

Breaking News English.com

Ready-to-Use English Lessons by Sean Banville

**"1,000 IDEAS & ACTIVITIES
FOR LANGUAGE TEACHERS"**

breakingnewsenglish.com/book.html

**Thousands more free lessons
from Sean's other websites**

www.freeeslmaterials.com/sean_banville_lessons.html

Level 6 – 19th February, 2021

University staff asked not to say 'mother' and 'father'

FREE online quizzes, mp3 listening and more for this lesson here:

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

Contents

The Article	2	Discussion (Student-Created Qs)	15
Warm-Ups	3	Language Work (Cloze)	16
Vocabulary	4	Spelling	17
Before Reading / Listening	5	Put The Text Back Together	18
Gap Fill	6	Put The Words In The Right Order	19
Match The Sentences And Listen	7	Circle The Correct Word	20
Listening Gap Fill	8	Insert The Vowels (a, e, i, o, u)	21
Comprehension Questions	9	Punctuate The Text And Add Capitals	22
Multiple Choice - Quiz	10	Put A Slash (/) Where The Spaces Are	23
Role Play	11	Free Writing	24
After Reading / Listening	12	Academic Writing	25
Student Survey	13	Homework	26
Discussion (20 Questions)	14	Answers	27

Please try Levels 4 and 5 (they are easier).

Twitter



twitter.com/SeanBanville

Facebook



www.facebook.com/pages/BreakingNewsEnglish/155625444452176

THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

Staff at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra have been requested to avoid the use of certain words related to gender. ANU's Gender Institute issued a list of replacement terms for everyday words like 'mother' and 'father'. The switch in vocabulary is part of an initiative to encourage more gender-neutral language. Staff are being asked to use the term 'gestational parent' instead of 'mother,' and 'non-birthing parent' in place of 'father'. The institute's gender handbook claims the words 'mother' and 'father' exclude non-binary people. These are people who identify as being neither male nor female. Non-binary people feel unrepresented in society because of words that refer to males and females.

The gender handbook explains the suggested nomenclature guidelines. It says: "While many students will identify as 'mothers' or 'fathers,' using these terms alone to describe parenthood excludes those who do not identify with gender-binaries." It added: "This non-gendered language is particularly important in...discussions of childbirth and parenthood." An ANU spokesperson said the handbook was just a guide. It said: "This document is not an official ANU policy....It is a guide developed by expert researchers to assist anyone committed to enhancing inclusiveness and diversity." Last week, a UK university asked its staff to substitute the word 'chestfeeding' for 'breastfeeding'.

Sources: <https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/university-staff-told-stop-saying-23507643>
<https://au.news.yahoo.com/university-asks-staff-to-refer-to-it-as-chest-feeding-100937936.html>
<https://www.foxnews.com/world/university-handbook-encourages-staff-to-adopt-gender-neutral-language>

WARM-UPS

1. GENDER-NEUTRAL LANGUAGE: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about gender-neutral language. Change partners often and share your findings.

2. CHAT: In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

staff / gender / list / replacement / vocabulary / gender-neutral / language / society / handbook / guidelines / parenthood / important / document / policy / diversity / word

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. VOCABULARY: Students A **strongly** believe vocabulary should never change; Students B **strongly** believe it should. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. LANGUAGE: How does English compare with your language? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	English	My Language
Gender-neutrality		
Bad language		
Grammar		
Pronunciation		
Polite language		
Spelling		

5. GENDER: Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "gender". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

6. ENGLISH: Rank these with your partner. Put the most useful things to learn about English at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Gender-neutrality
- Slang
- Bad language
- Poetry
- Spelling
- Text messaging
- Polite language
- Hip-hop

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. avoid | a. A word or phrase used to describe a thing or to express a concept. |
| 2. replacement | b. Related to the process of carrying or being carried in the womb between conception and birth. |
| 3. initiative | c. Keep away from or stop oneself from doing something. |
| 4. term | d. Not relating to, composed of, or involving just two things. |
| 5. gestational | e. The action or process of changing someone or something with another person or thing. |
| 6. birthing | f. An act or strategy intended to resolve a difficulty or improve a situation. |
| 7. non-binary | g. The action or process of giving birth. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 8. nomenclature | h. A person or thing acting or serving in place of another. |
| 9. excludes | i. The word or words applied to someone or something. |
| 10. identify | j. Denies someone access to or stop someone from going to or being at a place, group, or somewhere in society. |
| 11. committed | k. Intensifying, increasing, or further improving the quality, value, or extent of. |
| 12. enhancing | l. Wholeheartedly dedicated. |
| 13. inclusiveness | m. Establish or show who or what someone or something is. |
| 14. substitute | n. The quality of including all sections of society. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

