

**What does it mean if someone is trans?**

- a. Someone who was born male but identifies as female.
- b. Someone who was born female but identifies as male.
- c. Someone whose sex and gender identity don't align.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: D

**What does it mean to be asexual?**

- a. To not have genitals at all.
- b. To be attracted to people of any gender, sex, or sexual orientation.
- c. To generally not feel sexual attraction or desire.
- d. To be genderless

Answer: C

**What does it mean to be genderqueer?**

- a. To be attracted to all genders.
- b. To not associate oneself with any gender.
- c. To always be born with both female and male genitalia.
- d. To not identify with traditional gender-based identities, identifying with various genders or no gender.

Answer: D

**What does it mean to be cisgender?**

- a. To have your gender identity and sex assigned at birth align.
- b. To be attracted to only one gender.
- c. To be attracted to members of the opposite sex.
- d. To have a different gender identity than biological sex assigned at birth.

Answer: A

**What does it mean to be gay?**

- a. To be sexually attracted to members of another sex.
- b. To have sexual and romantic relationships with members of the same gender.
- c. To be a transvestite.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: B

**What does it mean to be bisexual?**

- a. To not be sexually attracted to anyone.
- b. To have only had sex with two people.
- c. To identify as both a man and a woman.
- d. To have sexual and romantic relationships with men and women.

Answer: D

**What does it mean to be straight (heterosexual)?**

- a. To have sexual and romantic relationships exclusively with members of the opposite gender.
- b. To be sexually attracted to members of the same sex.
- c. To only identify with one gender.
- d. To be sexually attracted to men and women.

Answer: A

**What does intersex mean?**

- a. To get gender reassignment surgery.
- b. To be born with a reproductive or sexual anatomy that doesn't match the typical definitions of male or female.
- c. To be sexually attracted to members of every gender.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: B

**What does LGBTQ stand for?**

- a. Lucid, Gray, Boiled Too Quickly individuals.
- b. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (and/or questioning) individuals.
- c. Lesbian, Gay, Bi-curious, Transsexual, Queer (and/or questioning) individuals.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: B

**What does it mean to be pansexual?**

- a. To be attracted to people of any gender, sex, or sexual orientation.
- b. To generally not feel sexual attraction or desire to any group of people.
- c. To be attracted to pans.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: A

**What does it mean if a person says they are a transvestite?**

- a. It's another name for a gay person.
- b. It's someone who enjoys dressing in clothes typically associated with another gender.
- c. It's someone born with both male and female genitalia.
- d. It's someone who is attracted to everyone.

Answer : B

**What is gender identity?**

- a. Your biological status as a man or a woman.
- b. A person's perception or feeling about their gender.
- c. A person's sexual attraction to certain genders.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: B

**What is a person's gender?**

- a. Socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for boys and men or girls and women.
- b. Biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women.
- c. Always determined at birth and consistent throughout your life.
- d. Determined by genitalia.

Answer: A

**What is a person's sex?**

- a. Socially constructed roles and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.
- b. One's biological status as male or female, associated primarily with physical attributes such as external and internal anatomy.
- c. Always how you identify yourself.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: B

**What is gender expression?**

- a. How a person is sexually attracted to specific genders.
- b. Your biological status as a man or a woman.
- c. The way a person shows their gender to the world around them.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: C

**What are the three components of sexual orientation?**

- a. Attraction, identity, and behavior.
- b. Gay, lesbian, bisexual.
- c. Feelings, attraction, interest.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: A

**What are gender norms?**

- a. Biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women.
- b. How you identify your sexual orientation.
- c. Beneficial and necessary to society.
- d. A set of “rules” or ideas about how people of different genders should behave determined by culture or society.

