With more women choosing to have careers and joining the workforce, traditional male-biased job titles have become outdated. Mail carriers or weather forecasters are no longer exclusively men and thus we no longer use the terms “mailman” and “weatherman.” However, there is a strong persistence of gender in job titles. These terms are still prevalent in messages that people receive through media outlets. Previous research has found that young boys and girls internalize gender-biased messages. Tieg and Susskind (2008) note that young boys tend to prefer jobs based on perceived gender appropriateness and status whereas young girls tend to prefer jobs based on gender appropriateness alone. Lassonde and O’Brien (in press) have demonstrated that gender-neutral language (e.g., firefighter) contains bias that women are less appropriate for these positions. When participants read text describing a person holding a stereotypically male gendered occupation, read time was slower if the person holding the position was female instead of male. The goal of the current project was to investigate the impact of male- and female-biased adjectives, in addition to gender-neutral language, on reading comprehension. For example, is a female-biased adjective combined with a male-biased occupation sufficient to indicate the gender? If so, then readers would no longer have difficulty when they learn that the person holding the occupation is female. Reading comprehension was indicated by the time it took participants to read target sentences within a series of passages. Slower reading times suggest comprehension difficulty. Combining a gender-neutral title with a female-biased adjective reduced some but not all of the comprehension difficulty on the target sentence. Male-biased adjectives had the opposite effect, reinforcing the stereotype that both male-biased and gender-neutral occupations are held by males. Implications of how subtle changes in language can influence gender stereotypes will be discussed.