

PROCESSO DE SELEÇÃO 2021

No navegador do PC, aperte control + para aumentar a letra,
control 0 para tamanho normal.

No celular ou tablet, ajuste a ampliação usando dois dedos, normalmente.

Rio de Janeiro Federal University

Postgrad in History of Science and Techniques and Epistemology

Written exam for Master Degree Selection - 2021/2

Question 1:

The stereotypical scientist is still male. That stereotype can make it more difficult to see a bright young woman rather than a bright young man as a potentially successful scientist. Women frequently observe that they are subjected to more scrutiny by their colleagues than are men, and that sometimes their contributions are devalued. This can have substantial impact on opportunities and might help to explain, for example, why of 134 male mathematicians who applied for prestigious fellowships in 1990, 21 won them, but of 56 women who applied, only one came out a winner.

Excerpt from Castel & Sismondo book "The art of science"

Translate this excerpt into Portuguese.

Save answer

Comment this excerpt briefly, using your own words. Answer in Portuguese (10 lines max.)

Save answer

Question 2:

Leaders in the early birth control movement in the United States, including Margaret Sanger, generally embraces a eugenic view, encouraging white Anglo-Saxon women to reproduce while discouraging reproduction among nonwhite, immigrant, and disabled people. Proponents of eugenic portrayed disabled women, in particular, as unfit for procreation and as incompetent mothers. In the 1920s Margaret Sanger's groups, the American Birth Control League, allied itself with the director of the American Eugenics Society, Guy Irving Burch. The resulting coalition supported the forces sterilization of people with epilepsy, as well as those diagnosed as mentally retarded and mentally ill. By 1937, in the midst of Great Depression, 28 states had adopted eugenic sterilization laws aimed primarily at women for whom "procreation was deemed inadvisable." These laws sanctioned the sterilization of over 200,000 women between the 1930s and the 1970s.

Excerpt from Marsha Saxton's article "Disability Rights and Selective Abortion"

Translate this excerpt into Portuguese.

Save answer

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Question 3:

One of the most deeply entrenched narratives about the Scientific Revolution and its impact describes how knower and knowledge came to be pried apart, so that, for example, the alchemist's failure to transmute base metals into gold could no longer be blamed on an impure soul. Key epistemological claims concerning the character of science, which was, in principle, public and accessible to knowers everywhere and always, depend on the schism between knower and knowledge. Of course, certain personal qualifications were still deemed important to the success of the investigation: patience and attentiveness for the observer, manual dexterity for the experimenter, imagination for the theorist, tenacity for all. But these qualities have been seen in most accounts of modern science as matters of competence, not ethics.

Excerpt from Daston & Galison's book "Objectivity"

Translate this excerpt into Portuguese.

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Save answer

Send and complete exam