



**TEACHER GUIDE**

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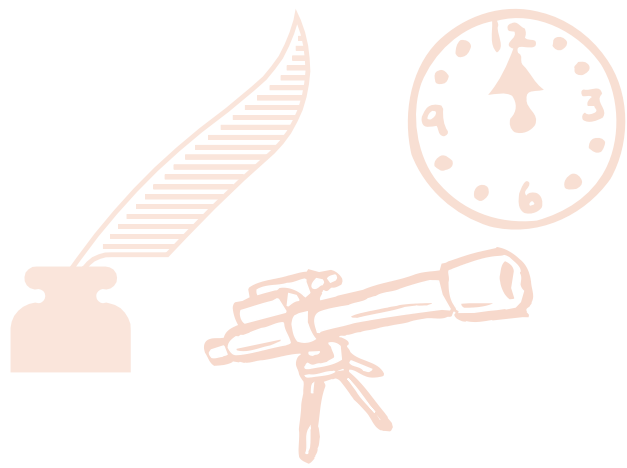
**STUDENT HANDOUTS**

**Gender**

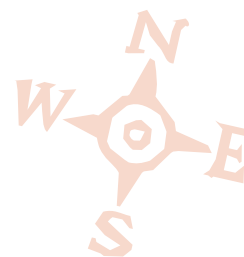
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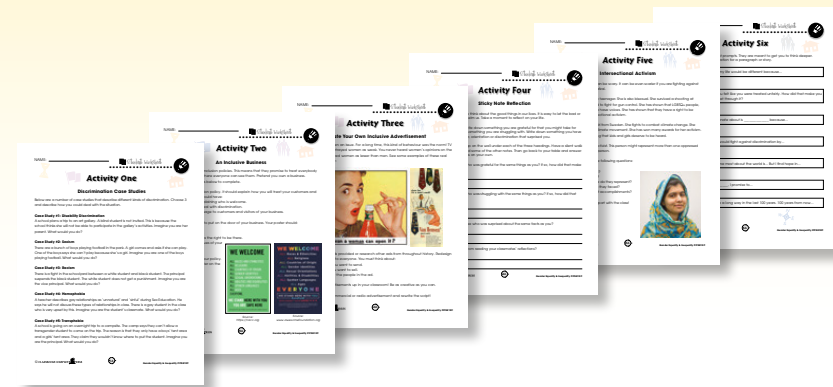
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## How is Gender Different Than Sexual Orientation?

1. Do you think the following statements are true or false? Circle the right answer.

- a) Sexual orientation is the same as gender.  
**TRUE      FALSE**
- b) Which gender you are attracted to depends on your own gender.  
**TRUE      FALSE**
- c) People can be attracted to more than one gender.  
**TRUE      FALSE**
- d) The only two sexual orientations are gay and straight.  
**TRUE      FALSE**

2. In the list below, put a checkmark beside all the terms that you think are sexual orientations.

- |   |                                      |                                     |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexual   | <input type="checkbox"/> Female      | <input type="checkbox"/> Homosexual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gender-neutral | <input type="checkbox"/> Gay         | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Binary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian        | <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender | <input type="checkbox"/> Asexual    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pansexual      | <input type="checkbox"/> Bisexual    | <input type="checkbox"/> Two-Spirit |

3. With a straight line, connect the words on the left with its meaning on the right.

1	Gay	A feeling of liking or being drawn to a person.	A
2	Gender	A person who is romantically attracted to other people of the same gender.	B
3	Attraction	How people view what it means to be a boy or girl.	C
4	Sexual Orientation	How a person identifies based on who they are romantically attracted to.	D



## What is Transgender?

The world tends to see being cisgender as 'normal'. It can be very difficult to realize you are transgender. This is often because of pressures from your community to feel 'normal'. Many transgender people experience fear or sadness. This is because they aren't accepted by their community. This is why it takes a lot of courage to **come out**.

**Key Term: 'Coming out' is when someone tells others that they are not straight or cisgender. For example, this could mean telling others that they are gay, bisexual or transgender.**



Is it okay to ask someone personal questions about their body or identity before they come out as transgender? Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

A person who was born a female but identifies as a boy is known as a transgender boy or transgender man. A person who was born a male but identifies as a girl is known as a transgender girl or transgender woman.

A person who is transgender may make changes to themselves in order to feel comfortable in their own skin. This is known as **transitioning**. This may include:

- Changing their gender expression (clothing, hair etc.).
- Changing their name or personal pronouns.
- Getting surgery to change their body.
- Taking hormones to become more feminine or masculine.