- a. Staff at a university in Australia can no longer use gender-related words. **T / F**
- b. A gender institute wants people to say 'mum' and not 'mother'. **T / F**
- c. The institute wants staff to say 'non-birthing parent' instead of 'father'. **T / F**
- d. The institute says gender words make non-binary people feel excluded. **T / F**
- e. The institute said students do not identify as mothers or fathers. **T / F**
- f. A spokesperson said gender-related language was now university policy. **T / F**
- g. The institute's guide is to help people enhance diversity. **T / F**
- h. A UK university wants to introduce a new word - 'chestfeeding'. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH:

Match the following synonyms. The words in **bold** are from the news article.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. avoid | a. illustrate |
| 2. certain | b. word |
| 3. switch | c. manual |
| 4. term | d. change |
| 5. claim | e. variety |
| 6. handbook | f. shun |
| 7. describe | g. help |
| 8. particularly | h. assert |
| 9. assist | i. particular |
| 10. diversity | j. especially |

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. avoid the use of | a. handbook |
| 2. replacement terms | b. to substitute the word |
| 3. part of an initiative to | c. certain words |
| 4. Non-binary people feel unrepresented | d. and diversity |
| 5. words that refer | e. in society |
| 6. The gender | f. encourage more |
| 7. particularly important in discussions | g. by expert researchers |
| 8. It is a guide developed | h. to males and females |
| 9. enhancing inclusiveness | i. of childbirth |
| 10. a UK university asked its staff | j. for everyday words |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

Staff at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra have been requested to (1) _____ the use of certain words related to gender. ANU's Gender Institute issued a (2) _____ of replacement terms for everyday words like 'mother' and 'father'. The (3) _____ in vocabulary is part of an initiative to (4) _____ more gender-neutral language. Staff are being asked to use the term 'gestational parent' instead of 'mother,' and 'non-birthing parent' in (5) _____ of 'father'. The institute's gender handbook (6) _____ the words 'mother' and 'father' exclude non-binary people. These are people who identify as being (7) _____ male nor female. Non-binary people feel unrepresented in society because of words that (8) _____ to males and females.

The gender handbook explains the (9) _____ nomenclature guidelines. It says: "While many students will identify as 'mothers' or 'fathers,' using these terms (10) _____ to describe parenthood excludes those who do not (11) _____ with gender-binaries." It added: "This non-gendered language is (12) _____ important in...discussions of childbirth and parenthood." An ANU spokesperson said the handbook was just a (13) _____. It said: "This document is not an official ANU policy....It is a guide developed by (14) _____ researchers to assist anyone committed to enhancing inclusiveness and (15) _____." Last week, a UK university asked its staff to (16) _____ the word 'chestfeeding' for 'breastfeeding'.

switch
place
refer
list
avoid
neither
encourage
claims

guide
suggested
diversity
identify
expert
substitute
alone
particularly

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

- 1) requested to avoid the use of certain words _____
 - a. related to agenda
 - b. related to gender
 - c. related to gander
 - d. related to a gander
- 2) ANU's Gender Institute issued a list of replacement _____ words
 - a. term for everyday
 - b. teams for everyday
 - c. terms for everyday
 - d. trams for everyday
- 3) The switch in vocabulary is part _____
 - a. of an initiation
 - b. of an initial tiff
 - c. of an initiative
 - d. of an in iterate
- 4) handbook claims the words 'mother' and 'father' exclude _____
 - a. non-binary people
 - b. not-binary people
 - c. now-binary people
 - d. new-binary people
- 5) Non-binary people feel unrepresented in society because of words that _____
 - a. defer to males
 - b. infer to males
 - c. offer to males
 - d. refer to males
- 6) It says: "While many students will _____"
 - a. identity as 'mothers'
 - b. indemnify as 'mothers'
 - c. identify as 'mothers'
 - d. indent a fly as 'mothers'
- 7) It says: "While many students will identify as 'mothers' or 'fathers,' _____"
 - a. using them terms
 - b. using these terms
 - c. using thesis terms
 - d. using theses terms
- 8) An ANU spokesperson said the handbook was _____
 - a. adjust a guide
 - b. just tag I'd
 - c. adjuster guide
 - d. just a guide
- 9) It is a guide developed by expert researchers _____
 - a. to as cyst anyone
 - b. to a cyst anyone
 - c. to as cyst anyone
 - d. to assist anyone
- 10) Last week, a UK university asked its staff to _____
 - a. substitutes the word
 - b. substituted the word
 - c. substitute the word
 - d. substitution the word

