Name:	Date:	Period:	

Section 2: Deviance

- 1. behavior that violates significant social norms A. labeling theory
- 2. a mark of social disgrace that sets the deviant apart from the rest of society
- B. differential association
- 3. views deviance as the natural outgrowth of the values, norms, and structure of society
- C. deviance
- 4. the situation that arises when the norms of society are unclear or are no longer applicable
- D. anomie
- 5. explains deviance as a natural occurrence, focuses on why people conform
- E. stigma
- 6. explains deviance as a behavior learned in much the same way that no deviant behavior is learned-through interaction with others
- F. strain theory
- 7. refers to the frequency and closeness of associations a person has with deviant and nondeviant individuals
- G. control theory
- 8. focuses on how individuals come to be identified as deviant
- H. cultural transmission theory

9. the occasional violation of norms

- I. secondary deviance
- 10. refers to deviance as a lifestyle and results in the individual being labeled as deviant
- J. primary deviance