Glossary of Terms for Unit 1

**Society**: This is formed by many different groups of people with different interests but with common things that unite them, for example common laws and same government.

**Identity**: The characteristics which differentiate you from others but by means of which you can be recognized, for example one’s name, sex, age and physical features.

**Roles**: That what is expected from you according to where you are and who you are with, for example a son/daughter when at home but a student when at school.

**Values**: Principles that guide us in our life to do the right choices. These can be either cultural, familial or social values.

**Equality**: Every person is treated equally irrespective of whether one is a male or female, black or white, rich or poor without any distinction or discrimination.

**Socialization**: The process of learning which is passed on from one generation to the next so that the new members of society will learn the norms, values and rules of conduct acceptable in the society they are to form part of.

**Diversity**: The difference between human beings both in opinion and attitudes and in their ways of behaviour. People can vary in skin colour, one’s abilities, sexual orientation as well as in religious or political beliefs.

**Gender**: This is the sociological difference imposed by society based on the sex of the person according to the time and place he/she is living in.

**Gender roles**: Stereotyped roles according to the sex of the individual. These can vary between one country and another and from time to time.

**Sex**: This is the biological difference evident at birth of every individual, for example male or female.

**Race**: Any of the groups into which humans can be divided according to their physical characteristics, for example skin colour, colour and type of hair, shape of the eyes and nose.

Glossary of Terms for Unit 2

**Elections**: A process whereby the citizens of a country vote to elect their representatives in government.

**Rights**: What is one’s due from society.
Responsibilities: What society expects from any individual forming part of a community.

Democracy: A system of governance whereby the government is chosen by the people, for the people and from the people in a free election and which respects the right to vote, and that of opinion (both political and religious).

Fundamental Human Rights: Something which everyone is supposed to enjoy no matter who he/she is in order to be able to live life in the dignity due to a human being.

Glossary of Terms for Unit 3

Shops: Places where a consumer can buy products from.

Factories: Places where raw material is manufactured into a finished product by a number of workers and the use of sophisticated machinery.

Products and services: Commodities for which customers are ready to pay a price.

Production: The production process entails the extraction of raw materials which pass to factories in order to transform raw material into a finished product through the use of machinery. Afterwards, the product passes to a shop from where customers can buy such products.

Products: Tangible and visible commodities which we can buy to satisfy our needs and wants.

Services: Intangible and invisible commodities for which customers are ready to pay in order to satisfy their needs and wants.

Trade: The process of buying and selling of products which can also take place between one country and another.

Wants and needs: Things one can acquire, these can be things one wants only or else things one really needs and cannot live without.

Distribution: The transport and supply of goods etc. to various people or places.

Consumption: The process of buying and using products, services and resources.

Consumer: A person who buys a product or a service.

Resources: Things which persons can make use of. These can be natural like coal, oil and gas. They can also be humans.