

ACTIVITY 8.4

LGBTQ Language Quiz

Match the following words with their corresponding definition.

Advocate	Affirm	Ally
Androgynous	Asexual	BDSM
Bear	Bisexual erasure	Binding
Biological sex	Biphobia	Bisexual
Bottom	Cisgender	Coming out
Cross dresser	Disorder of sexual development (DSD)	Drag king
Drag queen		Dyke
Gay	Gender binary system	Gender dysphoria
Gender expression	Gender identity	Genderqueer
Heteronormativity	HIV stigma	Homophobia
Intersex or differences of sexual development	Lesbian	Non-monogamy
Omnisexual	Open relationship	Packing
Pansexual	Polyamorous	Queer
Same gender loving	Social transition	Stud
Switch	Top	Transgender and gender expansive
Transgender	Transition	Transphobia

1. A person who actively works to end intolerance and educate others and who supports social equity for a group or groups.
2. Someone who confronts heterosexism, homophobia, biphobia, transphobia, heterosexual, and genderstraight privilege in themselves and others; a concern for the well-being of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and gender expansive (GET), and intersex people; and a belief that heterosexism, homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia are social justice issues.
3. Refers to having honest, usually nonpossessive relationships with multiple partners; this can include open relationships, polyfidelity (which involves multiple romantic relationships with sexual contact restricted to those), and subrelationships (which denote distinguishing between a "primary" relationship or relationships and various "secondary" relationships; Green & Peterson, 2006).
4. Refers to people's understandings of themselves regarding gender categories such as man and woman, boy and girl, transgender, genderqueer, and many others.
5. The external presentation of gender, through clothing, idiosyncrasies, social behavior, and other factors, which may or may not conform to socially defined behaviors and characteristics typically associated with being either masculine or feminine (Human Rights Campaign, n.d.).
6. A persistent distress with one's physical sex characteristics or assigned birth sex role (TransYouth Family Allies, 2008).
7. Historically, this was a derogatory term used for LGBTQ individuals. This term has recently been reclaimed by many within the LGBTQ community and is used as an umbrella term to include anyone who feels that their identity or self-expression lands outside societal norms for gender or sexuality.

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8. A gender expansive person whose gender identity is neither male nor female, is between or beyond genders, or is some combination of genders. Often includes a political agenda to challenge gender stereotypes and the gender-binary system (Green & Peterson, 2006).
9. A person presenting with a gender expression that is either mixed or neutral (Green & Peterson, 2006).
10. Someone who wears clothes of another gender/sex (Green & Peterson, 2006).
11. Anyone whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs significantly from what is expected of them in their culture based on their sex assigned at birth. This broad category includes transgender, transsexual and genderqueer people, cross-dressers, drag queens and kings, masculine women and feminine men, and more (Think Again Training and Consultation, 2014).
12. Describes people whose gender identity matches the biological sex they were assigned at birth (Think Again Training and Consultation, 2014).
13. A traditional dualistic view of gender that limits options to “man” and “woman.”
14. The process by which one accepts someone else’s sex, sexuality, or gender identity. This can be a continual, life-long process for gay, lesbian, bisexual, queer, GET, and intersex individuals (Green & Peterson, 2006).
15. Can refer to any of the medical, social, legal, spiritual, and personal processes a GET person may go through to live their life in a way that feels congruent with their internal sense of gender (Think Again Training and Consultation, 2014).
16. Changes in appearances, presentation, pronouns, name, and/or other arenas to express one’s gender identity (TransYouth Family Allies, 2008).
17. A man who has facial/body hair and a cuddly body. However, this term means many things to different people, even within the movement. Many men who do not have one or all of these characteristics define themselves as such, making the term a loose one. This term is often defined as more of an attitude and a sense of comfort with natural masculinity and bodies (Green & Peterson, 2006).
18. A person who identifies as someone who is emotionally, romantically, and/or sexually attracted to more than one gender. This attraction does not have to be equally split between genders, and there may be a preference for one gender or gender expression (Green & Peterson, 2006).
19. A person who is said to take a more dominant role during sexual interactions (Green & Peterson, 2006).
20. The assumption, in individuals or institutions, that everyone is heterosexual, and that heterosexuality is superior to homosexuality and bisexuality (Green & Peterson, 2006).
21. A type of interpersonal relationship in which an individual forms multiple and simultaneous sexual or romantic bonds (“Non-Monogamy,” 2015).
22. Sometimes referred to as *leather*, this includes deriving pleasure from inflicting or receiving pain, often in a sexual context, and playing with various power roles in both a sexual and social context. These practices are often misunderstood as abusive but when practiced in a safe, sane, and consensual manner can be a part of healthy sex life (Green & Peterson, 2006).
23. The medical terminology for the group of congenital conditions of intersex people. Many intersex people dislike this phrase (“Disorders of Sex Development,” 2015).
24. This may refer to the process by which one accepts one’s sex, gender identity, or sexuality, or it may also refer to the process by which one shares one’s sex, sexuality, and/or gender identity with others. This can be a continual, life-long process for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex, and asexual people (Green & Peterson, 2006).
25. The process of flattening one’s breasts to have a more masculine or flat-appearing chest (Green & Peterson, 2006).