Answer: D

**What is attraction?**

- a. Who a person chooses to engage in sexual behavior with.
- b. Romantic or sexual feelings.
- c. Determined by sex assigned at birth.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: B

**What does queer mean?**

- a. Anyone who falls outside typical social definitions of gender or sexual identity.
- b. Anyone who wants to identify as queer because they believe it describes their identity.
- c. A political identity that pushes back on traditional descriptions.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: D

**What is sexual behavior?**

- a. How a person expresses their gender identity.
- b. What a person does with their own body or other people’s bodies in a sexual way.
- c. Your sex assigned at birth.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: B

**What shouldn’t you do?**

- a. Practice sharing the pronouns you use when interacting with others.
- b. Assume you can see if a person is a man or a woman.
- c. If you are unsure of someone’s pronouns, ask them.
- d. Use “they” if you are unsure how a person identifies themselves.

Answer: B

**What is the best response if you accidentally use the wrong pronouns for someone?**

- a. Apologize profusely.
- b. Continue using the wrong pronouns.
- c. Apologize and move on.
- d. Pretend it didn’t happen.

Answer: C

**Which pronouns should you use when addressing a non-binary person?**

- a. Ask them to find out what pronouns they use.
- b. She/her/hers.
- c. They/their/theirs.
- d. Any of the above.

Answer: A

**How should you treat an LGBTQ person?**

- a. With more respect than others.
- b. With less respect than others.
- c. The same way you would treat others.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C

**How should you respond if someone comes out to you as LGBTQ?**

- a. Thank them for telling you and be supportive.
- b. Tell everyone else so they don't have to.
- c. Try to talk them out of it.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: A

**How should you respond if you see someone being harassed for being LGBTQ?**

- a. Ignore it.
- b. Join in.
- c. Stand up for them and offer them support. Establish yourself as an ally.
- d. Any of the above.

Answer: C

**If you are a teacher that doesn't support LGBTQ rights, how should you treat an LGBTQ student?**

- a. You should educate yourself on the LGBTQ community, overlook your personal opinions and treat them with the same amount of respect as any other student would receive.
- b. You should treat with them with less respect than other students.
- c. You should make your opinions known to the student.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: A

**If a male student comes into class one day wearing a dress, as a teacher, what should you do?**

- a. Ask the other students about it.
- b. Ask the student about it.
- c. Assume the student is transgender.
- d. Be supportive, don't treat the student differently. Clothing does not define gender.

Answer: D

**A couple students are making fun of another LGBTQ student in class. What could a teacher do to help?**

- a. Join in.
- b. Ignore it.
- c. Teach a class on understanding the LGBTQ community, and the hate-crimes they can face.
- d. Single out the LGBTQ student, and announce to the entire class that they should not be harassed.

Answer: C

**A student marks on a form that they identify as transgender. Who is it appropriate to tell?**

- a. Only the student's parents.
- b. Other teachers and administrators.
- c. The student's friends or classmates.
- d. None of these. It is private information.

Answer: D

**You think a student may identify as LGBTQ but you're not sure. How can you find out?**

- a. Ask them.
- b. Ask their friends and classmates-people they know.
- c. If the student wants you to know, they will tell you. You don't want to accidentally "out" someone, and it is ultimately the student's business, not yours.
- d. Any of these are acceptable.

Answer: C

**You have been told that a certain person is LGBTQ by a friend, but the person decides to officially come out to you.**

**What should you do?**

- a. Tell them you know, your friend told you.
- b. Ask them why they didn't tell you earlier.
- c. Be polite and supportive. Let them know you are happy for them.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C

**Should LGBTQ teachers be open about how they identify themselves in school?**

- a. Yes, if they want to and they feel safe. It will encourage LGBTQ students to be open as well.
- b. Yes, under all circumstances.
- c. No. It is private information and should never be shared.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: A

**If a student is considering coming out but is nervous about it, what can you do?**

- a. Nothing. Coming out should be easy, and is usually something that a person does without any support from others.
- b. Make sure they know you accept and support them, no matter what happens.
- c. Offer to tell everyone for them, so they don't have to.
- d. Tell them to not come out at all. It's easier.

