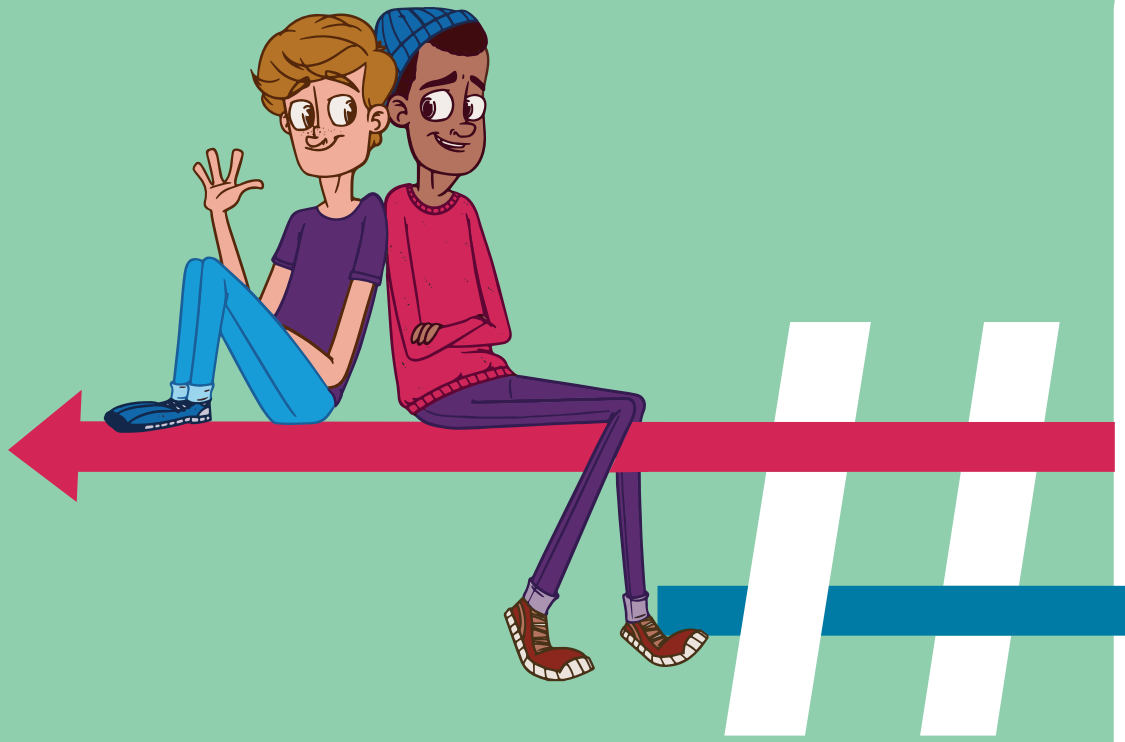


#SoWhat?!

The gayme

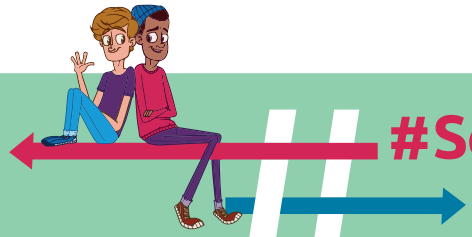
Playful conversation method to
discuss gender and sexual diversity

de AANSTOKERIJ
vorming via spel

Wel jong Niet Hetero

PAJ
Platform Allochtone Jeugdwerkingen

VSK
vlaamse scholieren koepel



#SoWhat?! The gayme

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1. Game features

1.1 Theme

#Sowhat?! The Gayme is a conversation method for discussing sexual diversity and gender.

1.2 Purpose

Making the theme discussable using a playful and lighthearted approach.

1.3 Target group

12 to 16 year-olds

1.4 Amount of players

8 to 24 players

1.5 Facilitation

1 game facilitator

1.6 Accommodation

One sufficiently large room, tables and chairs

1.7 Duration of the game

According to the time available, you can mix and match your own gameplay.

E.g. you have 50 minutes

Group agreements	5’
Warming-up exercise ‘on chairs’	10’
Conversation method ‘know your key words’	15’
Debriefing	10’
Active reviewing using the ‘genderbender’	10’

E.g. you have 100 minutes

‘Piccasoll’	5’
Warming-up exercise ‘word cloud’	10’
Active reviewing using the ‘genderbender’	10’
Conversation method ‘guess the theme’	15’
Debriefing	15’
Conversation method ‘don’t say uhhh?’	15’
Debriefing	10’
Active reviewing using the method ‘Your true colors’	20’

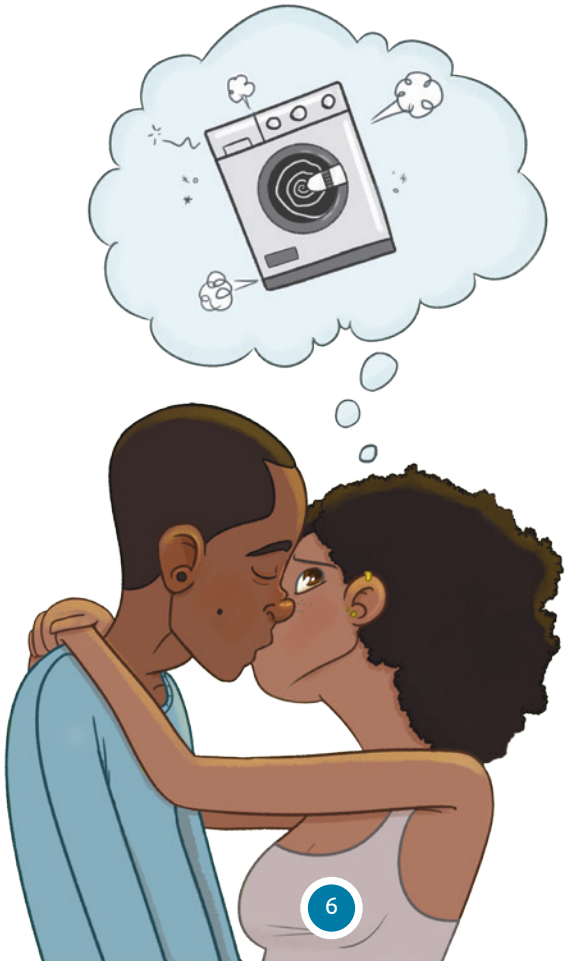
2. Material

2.1 What's in this manuel?

40 illustrations
1 genderbender
1 manual

2.2 Make sure to provide...

5 dices
200 small objects that can be used as (voting) cubes
Large papers and markers (for the method 'word cloud')
Scratch paper and pens (for the method 'who wrote it?')
Timers (for the method 'don't say uhhh')

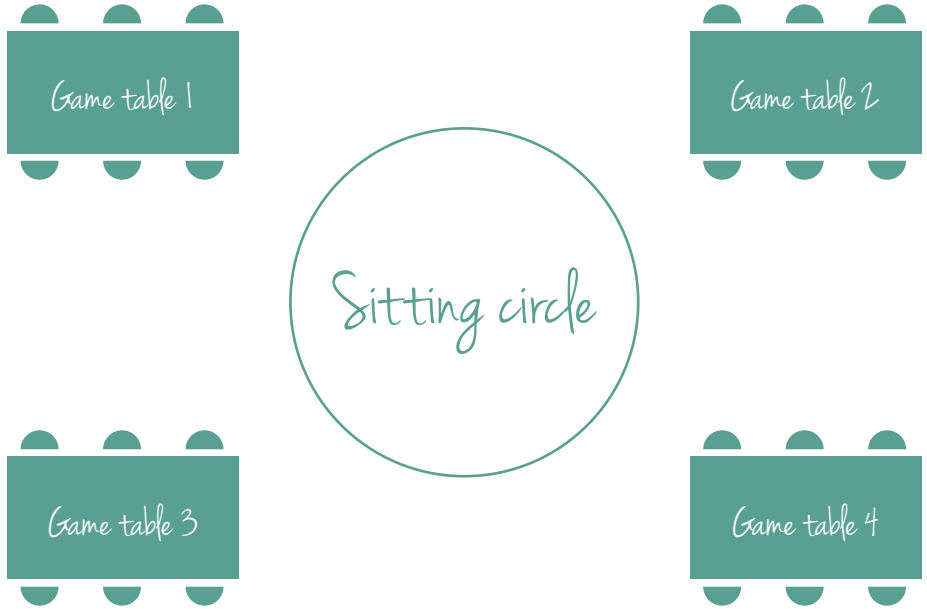


3. Preparation

It's important to provide sufficient space for a smooth course of the game.

