

Sociology

סוציולוגיה

Instructions

הוראות

א. Duration of the exam: Two hours

א. משך הבחינה: שתיים.

ב. Exam structure and breakdown of points:

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה:

This exam consists of three parts.

בשאלון זה שלושה פרקים.

Part One – (one question × 12)

פרק ראשון – (שאלה אחת × 12)

– 12 points

12 נקודות

Part Two – (4 items × 11)

פרק שני – (ארבעה סעיפים × 11)

– 44 points

44 נקודות

Part Three – (4 items × 11)

פרק שלישי – (ארבעה סעיפים × 11)

– 44 points

44 נקודות

Total – 100 points

100 נקודות

– סך הכול

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:

Write clear, concise answers and use concepts you have studied.

יש לענות בתמצות ובבהירות ולהשתמש במושגים שנלמדו.

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

יש לכתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד. יש לרשום "טיוטה" בראש כל עמוד המשמש טיוטה. כתיבת טיוטה בדפים שאינם במחברת הבחינה עלולה לגרום לפסילת הבחינה.

Good Luck!

בהצלחה!

Questions

Part One (12 points)

Read the passage below and answer either Question 1 or Question 2 (12 points).

Many people find it difficult to imagine life without a daily shower, especially at the height of the summer. However, a daily shower is a habit and a widespread cultural norm and is not actually needed for staying healthy. Some experts even claim that we should not shower every day, because too much washing harms the skin's protective layer.

Haaretz. (July 31, 2022). Do you take a shower every day "because it's healthy"? Think again. Retrieved from: www.haaretz.co.il
[19/10/2022]

1. Explain the issue described in the passage using two concepts of functionalism.
2. Many people think that taking a shower every day is a healthy habit. Some people tend to consider a person who does not shower daily to be a dirty, neglected individual who is repulsive to people around him. Explain and give an example/examples of the approach to cultural research that is illustrated in the opening sentences of Question 2 regarding showering frequency.
Name and explain the opposite approach to the approach you specified.

Part Two (44 points)

Answer four items from Questions 3–6 (each item – 11 points).

3. With the expansion of the internet, many people have started buying clothing, footwear, electrical goods, etc. online. The table below is taken from a social survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (2020) about online consumption patterns among men and women.

Table: Categories of online shopping among men and women aged 20 and above

	Clothing, footwear, and fashion accessories	Cosmetics and pharmaceuticals	Home electrical appliances	Computer and electronic equipment
Men	47%	18%	31%	38%
Women	69%	36%	18%	17%

Central Bureau of Statistics. (July 27, 2021). Press release. Selected data from the social survey on online commerce and banking. Retrieved from: www.cbs.gov.il [9/10/2022]

- א. Give two conclusions that you can draw from the table. Support your conclusions with data from the table.

Explain the term "gender socialization" ("sex role socialization").

Use one of the conclusions you gave to explain how a process of gender socialization is reflected in the table.

- ב. Explain the concept "consumer culture".

How is the concept "consumer culture" reflected in the table?

4. Nowadays, new medicines are developed primarily by private drug companies. When they reach the phase of human trials, the companies turn to hospitals to conduct clinical trials of the new drugs. The hospitals conducting the trials gain professional experience, receive expensive new drugs that might help their patients, and also earn substantial monetary income. Hospitals that do not conduct clinical drug trials may well suffer from budget shortage and negative branding.

Brill, Y. (May 24, 2020). Trials without consent in the shadow of COVID: the true events behind the false rumor. *Globes*. Retrieved from www.globes.co.il [20/10/2022]

- א. Write about two rules of ethics from the Declaration of Helsinki that must be considered when conducting human trials.

In your opinion, should hospitals agree to participate in trials to develop new drugs?

Explain your answer.

- ב. Explain the concepts "positive sanction" and "negative sanction". Give an example/examples of one of these concepts from the passage above.

5. Royal princes are considered to be fortunate, "born with a silver spoon in their mouths". But they do not only enjoy privileges. As adults, they may wield considerable power, and this requires a sense of responsibility. To prepare them for their role, they are educated from birth to follow numerous rules.

Mako. (October 5, 2018). No baby formula, no visiting friends alone, and other rules that royal children must obey. Mako, Parents. Retrieved from www.mako.co.il [30/10/2022]

- א. Write about the trait approach [גישת התכונות] and the situational approach [הגישה המצבית] to leadership.

Which of these approaches is expressed in the passage above? Explain your answer.

- ב. Explain the concept "socialization process".

Explain one purpose that the socialization process fulfills for the individual or for society.

Use the passage above to illustrate your answer.

6. Even nowadays, there are still societies in which parents choose their children's life partner, and the children accept this choice out of respect for their parents.

- א. Compare the modern family with the traditional family according to two criteria: choice of life partner, and an additional criterion of your choice.

- ב. Explain what a "value" is, and what a "norm" is.

