Sex refers to the difference between males and females in the biological sense (Kottak 2008). Gender however refers to "all the traits that a culture assigns to and inoculates in males and females" (Kottak 2008). In French and Bliss the definition of gender is further expanded through Joan Wallach Scott's explanation that gender is the "social representation of perceived biological differences" due to "symbols, norms and institutions [that] helped to shape or construct male and female identities" (2007). Although the two terms are often used interchangeably, the definitions do not lend themselves to this practice. For example a person's sex could be female in so far as having 2 X chromosomes, but their gender may be male as the person may wear clothing that is associated with males or behave in such a way that is seen as 'masculine'. Even so, testing for sex through genotype is not always reliable as can be seen in the situation at the Sydney 2000 Olympics where "biological science was unable to differentiate reliably between males and females on the basis of specific chromosomes and genes" (French and Bliss 2007). It is also important to note that in Juchitán, Oaxaca there is a third gender "between men and women, taking some of the characteristics of each" called muxe (Stephen 2002).