Number of players	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Number of tables	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4

Prepare the room based on the schedule below. In between different conversation methods, the players will move to the sitting circle. That's why you should provide enough space between the chairs and tables.



Put 4 illustrations and about 20 cubes on each game table.
If you see a table is running out of cubes, provide them with more.

The 40 illustration cards are divided into four categories, categorised by color.
This way you can easily select the themes you want to use.

Boundaries

When are lines crossed? What don't you like? How do you react to bullying? Discuss this with the illustration cards of the ***theme 'boundaries'***.

1. Being refused due to appearance
2. Sexist remarks
3. Catcalling
4. Harassment
5. Annoying jokes
6. Privacy
7. 'Gay' as an insult
8. Showering together
9. To act like the boss
10. Pride

My environment

Do you know any famous LGBT people? How do people you know react to LGBT people? Discuss this with the ***theme 'my environment'***.

1. Friendship
2. In the media
3. Coming out to friends
4. Making choices
5. Meeting up in secret
6. Religion
7. Getting to know people
8. Coming out to your parents
9. Sports
10. How someone else sees you

Boys and girls

Is the color blue only for boys and pink only for girls? What is a real boy? What is a real girl? Tackle the taboo with these illustrations of the ***theme boys and girls***.

1. Dressing up
2. Being jealous
3. Make-up
4. To favor someone
5. Helping out at home
6. Trans
7. Clothing
8. Being a macho
9. Children's toys
10. In another body

Relations

Is there always someone 'the man' and someone 'the woman' in a same sex relationship? How do you react when your friend of the same sex is in love with you? Give your opinion in the ***theme 'relationships'***.

1. In love
2. Flirting
3. Being afraid to say something
4. Meeting online
5. Kissing
6. Wanting to be with someone else
7. Raising children
8. The first time
9. Man and woman in the relationship
10. Finding someone attractive

4. Conversation methods

4.1 Safety in the group

It's best to create a safe environment to talk about sexual diversity and gender in a group. The players and facilitator make agreements on what they can and can't discuss and how to react to each other's statements in a respectful manner. You can use the methods below.

Group agreements — 5'

Ask the players what agreements they find important when talking about sensitive topics. This calls for a certain maturity of the group, but creates strong 'rules' because they've been set up by the group itself. Write down the keywords on a large sheet of paper and put it up on the wall so you can always refer to it when needed. Of course, as a facilitator, you can still suggest important agreements like respect and listening to each other.

PICCASOLL — 5'

When you presume that it will be more difficult for the group to come up with the rules, you can use and discuss the acronym 'PICCASOLL' to make agreements. Write the acronym on a large sheet of paper and hang up on the wall so you can always refer to it when needed.

Privacy	Personal information is confidential and stays within the group. Don't use what you hear here, in other situations. Neither will the facilitator.
I	Talk about yourself, your own, feelings, experiences and opinions and not someone else's. Be honest about what you say.
Culture	Keep in mind the differences in cultural background. Culture can refer to your ethnicity or religion, but also your family habits.
Choose	Choose what you want and don't want to say. Not everything is meant for everyone to hear. You can keep your feelings and thoughts to yourself if you don't want to talk about it.
Active	Be active during the group conversations. You have the chance to decide what will be discussed. Don't wait until someone else starts giving input.
Sexuality	Sexuality doesn't only mean sexual behaviour. It's also about what's in your head and your feelings. It's about all forms and meanings of 'sex' and everyone can talk about it.
Orientation	People can be heterosexual, homosexual, lesbian, bisexual and so on. No matter what sexual orientation you have, everyone is unique and deserves respect.
Listening	Listening is important, not only talking. Respect for everyone's individuality, talents and interests is very important.
Laughing	Humor is important. It can be a way to lighten heavy topics. But laughing at someone is not accepted!

4.2 Warm-up exercises

Before starting the game, it's best to do a short warm-up exercise as introduction to the theme. You can use one of the methods below. 'On chairs' is an active warm-up exercise. 'Word cloud' is more verbal.

On chairs — 10'

The facilitator reads a few statements out loud about behaviour or identity. The players are sitting in a circle. When the statement applies to them, they must stand on their chair, otherwise they remain seated.

When there's only one player who remains seated or stands on their chair, make sure to emphasize this (e.g. "Bart is the only one wearing jeans"). Make sure you don't do this with more sensitive statements.

STATEMENTS

- # *I'm wearing jeans.*
- # *I played video games yesterday.*
- # *I like playing with lego.*
- # *I like school.*
- # *I like playing football.*
- # *I like reading books.*
- # *I like eating fries.*
- # *I help with the dishes.*
- # *I have brothers or sisters.*
- # *My appearance is important to me.*
- # *I'd like to be a boy or a girl for a day.*
- # *I've been in love.*
- # *I like shopping.*
- # *I get more than 10 euros pocket money a week.*
- # *I'm on social media every day.*

The purpose of this exercise is not to discuss all statements, but to let the players experience a certain feeling.

- # How does it feel to be (nearly) the only one remaining seated or standing up?
- # It's not nice to be the only one standing up, it gives an uncomfortable feeling. If you are 'the same' as the bigger group, you belong to the norm, it makes you feel safer.

You can adjust the questions to the group, to make sure that there will be at least one time that someone is standing or sitting (almost) alone. You can use clothing or physical appearance for this. Make sure you don't encourage bullying this way.

Word cloud — 10'

Spread a few large sheets of paper throughout the room and write some keywords (e.g. 'gender', 'gay', 'lesbian', 'bisexual' or 'transgender') on it.

Ask the players to write down everything that comes to mind when they read these words.

After a few minutes you can pick up the sheets and go through the words that are written down. Ask the players to explain them in their own words. Take more time for difficult concepts. By using this method you can assess the existing knowledge and views of the group.



Use the genderbender to explain these keywords.

4.3 Conversations with the illustrations

Exploratory conversation methods — 15' per method

The core of the game are the illustrations and the associated guiding questions.

Every conversation method starts with the same structure. The players sit together at a table with 4 to 6 of them. There are four illustrations on each table. The youngest or oldest at each table gets to start and chooses an illustration that appeals to them. In the next step you follow the instructions described by each conversation method.

<u>The linguistic aspect</u>
The linguistic aspect of the conversation methods differs. 'Guess the theme' is a more verbal method than 'Who wrote this?'. When you play this game with a group of players who have less verbal skills, it's best to choose a more active conversation method.



As facilitator it's important to go through all the illustrations and questions beforehand. That way you can select which illustrations you want to use, depending on the group.

<u>Guess the theme</u>
The theme of each illustration is mentioned as a title at the back of each illustration card. The player who starts, describes the theme without saying the theme itself. Taking turns, the other players try to guess it. The player who succeeds first, wins one cube.

Then it's the next player's turn to choose an illustration and to describe the theme and so on.

Guess the keywords

There are three keywords on the back of the illustration cards that are related to the illustration and the theme. The player who starts, says the theme. Taking turns, the other players guess the keywords. With every keyword that's guessed correctly, the player gets one cube.

The player who has chosen the illustration card, can give hints about the keywords. On each illustration card there's a hint which the player who holds the card can use to steer the others in the right direction.

Own choice

There are three questions on the back of each illustration card. These examine the opinions and experiences of the players. The questions differ slightly in level of difficulty, from 1 star to 3 stars.

The player who starts, chooses one of the three questions and answers the question. Depending on the chosen question the player gets 1, 2 or 3 cubes.

Then it's the next player's turn to choose an illustration and a question and so on.

What do you think?

There are three questions on the back of each illustration card. These examine the opinions and experiences of the players. The questions differ slightly in level of difficulty, from 1 star to 3 stars.

The player who starts, rolls the dice. The dice determines which question they need to answer. The player answers the question and gets 1, 2 or 3 cubes, depending on the question they got.

