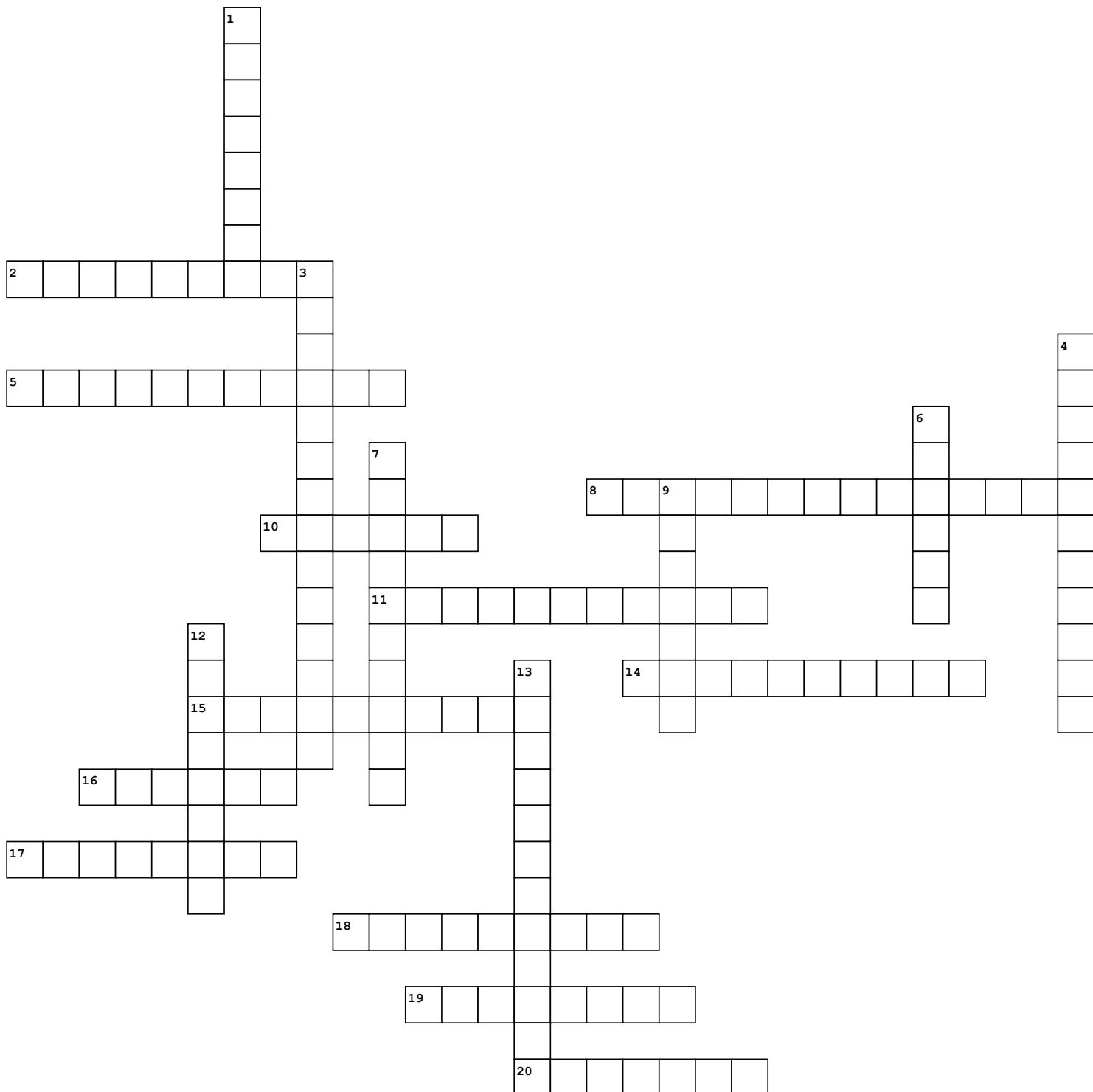


The impact of socio-economic factors on education.



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.