



DMV forces teen to remove makeup before getting driving license



DMV¹ Forces Teen to Remove Makeup Before Getting Driving License *posted by EaglesBiology*

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1  **What do you remember about gender identity and sexual orientation?**
 Go back to Module 4, Unit 1, p. 158.

2  **Watch the video twice and complete the following summary in your words, writing three words at most in the blank spaces.**

Chase Culpepper is a 16-year-old from Anderson, South Carolina. Chase passed with perfect scores. It was the which caused a road-block at the office.

The employee at the office said that Chase had to before having the photo taken. She also said that Chase did not look

Chase was fair and told the employees that and reluctantly took Chase says it was very and is now fighting for the chance to retake


with make-up, like he Chase's mother says that for Chase the real disguise is not to State officials say employees were simply according to a policy adopted in

Chase now wants the state to focus off of, giving special consideration to those who see themselves dictates.

¹ DMV: Department of Motor Vehicles

3  **Watch the video again and answer the questions.**

- a. What is driving considered by many people?
- b. How did Chase feel before the test?
- c. What do Chase's family think about what happened to him?
- d. When does the DMV make exceptions to the 2009 rule?

4  **Discuss the following points.**

- a. Chase should not feel hurt about having to remove his make-up for the photo.
- b. The laws of a country should respect and tolerate diversity in any case; a photo is not as important as people's right to look like what they feel.

5 You may also be interested in reading what a medical journal writes about adolescents' sexual orientation and family-related issues.

■ **Family issues**

Teens who are in the process of coming to a homosexual identity may agonize about telling their parents. They often hate the idea that they are lying, by omission, to their parents, but also worry about how their parents will react. They may ask their paediatrician or family doctor for their advice. The teen can be helped to explore their parents' possible reactions by thinking about how they talk about gay people, how they interact with gay people they meet and how they deal with unexpected information. Some parents suspect that their teen is gay, but may feel as awkward as the teen in bringing it up. Teens can introduce the subject of homosexuality by bringing up a book that they are reading or something that is in the news, and seeing what their parents have to say. Many teens tell a sister, a brother or cousin before they tell a parent, and often an adolescent chooses one parent to tell first. Role playing can help the teen to find the words that they want to use with their parents and the words that they want to avoid so not to imply that they are communicating terrible news. They can reassure their parents that they are the same person they always were. Not all teens should tell their parents about their orientation, and others may want to wait a while after making a decision to disclose their sexual identity, given the possible negative repercussions. Under no circumstances it is appropriate for the physician to share this information without a teen's consent.



Parents may approach the paediatrician when their teen has 'come out' to them. It is not uncommon for them to ask the paediatrician for reassurance that the teen is going through a phase and may not actually be gay/lesbian. It is appropriate to tell parents that teens who have chosen to come out to their parents are likely quite certain about their homosexual orientation. Parents should be told that it is important that they let their teen know that they still love them while they are dealing with their feelings about orientation. Conversion or reparative therapy, where attempts are made to turn gay males or lesbians into heterosexuals, are clearly unethical and should not be provided by physicians.

(Taken from Paediatrics & Child Health, Sep 2018)