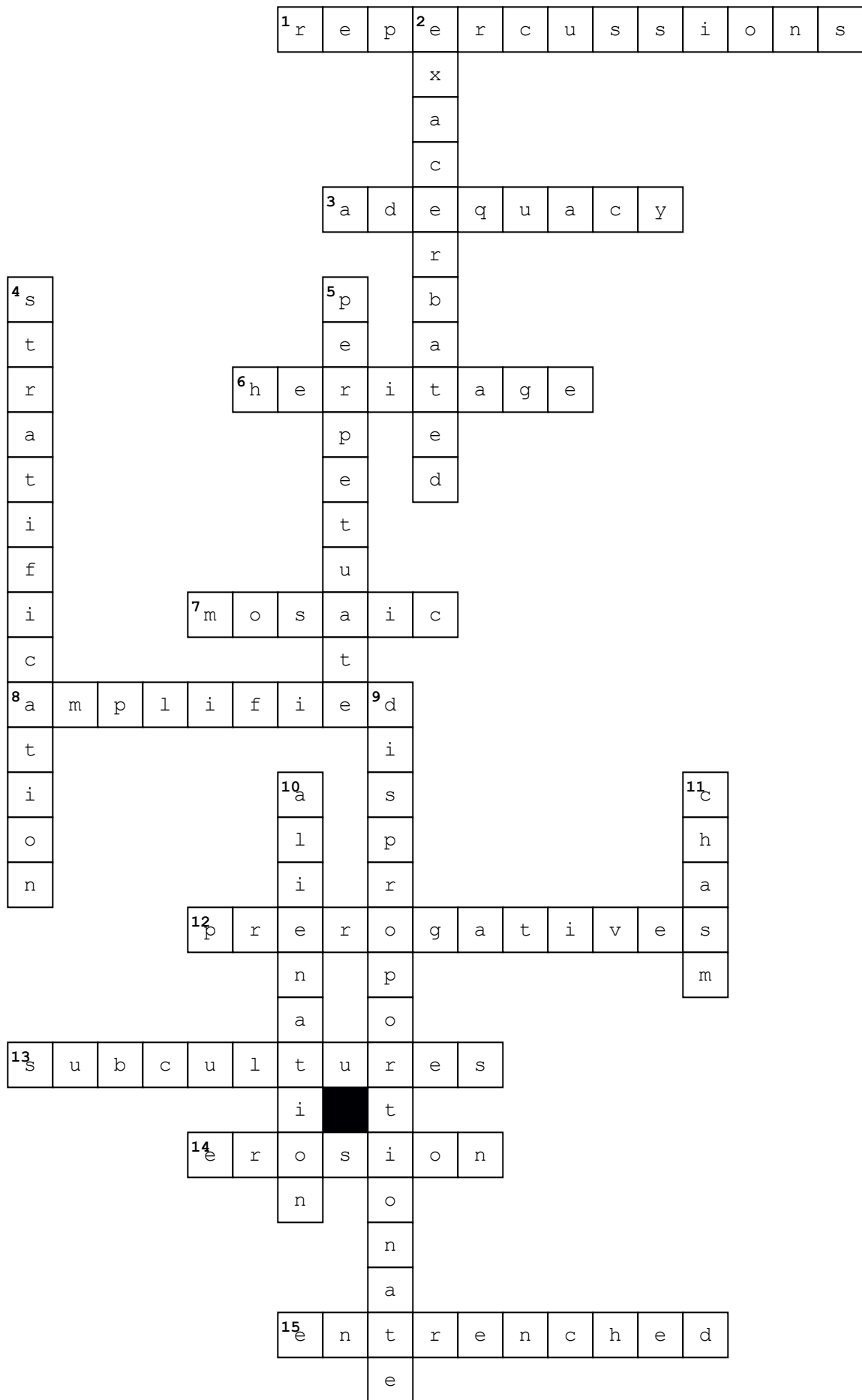


# **The Impact of Social Class and Economic Inequality on Society**



## Across

1. Consequences or effects, typically those that are unintended or negative. In the context of economic inequality, it refers to the various adverse outcomes that stem from wealth disparities.
3. The quality of being sufficient or acceptable. The term is relevant in discussing whether the resources and opportunities available to different social classes are adequate for their needs.
6. Valued objects and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions that have been passed down from previous generations. In the context of this article, it's used to describe the shared resources and opportunities that should be available to all members of society.
7. A pattern or picture made by arranging together small colored pieces, often used metaphorically to describe a complex or varied collection, such as a society composed of diverse social classes and economic statuses.
8. Increased in volume, scope, or intensity. In a societal context, it refers to how the voices and perspectives of certain social classes, particularly the affluent, are more prominently heard and recognized.
12. A right or privilege exclusive to a particular individual or class. In discussions of social class, it refers to the benefits and opportunities disproportionately available to the wealthy.
13. Cultural groups within a larger culture, often having beliefs or interests at variance with those of the larger culture. Class-based subcultures arise due to differences in social and economic experiences.
14. The gradual destruction or diminishment of something. In political contexts, it can refer to the weakening of democratic processes due to economic inequality.
15. Firmly established and difficult to change. In the context of societal structures, it refers to deep-rooted social and economic inequalities that are challenging to overhaul.

## Down

2. Made worse or more severe. Economic inequality often exacerbates social problems such as crime, health issues, and educational disparities.
4. The arrangement or classification of something into different layers or strata. In sociology, it refers to the division of society into classes based on characteristics like wealth, income, education, and power.
5. To make something continue indefinitely. Economic policies and social norms can perpetuate cycles of inequality and social stratification.
9. Out of proportion; too large or too small in comparison with something else. This term is often used to describe the uneven influence or benefits enjoyed by different social classes.
10. The feeling of being isolated or estranged from something. In terms of social class, it refers to the disconnection and disenfranchisement felt by people in lower economic strata.
11. A deep fissure or gap, often used metaphorically to describe a significant difference or division, such as the wide disparity between different social classes.