

Rainbow Jeopardy Categories & Questions

<https://jeopardylabs.com/play/lgbtq-rainbow-jeopardy-2>

Myths & Stereotypes - 100

Q - Are heterosexual relationships or gay relationships more likely to be egalitarian (i.e., sharing housework, childcare, finances, sex-life, etc)

A - Gay relationships, particularly lesbian relationships tend to report higher rates of equal distribution of childcare, housework, and sexual pleasure. Gay couples do not model their relationships after heterosexual couples. Clear-cut or obvious husband-wife roles are uncommon.

Myths & Stereotypes - 200

Q - If you are not sure about someone's gender or how to address them, what is a polite, respectful way to get clarification?

A – It is considered polite and respectful to ask someone what pronouns they use. In fact, it is good to get into the habit of introducing yourself by saying, “Hi, I’m Henrietta, and my pronouns are she, her, hers.”

Myths & Stereotypes - 300

Q - What is a common myth about gay men, lesbians, and bisexual individual's ability to maintain long-term relationships?

A - The myth is that gay and bisexual persons cannot and do not want long-term relationships. Studies have shown that between 40-60% of gay men are in steady relationships. [These figures are probably higher because men in long term relationships tend to be older and less likely to go to bars, where these statistics were recorded.](#) Between 60-80% of lesbians are in steady relationships. [In most studies, the proportion of lesbians in an on-going relationship was close to 75%.](#)

Myths & Stereotypes – 400

Q - What myth is often stated as a reason of why women would be in relationships with other women?

A – The myth is that women become lesbians because they have had bad or negative sexual experiences with men. [A 1990 study of lesbian and female students found that there was no significant difference in their traumatic heterosexual experiences. Both lesbians and heterosexual women reported the same number of traumatic experiences \(incest, molestation, rape, physical abuse\).](#) Most women said they began to question their sexual orientation because they felt strong emotional and/or sexual bonds with women and NOT because they felt an aversion towards men.

Myths & Stereotypes - 500

Q - What myth often prevents LGB people from holding jobs where they have contact with children?

A - The myth is that they are pedophiles. The perpetrators of child sexual abuse are overwhelmingly straight men. Studies have shown no correlation between a man's sexual orientation and a tendency to sexually abuse children. Pedophiles are quite distinct from adult gay men who prefer adult sexual partners. The abuser is usually a member of the child's family or someone known by the family. Pedophiles men, who have a sexual preference for children, constitute less than 1% of the adult male population.

History - 100

Q – What is probably the most famous symbol of Gay Pride – you will see it on clothing, bumper stickers, magnets, etc.

A - The Rainbow Flag – The current flag consists of six stripes, with the colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet. It's flown horizontally, with the red stripe on top. It was created by an artist in San Francisco as a permanent symbol which could be used by gay men and lesbians celebrating and saluting their community. It was inspired by the five striped "Flag of the Races." The eight colored flag made its debut at the 1978 Gay and Lesbian Freedom day March in San Francisco. It was affectionately called the 'New Glory.'

History - 200

Q – The term *Intersex* as a term was adopted by medicine during the 20th century, and applied to people whose biological sex is not clearly male or female? This can be physically or chromosomally. What term was used historically?

A – Hermaphrodite

History - 300

Q - What is gaydar and is it accurate?

A - Gaydar is the idea that you can tell if someone is gay by looking at them, i.e. gay men are effeminate and lesbians are butch. A study showed that close to 80% of people are unable to identify the person's sexual orientation (Berger et al, 1987). Some studies have found that lesbians do rate higher on masculinity scores, which comes largely from their high self-rating as independent. The measures of masculinity and femininity tend to be gender-biased and are not very useful in the study of gay men and lesbians.

History - 400

Q - What's the meaning or origins of the inverted pink triangle?

A - It was one of the Nazi concentration camp badges used to identify male prisoners who were sent there because of their homosexuality. The inverted pink triangle, originally intended as a badge of shame, has become an international symbol of gay pride and the gay rights movement. Prior to World War II, pink was historically a male color as an offshoot of red, and pink was chosen not because it meant the wearer was feminine, but because they liked other men. Every prisoner had to wear a triangle on his or her jacket, the color of which was to categorize him or her according "to his kind." Jews had to wear the yellow badge (in addition to any other badge representing other reasons for incarceration).