Afterwards they choose another player at the table and ask them 'what do you think?'. The other player now has to answer the question as well and will also receive 1 voting cube.

Don't say Uh

To provide: timers

The player that starts, rolls the dice. The dice determines which question gets answered.



For this exercise ask the players to use the timer of their watch/mobile Phone.

The player answers the question, but has to do this without saying 'uhh'. For every 10 seconds without saying 'uhh', the player gets one voting cube.

The players can answer the question in a maximum of 30 seconds so they can earn 3 voting cubes in one round.

Who wrote it?

To provide: scrap paper

The player who starts, rolls the dice. The dice determines which question gets answered.



Provide scrape paper in advance.

All players write their opinion on a piece of scrap paper and fold this in 2. The player that took the illustration card, shakes the scrap papers and then takes one to read out loud.

All players guess who wrote it. The player who started, counts to three. On three everyone points at the player they thought wrote the paper. Every player who guessed right, wins one voting cube.

Afterwards the same player takes another scrap paper and all players guess again.

After the second time, it's the next player's turn to guess. They take another illustration card and roll the dice and so on.



When you write in caps, it's harder to recognize the handwriting!

Debriefing — duration depending on time available

Use the guiding questions on page 24.

After every conversation method you hold a discussion with the whole group in the sitting circle. You have 2 options for this:

Voting at the game tables
At every table the players vote on the illustration cards that they want to discuss with the whole group using the voting cubes they earned earlier. Everyone chooses individually and puts their voting cubes on an illustration card. The card with the most votes at each table will be discussed with the whole group.

Voting in the sitting circle
You can also assemble all players in the big group, tell them to take their earned voting cubes while you collect the illustration cards. You spread out the illustration cards in the sitting circle and all players can vote on the card(s) they want to discuss. The card(s) with the most votes will be discussed.



Let the players change groups and tables after each conversation method. This creates more dynamic.

4.4 Active reviewing

‘Show your true colors’ 20’

Divide the room in 2 with a ‘yes, I think that’s true” and ‘no, I don’t think so’ side. Read the statements out loud. With every statement the players must choose a side. Make sure that you ask each time the opinion of at least one player of each side.

STATEMENTS

- *Boys who do ballet, are weird.*
- *Women should stay at home to look after the children.*
- *Girls spend more time on their appearance than boys.*
- *A real man doesn’t avoid a fight, he fights back.*
- *Guys are better at reading maps than girls.*
- *Girls are better at selling things.*
- *Men are bad at cooking.*
- *Girls should have long hair.*
- *If a woman is a truck driver, I doubt her femininity.*
- *You get born as an LGBT+ person.*
- *Homosexuality is accepted in today’s society.*
- *Transgenderism is accepted in today’s society.*
- *A child needs a mother and a father.*
- *LGBT+ people shut themselves out by having specific LGBT+ bars.*
- *Someone who’s bi will always go into relationships with men and women.*

TIP

Choose beforehand or depending on what has been said during the game, which statements you want to discuss.



Visualization tool

Gender Bender 10’

To explain the concepts of gender diversity and sexual diversity, you can use the genderbender.

Ask the players to turn the different pages of the Gender Bender and to give examples.



TIP

See chapter five for more background information.

5. Background information

5.1 LGB under the spotlight

WHAT IS LGB?

'LGB' is an acronym, derived from the words 'lesbian', 'gay' and 'bi-sexual'.

Orientation

If you feel attracted to someone of the same sex, or to both sexes, you can call yourself LGB. You do not necessarily need to have sex or be in a relationship with that person, it is sufficient to just romantically long for that person.

What do you call yourself?

Do you not fancy calling yourself 'LGB'? That is fine. It is up to each individual person to decide what to call themselves. Some choose to call themselves 'a woman who loves other women' , others do not label themselves at all. "I just love people," still others will say, "regardless of their sex.

Numbers

3 TO 8% of the population calls themselves LGB. Those numbers however differ from one research project to another because there are several different aspects of sexual orientation. You can ascertain what someone feels or desires (physical and/or emotional attraction, fantasies), what that person does (relationship and sex) and what they call themselves (identity) but those aspects will not always correspond. It is possible to call yourself heterosexual and still sometimes fantasise about homosexual sex or have sex with someone of the same sex

Is there such a thing as an lgb-test?

There are no self-tests which are foolproof in deciding someone's sexual preference. Sexual feelings cannot really be tested because feelings are not absolute: they can change throughout all your life.

Are you born with it or is it a choice?

Is it in your genes? Hundreds of research projects have already been carried out in order to determine what makes you LGB or heterosexual, i.e. research on genes, hormones, brains, education... No subject is too crazy for a theory about it. There is for example 'research' claiming that eating soya products makes you gay. Rubbish, of course. Actually we don't know, but does it really matter? Whether LGB people come from cabbages or have different brains, it does not change your feelings. Being in love or sexual arousal is something that takes you by surprise and that is also the case for LGB people. They don't have a say in the matter, either.

Is it contagious?

If only' is what LGBs think who are secretly in love with a heterosexual person. You do not become LGB by reading LGB cartoons, by meeting lesbian teachers, by drinking soymilk or by listening to George Michael or Kylie Minogue. Most LBGs come from heterosexual families, which so far have not seen homosexual epidemics.

5.2 Transgender people under the spotlight

FROM GENDER ...

Expectations

Our society holds quite a few expectations based on our gender assigned at birth. When you are born a girl, you are expected to feel like one. Your clothes, behaviour, posture and even how you speak are required to fit those expectations and you are of course expected to choose a boy as your partner. Even strangers are very quickly classified as either 'man' or 'woman', while we predict or judge their appearance, behaviour and feelings based on our assumptions. The reality however is much more complex. How masculine or feminine you feel or appear, how masculine or feminine you behave and whether you choose a boy or a girl as your partner, those things do not always correspond.

Various aspects

As we nowadays understand that 'masculinity' and 'femininity' cover much more than just the biological sex of a person, a much broader conceptual framework has been developed. Unfortunately not everybody uses the same terminology which can cause confusion. In this brochure, following terms have following meaning:

Sex

The physical aspect of masculinity and femininity. Usually we differentiate between women (with XX chromosomes) and men (with XY chromosomes) by their typical genital characteristics and reproductive organs. There are however other possibilities due to a different chromosomal makeup (XXY, XYY) or uncertain sexual characteristics. When your sex is not obviously masculine or feminine, we are dealing with intersexuality.

Gender

The social, cultural and psychological interpretation of femininity and masculinity. Gender role • Those social roles imposed by your environment on your gender, based on your biological sex. Girls are for example traditionally expected to take up a caring role, do the household chores, ensure procreation and choose professions in the health care sector whereas boys are expected to show more 'macho' behaviour, the urge to compete and a need to assert themselves.

Gender identity

Your innermost feelings. Do you identify as a boy, a girl, both or neither? For most people these feelings correspond with their biological sex.

Gender expression

The extent to which you express yourself either in a masculine or feminine way. This has to do with choice of clothing (skirt, hoodie, …), language, mannerisms, make-up, hair-do, use of perfume, dealing with emotions and other expressions. Gender expression relates therefore definitely to cultural references. What's considered very masculine in one culture for example can seem very feminine in another. Only very few people express themselves solely masculine or feminine.

Sexual orientation or preference

Whom you fancy, fall in love with, have sex with.... We mainly refer to heterosexual/straight (preference for the other sex), gay or lesbian (preference for your own sex) or bisexual (preference for men and women). As this division is the result of a too simplistic subdivision of gender, nowadays other words pop up as well, such as pansexual (preference not based on sex, and therefore aimed at all possible genders). This classification is not unambiguous either. What you desire, what arouses you, what you do and how you refer to yourself can differ enormously. You can refer to yourself heterosexual and still fantasise about gay sex.

Gender norms

The expectations linked to your gender by your culture. These gender norms will expect a different gender identity, gender expression, gender role and partner choice depending on whether you are considered to be a man or a woman. People will try – consciously or not – to comply with these expectations, which can lead to internal conflicts when you feel differently or you would like to express yourself differently.

Two choices?

Traditionally in our culture, we see two possibilities: man or woman. This is what we call a 'binary' view on man or gender binary. Not everybody recognises themselves in this binary view and that's why some propose to leave this man-woman division completely behind.

