

1. Bourgeoisie – a term used by Marxists to refer to the ruling class that owns the big businesses in capitalist society.
2. Proletariat – a term used by Marxists to refer to the working class, the oppressed group in capitalist society,
3. Patriarchy – male dominated society where males show dominance and power over women.
4. Segregated conjugal roles – where the male and female within a relationship play separate roles, for example the male is the breadwinner and the female the house wife.
5. Dual burden – when a woman is responsible for two jobs, both paid work and house work/child care.
6. Expressive role – the caring, nurturing, home making role in the family.
7. Instrumental role – the breadwinner or provider role in the family.
8. Ideology - a set of beliefs that serve the interests of a particular group in society.
9. Nuclear family – a two-generation family of a man and woman and their dependent children.
10. Social order – this refers to when society is stable, ordered and runs smoothly.
11. Dependency culture – where people assume that the states will support them, rather than relying on their own efforts and taking responsibility for their families.

12. Dependency ratio-the relationship between the size of the working population and the non-working population.
13. Domestic labour – work performed in the home such as childcare, cooking and cleaning. Functionalists see it as part of the expressive role performed by women.
14. Exploitation – paying workers less than the value of their labour.
15. Family diversity – the idea that there is a range of different family types, rather than a single dominant one.
16. Fertility rate – the total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children women will have during her fertile years.
17. Functional fit – Parson's theory that, with industrialisation, the structure of the family becomes nuclear to fit the needs of industrial society for a geographically and socially mobile labour force.
18. Gender domains – the tasks and activities that boys and girls see as their 'territory' of their respective genders e.g. mender a car is seen as in the male domain.
19. Globalisation – the idea that the world is becoming increasingly interconnected and barriers are disappearing.
20. Identity – the individual's sense of self, influenced by socialisation and interactions with others.