Use the opening sentence of this question to illustrate each of these concepts.

Part Three (44 points)

Read the passage below and answer four items from Questions 7–10 (each item – 11 points).

The new female resignees

Adapted from: Hadas Yomtov (June 16, 2022). The new female resignees. *Davar*. Retrieved from www.davar.co.il [24/10/2022].

Recently, more and more women aged 40 and above feel unfulfilled at work and resign. The researcher Efrat Givati, who herself has recently quit her job, is studying the phenomenon of resigning from the gender angle. She is studying women aged 40 and above who quit their jobs ("in midlife") in the post-COVID era.

- 5 For her research, she conducted in-depth interviews with women and men with academic degrees from different fields who had resigned from relatively senior positions. "These are people with steady jobs", Givati notes, who decided to quit following the COVID pandemic.
- The interviews indicate that even if the workers were dissatisfied with their work prior to the COVID crisis and saw no prospect of advancement, they still remained at the job. In some cases, the
- 10 reason for staying was the emotionally supportive work environment, corridor conversations, lunching together, and socializing. During the COVID pandemic, many people worked from home and, as Givati explains, some people felt that "COVID took away all the trimmings" and they were left with "this scrawny thing", the work itself. As a result, some of them suddenly realized how "boring" their work was.
- 15 Others reported that the COVID period actually gave them a break from a competitive, stressful work environment, and allowed them to grow, develop, advance projects, and be more flexible and creative. After getting back to the routine, "everything was taken away", they claimed, and "they were put back in the box" where they had been previously. Getting back to routine caused a drop in energy and a feeling that they were being limited and reduced in some way.
- 20 According to the researcher, employers were not fazed by workers' resignations and failed to understand their motives for leaving. As far as employers are concerned, work means doing a job for which you receive benefits and a salary. During the COVID crisis, employers paid their workers and gave them incentives. However, the resignees felt that their employers had not shown enough concern; for example, they did not call to ask how they were doing. The resignees said that personal
- 25 attention, job interest, and self-fulfillment were more important to them than job security. Working from home made them realize that there is another way.

The researcher noted that women had additional reasons for resigning. Some women reported suffering from gender inequality in their work environment. According to the researcher, "women get stuck in mid-level positions, while men advance more quickly, so women often have young men
30 as managers." "It is frustrating", says Givati, "when you feel that someone less experienced and less capable than yourself is above you." But this happens, she says, because the "job market is genderized. It is built in such a way that there is always a man who earns more" or becomes "a younger manager", because of the expectation that men will build a career and earn more. Givati emphasizes that most of the people she interviewed rejoined the job market, but in a
35 different way. Here, too, she found differences between women and men. Women re-invented themselves in the job market, set up small businesses, or combined a regular job with their own business. In contrast, the changes among the men were less dramatic. Some men returned to their previous job, upgraded their salary slightly, or moved to the same position in another company. In cases where husband and wife both decided to resign, the man, the family's primary breadwinner,
40 took the first step. Only after the husband had found a new job or better conditions did the wife also resign.

Givati found many similarities between the phenomenon of resignations among the 40-plus age group and that of the younger generations. One of the interviewees said that she learned from Millenials how to balance work and leisure. "They know that home is home, and work is work."
45 The researcher notes that the younger generation may be influencing the older generation. According to this researcher, workplaces should adopt a new perception of the work market. "Occupational flexibility is the next big thing. To understand what the worker's motivation is, what he or she needs, and not what the job requires." She adds, "More focus should be on the worker, what motivates him or her, what professional development is offered. We're hearing more
50 about employer relations, the importance of the team, and the work environment. Once workers were interested in work conditions and salary, but now, we see the growing importance of the social aspect."

Answer four items from Questions 7–10 (each item – 11 points).

When you bring an example of a concept or theory mentioned in the passage, do not just copy sentences from the passage; you must also explain the connection between what is written in the passage and what the question requires.

7. א. Name and explain two concepts of symbolic interaction theory.

Use one of the concepts of symbolic interaction theory to explain the attitude of employers and also the attitude of workers towards work or towards resignation.

ב. Explain the concepts of instrumental needs and expressive needs.

Give two examples of expressive needs from the passage.

8. א. Explain two characteristics of post-modern society, and give an example/examples of one of these characteristics from the passage.

ב. Explain the concept of gender. Give one example of this concept from the passage.

9. א. Explain the concepts of membership group [קבוצת השתייכות] and comparative reference group [קבוצת התייחסות משווה].

Give one example from the passage of a comparative reference group.

ב. Explain the concepts of identity and secondary identity.

Give an example from the passage of one of these concepts.

10. א. Explain the concept of conformity.

Give one example of conformity from the passage.

ב. Explain what a scale of values is, and give an example/examples from the passage of the values scale of a male worker or female worker who resigned from their job.

Good Luck!

בהצלחה!