shows favoritism towards her grandson over her granddaughter.

**Open up a word doc in office 365.**

**Type in a heading that includes your name, date, and period.**
**Read the following intro to an article related to the subject.**

**Write a short paragraph** response to the article. **Do NOT summarize**. In other words, don't tell me what the article was about, tell me what **you think about** the information in the article. Feel free to research in forming your opinion, but copy and paste links to your reading under "Online Citations" at the bottom of your page.

Use your own words; I do not accept work that is googled, copied, pasted.

**Writ a second paragraph on the same document** describing any kind favoritism you or someone you know has experienced. This could be something other than gender.

**The consequences of son preference in China and other Asian countries**

[Therese Hesketh](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Hesketh%20T%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=21402684), MD PhD, [Li Lu](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Lu%20L%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=21402684), MD PhD, and [Zhu Wei Xing](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Xing%20ZW%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=21402684), MD MPH

Parents’ preference for sons is common in countries in East Asia through South Asia, to the Middle East and North Africa. Sons are preferred because they have a higher wage-earning capacity (especially in agrarian (farming) economies), they continue the family line and they usually take responsibility for care of parents in illness and old age.[1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3168620/#b1-1831374) There are also specific local reasons for son preference: in India, the expense of the dowry; and in South Korea and China, deep-rooted Confucian values and patriarchal family systems.[2](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3168620/#b2-1831374)

For centuries, son preference has led to postnatal discrimination against girls; this has resulted in practices ranging from infanticide to neglect of health care and nutrition, often ending in premature mortality.[3](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3168620/#b3-1831374) But in the 1980s, ultrasound technology started to become available for diagnostic purposes in many Asian countries, and the opportunity to use the new technology for sex selection was soon exploited. In countries where there is a combination of son preference, a small-family culture and easy access to sex-selective technologies, very serious and unprecedented sex-ratio imbalances have emerged. These imbalances are already affecting the reproductive age groups in a number of countries, most notably China, South Korea and parts of India.[1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3168620/#b1-1831374),[3](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3168620/#b3-1831374),[4](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3168620/#b4-1831374)

The sex ratio at birth (SRB) is defined as the number of boys born to every 100 girls, and is remarkably consistent in human populations at around 105 male births to every 100 female births. South Korea was the first country to report a very high SRB, because the widespread uptake of sex-selective technology in South Korea preceded that of other Asian countries.[4](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3168620/#b4-1831374) The SRB started to rise in South Korea in the mid-1980s, and by 1992 the SRB was reported to be as high as 125 in some cities.

China soon followed. Here, the situation is complicated by the one-child policy, which has undoubtedly contributed to the steady increase in the reported SRB from 106 in 1979, to 111 in 1990, 117 in 2001 and 121 in 2005. Because of China’s huge population, these ratios translate into very large numbers of excess males.