1. Put an X where you think a transgender man would be on the birth gender/gender identity spectrums.



## What is Sexual Orientation?

1. Fill in each blank with the correct word from the list.

- |            |              |         |
|------------|--------------|---------|
| spectrum   | gender       | natural |
| biological | romantically | sexual  |

Our sexual orientation has to do with who we are attracted to \_\_\_\_\_. We use the term 'orientation' because who we are attracted to can be identified on a \_\_\_\_\_. Some people are attracted to more than one \_\_\_\_\_. Many people believe that a person's sexual orientation is \_\_\_\_\_. During puberty, it is normal to begin having \_\_\_\_\_ attractions. No matter who you are attracted to, your sexual orientation is a \_\_\_\_\_ feeling.

2. All relationships are different. Most go through the same stages. Put the following relationship events in the order they usually happen.

- \_\_\_\_\_ a) You fall in love.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b) You meet someone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ c) You develop a romantic attraction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ d) You develop a crush.



## What is Straight, Gay and Lesbian?

4. Why is it wrong to use the word 'gay' as an insult?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why do you think there are still many countries in the world that do not allow same gender marriage?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. How do you think schools could be more supportive of LGBTQ+ students?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Graphic Organizer

7. Use the graphic organizer on page 70 to map out the countries that support gay marriage.

Many countries still do not allow marriage between two people of the same gender. This could be for many reasons. Some have religious reasons. Some do not understand homosexuality. Some have very strict and controlling governments.

Research gay marriage all over the world. Use the map of the world on page 24. Colour in the countries based on their laws. Use green for countries that allow gay marriage. Use yellow for countries that have no laws. Use red for countries that do not allow gay marriage.





# Anti-Homophobia Infographic

Sometimes, we use homophobic language without even noticing. "That's so gay!" or "No homo" are two examples. People don't think how their words affect others. We might say something is gay. Really we mean that it is stupid, boring or silly. When we say something is gay, we are saying that being gay is bad.

Design an infographic to put up in your classroom. It should discourage all homophobic language. You might want to describe common homophobic phrases or words. You could also suggest other words to use instead. You could include statistics on homophobic language. Like how often this language is used in schools. Don't forget to give the meaning of 'homophobia'. Be as creative and informative as you can. Put the finished posters up in your classroom.

**HOMOPHOBIA:**  
the fear, hatred, discomfort with, or mistrust of people who are lesbian, gay, or bisexual.

♂ + ♀ = ❤️  
♀ + ♀ = ❤️  
♂ + ♂ = ❤️

**4 in 10**  
LGBTQ+ youth say that the community they live in **does not accept** LGBTQ+ people.

Being attracted to the same sex doesn't cause problems. It's the **abuse and rejection** of people who are attracted to the same sex **that's the problem.**



# Crossword Puzzle!

### Across

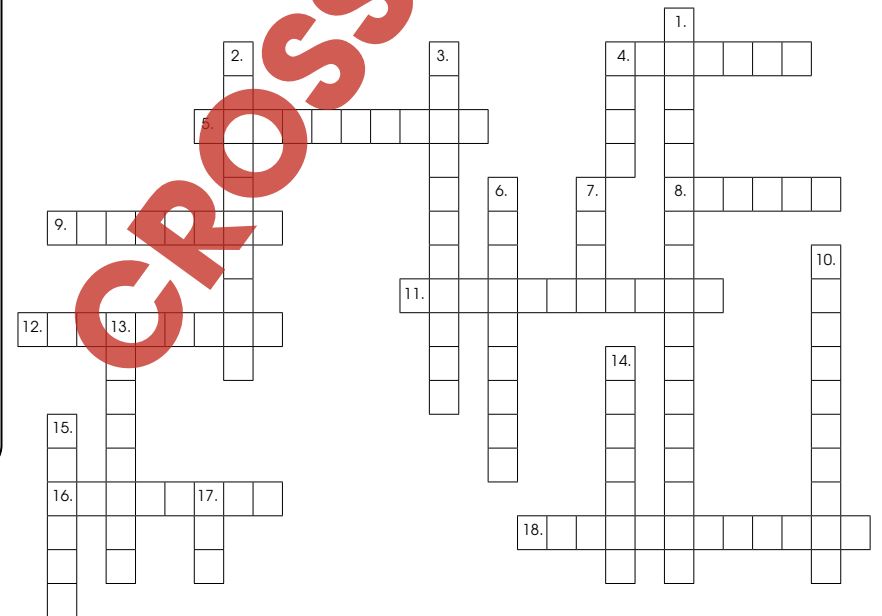
- A person who has little or no sexual attractions to others.
- An intense fear or dislike of gay people.
- An acronym that describes people who are not straight or cisgender.
- Many countries do not allow same gender \_\_\_\_\_.
- An intense fear or dislike of transgender people.
- Someone who is attracted to people of all gender identities.
- A synonym for heterosexual.
- Someone who is attracted to members of the opposite gender.