Answer: B

**How can you show LGBTQ students that you are accepting and supportive?**

- a. Make an effort to use the pronouns they refer to themselves with.
- b. Teach a curriculum that is LGBTQ inclusive.
- c. Stand up for them when they face harassment.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: D

**On average, what percentage of LGBTQ students are verbally harassed each year?<sup>1</sup>**

- a. 10%
- b. 25%
- c. 55%
- d. 85%

Answer: D

**The 2016 "bathroom bill" enacted in North Carolina restricts where transgender people can use the bathroom. According to a CNN/ORC poll, how many people have reported being against this bill?<sup>2</sup>**

- a. None.
- b. Less than half of people.
- c. More than half of people.
- d. 100% of people.

Answer: C

**What percentage of LGBTQ students reported feeling unsafe at school due to their sexual orientation?<sup>3</sup>**

- a. 0%
- b. 0-25%
- c. 25-50%
- d. >50%

Answer: D

**Victimization and discrimination don't usually lead to which of the following?<sup>1</sup>**

- a. Better test scores.
- b. Being less likely to plan to go to college.
- c. A lower GPA.
- d. Lower self-esteem.

Answer: A

**Which set of pronouns is not gender neutral?**

- a. They/them/theirs.
- b. ze/zir/zirs.
- c. ze/hir/hirs.
- d. she/her/hers.

Answer: D

**Which one of the following is fair to assume?**

- a. Anyone wearing a dress is a girl.
- b. If someone looks like a boy, you should address them as he/him/his.
- c. Non-binary people dress in gender-neutral clothing.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: D

**On average, do LGBTQ students feel more unsafe and uncomfortable in rural, suburban, or urban schools?<sup>4</sup>**

- a. Rural schools.
- b. Suburban schools.
- c. Urban schools.
- d. They are all the same.

Answer: A

**What percentage of LGBTQ students were taught positive information about LGBTQ people or issues in their health classes?<sup>5</sup>**

- a. <5%
- b. 5-15%
- c. 15-25%
- d. >25%

Answer: A

**How can you help LGBTQ students feel more accepted at school?**

- a. Start or contribute to an ally group.
- b. Confront homophobic remarks.
- c. Establish yourself as an accepting and safe person that students can talk to.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: D

**What can schools do to help LGBTQ students?**

- a. Designate at least one gender-neutral bathroom.
- b. Make sure that dress codes are the same for all students.
- c. Establish a clear anti-bullying policy.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: D

**A student decides to wear clothing typically associated with another gender. Is it safe to assume they are transgender?**

- a. Yes, the clothes you wear determine your gender.
- b. Yes, clearly they want to be seen as another gender.
- c. No, never assume. Clothing does not define gender.
- d. No, transgender people don't exist.

Answer: C

**Which statement is false?<sup>6</sup>**

- a. LGBT students often have lower suicide rates than other students.
- b. LGBT students are more at risk for violence than other students.
- c. LGBT students are more likely to use illegal drugs than other students.
- d. LGBT students often have lower GPAs than other students.

Answer: A

**What percentage of homeless youth are on the streets because of their sexual orientation or gender identity?<sup>6</sup>**

- a. 0-15%
- b. 15-25%
- c. 25-50%
- d. 100%

Answer: C

<p><b>What percentage of LGBT youth say they hear negative messages about being LGBT?<sup>7</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 60-70%</li> <li>b. 70-80%</li> <li>c. 80-90%</li> <li>d. 90-100%</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Answer: D</p>	<p><b>Which of the following is true?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. LGBTQ people are 3 times as likely to be vegan.</li> <li>b. LGBTQ people only shop at high-end stores.</li> <li>c. LGBTQ people are all vegetarians.</li> <li>d. LGBTQ people are just as diverse as anyone else.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Answer: D</p>	<p><b>True or false: LGBTQ students struggle in school and engage in risky behavior because of their gender or sexual orientation.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. True, LGBTQ students are all risk-takers and bad at academics.</li> <li>b. False, LGBTQ students can face challenges in adolescence, but the main reason they may experience this is because of unsupportive family, friends, or communities.</li> <li>c. False, no LGBTQ students struggle at school or engage in risky behavior.</li> <li>d. None of the above.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Answer: B</p>
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