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

Staff at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra have been requested to (1) _____ of certain words related to gender. ANU's Gender Institute (2) _____ of replacement terms for everyday words like 'mother' and 'father'. The (3) _____ is part of an initiative to encourage more gender-neutral language. Staff are being asked to (4) _____ 'gestational parent' instead of 'mother,' and 'non-birthing parent' (5) _____ 'father'. The institute's gender handbook claims the words 'mother' and 'father' exclude non-binary people. These are people who identify as being neither male nor female. Non-binary people feel unrepresented in society because of words (6) _____ males and females.

The gender handbook explains the suggested nomenclature guidelines. It says: "While many students (7) _____ 'mothers' or 'fathers,' using these terms alone to describe parenthood excludes those who do (8) _____ gender-binaries." It added: "This non-gendered language is particularly important in...discussions of childbirth and parenthood." An ANU spokesperson said the handbook was (9) _____. It said: "This document is not an official ANU policy....It is a guide (10) _____ researchers to assist anyone (11) _____ inclusiveness and diversity." Last week, a UK university asked its (12) _____ the word 'chestfeeding' for 'breastfeeding'.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

1. In what city is the university in the article?
2. What is the name of the university institution that issued guidelines?
3. What term is being recommended in place of 'mother'?
4. What term is being recommended in place of 'father'?
5. Who does the article say may feel unrepresented?
6. What does a handbook say students may identify as?
7. What does the handbook say non-gendered language is important in?
8. What did an ANU spokesperson say the handbook was?
9. Who was the guide developed by?
10. What does a UK university want staff to use instead of 'breastfeeding'?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

- 1) In what city is the university in the article?
 - a) Melbourne
 - b) Canberra
 - c) Brisbane
 - d) Sydney
- 2) What is the name of the university institution that issued guidelines?
 - a) the Language Centre
 - b) ANU Gender
 - c) the Binary Department
 - d) the Gender Institute
- 3) What term is being recommended in place of 'mother'?
 - a) ma
 - b) Alice
 - c) gestational parent
 - d) Y
- 4) What term is being recommended in place of 'father'?
 - a) non-birthing parent
 - b) X
 - c) Bob
 - d) pa
- 5) Who does the article say may feel unrepresented?
 - a) parents
 - b) non-binary people
 - c) binary people
 - d) children
- 6) What does a handbook say students may identify as?
 - a) mothers or fathers
 - b) either
 - c) children
 - d) people
- 7) What does the handbook say non-gendered language is important in?
 - a) universities
 - b) maternity clinics
 - c) discussions of childbirth and parenthood
 - d) families
- 8) What did an ANU spokesperson say the handbook was?
 - a) a guide
 - b) policy
 - c) a work-in-progress
 - d) great
- 9) Who was the guide developed by?
 - a) students
 - b) mothers
 - c) scientists
 - d) expert researchers
- 10) What does a UK university want staff to use instead of 'breastfeeding'?
 - a) milkfeeding
 - b) lactosing
 - c) chestfeeding
 - d) bodying

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

Role A – Gender-neutrality

You think gender-neutrality is the most important aspect of a language to learn. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): slang, polite language or bad language.

Role B – Slang

You think slang is the most important aspect of a language to learn. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): gender-neutrality, polite language or bad language.

Role C – Polite Language

You think polite language is the most important aspect of a language to learn. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): slang, gender-neutrality or bad language.

Role D – Bad Language

You think bad language is the most important aspect of a language to learn. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the worst of these (and why): slang, polite language or gender-neutrality.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

1. WORD SEARCH: Look in your dictionary / computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms ... for the words 'gender' and 'language'.

gender	language
---------------	-----------------

- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS: Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

3. GAP FILL: In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning...?

4. VOCABULARY: Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

5. TEST EACH OTHER: Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• avoid• issued• part• instead• place• neither	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explains• identify• added• just• assist• substitute
---	--

GENDER-NEUTRAL LANGUAGE SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

Write five GOOD questions about gender-neutral language in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper. When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

GENDER-NEUTRAL LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What did you think when you read the headline?
2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'gender'?
3. What do you know about gender-neutral language?
4. What do you think of the English language?
5. How does your language deal with gender?
6. What do you think of replacing words like 'mother' and 'father'?
7. What do you think of the term 'gestational parent'?
8. What do you think of the term 'non-birthing parent'?
9. What do you know about non-binary people?
10. What three adjectives best describe this story?

