

SOCIOLOGY

Across

1. IS AN ATTEMPT TO UNDERSTAND THE MEANINGS OF INDIVIDUALS STUCK TO THEIR ACTIONS

3. 1. not operating normally or properly.

2. deviating from the norms of social behavior in a way regarded as bad.

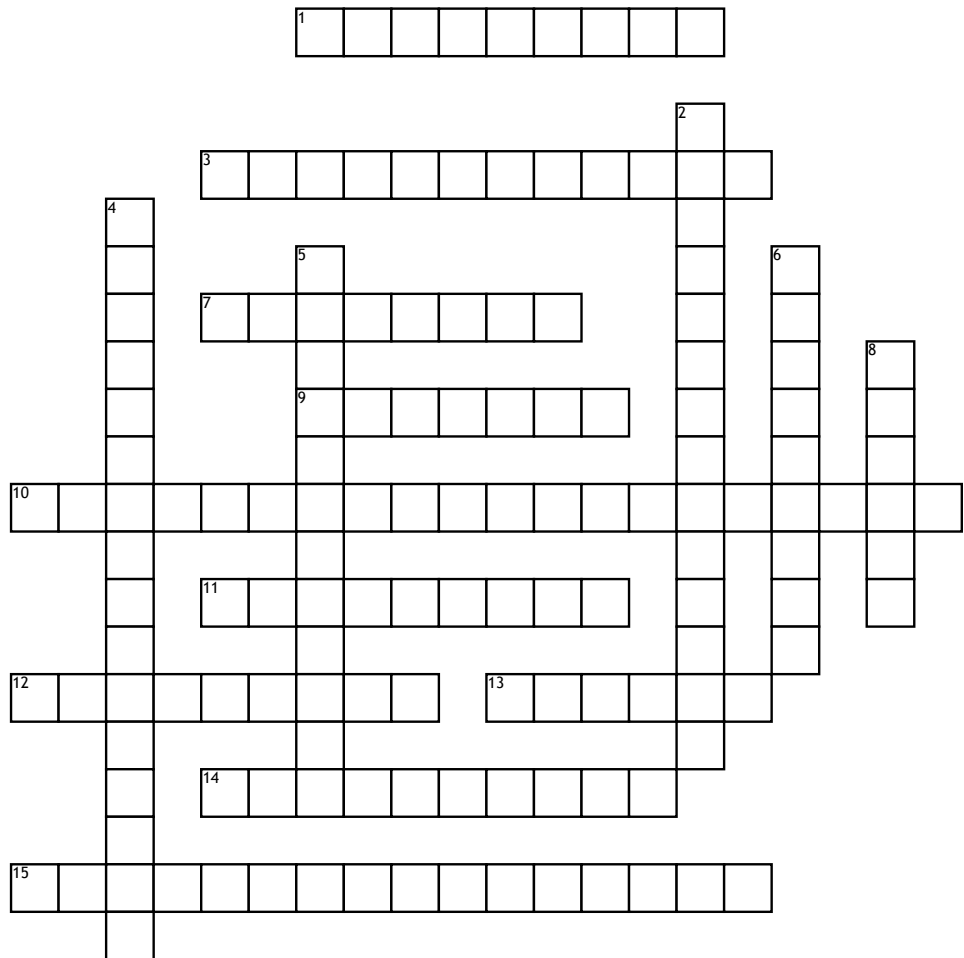
7. 1.an activity or purpose natural to or intended for a person or thing. 2. a relationship or expression involving one or more variables. 3. work or operate in a proper or particular way.

9. 1 : events of the past and especially those relating to a particular place or subject European history. 2 : a branch of knowledge that records and explains past events. 3 : a written report of past events She wrote a history of the Internet. 4 : an established record of past events His criminal history is well-known.

10. an ability to see the context which shapes your individual decision making, as well as the decisions made by others.

11. the social science that studies the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Economics focuses on the behaviour and interactions of economic agents and how economies work. ... Individual agents may include, for example, households, firms, buyers, and sellers.

12. the study of human social relationships and institutions. ... At the societal level, sociology examines and explains matters like crime and law, poverty and wealth, prejudice and discrimination, schools and education, business firms, urban community, and social movements.



13. 1.a mark or character used as a conventional representation of an object, function, or process, e.g. the letter or letters standing for a chemical element or a character in musical notation 2. a thing that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something abstract.

14. 1.the scientific study of the human mind and its functions, especially those affecting behavior in a given context. 2.the mental and emotional factors governing a situation or activity.3.the mental characteristics or attitude of a person or group.

15. the scientific study of how people's thoughts, feelings, beliefs, intentions and goals are constructed within a social context by the actual or imagined interactions with others.

Down

2. any function of an institution or other social phenomenon that is unintentional and often unrecognized.

4. Political science is the study of politics and power from domestic, international, and comparative perspectives. It entails understanding political ideas, ideologies, institutions, policies, processes, and behavior, as well as groups, classes, government, diplomacy, law, strategy, and war.

5. the study of humanity through the application of biology, cultural studies, archaeology, linguistics, and other social sciences.

6. is an abstract model created by Max Weber that, when used as a standard of comparison, enables us to see aspects of the real world in a clearer, more systematic way. It is a constructed ideal used to approximate reality by selecting and accentuating certain elements.

8. 1. a supposition or a system of ideas intended to explain something, especially one based on general principles independent of the thing to be explained. 2. a supposition or a system of ideas intended to explain something, especially one based on general principles independent of the thing to be explained. 3. an idea used to account for a situation or justify a course of action.

