

KEY TERMS

AUTHORITY	1. A concept frequently linked to power, involving the right to determine, adjudicate, or otherwise settle issues and disputes in society.
GENDER	2. A term to describe the socially constructed differences between men and women, referring not only to individual identity and personality, but also at the symbolic level, to cultural ideals and stereotypes of masculinity and femininity and, at the structural level to the sexual division of labour in institutions and organisations.
POWER	3. The capacity to influence others to a point of view or action to which they would not normally accede.
SOCIALISATION	4. The process by which we learn to become members of society by internalising the norms and values of society, and learning to perform social roles.
PERSONS	5. The individual human; their relationships with other persons and with society, culture and the environment through time.
SOCIETY	6. Human relationships from small groups to large systems.
CULTURE	7. Knowledge shared by members of these groups and systems and reflected in their customs, values, arts, technology, and artefacts; their way of life.
ENVIRONMENT	8. Settings where people live and work, the interaction between people and their environment, their perceptions of the environment and their actions to improve their environment.
TIME	9. The continuous passage of existence; perceptions of the past, present and future.
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LITERACY	10. A developmental process that requires the student to synthesise personal experience and public knowledge of both the micro and macro worlds.
ENCULTURATION	11. The idea that to be a full member of a culture or sub-culture, individuals have to learn to use, formally and informally, the patterns of cultural behaviour prescribed by that culture.
ACCULTURATION	12. The process of contacts between different cultures and also the outcome of such contacts. It may involve direct social interaction or exposure to other cultures through mass media.

MIRCO WORLD	13. Personal experience involving family, peers and school.
MACRO WORLD	14. Public knowledge including media, law, workplace and government.
TECHNOLOGY	15. The use of tools, systems, methods, practises, knowledge, skills to improve efficiency or effectiveness.
COOPERATION	16. Assistance, help, teamwork, in order to achieve objectives.
COMMUNITY	17. A group or groups of people who spend time together as a population and forming a society.
CITIZENSHIP	18. Where nationality or residency afford a person specific legal and other rights and responsibilities.
GROUPS	19. A collection or assembly of people gathering for a common purpose.
DECISION MAKING	20. The choices made in order to manage or supervise a situation or circumstance.
COMMUNICATION	21. The process of delivering a message and ensuring it is received.
CHANGE	22. To vary, alter, modify or transform a range of situations or circumstances.
CONFLICT	23. Where disagreement, difference or inconsistency is a feature of interactions between people.
CONTINUITY	24. Situations characterised by permanence, stability or connectedness over time.
MULTICULTURALISM	25. Characterised by a variety of cultural traits existing in a (new) location.