**Shemale** (also known as **she-male**) is a term primarily used in [sex work](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_work) to describe a [transgender woman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transgender_woman) with male [genitalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genitalia) and female [secondary sex characteristics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_sex_characteristics), usually including [breasts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breasts) from [breast augmentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breast_augmentation) or use of [hormones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hormone_replacement_therapy_(male-to-female)). Many [transgender](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transgender) people regard the term *shemale* as offensive, arguing that it mocks or shows a lack of respect towards transgender individuals;[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shemale#cite_note-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shemale#cite_note-lennard-2) in this view, the term emphasizes the natal [sex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex) of a person and neglects their [gender identity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_identity). Using the term *shemale* for a [transsexual](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transsexual) woman often implies that she is working in the [sex trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_trade).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shemale#cite_note-castaneda-3) The phrase is commonly used in [pornography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pornography).

Some mental health researchers consider attraction to transgender people to be a [paraphilia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paraphilia). [John Money](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Money) and [Margaret Lamacz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Margaret_Lamacz) proposed a series of terms along these lines. *Gynemimetophilia* denotes [sexual attraction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexual_attraction) to [male-assigned](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Male-assigned) people who look or act like women, including genetically male [crossdressers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crossdresser).[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shemale#cite_note-Money,_J._1984-16) It can also refer to an attraction to [trans women](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trans_women). A related term is *gynemimesis* which refers to a [homosexual](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homosexual) male who engages in female impersonation without sex reassignment[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shemale" \l "cite_note-17) or to describe the adoption of female characteristics by a male. The terms were used by Money for classification purposes in his [gender-transposition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transgender) theory. He also proposed [*gynandromorph*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gynandromorph) and *gynemimetomorph* as technical terms for trans women. A *gynandromorph* is an organism that contains both male and female characteristics. *Gynandromorphy* is a term of Greek etymology which means to have some of the body [morphology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morphology_(biology)) and measurements of both an average woman and man.

issus

**Transsexual** people experience a [gender identity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_identity) that is inconsistent with, or not culturally associated with, their [assigned sex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_assignment), and desire to permanently [transition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transitioning_(transgender)) to the [gender](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender) with which they identify, usually seeking medical assistance (including [hormone replacement therapy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hormone_replacement_therapy) and other [sex reassignment therapies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_reassignment_therapy)) to help them align their body with their identified [sex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex) or gender.

*Transsexual* is generally considered a subset of [*transgender*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transgender),[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transsexual#cite_note-TR2006-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transsexual#cite_note-Bevan-2)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transsexual#cite_note-Alegria-3) but some transsexual people reject the label of *transgender*.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transsexual#cite_note-Valentine-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transsexual#cite_note-Stryker-5)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transsexual#cite_note-6)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transsexual#cite_note-7) A medical diagnosis of [gender dysphoria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_dysphoria) can be made if a person expresses a desire to live and be accepted as a member of their identified sex,[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transsexual#cite_note-icd-10-8) and if a person experiences impaired functioning or [distress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distress_(medicine)) as a result of their gender identity.

Benjamin suggested that moderate intensity male to female transsexual people may benefit from estrogen medication as a "substitute for or preliminary to operation."[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transsexual#cite_note-benjaminscale-16) Some people have had SRS but do not meet the above definition of transsexual (e.g. Gregory Hemingway). Other people do not desire SRS although they meet the other element's of Benjamin's definition of a "true transsexual". Transsexuality was included for the first time in the [DSM-III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DSM-III) in 1980 and again in the [DSM-III-R](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DSM-III-R) in 1987, where it was located under *Disorders Usually First Evident in Infancy, Childhood or Adolescence*.

Beyond Benjamin's work, which focused on male-to-female transsexual people, there are cases of the female to male transsexual, for whom genital surgery may not be practical. Benjamin gave certifying letters to his MTF transsexual patients that stated "Their anatomical sex, that is to say, the body, is male. Their psychological sex, that is to say, the mind, is female." After 1967 Benjamin abandoned his early terminology and adopted that of "gender identity.

Funny facts about shemale

**Myth #1:  Transgender people live crazy lives.**

This is probably the most common misconception about trans people.

Many people incorrectly associate being transgender with automatically living an “crazy lifestyle” based on tv and in the movies. This may involve drag performance, hyper-masculine or hyper-feminine behavior, drugs, or prostitution.

Some trans people (and some non-trans people too!) engage in the above behaviors. But all transgender people do the everyday things that are a part of life. They go to work, buy groceries, see movies, kiss their kids good night.

**They are people. They do people things like everyone else.**

**Myth #2: Transgender people are confused.**

Just because a person is different, doesn’t mean they don’t know who they are.

