

Unit 4-Social Structure and Group Behavior

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1.	Achieved Status	a. Food production is carried out by human and animal labor and is the main economic activity. Includes hunter-gatherer, pastoral, and agricultural societies.
2.	Agrarian Societies	b. The behavior expected of someone who occupying a particular status.
3.	Ascribed Status	c. Two or more similar individuals who interact with each other and share similar norms, interests, and expectations about their interactions.
4.	Horticultural Society	d. the structure, goals, and activities of the group are clearly defined.
5.	Industrial society	e. A group where one feels respect and a likeness with.
6.	In-group	f. The expected behavior for a particular status or social position.
7.	Master Status	g. A set of people who interact on the basis of shared expectations.
8.	Out-groups	h. A series of relationships that link individuals to those they know and to other people indirectly through others.
9.	Group	i. Any socially defined position within a society.
10.	Pre-Industrial Society	j. A status that shapes a person's identity and often all aspects of their life.
11.	Postindustrial Society	k. The change of social structure in a society over time.
12.	Postmodern Society	l. Tension in the roles of one status.
13.	Primary Group	m. Groups of people who band together to meet a common purpose or need.
14.	Formal Group	n. A society that is technologically advanced and focused on the media and consumer items.

15.	Informal group	o. Small groups where members share personal, lasting relationships with each other.
16.	Role	p. A society where people learned to plant seeds and to grow their own food.
17.	Role Conflict	q. where there is no official structure or established rules of conduct.
18.	Role Strain	r. Larger, more impersonal groups that undertake a particular activity or goal.
19.	Role Exit	s. A status that is taken by choice.
20.	Secondary Group	t. Groups that one feels a sense of competition or dislike for.
21.	Social Institutions	u. the process people go through to detach from a role that has been central to their identity.
22.	Social Group	v. The organization of society into predicable relationships.
23.	Social network	w. Relies on machines to make items it needs.
24.	Social Role	x. Were focused on the production of food, but their technology advanced beyond the horticultural society.
25.	Social Structure	y. A conflict in the roles of two or more statuses.
26.	Sociocultural evolution	z. A status that an individual is born into or gains involuntarily during their life.
27.	Status	aa. Happens when an economic system is focused on controlling information, rather than manufacturing.