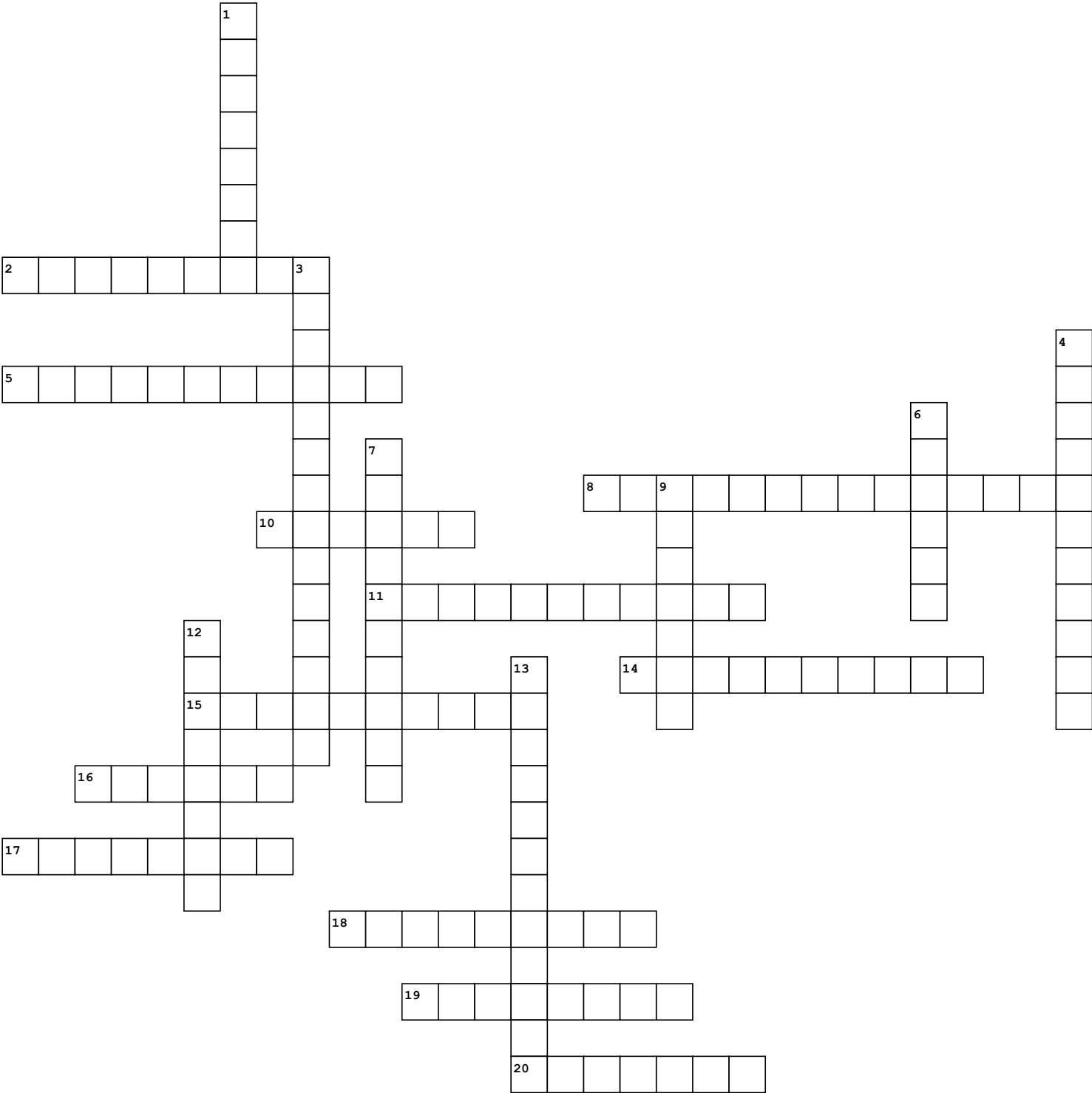


The impact of socio-economic factors on education.



Across

2. Materials, support, or tools that help achieve a goal, like books, technology, or after-school programs in education.

Down

1. Relating to systems, often describing issues that are deeply rooted in policies or structures, like systemic inequality in education.

5. Gap The unequal chances people have to achieve their potential, often influenced by socio-economic factors.
8. The physical and organizational structures needed for a society to function, like school buildings and internet networks.
10. The ability to use or benefit from something, such as having access to quality education, libraries, or the internet.
11. Lacking the financial resources needed to function effectively, often describing schools or programs in low-income areas.
14. Active participation and involvement, such as students being engaged in their learning or parents in their children's education.
15. The ability to recover from challenges or setbacks, often seen in students who overcome socio-economic disadvantages.
16. Fairness in providing people with the resources they need to succeed, recognizing that not everyone starts from the same place.
17. Capital The knowledge, skills, and experiences that help individuals navigate society and access opportunities, like knowing how to apply to college.
18. A significant difference or inequality, often used to describe gaps in opportunities, income, or education among different groups.
19. Someone who speaks or acts in support of a cause, like parents who push for better educational resources for their children.
20. Divide The gap between those who have access to technology and the internet and those who do not, creating inequalities in education and other areas.
3. A combination of social and economic factors that influence a person's opportunities, lifestyle, and access to resources, such as education.
4. Success or accomplishment in reaching a goal, often measured in education by grades, test scores, or graduation rates.
6. The money earned by individuals or families, which can significantly affect access to education and other resources.
7. The lack of fairness or equality, especially when some groups have more opportunities or resources than others.
9. Financial support provided for programs, schools, or resources, critical for maintaining and improving educational systems.
12. Obstacles or challenges that prevent progress or access, such as language differences or lack of transportation to school.
13. The area where a person lives, which can influence the quality of schools, safety, and access to resources like parks or libraries.