

Adultery – sexual relationship where one or both of the people are married

Asexual – having no sexual feelings or expressions

Civil partnership – legal union between couples (often same-sex). Not of religious character but same rights as marriage

Cohabitation – a couple living together

Divorce – legal termination of marriage

Contraception – methods to prevent pregnancy e.g. condom

Faith schools – schools that educate and promote a certain belief

Family planning – controlling how many children a couple has and when they have them

Heterosexual relationships – between a man and a woman

Gender discrimination – acting on prejudice based on gender

Gender prejudice – holding biased opinions based on gender

Human sexuality – refers to how people express themselves a sexual beings

Homosexual relationships – between two members of the same sex

LGBTQ+ - lesbian, gender, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning

Marriage – legal union between two people (this can now be same-sex in the UK). Sometimes religious but not always

Polygamy – having multiple partners

Rhythm method – form of contraception where sex is avoided at certain fertile times of the menstrual cycle (often preferred by Catholics)

Sexual stereotyping – having a fixed idea of how men and women behave

‘the pill’ – term for form of contraception (over 70 different types) that women take to stop the egg from being fertilised.

‘the morning after pill’ – taken after sex by the woman to prevent fertilised egg from developing

Transgender – gender identity is different from biological gender assigned at both. ‘Trans’ is a term that is an umbrella term for many sub-definitions

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