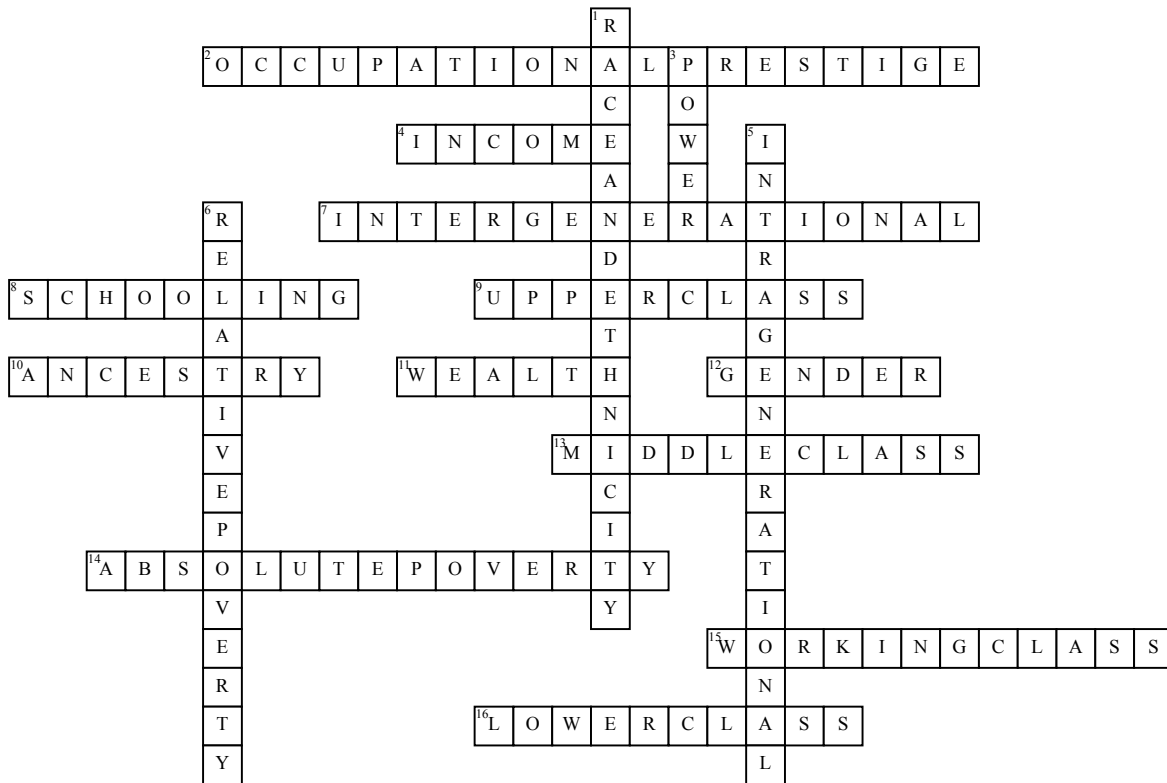


# Chapter 11



### Across

2. work generates both income and prestige (white-collar jobs vs. blue-collar jobs)
4. earnings from work or investments
7. \_\_\_\_\_ social mobility: upward or downward social mobility of children
8. it affects both occupation and income. Some categories of people have greater opportunities for \_\_\_\_\_ than others.
9. Social class that represents 3-5% of the population. Members may have inherited their wealth or work at high-paying jobs.
10. Being born into a particular family affects a person's opportunities for schooling, occupation, and income.

- 11.** the total value of money and other assets, minus out-standing debts
- 12.** on average, women have less income, wealth, and occupational prestige than men.
- 13.** Social class that represents 40-50% of the population. Members at the higher end usually have attended university while members at the lower end are high school graduates.
- 14.** a lack of resources that is life-threatening.
- 15.** Social class that represents 30-35% of the population. Members do blue-collar work and their children are less likely to attend university.

- 16.** Social class that represents 20% of the population. Some members complete high school and many live below the poverty line.

## Down

1. Families of European ancestry enjoy high social standing based on income and wealth. In contrast, Aboriginal and most visible minority families are disadvantaged.
3. income and wealth are important sources of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ social mobility: a change in social position occurring during a persons life
6. the lack of resources of some people in relation to those who have more.