

1	Parental responsibility	A mother automatically has parental responsibility for her child from birth. A father usually has parental responsibility if he's either married to the child's mother or listed on the birth certificate	13	Second trimester	13-27 weeks of pregnancy. People may have a surge in energy and feel better than in the first trimester.
2	What does parental responsibility involve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● provide a home for the child ● protect and maintain the child ● disciplining the child ● choosing and providing for the child's education ● agreeing to the child's medical treatment ● naming the child and agreeing to any change of name ● looking after the child's property 	14	Common physical problems in pregnancy:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Cramp. ●Constipation. ●Feeling faint. ●Sickness (nausea). ●Needing to urinate more often and / or incontinence. ●Skin and hair changes. ●Tiredness. ●Swollen ankles.
3	Fertility	Fertility relates to a person or couple's ability to conceive a child.	15	Third trimester	27-40 weeks of pregnancy. This stage can be very uncomfortable.
4	Natural conception	The reproductive process when sperm enters the vagina, travels through the cervix into the uterus (womb) and to one of the fallopian tubes, where fertilisation of a mature egg occurs.	16	Abortion	Abortion is when a pregnancy is ended so that it doesn't result in the birth of a child. Sometimes it is called 'termination of pregnancy'. The pregnancy is ended either by taking medicines or having a surgical procedure
5	In vitro fertilisation	During IVF, an egg is removed from the woman's ovaries and fertilised with sperm in a laboratory. The fertilised egg, called an embryo, is then returned to the woman's womb to grow and develop.	16	When an abortion can be carried out	Most abortions in England, Wales and Scotland are carried out before 24 weeks of pregnancy. They can be carried out after 24 weeks in very limited circumstances – for example, if the mother's life is at risk or the child would be born with a severe disability.
6	Intrauterine insemination	IUI boosts the chances of pregnancy by placing specially prepared sperm directly in the uterus, the organ in which a baby develops. Another name for the procedure is artificial insemination.	17	Medical abortion	Take 2 medicines, usually 24 to 48 hours apart, to induce an abortion

7	Co-parenting	When two or more people decide to conceive and parent children together.	18	Surgical abortion	A procedure to remove the pregnancy.
8	Adoption	The act of legally taking a child to be taken care of as your own.	19	Forced marriage	A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used.
9	Fostering	To take care of a child, usually for a limited time, without being the child's legal parent	20	Arranged marriage	An arranged marriage is one which has been intermediated by a third party but crucially both individuals have a choice.
10	Surrogacy	Surrogacy is an arrangement where a person carries and gives birth to a baby for another person, for example, a couple who can't be pregnant themselves.	21	The law on forced marriage	Forced marriage is illegal in the UK. It is a form of domestic abuse and a serious abuse of human rights.
11	Egg freezing	Egg freezing is one way of preserving a woman's fertility so she can try to have a family in the future. It involves collecting a woman's eggs, freezing them and then thawing them later on so they can be used in fertility treatment.	22	Bereavement	Bereavement is the experience of losing someone important to us.
12	First trimester	1-12 weeks of pregnancy. It is common for a pregnant person to feel sick and tired.			Losing someone important to us can be emotionally devastating - whether that be a partner, family member, friend or pet.
					Bereavement is characterised by grief, which is the process and the range of emotions we go through as we gradually adjust to the loss.