

Agreed upon language to be used by St. Luke's staff, during conversations and activities with children.

This is an evolving and ongoing document that will be reviewed and changed accordingly, in relation to the ever-changing views on what is deemed acceptable/offensive within British society.

Year group	Body parts	Families	Sexuality	Minorities
R	Private parts	Step family	Gay	Racism
1		Reconstituted/ blended	Lesbian	Racist
2		Half- brother etc.	Mum's boyfriend	Straight
		Dad's girlfriend	Homosexual	Ethnicity
		Partner	Heterosexual	Black
		Husband	Bisexual	African (heritage)
3	Genitals	Wife	Gender-reassignment	Mixed-race
	Penis	Extended family	(surgical change/medical)	Asian (heritage)
4	Testicles	Civil partnership	Transgender (feels like... /or	White
	Vagina	Marriage	is living as..)	BAME (black, Asian and
		Same-sex marriage	Homophobia	minority ethnicity)
5	Genitals	Same-sex civil- partnership	Transphobia	Person with a disability
	Penis	Single-parent family	Gender	Wheelchair user
6	Vagina	Common-law wife/husband	Sex	Non-disabled person
	Womb			
	Ovaries			
	Testicles			
	Fallopian tube			
	Egg (ovum)			
	sperm			

Language	Definition
Private parts	a person's genitals, although this language will not necessarily be used with KS1 and below.
Genitals	a person's or animal's external organs of reproduction.
Penis	the male genital organ of higher vertebrates, carrying the duct for the transfer of sperm during copulation. In humans and most other mammals it consists largely of erectile tissue and is used also for urination.
Testicles	either of the two oval organs that produce sperm in men and other male mammals, enclosed in the scrotum behind the penis.
Vagina	the muscular tube leading from the external genitals to the cervix of the uterus in women and most female mammals.
Ovum	a mature female reproductive cell, especially of a human or other animal, which can divide to give rise to an embryo usually only after fertilization by a male cell.
Ovaries	a female reproductive organ in which ova or eggs are produced, present in humans and other vertebrates as a pair.
Womb	1. the organ in the lower body of a woman or female mammal where offspring are conceived and in which they gestate before birth; the uterus.
Fallopian tubes	1. (in a female mammal) either of a pair of tubes along which eggs travel from the ovaries to the uterus.
Sperm	is the male "gamete" or sex cell. It combines with the female "gamete," called an ovum, to form a zygote. The formation process is called "fertilization." (see ovum, zygote).
Step-family	1. a family that is formed on the remarriage of a divorced or widowed person and that includes a child or children.
Reconstituted/blended family	A reconstituted family is when two families join together after one or both partners have divorced their previous partners. This family option can sometimes be referred to as the blended family or step family.
Half-brother/sister	a brother/sister with whom one has only one parent in common.
Parent's boyfriend/partner	A partner someone's mother or father has, who isn't one of their parents (additionally, not married or in another form of legal partnership).
Husband	a married man considered in relation to his spouse.
Wife	a married woman considered in relation to her spouse.
Civil partner	Someone in a civil-partner relationship with someone else
Marriage	a legally accepted relationship between a man and a woman in which they live as husband and wife, or the official ceremony which results in this:
Civil partnership	A civil partnership is a legal relationship which can be registered by two people who aren't related to each other. Civil partnerships are available to both same-sex couples and opposite-sex couples. Registering a civil partnership will give your relationship legal recognition.
Extended family	a family which extends beyond the nuclear family (a couple and their dependent children) to include grandparents and other relatives.
Same-sex marriage	The extension of marriage to same sex couples means that they can now marry in accordance with legal requirements applicable in England and Wales

Same-sex civil-partnership	A civil partnership is a legal relationship which can be registered by two people who aren't related to each other. Civil partnerships are available to both same-sex couples and opposite-sex couples.
Single-parent family	Single parent families are comprised of a parent/caregiver and one or more dependent children without the presence and support of a spouse or adult partner who is sharing the responsibility of parenting.
Common-law wife/husband	Although there is no legal definition of living together, it generally means to live together as a couple without being married. Couples who live together are sometimes called common-law partners.
Gay	(of a person) homosexual (used especially of a man)
Lesbian	a gay woman.
Bisexual	sexually attracted not exclusively to people of one particular gender; attracted to both men and women.
Homosexual	sexually attracted to people of one's own sex.
Heterosexual	(of a person) sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex
Gender reassignment	the process (typically involving a combination of surgical procedures and hormone treatment) undertaken by a transgender person in order to alter their physical sexual characteristics to match their gender identity.
Transgender	denoting or relating to a person whose sense of personal identity and gender does not correspond with their birth sex.
Homophobia	1. dislike of or prejudice against gay people.
Transphobia	dislike of or prejudice against transsexual or transgender people
Racism	prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized.
Racist	a person who is prejudiced against or antagonistic towards people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized.
African heritage	A person deriving from people defined as being from the African continent
Mixed-race	denoting or relating to people whose parents or ancestors are from different ethnic backgrounds.
Asian heritage	A person deriving from people defined as being from the Asian continent
White	belonging to or denoting a human group having light-coloured skin (chiefly used of peoples of European extraction).
BAME	The acronym BAME stands for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic and is defined as all ethnic groups except White ethnic groups.
Race	These two concepts (race and ethnicity) are often confused despite their subtle differences. Race includes phenotypic characteristics such as skin colour, whereas ethnicity also encompasses cultural factors such as nationality, tribal affiliation, religion, language and traditions of a particular group.
Ethnicity	
Person with a disability	You're disabled under the Equality Act 2010 if you have a physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities.
Wheelchair user	Someone who uses a wheelchair for mobility
Non-disabled person	A person without a disability. We use this language to avoid using language such as 'normal' to refer to someone without a disability.
Sex	either of the two main categories (male and female) into which humans and most other living things are divided on the basis of their reproductive functions.

Gender

either of the two sexes (male and female), especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones. The term is also used more broadly to denote a range of identities that do not correspond to established ideas of male and female.