University staff asked not to say 'mother' and 'father' – 19th February, 2021
Thousands more free lessons at breakingnewsenglish.com

GENDER-NEUTRAL LANGUAGE DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
12. What do you think of when you hear the word 'language'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. Should language change to make all people feel included?
15. Should the word 'human' be changed because 'man' is in it?
16. What do you think of titles like 'Mr,' 'Miss,' 'Mrs' and 'Ms'?
17. Should we say 'actor' and 'lion' for males and females?
18. What advice do you have for ANU's Gender Institute?
19. What do you think of the term 'chestfeeding' instead of 'breastfeeding'?
20. What questions would you like to ask the university?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Copyright © breakingnewsenglish.com 2021

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

Staff at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra have been requested (1) _____ avoid the use of certain words related to gender. ANU's Gender Institute issued a list (2) _____ replacement terms for everyday words like 'mother' and 'father'. The switch in vocabulary is part of an (3) _____ to encourage more gender-neutral language. Staff are being asked to use the term 'gestational parent' (4) _____ of 'mother,' and 'non-birthing parent' in place of 'father'. The institute's gender handbook claims the words 'mother' and 'father' (5) _____ non-binary people. These are people who identify as being neither male nor female. Non-binary people feel unrepresented in society because of words that (6) _____ to males and females.

The gender handbook explains the suggested nomenclature guidelines. It says: "(7) _____ many students will identify (8) _____ 'mothers' or 'fathers,' using these terms alone to describe parenthood excludes those who do not identify with gender-binaries." It added: "This non-gendered language is particularly important (9) _____...discussions of childbirth and parenthood." An ANU spokesperson said the handbook was just a guide. It said: "This document is not an official ANU (10) _____....It is a guide developed by expert researchers to (11) _____ anyone committed to enhancing inclusiveness and diversity." Last week, a UK university asked its staff to (12) _____ the word 'chestfeeding' for 'breastfeeding'.

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | (a) on | (b) to | (c) of | (d) at |
| 2. | (a) at | (b) of | (c) to | (d) on |
| 3. | (a) initiation | (b) initiate | (c) intuitive | (d) initiative |
| 4. | (a) rather | (b) instead | (c) prefer | (d) place |
| 5. | (a) exude | (b) exclude | (c) preclude | (d) interlude |
| 6. | (a) defer | (b) infer | (c) refer | (d) prefer |
| 7. | (a) What | (b) Whomsoever | (c) While | (d) Which |
| 8. | (a) was | (b) has | (c) as | (d) 'twas |
| 9. | (a) so | (b) at | (c) on | (d) in |
| 10. | (a) policy | (b) policing | (c) police | (d) policed |
| 11. | (a) assist | (b) desist | (c) resist | (d) insist |
| 12. | (a) instead | (b) alternative | (c) substitute | (d) proxy |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

Paragraph 1

1. eudqrtees to avoid the use
2. certain words aerdtel to gender
3. part of an taiienvtii
4. use the term 'tganeisoatl parent'
5. non-nariyb people
6. people feel eedneutrnesp

Paragraph 2

7. moucenlanetr guidelines
8. an official ANU cplyoi
9. developed by erpext researchers
10. to assist anyone etmciomtd
11. enainhgnc inclusiveness
12. tbsisutteu the word

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- (**1**) Staff at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra have been requested to avoid the use
- () will identify as 'mothers' or 'fathers,' using these terms alone to describe parenthood excludes those who do not identify
- () place of father . The institute's gender handbook claims the words 'mother' and 'father'
- () The gender handbook explains the suggested nomenclature guidelines . It says: "While many students
- () like 'mother' and 'father'. The switch in vocabulary is part of an initiative to encourage more gender-neutral
- () with gender-binaries." It added: "This non-gendered language is particularly important
- () by expert researchers to assist anyone committed to enhancing inclusiveness and
- () exclude non-binary people. These are people who identify as being neither male nor female. Non-binary
- () people feel unrepresented in society because of words that refer to males and females .
- () of certain words related to gender. ANU's Gender Institute issued a list of replacement terms for everyday words
- () in...discussions of childbirth and parenthood." An ANU spokesperson said the handbook was
- () language. Staff are being asked to use the term 'gestational parent' instead of mother, and 'non-birthing parent' in
- () diversity." Last week, a UK university asked its staff to substitute the word 'chestfeeding' for 'breastfeeding'.
- () just a guide . It said: "This document is not an official ANU policy....It is a guide developed