... TO TRANSGENDER

What is transgender?

Transgender persons have a gender identity which is different to the gender assigned at birth and who wish to portray their gender identity in a different way to the gender assigned at birth. It is an umbrella term covering a wide range of gender variance. It covers - among others - transvestites, transsexuals, genderqueer people. It does not mean someone has a problem or a disorder. When the gender identity does correspond with the biological sex, we talk about cisgender: for example, you will feel a man in a man's body.

Many sizes and shapes

The group of transgender persons covers a wide range of people. People who dress differently from what society expects – either more masculine or more feminine - or people who feel a man in a woman's body or the other way round or people who sometimes feel like a man and at other times like a woman or who do not recognise themselves in this binary division. Some would like to change their body, others want permission to dress differently and still others would like to be recognised as a third gender.

Three main categories

Usually there are three main categories within this group: transvestites, genderqueer people and transsexuals. But not everybody agrees with this categorisation or with these names. Some will even find them offensive.

Transvestite: Regularly or sporadically wears clothing culturally associated with the other gender. That person's gender expression differs therefore from their sex assigned at birth.

Genderqueer: Feels a conflict between their felt gender identity and the sex assigned at birth. Feels either more masculine or feminine or at times male and at other times female or just does not want to comply with the man-woman division.
Transsexual: Feels a conflict between their felt gender identity and the sex assigned at birth and would like to have this to a greater or lesser extent adjusted by using hormones and/or surgery.

Are transgender people lesbian, gay or bisexual?

The lines between sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression are often blurred. Many people are convinced for example that all transvestites are gay, or transsexuals are definitely heterosexual or that transvestites will 'eventually evolve towards transsexuality'. It is not that simple. However, saying there is absolutely no correlation is probably taking things too far as well. There seem to be quite a few lesbian trans women and a conspicuous lack of gay trans men.



5.3 In-between open arms and closed fists

Although there is nothing wrong with falling in love or having sex with people of your own sex, it is quite possible that your sexual orientation does cause a bit of a stir. Often this has to do with the fact that not everybody accepts homosexuality but it is also possible that you yourself are struggling with it.

TO BE DIFFERENT IS CONFUSING

Suicide

Such confusion can express itself in very serious ways. More than half of all lesbian or bisexual girls are thought to have seriously considered suicide. That figure is three times as high as their hete-rosexual counterparts. The number of suicide attempts is five times as high. Gay youngsters attempt twice as many suicide attempts as their heterosexual counterparts. Researchers think that the cause for these issues lies in the lack of role models, the troublesome development of a minority identity, stigmatisation and internalised homophobia.

Lack of role models

When you consider yourself to be 'different', you tend to search for others who are 'different', preferably public figures who are living proof that 'being different' doesn't necessarily has to be a problem or obstacle. The LGB community also has these role models but not as many as you would expect. We reckon that about 10% of the population is LGB so therefore there should also be about 10% of all actors, politicians and sports people who should be LGB, but that is not the case. The possi-bilities to identify with such a role model are therefore relatively scarce. Moreover, the invisibility of many LGBs also has a discouraging effect. It seems as if those LGBs 'expect problems' should they come out. We're not quite sure why some famous people choose to remain in the closet. Some might just think that their private lives are exactly that: private.

Minority identity

LGBs share with people with an immigration background that they belong to a minority group but the latter will receive a 'minority identity' from within their group. They are often surrounded by identi-fication opportunities. As a LGB person you often grow up in a heterosexual environment giving you the impression at times that you are on your own.

Stigmas, minority stress and internalised homophobia

As a member of a minority group you sometimes feel or experience that you are unduly treated in a different way. Your minority group is often linked with certain prejudices which you yourself would rather not be associated with. You then get the feeling that your 'being-different' is becoming a stigma and that you're losing out on opportunities for exactly that reason. These prejudices can make you feel insecure or maybe even make it difficult for you to see yourself as part of that group. It is not unheard of that some LGBs copy these negative feelings existing in society towards other LGBs. This mix of feelings is called minority stress, and is a feeding ground for feelings of suicide and self- loathing. This stress will only increase when LGBs try to keep their orientation, feelings and behaviour a secret.

To Exclude is excluded

Homo-negative

Some people keep having problems with LGBs. Some still call homosexuality a sin or a disease and they more than disapprove of LGBs. Thankfully, they are an ever decreasing group of people. Nowadays we are confronted with an ever more subtle and modern form of homo-negativity. We can regularly hear people say that "LGBs don't always have to show their sexual orientation" or that people "don't have a problem with LGBs, as long as they stay out of my face". You can then sometimes tell by their facial expression there is a lot more they would like to say but they realise they can't do that anymore in 21st century Flanders. LGBs themselves have been known to struggle with these feelings and they will develop a negative attitude against LGBs who have a more showy life style.

Homophobia

Instead of 'homo-negative' we also sometimes use the word 'homophobic'. That doesn't mean that phobia of LGBs is a psychological condition such as 'arachnophobia' (fear of spiders) or 'agoraphobia' (fear of open spaces) but sometimes it seems to be that way. The aversion is at times so irrationally rooted and deep that it has all the elements of a condition. Thus far quite a few reasons for this phobia have been suggested:

- Lack of understanding of anything that is different
- Confusion between homosexuality and paedophilia
- Religious or cultural standards disapproving of homosexuality since the beginning of time
- The fear of or insecurity about personal homosexual feelings
- Feeling that gay people undermine or question the machoideal and the man-woman relationship

Transphobia

Transgender people are very often confronted with resistance, just because they don't conform to gender expectations and gender standards. Some people even experience hatred, fear and loathing towards transgender people. Transphobia can take on many forms: from discrimination to violence. It can happen anywhere: in public places, such as in the street, on the bus or in the media, at school or at work but also at home, within the family or in your relationship.

Stones or flowers

Transphobia seems to be mostly aimed at transgender people who do not exactly live within their specific 'man' or 'woman' boxes. Transgender people who don't stand out experience a lot less problems in their daily lives than those who do. It is because of exactly that reason that trans women are more often confronted with bullying than trans men. Moreover, transgender people who are lucky enough to be very passable are often praised. Although this is brilliant for those passable transgender people, it corroborates the idea that you only deserve praise when you look like a 'real man' or 'real woman'. Transgender people who cannot or who do not want to comply with this binary ideal, might feel left in the lurch and rejected by media attention praising only handsome, pretty and passable transgender people.

Transphobia or homophobia?

Some people will argue that LGB's face more transphobia than homophobia: resistance against 'femi-nine' gays or 'butch' lesbians has sometimes more to do with their gender transcending appearance or non-conforming behaviour rather than with their sexuality as such. Vice-versa, transgender people are often victim of gay bashing because their attackers assume that people who transcend gender expectations 'must be homosexual'.

A T-minefield

Transgenderism is still relatively unknown in our society. This makes it very easy to catch people using 'transphobic language' even though they might not have the intention or give the impression to be transphobic. A genderqueer person for example can ask to be addressed as 'he/she/they', while a transsexual can interpret this as transphobic. Some transvestites don't have any problem with their male and female name used indiscriminately, whereas other transgender people might consider this to be 'not done'. You can avoid such problems by simply asking how someone would like to be addressed. Avoid in any case turns of phrase like 'refurbished man/woman' or 'real man/woman/name' and refrain from 'bursting' transgender people's bubble or outing them.

5.4 Sources

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The background information from page 17-22 was taken from these publications:

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Everything you always wanted to know about LGB's.
Equal Opportunities in Flanders, Brussels.

Çavaria (2014).
Everything you always wanted to know about transgender people.
Equal Opportunities in Flanders, Brussels.



6. Guiding questions

You can use these guiding questions for debriefing, but also when you're using the illustrations in a different way. On the backside of each illustration are also 3 specific guiding questions.

