[Your Name]

[Instructor Name]

[Course Number]

[Date]

Sociology: Discussion

**Sexual Orientation**

Sexual Orientation is one’s emotional, romantic, and sexual attraction that he or she feels towards the other person or individual. Sexual Orientation can be found in many different forms that mainly include, Heterosexual, Homosexual, Bisexual, and Asexual. In details, Heterosexual is the interaction in which individuals are attracted emotionally and physically to the person of opposite sex such as a male is attracted to a female and vice versa. While in Homosexual, individuals are attracted towards the person of same-sex such as the attraction of male towards and female towards females (Rothenberg, N.P). Further, people are attracted emotionally and physically to members of both sexes while people have no concern in sex while they feel emotionally close to other in Asexual.

**Sexual Identity**

Some of the people are transsexual which means that they might have been born female by gender but they do not have feelings like other females or they do not feel females. While they find themselves as male most of the time and vice versa. This begins to individuals from a very young age when they do not have proper support and acceptance and it then leads to lifetime concern and confusion (Rothenberg, N.P).

By definition and specific details, Gender Identity is an internal experience of one about his/her gender. It means that people may find themselves with a gender that has not been assigned to them at birth while others may not find themselves to the gender that has assigned to them at birth.

Sexual Orientation and Sexual Identity are highly close and related to sexual practices and behaviours because the sexual attraction leads the sexual activities as per one’s attraction with the gender sexual activities and behaviours with that gender e.g. male (feeling of not assigned with male gender) with male and vice versa.

**Work Cited**

Rothenberg, Paula S. “Race, Class, and Gender in the United States: An Integrated Study.” Macmillan, 2004.