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| Name: Date: School: Facilitator:  |

**2.07 Vocab Review**

**Complete the blanks with the correct vocabulary words. It includes terms from Lesson 2.04, 2.05, 2.06 and 2.07**.

1. is the process by which people act toward or respond to other people and is the foundation for all relationships and groups in society.
2. A status present at birth (race, sex, or class) is an  status.
3. is any physical or social attribute or sign that so devalues a person’s social identity that it disqualifies that person from full social acceptance.
4. is the state of being a part insider and a part outsider in the social structure.
5. A specific position that an individual occupies in a group is a .
6. A  status is attained through one's choices and efforts (college student, movie star, teacher, or athlete).
7. A  is a number of people who share common characteristics.
8. A  status stands out above our other statuses and distracts others from really seeing who we are.
9. All of the statuses that we occupy at the same time make up our  set.
10. The expected behavior associated with a particular status position is a .
11. is the complex framework of societal institutions and social practices that make up a society and organizes and establishes limits on people’s behavior.
12. A condition in which the performance in one status interferes with the performance of a role in another status is a .
13. A set of two or more people who share common identity, interact regularly, and have shared expectations (roles) is called a
14. An  is a collection of people in the same place at the same time with no sense of interdependence.
15. A  is an organizational model characterized by a hierarchy of authority, a clear division of labor, explicit rules and procedures, and impersonality in personnel matters.
16. A  is a highly structured group formed for the purpose of completing certain tasks or achieving specific goals.
17. An abstract model that describes the recurring characteristics of some phenomenon is an  type.
18. is a process that occurs in organiza­tions when the rules become an end in themselves rather than a means to an end, and organizational survival becomes more important than achievement of goals.
19. A small, less specialized group in which members engage in face-to face, emotion based interactions over an extended period of time is a  group.
20. A larger, more specialized group in which members engage in more impersonal, goal-oriented relationships for a limited period of time is a  group.
21. relates to a group's ability to maintain itself in the face of obstacles.
22. A group of two people is a .
23. When two group members pressure a third member into some sort of behavior that is potentially positive or negative, it is called a .
24. Goal or task oriented leadership is  leadership.
25. Authority that rests solely on the personal qualities of individual leaders and on the receptivity of followers is  leadership.
26. Authority that is a function of explicit laws or rules that define the legitimate uses of power is **-**.
27. leadership provides emotional support for members.
28. leaders make all major group decisions and assign tasks to members.
29. is when the occupancy of statuses are inconsistent with one another.
30. symbols are the material signs that inform others of a person’s specific status.
31. leaders encourage group discussion and decision making through consensus building.
32. **-** leaders are only minimally involved in decision making and encourage group members to make their own decisions.
33. The ability of persons or groups to achieve their goals despite opposition from others is .
34. is when conflicting roles occur within the same status.
35. is the exercise of power though force or the threat of force.
36. authority is rooted in beliefs and practices that have been passed down over time.
37. is a series of social relationships that links individuals directly to others and through them indirectly to still more people.
38. People join  organizations because they perceive their goals as being socially or morally worthwhile.
39. organizations typically force people into them against their will.
40. organizations are typically joined because of some tangible benefit which people expect to receive.