### Down

- What gender or genders a person is attracted to.
- Characteristics you are born with are \_\_\_\_\_.
- People might celebrate the LGBTQ+ community at a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone who supports the LGBTQ+ community. Someone who stands up against transphobia, biphobia or homophobia.
- The name of the riots that started the gay rights movement.
- Something that is thought to be true but isn't.
- Someone who is attracted to members of the same gender.
- A scale with opposite views or identities on either end.
- LGBTQ+ history month is in \_\_\_\_\_.
- When you think something is true without any proof.
- A synonym for homosexual.

### Word List

ally  
asexual  
assume  
biological  
gay  
heterosexual  
homophobia  
homosexual  
LGBTQ+  
marriage  
myth  
October  
pansexual  
pride parade  
sexual  
orientation  
spectrum  
Stonewall  
straight  
transphobia



# Comprehension Quiz

### Part A

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

a) Traditionally, what were men expected to do? This has changed over time.

- A Make the money for the family.
- B Stay at home and care for the children.
- C Cook for the family.
- D Clean the house.

b) Finish the sentence. Gender roles...

- A can differ depending on the culture.
- B are based on stereotypes.
- C can lead to assumptions about what men and women should be like.
- D All of the above.

c) Finish the sentence. Stereotypes...

- A are always true.
- B are based on facts.
- C are unfair to members of that group of people.
- D do not lead to prejudice.

d) What does a feminist want?

- A Equality for women.
- B Women to have more power than men.
- C Men to have more power than women.
- D Men to be paid less so women can be paid more.

e) Sexism is discrimination based on a person's what?

- A Sexual orientation.
- B Race
- C Religion.
- D Gender.

f) What percentage of LGBTQ+ youth have experienced offensive comments?

- A 10%
- B 23%
- C 41%
- D 53%

SUBTOTAL: /6

# LGBTQ+ Allies (Friends)



Ally (Friend) Pin



Support from Businesses



Ally (Friend) Sticker



Ally (Friend) Symbol



Human Rights Campaign



# What is Sexual Orientation?

1. Fill in each blank with the correct word from the list.

spectrum  
biological

gender  
romantically

natural  
sexual

Our sexual orientation has to do with who we are attracted to \_\_\_\_\_ a. We

use the term 'orientation' because who we are attracted to can be identified on a

\_\_\_\_\_ b. Some people are attracted to more than one \_\_\_\_\_ c.

Many people believe that a person's sexual orientation is \_\_\_\_\_ d. During

puberty, it is normal to begin having \_\_\_\_\_ e attractions. No matter who you

are attracted to, your sexual orientation is a \_\_\_\_\_ f feeling.

2. All relationships are different. Most go through the same stages. Put the following relationship events in the order they usually happen.

- \_\_\_\_\_ a) You fall in love.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b) You meet someone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ c) You develop a romantic attraction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ d) You develop a crush.

**ANSWER KEY**

**1.**  
a) romantically  
b) spectrum  
c) gender  
d) biological  
e) sexual  
f) natural

**2.**  
a) 4  
b) 1  
c) 3  
d) 2

**1.**  
a) gender  
b) sexual orientation  
c) gender identity  
d) attracted  
e) girls, boys  
f) cisgender

**2.**  
A person whose gender identity is the same as their birth gender is cisgender.  
A person whose gender identity is the opposite of their birth gender is transgender.  
**3.**  
They are both a personal and natural feeling. They are both a part of our identity. They are both on a spectrum.  
**4.**  
This means that it is not black and white. A person's sexual orientation can fall anywhere on the spectrum—even between two main points of reference.

**1.**  
Gender identity spectrum: middle (genderqueer),  
sexual orientation spectrum: attracted to girls  
**61**

**1.**  
Sexual orientation **A, C, F**  
Gender identity **B, D, E**

**2.**  
attracted to boys  
cisgender girl  
**62**

**1.**  
attracted to boys  
cisgender girl  
**63**

**2.**  
A heterosexual person is attracted to people of the opposite gender. This is another word for straight. A homosexual person is attracted to other people of the same gender. This is another word for gay.  
**3.**  
Your sexual orientation is a personal and natural feeling. A person cannot change another person's orientation.  
**65**

**1.**  
**1 B**  
**2 C**  
**3 A**

**56**

**59**

**63**

**65**

**EZY**



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



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