History - 500

Q - In what month are annual LGBTQ pride celebrations typically held in cities around the country?

A - June – these celebrations are held in June to celebrate the anniversary of the “Stonewall Inn Riots,” a three day demonstration in New York City that began on June 27, 1969, and marks the beginning of the modern “gay liberation movement.”

Family/Work 100

Q – Give or take 200, how many benefits are legally married couples entitled to that were denied unmarried partners?

A - According to the U.S. General Accounting office, 1138. (correct answer - 938-1338)

Family/Work 200

Q- Give or take 10%, what percentage of LGBTQ youth (13-21) experience some sort of rejection from their parents when they first come out?

A- 50%. In addition, 26% experience some level of homelessness as a result of coming out to parents (sleeping on a friend’s couch for a few days --- living on the streets for years).

Family/Work 300

Q - Will gay parents raise gay children?

A - Having gay parents will not make a child gay. Most gay adults were raised in heterosexual families. The research finds that having gay parents differs only in that the children are more tolerant and open-minded about a variety of families and sexualities.

Family/Work 400

Q – What is HRC – Human Rights Campaign?

A – The largest civil rights organization working to achieve equality for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender Americans. [HRC advocates on behalf of LGBT Americans, mobilizes grassroots actions in diverse communities, invests strategically to elect fair-minded individuals to office and educates the public about LGBT issues.](#)

Family/Work 500

Q - Is being gay a choice?

A - Sexual orientation seems to be an innate part of who a person is. Research studies reveal a biological or genetic component. If one male twin is gay the other is more likely to be gay.

Words and Terms 100

Q - What do the letters PFLAG stand for?

A - Parents, Family and Friends of Lesbians and Gays. Parents, Family, Friends, Allies, Loved Ones, Grandparents.

Words and Terms 200

Q - What do the acronyms FTM or MTF stand for?

A - Typically stated as F to M or M to F. They stand for female to male or male to female, in terms of describing individuals who feel that their biological gender is at odds with their gender identity. More current terms are trans man and trans woman.

Words and Terms 300

Q - What does it mean to “come out?”

A - Coming out, or "coming out of the closet," describes the revealing of a person's sexual orientation and/or gender identity to themselves, one person, or many people.

Words and Terms 400

Q - What is homophobia?

A - Not just a “fear” of LGBTQ folks as the term “phobia” might imply, but in addition the prejudice and discrimination against people who hold a minority sexual identity.

Words and Terms 500

Q - What is heterosexism?

A - The belief that heterosexuality is the normal and preferred sexual orientation and all others are deviant, and the assumption that everyone you meet is straight or should be.

Potpourri - 100

Q – Name one of the LGBT student organizations or sorority on campus?

A – GLOBAL, Gamma Rho Lambda, oSTEM, LGBT Advocates, Texas Freedom Network

Potpourri - 200

Q – Name one issue or difficulty a transgender person may face on campus?

A – Which restroom to use or harassment in the restroom, Roommate issues if living on campus, Being misgendered.

Potpourri - 300

Q – Why might it be better to intervene with homo/transphobia when it happens even if other students / staff are present?

A – It demonstrates that homo/transphobia is not a value everyone at UH holds. It also will help the LGBTQ person that is present (but maybe not out) feel safe and that “someone” on campus will have their back should anything bad happen.

Potpourri – 400

Q - Many people mistakenly think that bisexual

people are always dating two people at the same time - one female and one male. What is the real meaning of the term bisexual?

A - Bisexual refers to a person who can be attracted to more than one. This can include people who may not fit into the mainstream gender categories of man and woman. Pansexual- gender does not factor into their attraction to someone. Pan = all -- attracted to all genders including people who may or may not fit into the mainstream gender categories of man and woman.

Potpourri - 500

Q – Many people mistakenly think that asexual people do not have sex. What is the real meaning of the term asexual?

A – A person who does not experience sexual attraction, but they may still have sex to have children, or please their partner, etc. They may or may not experience romantic attraction. They still experience a sex drive, but prefer not to share that with anyone.