The situation on the illustration

- **What do you see on the illustration? What's happening?**
- **What are the characters doing? How do they react to the situation?**
- **What are the characters thinking?**
- **How are they feeling?**
- **What do you think of this?**

Own experiences

- **Have you ever experienced something like this? Do you do this yourself?**
- **How would you feel? Why?**
- **With whom can you talk about these feelings?**
- **How would you react in this situation?**
- **How can you make sure this doesn't happen?**

In society

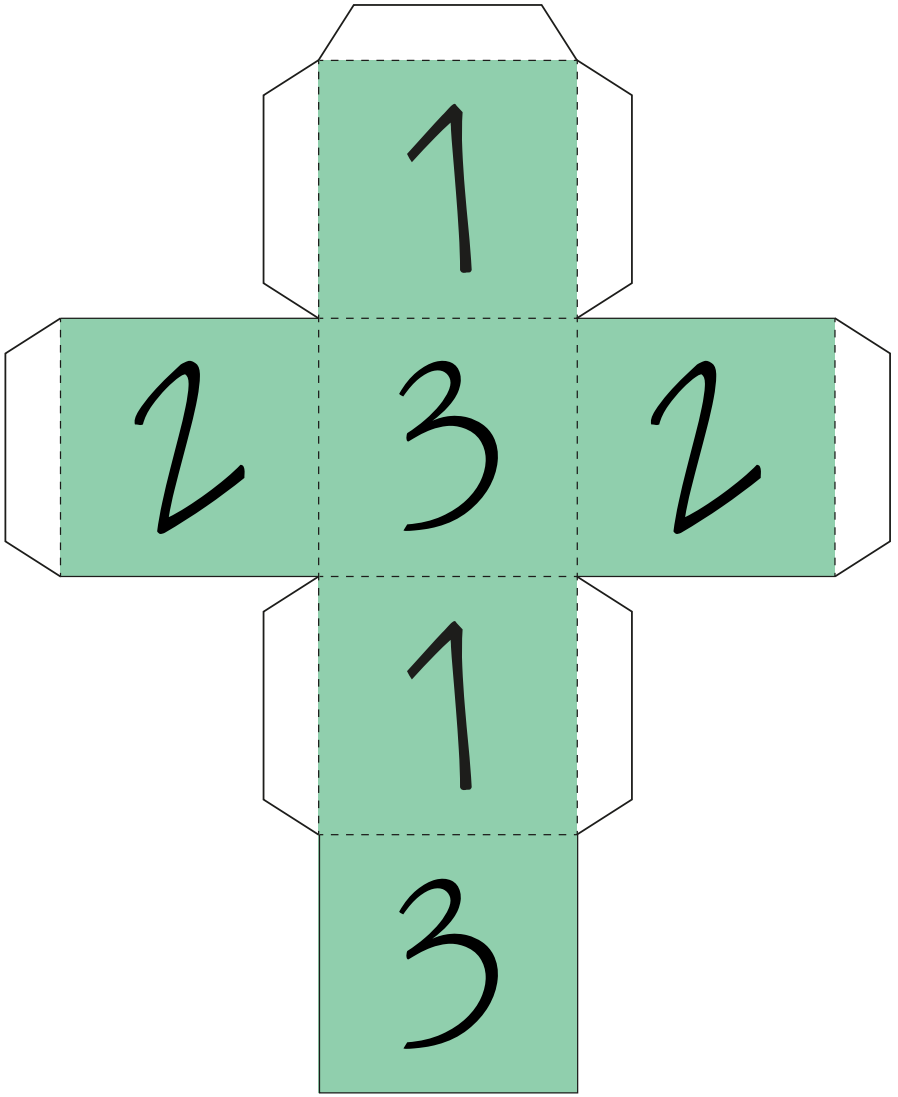
- **What do your friends and family think about this?**
- **Does this have to do with culture or religion?**
- **What would you do if you see this on tv?**
- **What would you do if this is your friend?**

Boundaries

- **Is this allowed? When is it and when isn't it?**
- **What do you think about this? Would you like this?**
- **Do you think this is acceptable or not? Why?**
- **What are your boundaries?**
- **What goes too far?**
- **Can you talk about this?**

Information and support

- **Do you know enough about this or do you need more information?**
- **Where can you find reliable information?**
- **Who can help you with this?**
- **Do you know organisations that could help you?**



Cut
Fold
Glue



Dressing up

☆

When and why do you dress up?

☆☆

Can boys and girls be equally concerned about their appearance?

☆☆☆

Do LGBT+ people spend more time on their appearance?

Date – Dress – Player
Hint: What do you see on the picture?



Being jealous

☆

What makes you feel jealous?

☆☆

Are there differences
between boys and girls?

☆☆☆

Is jealousy something typical
for boys or for girls?

Handsome – Angry – Looking (at)
Hint: How does the boy feel?



Make-up

☆

When do you wear make-up?

☆☆

Do girls have to wear make-up?
Can boys wear make-up?

☆☆☆

Are you gay if you wear make-up as a boy?

Mascara - (Only) for girls? – Beautiful
Hint: What is the boy doing?



To favor someone

☆

Were you ever favored because you are a girl or a boy?

☆☆

Who is the strongest sex? The boy or the girl?

☆☆☆

Which prejudices exist about boys and girls?

Stereotype – Bad boy – Good girl
Hint: The teacher thinks that the boy is... and the girl is... .



Helping out at home

☆

Where do you help in the household?

☆☆

How are household tasks usually divided?

☆☆☆

In which chores are men better than women?

Cleaning – Vacuuming – Female
Hint: What is the boy doing?



Trans

☆

Why are toilets for boys and girls separately?

☆☆

What is transgender?

☆☆☆

Where do you think someone who is transgender needs to go to the toilet?

Not in the right body – Doubt – Which toilet?
Hint: What do you know about transsexualism?



Clothing

☆

How important are clothes for you?

☆☆

Are there typical boys' or girls' clothing?
What do they look like?

☆☆☆

What do you think about men who wear women's clothing? Or women who wear men's clothing?

Store – Girl – Men's clothing
Hint: Which clothes does the girl choose?



Being a macho

☆

Do you ever protect someone? Who?

☆☆

Do you sometimes get protection by someone? By who?

☆☆☆

Do you think a boy always has to protect a girl?

Protecting – Fair – Cool
Hint: What do you see on the picture?



Children's toys

☆

With what toys did you love to play as a child?

☆☆

What do you think about the behaviour of the father?

☆☆☆

Is the girl playing with the right toys?

Pink for girls – Blue for boys – Parents
Hint: What do you see on the picture?



In another body

☆

Do you think you're a real boy or a real girl?

☆☆

Did you ever want to do something
that is boy-or girlish?

☆☆☆

What do you think about people
who want to change their sex?

Being a boy – Changing – Short hair
Hint: What does the girl think?



Friendship

Do you ever walk arm in arm on the street?

Which activities do you do with male friends and which activities do you do with female friends? Are there differences between them?

What do you think about two boys walking on the street like this? Is it different if they are girls?

Best friends – Shoulders – Culture
Hint: What do you see on the picture?



In the media

☆

Do you know three famous people who are gay?

☆☆

What images, that are about gay people, do you see the most on television?

☆☆☆

How do you react when you see two men kissing on television? Is it different when it are women?

TV – Film – Kissing
Hint: News comes in the ... ?



Coming out to friends

☆

Were you ever afraid to tell something to your friends?

☆☆

Is it easy to carry a secret with you?

☆☆☆

If you were gay or transgender, would you want to tell someone? Who?

Secret – Scared – Reaction
Hint: What does the boy tell his friend?



Making choices

☆

Did you ever make a choice against the will of your parents? Why?

☆☆

What would you do when your friends didn't approve your boy- or girlfriend?

☆☆☆

What would you do when your parents didn't approve your boy- or girlfriend?

Doubt – Family – Girl/boyfriend
Hint: What is the boy doing?



Meeting in secret

☆

Have you ever secretly met someone?
Why in secret?

☆☆

What is a good place to meet someone you don't know (so) well?

☆☆☆

Would you tell someone if you go on a date with someone of the same sex?

Don't dare - Insecure – In love
Hint: What do you see on the picture?



Religion

Are there important things in your religion that you don't want to hold on to no matter what?

What do you think about people who are doing things against their religion?

Can you be religious and gay? Is this possible in each religion?

Respect – Friendship – Religion
Hint: What is the difference between the three girls?



Getting to know people

☆

Why do you go to parties?

☆☆

What is a good place to find a boy- or girlfriend?

☆☆☆

Do you think separate gay parties are necessary?

Party – Seducing – Talking
Hint: What do you do at a party?