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

1. words . avoid certain the to of use Requested
2. everyday like for 'mother' . terms words Replacement
3. to encourage initiative more language . gender-neutral An
4. male Identify nor female . being as neither
5. because society of feel People unrepresented words . in
6. will identify While students as many 'mothers' .
7. identify gender-binaries . who Excludes those with do not
8. by researchers . It is a developed guide expert
9. anyone to enhancing Assist committed inclusiveness diversity . and
10. university A staff asked the word . to substitute

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

Staff at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra have been *requested / requesting* to avoid the use of certain words related *to / for* gender. ANU's Gender Institute issued a list *at / of* replacement terms for everyday words like 'mother' and 'father'. The switch in vocabulary is part of an *initiation / initiative* to encourage more gender-neutral language. Staff are *being / been* asked to use the term 'gestational parent' instead of mother, and 'non-birthing parent' *in / on* place of father. The institute's gender handbook *claiming / claims* the words 'mother' and 'father' exclude non-binary people. These are people who *identify / identity* as being neither male nor female. Non-binary people feel unrepresented *on / in* society because of words that *refer / defer* to males and females.

The gender handbook explains the *suggestive / suggested* nomenclature guidelines. It says: "While many students will identify *has / as* 'mothers' or 'fathers,' using these terms *lonely / alone* to describe parenthood *exudes / excludes* those who do not identify *without / with* gender-binaries." It added: "This non-gendered language is *particular / particularly* important in...discussions of childbirth and parenthood." An ANU spokesperson said the handbook was *just / adjust* a guide. It said: "This document is not an official ANU policy....It is a guide developed *of / by* expert researchers to assist anyone committed to *enhancing / enhances* inclusiveness and diversity." Last week, a UK university asked its staff to *substitute / alternative* the word 'chestfeeding' for 'breastfeeding'.

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

St_ff _t th_ __str_l__n N_t__n_l _n_v_rs_ty (_N_) _n
C_nb_rr_ h_v_ b__n r_q__st_d t_ _v__d th_ _s_ _f
c_rt__n w_rds r_l_t_d t_ g_nd_r. _N_'s G_nd_r
_nst_t_t_ _ss__d _ l_st _f r_pl_c_m_nt t_rms f_r
_v_ryd_y w_rds l_k_ 'm_th_r' _nd 'f_th_r'. Th_ sw_tch
_n v_c_b_l_ry _s p_rt _f _n _n_t__t_v_ t_ _nc__r_g_
m_r_ g_nd_r-n__tr_l l_ng__g_. St_ff _r_ b__ng _sk_d
t_ _s_ th_ t_rm 'g_st_t__n_l p_r_nt' _nst__d _f
m_th_r, _nd 'n_n-b_rth_ng p_r_nt' _n pl_c_ _f f_th_r.
Th_ _nst_t_t_'s g_nd_r h_ndb__k cl__ms th_ w_rds
'm_th_r' _nd 'f_th_r' _xcl_d_ n_n-b_n_ry p__pl_. Th_s_
r p__pl_ wh_ _d_nt_fy _s b__ng n__th_r m_l_ n_r
f_m_l_. N_n-b_n_ry p__pl_ f__l _nr_pr_s_nt_d _n
s_c__ty b_c__s_ _f w_rds th_t r_f_r t_ m_l_s _nd
f_m_l_s.