Trans people have a sex.  They are females, males, and intersex.

Trans people have a gender.  They are men, women, queer, and other genders.

**They know their sex and they know their gender.**

This can be confusing to us who inhabit more traditional gender roles, but to the transgender person, it is not confusing.  It is just who they are.

That said, coming to the realization that you are trans, and coming out publically as trans, in a society that doesn’t accept or understand you *can* be very confusing and hurtful.   Many transgender people have experiences of feeling “defective” or “wrong.”

This is a social problem, not a gender identity problem.

**Myth #3: Transgender people are mentally disturbed.**

It’s true that [many transgender people suffer from mental illness](http://www.nami.org/TextTemplate.cfm?Section=Fact_Sheets1&Template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=54036).  But it’s not because of their gender identity alone!

It’s because in a patriarchal society, being [gender variant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_variant) causes a lot of distress.  So much distress, in fact, that it can be described by the diagnosis of a [mental disorder](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_identity_disorder).  This diagnosis is helpful because it tells us that this person is hurting and something needs to be done to help.

**Transgender people have the same brains we do.** They are just faced with a lot more mental and emotional stress.

**Myth #4: Transgender people are gay.**

Gender identity and sexual orientation are two [completely separate characteristics](http://itspronouncedmetrosexual.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Genderbread-2.1.jpg).   One is what gender we see ourselves as being.  The other is what gender(s) and sex(es) we are physically and romantically attracted to.

Knowing one doesn’t tell you about the other.

**Myth #5: Transgender people are radical liberals with crazy ideas.**

Transgender people come from all political and religious backgrounds.

Many trans people just want to lead their lives as part of “mainstream” society and be accepted and not condemned by their families, churches, governments and communities.

They should be allowed this.

Other trans people feel very strongly about changing the system that has oppressed them and adapt more radical beliefs about the gender system.  They wish to live outside of traditional social norms and not be deemed “freaks” because of it.

They should be allowed this too.

**Transgender people are diverse.** Each will make a unique decision about the life they want to lead.

**Myth #6: Transgender people hate their bodies.**

This is a very common myth.  It does make sense that a person who identifies as a woman might be uncomfortable in her male body, and vice versa.  And some transgender people *are* uncomfortable and want to [alter their bodies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_reassignment_therapy).  Others choose to live with their bodies [as they are](http://nonop.zxq.net/why.html).

Neither choice means that this person hates themself.  On the contrary, a transgender person can love themselves through the whole [process of transitioning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transitioning_%28transgender%29).  And we can love them too!

Each person’s relationship with their body is unique and we should support every transgender person in doing what works for them.

**Myth #7: Transgender people perform drag shows.**

Conservative thinkers would love to point to a singing, shimmying, scantily dressed, heavily made-up drag queen slinking across a stage and say, “THAT is a transgender!”  But, they’re wrong.  In fact, did you know that the majority of gender performance is done by non-trans people?

Because, it’s just a performance.  It’s not about real people.

[Drag Queens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drag_queen) and [Drag Kings](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drag_king) “do drag” for theatrical, comedic, and at times, political purposes.  They do it for their art and they do it with you, the viewer, in mind.

When a trans woman wears women’s clothing or a trans man wears men’s clothing, they are not doing drag.  Nor are they cross-dressing.  They are just wearing their clothes.

**Myth #8: You can tell someone is transgender just by looking at them.**

This is a myth meant to make us believe that transgender people are all crazy freaks.  That you can “spot” one, like a cartoon villain or a sasquatch. “Look, a tranny!”

It is a hurtful and misleading lie.

The truth is, **transgender people have bodies just like ours.**  And they may display them in very traditional ways.

Some [pass](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passing_%28gender%29) very well, others don’t.

As feminists, we don’t judge our bodies or anyone else’s.

**Myth #9: Transgender people aren’t “real” men or women.**

This is probably the most hurtful myth of all.  It tells us that transgender people are somehow less human because of their gender identification.  It is proof that they do not have a place in proper society.

It is hateful and unacceptable.

Everyone should have the right to be men and women, regardless of sex category or anything else.

**There are many ways to be human.**

**Myth #10: Transgender people are weird.**

When someone is unlike anything we have seen or known, we think, that’s weird.

It’s okay to have that thought.  It’s human nature.  But it’s important to understand that your perception of what’s “weird” is based on your experiences and your culture.

Many cultures think that living outside the gender binary (two-gender system) is [perfectly normal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transgender#Transgender_people_in_non-Western_cultures).  Transgender people are integrated into mainstream society and may even be held in high esteem.