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26. A person who performs femininity theatrically (Green & Peterson, 2006).
27. Wearing a phallic device on the groin and under clothing for any purpose, including the validation or confirmation of one's masculine gender identity (for someone without a biological penis), seduction, and/or sexual readiness (for one who likes to penetrate another during sexual intercourse; Green & Peterson, 2006).
28. The fear of, discrimination against, or hatred of bisexuals, which is often related to the current binary standard. This can be seen within the gay and lesbian community, as well as in general society (Green & Peterson, 2006).
29. The irrational fear of those who are gender variant and/or the inability to deal with gender ambiguity (Green & Peterson, 2006).
30. A term sometimes used by members of the African American/Black community to express an alternative sexual orientation without relying on terms and symbols of European descent. The term emerged in the early 1990s with the intention of offering Black women who love women and Black men who love men a voice, a way of identifying and being that resonated with the uniqueness of Black culture (Green & Peterson, 2006).
31. A person who identifies as a member of a gender other than the one associated with the sex they were assigned at birth (Green & Peterson, 2006).
32. A person who is said to take a more submissive role during sexual interactions (Green & Peterson, 2006).
33. A person who is not sexually attracted to anyone or does not have a sexual orientation (Green & Peterson, 2006).
34. A masculine African American and/or Latina lesbian (Green & Peterson, 2006).
35. An interpersonal relationship in which the parties agree that a romantic or intimate relationship with another person is accepted, permitted, or tolerated. The parties involved have two or more romantic or sexual relationships occurring at the same time either as a short-term relationship such as dating or a long-term relationship such as marriage ("Open Relationship," 2015).
36. A variation in sex characteristics including chromosomes, gonads, or genitals that do not allow an individual to be distinctly identified as male or female. Such variation may involve genital ambiguity, and combinations of chromosomal genotype and sexual phenotype other than XY-male and XX-female (Intersex Society of North America, 2008).
37. A person who is sexually attracted to all or many gender expressions. This word is derived from an Ancient Greek term meaning "all" or "every" (Green & Peterson, 2006).
38. A person who is both a "top" and a "bottom"; there may or may not be a preference for one or the other (Green & Peterson, 2006).
39. A term used in some cultural settings to represent males who are attracted to males in a romantic, erotic, and/or emotional sense, though not all men who engage in "homosexual behavior" identify as this, and as such this label should be used with caution. It is also used to refer to the LGBTQI community as a whole or as an individual identity label for anyone who does not identify as heterosexual (Green & Peterson, 2006).
40. The tendency to ignore, remove, falsify, or reexplain evidence of bisexuality in history, academia, news media, and other primary sources. In its most extreme form, this can include denying that bisexuality exists. It is often a manifestation of biphobia, although it does not necessarily involve overt antagonism ("Bisexual Erasure," 2015).
41. A person who performs masculinity theatrically (Green & Peterson, 2006).

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42. The irrational fear or hatred of homosexuals, homosexuality, or any behavior or belief that does not conform to rigid sex role stereotypes. It is this fear that enforces sexism as well as heterosexism (Green & Peterson, 2006).
43. The physical structure of one's reproductive organs that is used to assign sex at birth, additionally determined by chromosomes, hormones, and internal and external genitalia. Must be seen as a spectrum or range of possibilities rather than a binary set of two options (Gender Spectrum, 2015).
44. Used to refer to lesbians, most often those with masculine gender expression. Although often derogatory, it has been reclaimed by some who might use it to self-identity. Unless it is someone's identity, it is considered rude to use this word (Green & Peterson, 2006).
45. Another term to describe someone who is attracted to "all genders." The word is derived from the Latin meaning "all."
46. The experience of discrimination by those infected or affected by HIV or AIDS.
47. A term to describe a person who identifies as a woman (regardless of her biological sex) and is attracted to women.

Answers

1	Advocate	14	Affirm	2	Ally
9	Androgynous	33	Asexual	22	BDSM
17	Bear	40	Bisexual erasure	25	Binding
43	Biological sex	28	Biphobia	18	Bisexual
32	Bottom	12	Cisgender	24	Coming out
10	Cross dresser	23	Disorder of sexual development (DSD)	41	Drag king
26	Drag queen			44	Dyke
39	Gay	13	Gender binary system	6	Gender dysphoria
5	Gender expression	4	Gender identity	8	Genderqueer
20	Heteronormativity	46	HIV stigma	42	Homophobia
36	Intersex or differences of sexual development	47	Lesbian	21	Non-monogamy
45	Omnisexual	35	Open relationship	27	Packing
37	Pansexual	3	Polyamorous	7	Queer
30	Same gender loving	16	Social transition	34	Stud
38	Switch	19	Top	11	Transgender and gender expansive
31	Transgender	15	Transition	29	Transphobia