Coming out to your parents

☆

Did you ever talk about love with your parents?

☆☆

Why would parents struggle with the fact that their child is gay?

☆☆☆

How do you tell your parents that you have a girl- or boyfriend?

Having children – Introducing – Love
Hint: What is the boy telling his parents?



Sports

What sports do you like?

Do you think it's good that many sports are seperate for men and women?

How would you react when someone from your sports team would say that they are LGBT?

Separately – Soccer – Ballet
Hint: Are there men or women sports? Which?



How someone else sees you

☆

Do you ever put a part of yourself in the spotlights? What do you show?

☆☆

How can you see that someone is gay?

☆☆☆

What parts of yourself do you rather not show?

Mix – Image – Internal
Hint: Do other people have the right image of you? Why or why not?



Being refused due to appearance

☆

How does it feel to be excluded because of your appearance?

☆☆

Give an example of someone who is excluded because of their sex.

☆☆☆

What do you think of girls who dress boyish?

Gothic clothes – Not allowed to enter – Discrimination
Hint: What do you see and what is happening on the picture?



Sexist remarks

☆

What do you think about dressing provocatively?

☆☆

Is everyone with a short skirt dressed provocatively? Is it different for boys?

☆☆☆

How would you react if you got a remark about your clothes?

Offensive – Insulting - Short skirt
Hint: What are the girls doing?



Catcalling

☆

What feeling do you get when you are being catcalled or whistled at?

☆☆

Why do boys catcall a girl that they like?

☆☆☆

Can you catcall people because you think they are attractive? Where do you draw the line?

Short skirt – Respect – Macho
Hint: What do you see on the picture?



Harassment

Have you ever been harassed by a group?

How would you react if a group harassed you?

What do you think about the behaviour of the attackers? And the victim?

Offensive – Scold – Aggressive
Hint: What is the girl doing?



Annoying jokes

☆

Which jokes don't you like?

☆☆

What is the difference between teasing and bullying?

☆☆☆

How do you react to bad jokes?

Offensive – (not) funny – Dumb blonde
Hint: What are the boys doing?



Privacy

☆

When would you rather not be disturbed?
How do you arrange that?

☆☆

How would you react if you find out that your sibling is surfing a site about (LGBT) sexuality?

☆☆☆

How would your parents react if they notice you've surfed to a site about (LGBT) sexuality?

(do not) disturb – Privacy – Internet
Hint: If someone wants to be alone, you have to respect their ... ?



'Gay' as an insult

☆

Have you ever called someone 'gay' before?

☆☆

Why does someone get called gay when they aren't? How come 'gay' get's used as an insult?

☆☆☆

Do you think it's okay when 'gay' is used as an insult?

Identity – Angry - Hurting
Hint: What is the boy shouting?



Showering together

☆

Are there shared showers at your school?
What do you think of this?

☆☆

What would you change about the showers at school to make you feel more comfortable when using them?

☆☆☆

Would you shower in your sports club with someone LGBT?

Naked – Together - Peeping
Hint: What are the boys doing?



To act like the boss

☆

Do you act like you're the boss sometimes?

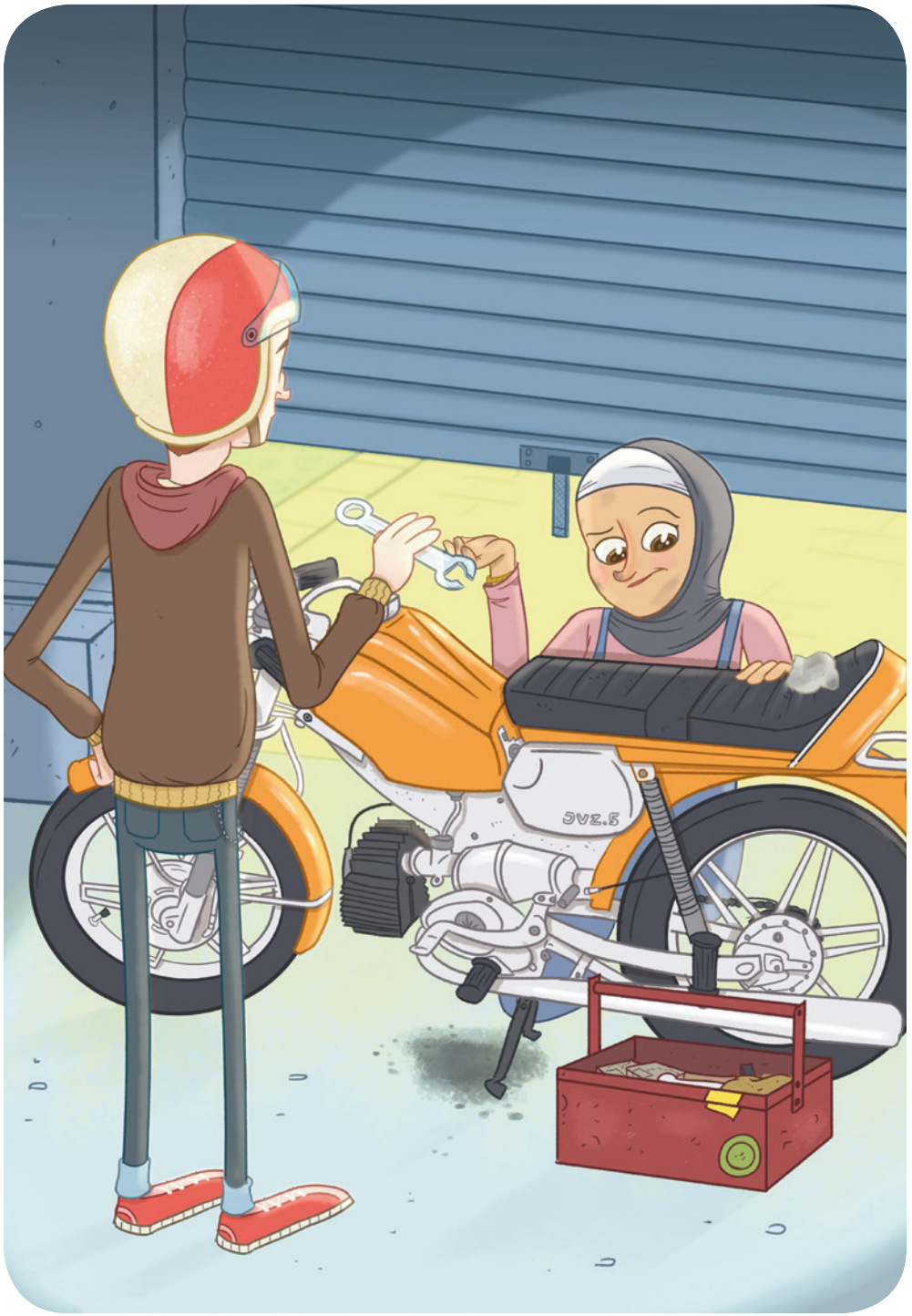
☆☆

Who is better at leading, men or women?

☆☆☆

What do you think of their behaviour?

Commanding – Leader - Bossy
Hint: What is the girl doing?



Pride

☆

Do you sometimes ask for help?

☆☆

Have you ever been too proud to ask for help?

☆☆☆

Are there things you can't ask of someone of the other sex? What things?

Ask for help – Macho behavior - Honor
Hint: If you never want to ask for help, you're too…?



In love

☆

How do you notice when someone's in love with you?

☆☆

How would you react if your friend of the same sex is in love with you? Can you still be friends?

☆☆☆

Is it different for gay people to show their love?

Love – Butterflies (in the belly) - Exciting
Hint: If you think about someone all the time, you're in…?