Th_ g_nd_r h_ndb__k _xpl__ns th_ s_gg_st_d
n_m_ncl_t_r_ g__d_l_n_s. _t s_ys: "Wh_l_ m_ny
st_d_nts w_ll _d_nt_fy _s 'm_th_rs' _r 'f_th_rs,' _s_ng
th_s_ t_rms _l_n_ t_ d_scr_b_ p_rnth__d _xcl_d_s
th_s_ wh_ d_ n_t _d_nt_fy w_th g_nd_r-b_n_r__s." _t
_dd_d: "Th_s n_n-g_nd_r_d l_ng__g_ _s p_rt_c_l_rly
_mp_r_t_n_t _n...d_sc_ss__ns _f ch_ldb_rth _nd
p_rnth__d." _n _N_ sp_k_sp_rs_n s__d th_ h_ndb__k
w_s j_st _ g__d_. _t s__d: "Th_s d_c_m_nt _s n_t _n
_ff_c__l _N_ p_l_cy...._t _s _ g__d_ d_v_l_p_d by
_xp_rt r_s__rch_rs t_ _ss_st _ny_n_ c_m_m_t_t_d t_
_nh_nc_ng _ncl_s_v_n_ss _nd d_v_rs_ty." L_st w__k, _
_K _n_v_rs_ty _sk_d _ts st_ff t_ s_bst_t_t_ th_ w_rd
'ch_stf__d_ng ' f_r br__stf__d_ng '.

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

staff at the Australian National University ANU in Canberra have been requested to avoid the use of certain words related to gender. ANU's gender institute issued a list of replacement terms for everyday words like mother and father. The switch in vocabulary is part of an initiative to encourage more gender-neutral language. Staff are being asked to use the term gestational parent instead of mother and nonbirthing parent in place of father. The institute's gender handbook claims the words mother and father exclude nonbinary people. These are people who identify as being neither male nor female. Nonbinary people feel unrepresented in society because of words that refer to males and females.

The gender handbook explains the suggested nomenclature guidelines. It says while many students will identify as mothers or fathers, using these terms alone to describe parenthood excludes those who do not identify with gender binaries. It added this nongendered language is particularly important in discussions of childbirth and parenthood. ANU's spokesperson said the handbook was just a guide. It said this document is not an official ANU policy. It is a guide developed by expert researchers to assist anyone committed to enhancing inclusiveness and diversity. Last week a UK university asked its staff to substitute the word chestfeeding for breastfeeding.

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2102/210219-gender-neutral-language.html>

Staff at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra have been requested to avoid the use of certain words related to gender. ANU's Gender Institute issued a list of replacement terms for everyday words like 'mother' and 'father'. The switch in vocabulary is part of an initiative to encourage more gender-neutral language. Staff are being asked to use the term 'gestational parent' instead of 'mother,' and 'non-birthing parent' in place of 'father'. The institute's gender handbook claims the words 'mother' and 'father' exclude non-binary people. These are people who identify as being neither male nor female. Non-binary people feel unrepresented in society because of words that refer to males and females. The gender handbook explains the suggested nomenclature guidelines. It says: "While many students will identify as 'mothers' or 'fathers,' using these terms alone to describe parenthood excludes those who do not identify with gender-binaries." It added: "This non-gendered language is particularly important in... discussions of child birth and parenthood." An ANU spokesman said the handbook was just a guide. It said: "This document is not an official ANU policy.... It is a guide developed by expert researchers to assist anyone committed to enhancing inclusiveness and diversity." Last week, a UK university asked its staff to substitute the word 'chestfeeding' for 'breastfeeding'.

HOMework

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about this news story. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. GENDER-NEUTRAL LANGUAGE: Make a poster about gender-neutral language. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. ALL GENDER NEUTRAL: Write a magazine article about all language being gender-neutral. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. LETTER: Write a letter to an expert on gender-neutral language. Ask him/her three questions about it. Give him/her three of your ideas on this. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

1. c 2. e 3. f 4. a 5. b 6. g 7. d
8. i 9. j 10. m 11. l 12. k 13. n 14. h

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

- a F b F c T d T e F f F g T h T

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

1. f	2. i	3. d	4. b	5. h
6. c	7. a	8. j	9. g	10. e

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Canberra
2. The Gender Institute
3. Gestational parent
4. Non-birthing parent
5. Non-binary people
6. Mothers or fathers
7. Discussions of childbirth and parenthood
8. A guide
9. Expert researchers
10. Chestfeeding

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.20)

1. Requested to avoid the use of certain words.
2. Replacement terms for everyday words like 'mother'.
3. An initiative to encourage more gender-neutral language.
4. Identify as being neither male nor female.
5. People feel unrepresented in society because of words.
6. While many students will identify as 'mothers'.
7. Excludes those who do not identify with gender-binaries.
8. It is a guide developed by expert researchers.
9. Assist anyone committed to enhancing inclusiveness and diversity.
10. A university asked staff to substitute the word.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. c

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.
(It's good for your English ;-)