**Social Structure Vocabulary**

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| **Compare and Contrast…** | **Using definitions** | **Using examples  from book or notes** | **Using your own examples** |
| Social structure and  Social institutions | Social structure is the network of statuses and roles that guide interaction.  Social institutions are how certain statuses and roles are organized to meet a basic need of society. | The social structure of U.S. is post-industrial, democratic, mixed economy. Social institutions would include family, public education, levels and branches of gov’t, religious institutions within it. | Because our social structure is characterized by democracy and individualism, our social institutions like family and schools emphasize preparing us to make individual choices |
| Social categories and  Aggregates | Social categories refer to a common trait shared by people. Aggregates are when people gather in the same place and time. Neither qualify as groups, lack several criteria. | Examples of social categories are gender, age, race, etc. Aggregates like all the people flying on airplane at one time include people that represent different categories. | Right now, I am in an aggregate of people in the library this afternoon, some of whom share the trait of being a mother. We have things in common, but not any lasting relationship. |
| Status, Role,  and Role set |  |  |  |
| Ascribed, Achieved, and Master statuses |  |  |  |
| Role performance, strain and conflict |  |  |  |
| Primary and  Secondary groups |  |  |  |
| **Compare and Contrast…** | **Using definitions** | **Using examples  from book or notes** | **Using your own examples** |
| Dyads  and  Triads |  |  |  |
| Small and  Large groups |  |  |  |
| Formal and  Informal groups |  |  |  |
| In-group  and  Out-group |  |  |  |
| Instrumental  and  Expressive leaders |  |  |  |
| Social networks and  E-communities |  |  |  |