

**CRITICAL THINKING STRATEGIES**

**Draw Conclusions** Review the chart with the class. Help students to understand the chart by asking questions such as the following:

- According to functionalist perspective, what does deviance result from? *Deviance results from not being able to achieve goals valued by society.*
- How does conflict perspective explain deviance? *Deviance arises from social inequality.*
- What are the three explanations of deviance proposed by the interactionist perspective? *control theory, cultural transmission theory, labeling theory*

**DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION STRATEGIES**

**English-Language Learners** Have volunteers read the descriptions to the class. Ask a different student to read the description of each perspective. Help the volunteers with the pronunciation and meaning of difficult terms such as *functionalist* or *deviance*. Help students to understand the different perspectives by asking questions such as the following:

- Which perspective views deviance as a result of social inequality? *conflict perspective*
- Which perspective sees deviance as a natural part of society that has positive functions? *functionalist perspective*
- What are the three explanations of deviance proposed by the interactionist perspective? *control theory, cultural transmission theory, labeling theory*

# Perspectives on Deviance

**Functionalist Perspective** Deviance is a natural part of society. It serves positive functions, such as clarifying social norms, as well as negative ones. Deviance results from the strain of goals incompatible with the available means of achieving them.

**Conflict Perspective** Deviance is a result of competition and social inequality. People with power commit deviant acts to hold on to power. They also label as deviant behavior that threatens them. Those without power commit deviant acts to obtain economic rewards or to relieve their feelings of powerlessness.

**Interactionist Perspective** Interaction among individuals influences deviance. Control theory suggests that strong social bonds make people conform to norms and refrain from deviance. Cultural transmission theory proposes that deviance is a learned behavior. Labeling theory examines how individuals are identified as deviant.