



# DISCOVER THE VOCABULARY

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Ici, nous vous proposons une activité à réaliser avant les exercices radiophoniques. Elle propose aux participant·e·s de découvrir le vocabulaire lié aux identités de genre et d'orientations sexuelles afin de se l'approprier.

**Duration** 30 minutes

**Participants** Up to 20 participants. A facilitator can be present in each group.

**Objectives**

- Understand the difference between gender identity and sexual orientation;
- Know the specific vocabulary related to gender identity and sexual orientation;
- Explore the idea that sexuality and gender are not fixed concepts;
- Understand that gender identity and expression, biological sex, and sexual orientation exist on a spectrum as nuanced and diverse as the human beings within it.

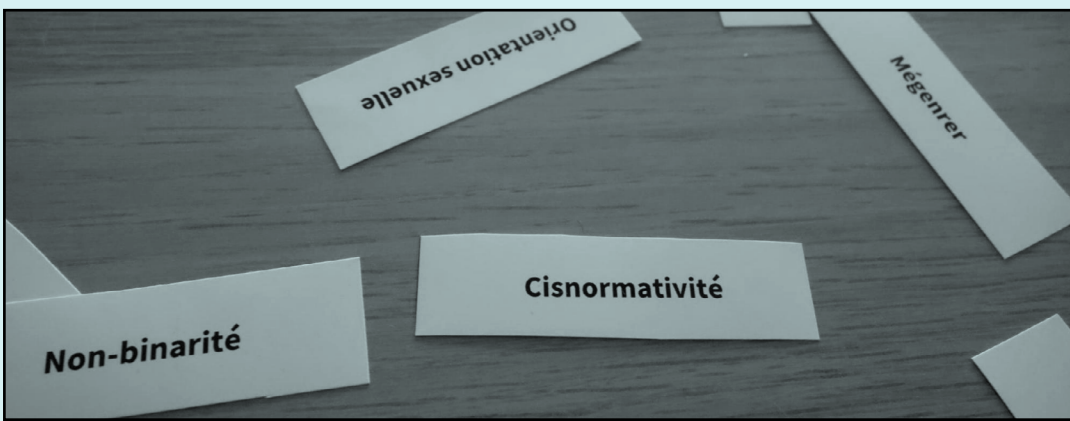
**Materials**

- Tables (one per subgroup)
- Concept cards and definition cards
- Pens (at least one per subgroup)

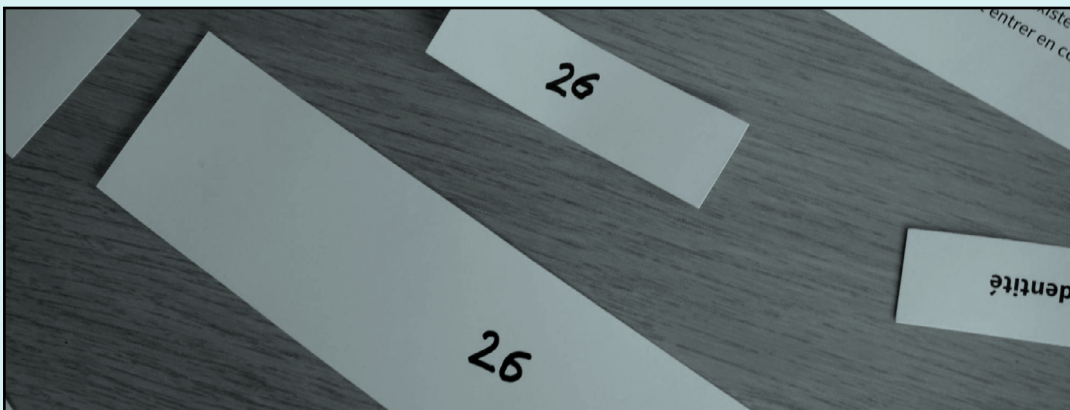
**Preparation**

- Read the glossary in the appendix to this chapter and make sure you understand all the terms. Do further research if there is any doubt.

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- Create several copies of the following deck of cards:
- “Concept” cards: Cut out strips of paper to create about 20 cards. On the front, number them from 1 to 20. On the back, write concepts related to sexual orientation and gender identity. For example: “Non-binarity”, “Transidentity”, “Asexual”, “Queer”, etc. At the end, you have about 20 cards, each with a number (front) associated with a concept (back).



- “Definition” cards: Again, cut strips of paper to create 20 cards (which should differ from the previous ones in size or color) and number them equally from 1 to 20. On the back of each card, write down the definition that corresponds to the term on the “concept” card of the same number. For example, if on the concept card #1 is “Queer”, on the definition card #1, write the corresponding definition. Be careful not to mention the term.



Exemple of “concept” cards :



Exemple de cartes “définitions” :

**Définition**

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Identités de genre  
et orientations sexuelles

1

Recto

Terme qui englobe des identités de genre ou orientations sexuelles et romantiques qui diffèrent de la norme sociétale, hétéro, cisgenre, et binaire. Il s’agit de la réappropriation d’une insulte (« étrange » en anglais mais dans ce contexte avait une connotation extrêmement péjorative). Au-delà des identités, le terme a aussi une connotation militante, politique.

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Identités de genre et orientations sexuelles

Verso

**Définition**

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Identités de genre  
et orientations sexuelles

2

Recto

Se dit d’une identité de genre ne correspondant ni au genre féminin, ni masculin, ou qui navigue sur le spectre du genre, en dehors du binarisme. Une personne non-binaire peut se sentir ni homme, ni femme, ou encore se sentir homme et femme, ou se reconnaître dans toutes autres combinaisons des deux genres.

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Identités de genre et orientations sexuelles

Verso

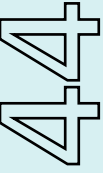


put the card aside and pick a new one. If they disagree or want to add to it, they can write their additions or changes directly on the card. They can also do research on their cell phones if something is unclear.

⑤ Give people about 30-45 minutes to share. Go through the subgroups to see if there are any questions.

⑥ At the end of the exercise, sit in a circle. Invite people to share what they found interesting, what they wondered about or what they discovered. They can discuss their various interpretations of the terms, as well as disagreements that have arisen with certain definitions.





**Variation** People turn over a card with a definition and try to find the corresponding concept. For example, if they pick "term that refers to a person who does not identify with a single, fixed gender," the group must guess the term "gender fluid."

**Tips for facilitators** The facilitator can provide a box to collect anonymous questions. These questions can be asked later, for example during a meeting with a specialist, or can be used to prepare other activities.

**Debriefing** Recall the difference between sexual orientation and gender identity. Sexual orientation refers to sexual preferences, the attraction experienced by certain people. Gender identity refers to the intimate and personal experience of identifying as male, female, both genders at the same time, no gender or another gender, regardless of one's biological sex. To help you, you can present "The Gender Unicorn" in the appendix.

You can also explain why it is important to name these different categories. This is not about labeling people or putting them in rigid boxes. These are words that were thought up by the people involved themselves because they did not feel represented and could experience violence related to their differences. These terms allow people to search on the internet and quickly find questions to answer, testimonies and perhaps support from people who are experiencing similar issues to them. When we are looking for ourselves, when we are learning to build

our identity, it can be reassuring and do us a lot of good.

In conclusion, tell participants that it is perfectly normal to have questions about your gender identity or sexual orientation. These areas are changing, fluid and evolve throughout life. If questions lead to discomfort, people should not hesitate to contact specialised associations. You can remind people that there is a list of useful numbers available in the room.