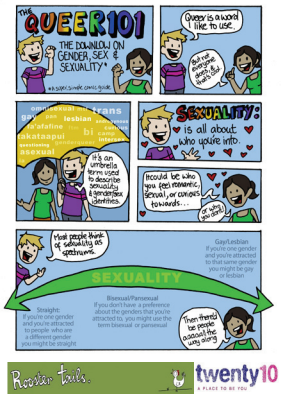
Three resources developed by Twenty10 will be available on the Federation website at *www.nswtf.org.au*



Bisexual: People who are sexually and/or romantically attracted to women and men.
Cisgender: This is a newer term which means a person who whose Gender identity matches their assigned sex (e.g. male/man or female/woman), in other words, someone who does not identify as Transgender. Their gender behaviour, role and identity conform with traditional gender binaries. Cis is a Latin-derived prefix meaning "on the same side" (where Trans means across).
Coming Out / Inviting In: We live in a world where heterosexuality and rigid gender norms are not only expected, but also presumed. The term "Coming Out" usually refers to a process by which a person's sexual identity is disclosed to others (because heterosexuality is assumed). The term also refers to people sharing their gender identity or gender history with another person.
Gay: People have the romantic and sexual capacity primarily for people of the same sex or gender, i.e. same-sex attracted. Historically gay has been used more for men in Australia, but is more commonly used to describe both men and women, especially in some countries. The word "gay" is an adjective (e.g. he is a gay man) not a noun (e.g. "he is a gay").
Gender identity: A person's deeply felt sense of being a woman, a man, both, in between, or something other. Everyone has a gender identity.
Gender Questioning: Refers to the process whereby an individual comes to question the usefulness or validity of their current assigned sex and/or the gender expectations based on the gender binary. This includes people who see the binary categories of male and female/masculine and feminine as meaningless or unduly restrictive, and those who feel that their gender does not align with the sex assigned to them at birth. Gender Questioning can refer to young people who are exploring their gender expression and the
Genderqueer: Genderqueer people may identify as being both a man and a woman, a mixture of both or neither man nor woman. This term is related to gender identity, whereas androgyny relates to gender roles. Genderqueer people may or may not identify themselves as being transgender.
Heterosexism: The belief that everyone is, or should be, heterosexual and that other types of sexualities or gender identities are unhealthy, unnatural and a threat to society. Heterosexism includes homophobia, transphobia, and intersexphobia which are the fears of people who challenge the assumption that there are only two sexes.
Heterosexual: People who have the romantic and sexual capacity primarily for people of a different sex or gender. Sometimes called opposite-sex attracted or "straight".
Homophobic: The fear and hatred of lesbians and gay men and of their sexual desires and practices that often leads to discriminatory behaviour or abuse.
Homosexual: Refers to same-sex attracted man and women. It is largely outdated and very few people identify as homosexual in today's society.
Intersex: Refers to a person who has genetic, hormonal and physical features that may be thought to be typical of both male and female at once. They may be thought of as being male with female features, female with male features, or have no clearly defined sexual features at all. Intersex is about physical sex differences, a variation in the human species like people with red hair.
Lesbian: An identity label used by some women who are same-sex attracted.

- **Wherever you & your gender sit there is a place where you can be you** — A Guide to Supporting Trans* Young People at School
- **Queer 101** — The downlow on gender, sex & sexuality
- **Glossary of Terms: Sexuality, Gender and Sex**

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Authorised by Jenny Diamond, General Secretary, NSW Teachers Federation, 23-33 Mary Street, Surry Hills 2010. May 2012. 12128