

**Research Methods
for the Social Sciences
(Methodology)**

**שיטות מחקר במדעי החברה
(מתודולוגיה)**

Instructions to examinees

הוראות לנבחן

א. Duration of the exam: Two and a half hours

א. משך הבחינה: שתיים וחצי.

ב. Exam structure and breakdown of points:

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה:

This exam consists of three parts.

בשאלון זה שלושה פרקים.

Part One – (2×18) – 36 points

פרק ראשון – (2×18) – 36 נקודות

Part Two – (2×10) – 20 points

פרק שני – (2×10) – 20 נקודות

Part Three – (4×11) – 44 points

פרק שלישי – (4×11) – 44 נקודות

Total – 100 points

סה"כ – 100 נקודות

ג. Material that may be used during the exam:

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש:

A Hebrew-other language / other language-Hebrew dictionary

מילון עברי-לועזי / לועזי-עברי.

ד. Special instructions:

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

(1) Write clear, concise answers.

(1) ענה בתמצות ובבהירות.

(2) In your answers, use the concepts that you learned.

(2) בתשובותיך השתמש במושגים שלמדת.

Write in the answer booklet only. Write "טייטה" at the top of each draft page. If you use draft paper that is not in the answer booklet, your exam may be disqualified.

ככתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד. רשום "טייטה" בראש כל עמוד המשמש טייטה. כתיבת טייטה בדפים שאינם במחברת הבחינה עלולה לגרום לפסילת הבחינה.

Good Luck!

בהצלחה!

Questions

Part One (36 points)

Answer two of the questions 1-4 (each question – 18 points; total – 36 points).

To mark International Women's Day, the Central Bureau of Statistics published information about the situation of women and men in Israel, including income level.

Data about income was collected as part of a manpower survey conducted in 2016. The survey was based on systematic sampling of approximately 35,000 different households, some of whom were studied in a repeat investigation. During the year of the survey, some 106,000 households were studied in total. This survey included data from the 2008 population census, so as to cover populations that were not included in the survey sample.

Two methods were used to collect the data: face-to-face interviews and phone interviews with the members of the sampled households. The questionnaires included open and closed questions. The publication presents detailed data about the work force according to age, gender, years of schooling, etc.

Table 1: Average gross hourly income (in shekels) for a salaried employee, according to gender and occupation

Occupation \ Gender	Men	Women
Academic professions	95.2	74.2
Management	94.9	73.3
Engineers, technicians, agents, auxiliary professions	69.5	51
General clerical occupations	48.1	43
Marketing and service occupations	45.3	30.6
Skilled workers	44.6	35.5
Unskilled workers	29.6	24.9

(Central Bureau of Statistics, **Women and Men, 2016**, Statistikal 166 [Hebrew])

(Note: additional data on the next page)

The Central Bureau of Statistics publication also presented data about the type of manager that salaried employees are subordinate to.

**Table 2: Salaried employees aged at least 20
according to gender of their direct superior**

Type of manager salaried employees are subordinate to \ Gender	Salaried men	Salaried women
Manager (male)	83%	46%
Manager (female)	14%	52%
No direct manager	3%	0%
No response	0%	2%
Total	100%	100%

(Central Bureau of Statistics, **Women and Men, 2016**, Statistikal 166 [Hebrew])

Answer two of the questions 1-4:

1. א. Some people claim that there is equality between women's salaries and men's salaries. Do you agree with this claim?
Base your answer on four pieces of data from Table 1. (9 points)
 - ב. Explain what scale was used to measure the variable "Occupation".
Explain your answer based on Table 1. (9 points)
2. א. Can the sample in this survey be considered representative? Explain your answer. (9 points)
 - ב. Name the dependent variable and the independent variable in Table 1. (9 points)
3. א. Write about one conclusion that can be drawn from the comparison between salaried men and salaried women in Table 2.
Base your answer on two pieces of data from the table. (9 points)
 - ב. Write about the operational definition of the variable "Type of manager salaried employees are subordinate to" in Table 2. (9 points)
4. א. Can the research study described be considered a scientific study? Explain your answer using two characteristics of scientific research that are present in this study. (9 points)
 - ב. How was the variable "Type of manager salaried employees are subordinate to" in Table 2 examined – using a closed question or an open question? Explain your answer. (9 points)

Part Two (20 points)

Answer two of the questions 5-8 (each question – 10 points).

5. Two researchers conducted an observation of a soccer match. One of them reported that the spectators exhibited a high level of violence, whereas the other reported that the spectators were relatively calm during the match.
Explain what inter-researcher reliability is. Can we say that there was inter-researcher reliability between the two researchers who conducted the observation? Explain your answer, based on the statement above.
6. In the Marshmallow Test, which was used as part of an experiment, children were given marshmallows, and were told that if they refrain from eating the marshmallow for 20 minutes, they will receive an additional marshmallow. The researcher observed the children during the experiment and monitored their reactions.
Write about one difference between experimental study design [מערך ניסויי] and correlational study design [מערך מתאמי]. Explain why the researcher preferred to use an experimental design in the research described above.
7. In Store A the average [ממוצע] price of 15 products is 200 shekels, the mode [שכיח] is 215 shekels, and the median [חציון] is 189 shekels.
In Store B the average price of 15 products is 220 shekels, the mode is 215 shekels, and the median is 189 shekels.
Explain the terms: average, mode, and median.
Can we say that the prices in Store B are higher? Use the terms you explained above to explain your answer.
8. Write about two differences between quantitative research and qualitative research.

Part Three (44 points)

Answer four of the questions 9-16 (each question – 11 points).

Sociology

9. Explain what the ethnocentric approach to culture is. Is behavior based on this approach liable to cause problems in intercultural encounters? Explain your answer.
10. Write about one similarity and one difference between guided (focused) observation [תצפית ישירה] and direct observation [תצפית מונחית (ממוקדת)].

Psychology/Intelligence

11. Write about intelligence according to the G-factor theory [השערת הגורם הכללי], and according to the S-factor theory [השערת הגורם הספציפי].
What approach does the Wechsler Intelligence Test represent? Explain your answer.
12. Explain what a culture-fair test is, and what a culture-free test is. Give an example of each of these types of test.

Political Science

13. Explain the statement "the greatest amount of good for the greatest number" [מִרְבַּת הַתּוֹעֵלֶת לְמִרְבַּת הָאֲנָשִׁים] according to Mill.
14. Write about two kinds of factors that influence the formation of different regimes according to Montesquieu, and give an example of each of them.

Economics

15. What is the relationship between a decline in the number of agricultural workers and the wages of workers in this sector? Use supply and demand graphs for agricultural workers to present and explain your answer.
16. א. Explain what the poverty line [קו העוני] is and what the incidence of poverty [תחולת העוני] is. (5 points)
ב. Explain two ways by which the government can help to reduce the incidence of poverty. (6 points)

Good Luck!

בהצלחה!