SERVIÇO PÚBLICO FEDERAL
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE
INSTITUTO DE ARTE E COMUNICAÇÃO SOCIAL
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIA DA INFORMAÇÃO

PROCESSO DE SELEÇÃO DE DOUTORADO 2020

CÓDIGO DO CANDIDATO: DATA:

PROVA ESCRITA DE LINGUA ESTRANGEIRA: INGLÊS

ATENÇÃO! Esta prova não será identificada, portanto não assine nem coloque o seu nome. Utilize somente o código fornecido. Provas com identificação serão anuladas.

LEIA COM ATENÇÃO AS INSTRUÇÕES A SEGUIR

- Escreva, de maneira legível, seu código nas folhas de papel carimbadas; caso necessário, utilize frente e verso.
- É permitido apenas o uso de caneta.
- É proibido permanecer com aparelhos eletrônicos (telefone celular, tablet, agenda eletrônica, etc.) durante o período de realização da prova.
- As páginas para rascunho são de uso opcional; portanto, sem efeito para avaliação.
- As folhas de textos definitivos da prova são o único documento válido para a avaliação desta prova.
- Não serão fornecidas folhas suplementares para o texto definitivo.
- Folhas suplementares para rascunho poderão ser solicitadas.
- Devolva esta folha de questões juntamente com a prova e o rascunho.
- O rascunho da prova deverá ser entregue para ser inutilizado no local.
- Use o dicionário impresso, se desejar.
- Não é permitido emprestar dicionários.
- A prova terá duração de até 2 horas.
- Não se esqueça de colocar seu CÓDIGO na primeira linha das folhas pautadas.

BOA PROVA!

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CÓDIGO DO CANDIDATO: DATA:

Traduza e transcreva para a língua portuguesa o texto a seguir (tradução livre):

Isolation in Information Ecology

Starting with the Renaissence and the invention of the printing press followed by the emergence of modern science, communication of knowledge has evolved into a social ecological system, as complex and interrelated as any biological ecology. Roughly, this information ecology involves: producers of knowledge (authors, inventors, observers, collectors...) the institutions where they work or reside; the funders of these institutions and works; publishers (in whatever media), including their own mechanisms for selecting, editing, refereeing, judging, publishing...; dissemination channels; "repackagers" (e.g., database producers, again in whatever media) including their own mechanisms for selection, manipulation, dissemination...; libraries and information; users and their institutions, closing the ecological chain. Many specific realizations exist, with many "players" stakeholders and mechanisms that eventually in some way or another affect the information ecology as a whole. Perturbances in any of the main elements in the ecology affect the whole.

Obviously, technology has always played a role in information ecology (recall Gutenberg`s effect); presently it is playing a critical role in its evolution, as it does in the evolution of the modern society. However, one cannot overstate the fact that information ecology is fundamentally social in nature. It is a social ecology where the social, including economic, political, cultural, and educational factors play a commanding role.

The various elements or actors in information ecology, although clearly interrelated, are in practice functioning in relative isolation, sometimes splendid isolation, of each other. Moreover, at present the natural tensions between various actors are evolving into open conflicts, such as between publishers vs. repackagers; publishers and repackagers vs libraries; private vs. public sectors; authors vs. editors; users vs. everybody; and so on. Various stakeholders are in conflict as to their stakes, each viewing the information ecology in different ways and expecting different outcomes. Such isolation and conflict do not bode well for the ecology as a whole.

On a more specific level, the various mechanisms and standards for handling information by various actors in the ecological chain are not compatible, e.g., publishers handle texts entirely differently than repackagers dealing with representations of those texts, or libraries dealing with their cataloging. Until technology brought the capability to provide for direct interactions between various information handling capabilities, with a number of new actors in the ecology, and with increased user-oriented information demands, the very high degree of incompatibility becomes a critical issue, an impediment for further evolution of the ecology, possibly even a threat to its overall functioning and performance.

There are two issues here. First, to provide for steps and mechanisms that will ease the isolation and conflicts between various elements in the chain. Second, to provide for a higher degree of compatibility, so that various actors can interact at the potential information needs. Clearly, there are many complex technical issues involved that require a great amount of work and attention such as creation and implementation of technical standards. However, the issues are not primarily technical, they are social, i.e., economic, political, and cultural. Unfortunately, the problems and relations in information ecology as they evolved over the last decade or two are not as yet even well stated or understood. These relations and problems are a serious area of study.

Referência: SARACEVIC, Tefko. Information science: origin, evolution and relations. *In:* VAKKARI, Pertti; CRONIN, Blaise (eds.). **Conceptions of Library and Information Science. Historical, Empirical and Theoretical Perspectives**. London: Taylor Graham; 1992, p 5-27.

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