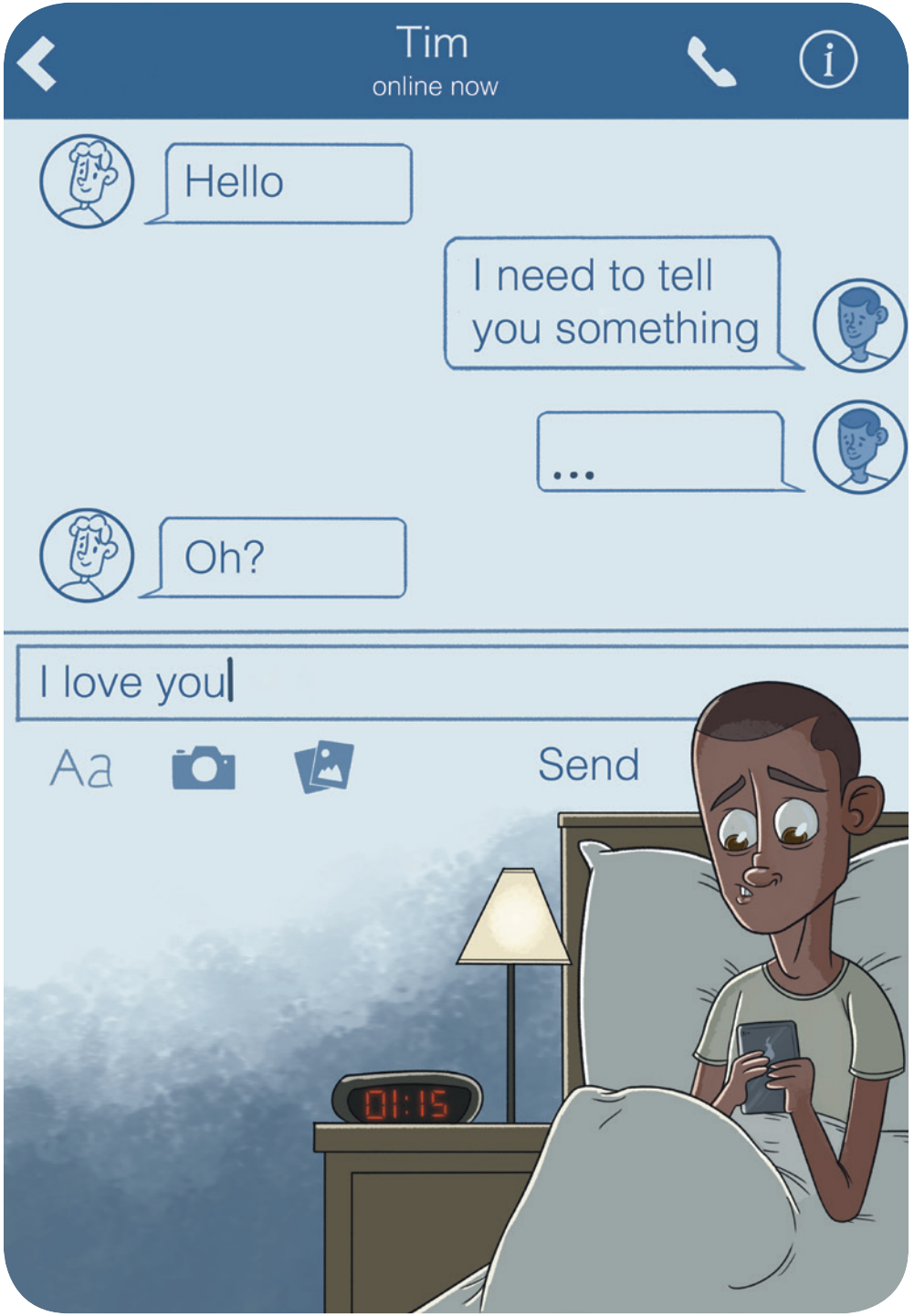
Flirting

How do you show someone you're interested in them?

Can you flirt in public with someone? Is this different for gay people?

Do you like it when someone flirts with you? Is this different when it's someone of the same sex?

In love – Pretty - Shy
Hint: What do you see on this illustration?



Being afraid to say something

☆

Have you ever been afraid to say something face to face? How did you say it then?

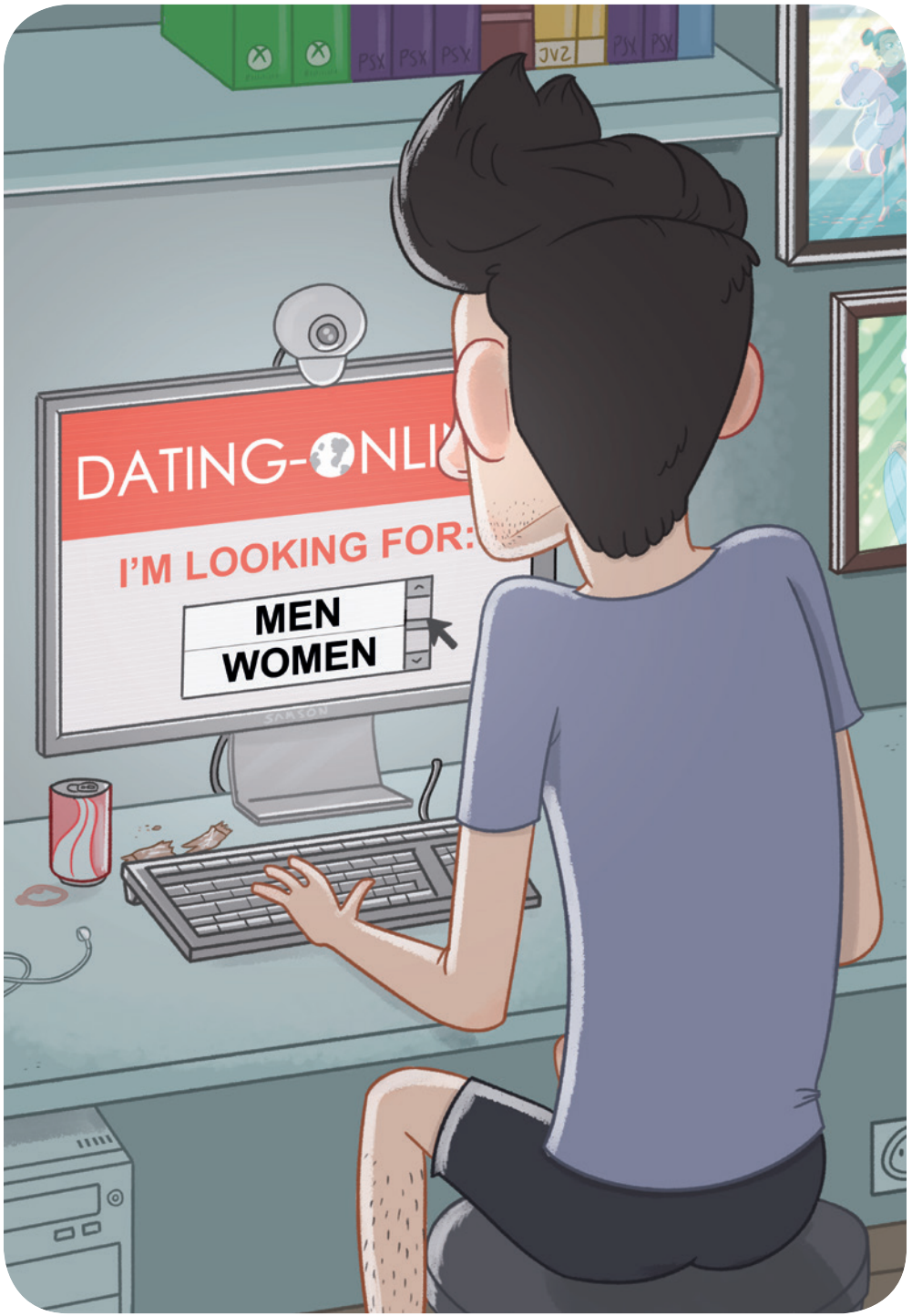
☆☆

Do you think it's difficult to say you're gay?

☆☆☆

How would you respond if someone says they're gay?

Shy – Exciting - Friends
Hint: What is the boy doing? What is he doubting about?



Meeting online

☆

What do you share online and what not?

☆☆

Is it easier to meet someone online?

☆☆☆

Is it easy for LGBT+ people to meet someone?

Internet - Chatting - Boy-/girlfriend
Hint: What is the boy doing?



Kissing

When do you give someone a kiss on the cheek and when on the mouth?

Who gives the first kiss? The boy or the girl?

If a girl kisses a girl, does it mean she's a lesbian?

Kissing – On the cheek - On the mouth
Hint: What do you see on this illustration?



Wanting to be with someone else

☆

Have you ever brought your boy-/girlfriend home? What did your parents say then?