We can do the same!  As feminists, we think difference is good!  (and we embrace weirdness too).

teen

**Adolescent sexuality** is a stage of [human development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_development_(biology)) in which [adolescents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolescence) experience and explore sexual feelings. Interest in sexuality intensifies during the onset of [puberty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puberty), and sexuality is often a vital aspect of teenagers' lives.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolescent_sexuality#cite_note-sex_lives2-1) In humans, [sexual interest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexual_interest) may be expressed in a number of ways, such as [flirting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flirting), [kissing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kissing), [masturbation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masturbation), or having sex with a partner. Sexual interest among adolescents, as among adults, can vary greatly, and is influenced by cultural [norms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norm_(sociology)) and [mores](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mores), [sex education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_education) provided, [sexual orientation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexual_orientation), and [social controls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_control) such as [age of consent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_consent) laws.

teen Risk

Sexual activity in general is associated with various risks. The risks of sexual intercourse include [unwanted pregnancy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unwanted_pregnancy) and contracting a [sexually transmitted infection](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexually_transmitted_infection) such as [HIV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HIV)/[AIDS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AIDS), which can be reduced with availability and use of a [condom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Condom) or adopting other [safe sex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Safe_sex) practices. [Contraceptives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contraceptives) specifically reduce the chance of pregnancy.

The risks are higher for young adolescents because their brains are not neurally mature. Several brain regions in the frontal lobe of the cerebral cortex and in the [hypothalamus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypothalamus) that are deemed important for self-control, delayed gratification, risk analysis, and appreciation are not fully mature. The brain is not fully mature until age 25.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolescent_sexuality#cite_note-Casey,_B._J._2008-2) Partially, because of this, young adolescents are generally less equipped than adults to make sound decisions and anticipate consequences of sexual behavior,[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolescent_sexuality" \l "cite_note-chapman-3) although [brain imaging](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuroimaging) and behavioral correlation studies in teens have been criticized for not being causative thus possibly reaffirming cultural biases.

Problems

In addition to the mentioned health risks (like unwanted pregnancies and infection transmissions), other risks have been associated with early sexual activity. For example, a recent study (2017) found that those who start having sex at an earlier age have higher risks of: not using a condom; not having good memories of that first experience; and having had that relationship for non-autonomous reasons (such as partner pressure, peer pressure or the influence of substance use).[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolescent_sexuality#cite_note-5) This article also summarizes other risks (found in previous studies) associated with earlier sex: having an increased number of sexual partners or of casual sexual partners; perpetrating or being a victim of forced sex; engaging in paid sex; depression and behavior problems

Though most female adolescents begin their sexual maturation process in normal, predictable ways, there may be concerns by parents and clinicians if the following become evident:

* painful menstruation
* chronic pelvic pain
* partial vaginal outflow obstruction/imperforate hymen
* possible anatomical defects

funny things about teens

**1. Separate teens from their cellphones and they get sleepy**  
  
An Intel Science Talent Search finalist, [Michelle Hackman](http://blogs.wsj.com/ideas-market/2011/03/30/humans-become-anxious-when-separated-from-cellphones/), locked 150 of her texting-obsessed peers in an empty classroom for 45 minutes. Half of them had cellphones and half not. Instead of becoming over jittery, the cell-less teens drifted off to sleep.   
 **2. 42% of teens can text with their eyes closed**  
  
No, they haven't developed superpowers, teens have just become so [attached to their cellphones](http://www.marketingcharts.com/interactive/cell-phones-key-to-teens-social-lives-47-can-text-with-eyes-closed-6126/) that they admit their lives would be worse if they couldn't text. And with more than 1 billion texts being sent everyday, it's no surprise that 42% of teens can text  blindfolded. Scary stuff.  
  
**3. Teens can grow so fast, their brains can't keep up**  
  
It's not your teens' fault if they're particularly clumsy. Why? Because most [teens grow so quickly](http://www.bbc.co.uk/science/humanbody/body/articles/lifecycle/teenagers/growth.shtml) that their brains can't calculate the new rules for balancing. Poor teens. Clumsiness is often unavoidable.  
  
**4. Risk-taking teen? It's their brain's fault!**  
  
According this [study](http://www.mobiflock.com/information-for-parents/the-net-generation/the-tween-and-teen-brain/), teens make risky decisions because their brains are programmed that way. An MRI scan shows that a teenager's prefrontal cortex works much harder than an adult's and that's why it's difficult for them to decide if a situation is dangerous or not.  
  
**5. Teens can have their sleep cycle fixed by a blue light**  
  
It's weird but true. If your teen struggles to fall asleep and then can't wake up in the morning, having them sit in front of a blue light to reset their 'internal clock'. [This study](http://www.sciencedaily.com/videos/2006/0201-waking_up_teens.htm) has all the details.