☆☆

Whom are you allowed to come home with and who definitely not?

☆☆☆

What would you do if you're together with someone, but in love with someone else?

Marriage – Regret - Cheating
Hint: What do you see on this illustration?



Raising children

☆

Is everyone good at raising children?

☆☆

Do you think that children of gay people also become gay?

☆☆☆

Do you think that LGBT+ people should be able to adopt children?

Foster care - Raising - Adoption
Hint: What are the parents doing?



The first time

☆

Can you experiment before marriage?

☆☆

How do you show that you're ready
to take the next step?

☆☆☆

Is the first time different for LGBT+ people?

Trying - (something) new - Experimenting
Hint: If you haven't done something before, it's the…?



Man and woman in the relationship

☆

What is a real man?
What is a real woman?

☆☆

Are you born gay or do you become gay?

☆☆☆

Is there always someone the 'woman' and someone the 'man' in an LGBT+ relationship?

Feminine - Masculine - Gay
Hint: Which question is the boy on the right asking the couple?



Finding someone attractive

☆

Can you say as a boy that another boy looks good?

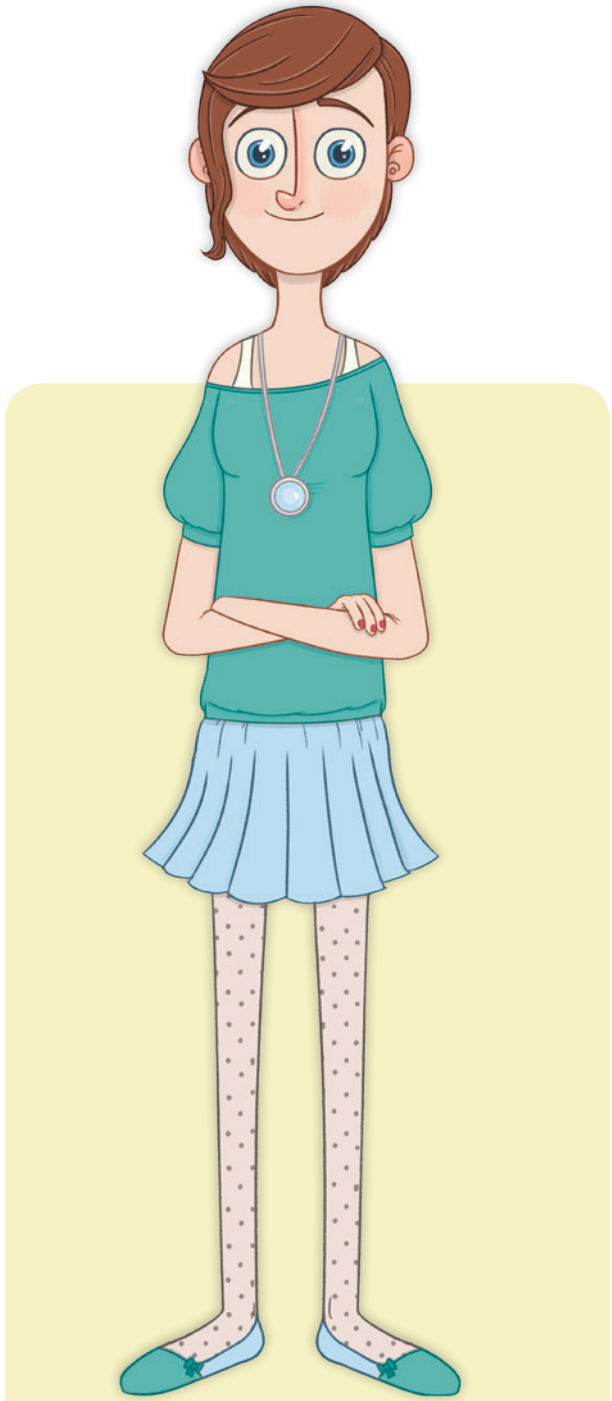
☆☆

What do you know about bisexuality?

☆☆☆

Are you gay when you experiment with someone of the same sex?

Looking – Boy and girl - Pretty
Hint: What are they looking at?





#SoWhat?!
The gayme



Download now!

https://goo.gl/kZfYyg

The Genderbender helps you to explain gender and sexual diversity in a visualized way. Because it's there, even if you can't always see it: diversity, in all shapes and sizes.

The Genderbender is a part of
#SoWhat?! The gayme,
a playful conversation method to discuss gender and sexual diversity.

How to use?

Ask the players to turn the different pages of the Genderbender and to give examples.

Wel jong Niet Hetero
www.weljongniethetero.be

VSK vlaamse scholieren koepel
de AANSTOKERIJ vorming via spel
pdi
TRUSTY
Vlaamse overheid



Gender identity

This is how I feel.

boy — girl

You can feel like a man, a woman, both, neither or something else.

Gender expression

This is how I express myself to the outside world.

boy — girl

You can express yourself in a masculine and/or feminine way.

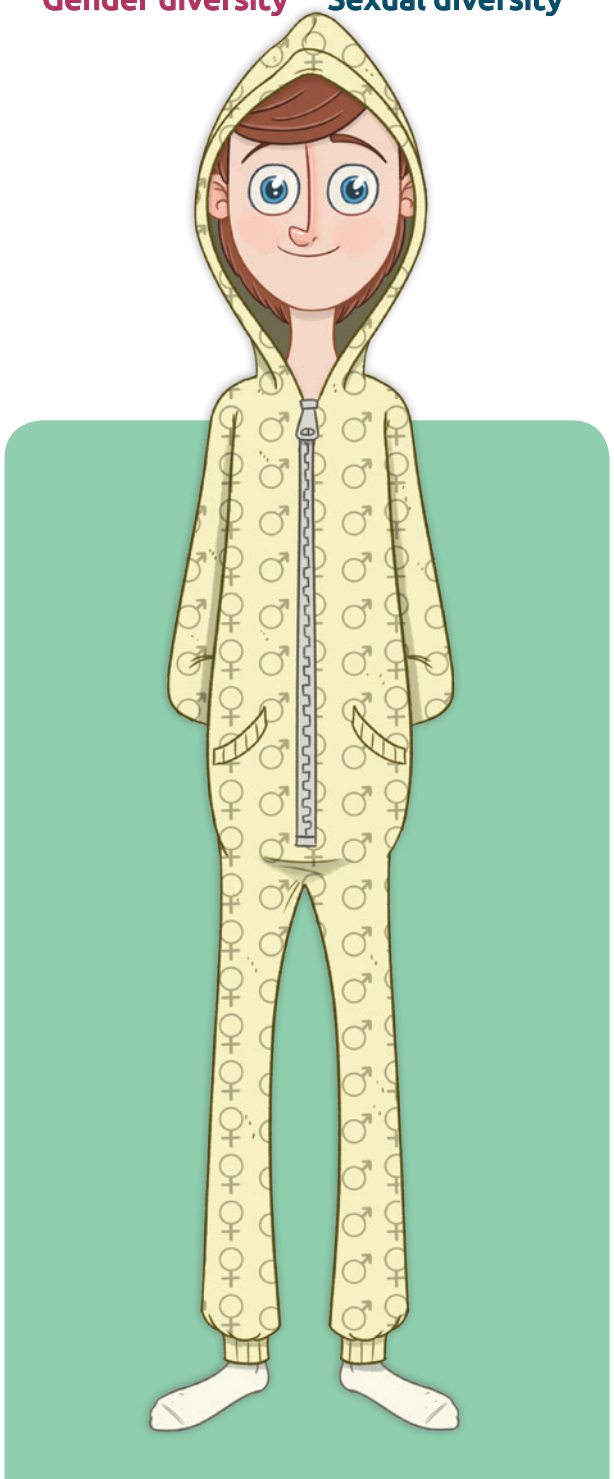
Sex

This is how my body looks.

boy — girl

You can have physical characteristics of a man, a woman or a combination of both.

Gender diversity ← → **Sexual diversity**



Identity

This is what I call myself.

straight — gay

You can call yourself different things: lesbian, gay, bi, straight or something else.

Desire

This is to whom I feel attracted.

boys — girls

You can feel attracted to boys, girls or both.

Behaviour

This is with whom I have sexual contact.

boys — girls

You can experiment with boys, girls or both.