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EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA DE LEITURA EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

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CADERNO DE PROVA

Idioma:

INGLÊS

Área de Pesquisa:

(3) CIÊNCIAS HUMANAS, CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS APLICADAS

LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES

- Esta prova é constituída de um texto técnico-científico em língua estrangeira, seguido de 5 (cinco) questões abertas relativas ao texto apresentado.
- É permitido o uso de dicionário impresso, sendo vedados troca ou empréstimo durante a realização do Exame.
- As respostas deverão ser redigidas em português e transcritas para a **Folha de Respostas**, utilizando caneta esferográfica, **tinta preta** ou **azul, escrita grossa**.
- A Folha de Respostas** será o único documento válido para correção, não devendo, portanto, conter rasuras.
- Será eliminado o candidato que se identificar em outro espaço além daquele reservado na capa da **Folha de Respostas** e/ou redigir as respostas com lápis grafite (ou lapiseira).
- Nenhum candidato poderá entregar o Caderno de Prova e a Folha de Respostas antes de transcorridos 60 minutos do início do Exame.
- Em nenhuma hipótese, haverá substituição da **Folha de Respostas**.
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The World Watches Syria's Uprising on YouTube

February 07, 2012



Syria has undoubtedly been swept up in the Arab Spring, popular uprisings against dictatorial rulers that have spread throughout the Middle East since early last year. The country, ruled by Bashar al-Assad since 2000, has also been the site of the most brutal crackdowns against protesters. With foreign press barred from entering the country, Syrians and the rest of the world have been watching video from a single source: YouTube.

Early uprisings against Assad's rule began in January of last year. The following March, an anti-Assad protest in a southern city was met with a violent suppression from government forces. Within hours, graphic video of the event was posted on YouTube. Since then, protests have occurred across Syria as the opposition coalesces into a more formal fighting force.

Meanwhile, Syrians who witness confrontations between government forces and protesters are uploading new videos every day.

On Saturday, Russia and China vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution that would have called for Assad to step down. Earlier in the day, U.S. President Barack Obama personally urged Assad to step aside.

"Assad has no right to lead Syria, and has lost all legitimacy with his people and the international community," said Obama.

Undeterred by calls to relinquish power, Assad's government conducted a siege of the port city of Homs Monday, leaving approximately 29 civilians dead according to the *Agence France-Presse (AFP)*. Following the violence, the U.S. State Department announced the closing of its embassy in Syria's capital.

As Syria teeters on the precipice of civil war, the world watches online. With foreign press agencies unable to send reporters or cameras, outsiders have been relying on video (along with telephone calls) recorded by Syrians on small camcorders and mobile devices and later uploaded to the web. These videos cannot be verified and they often include titles and descriptions with bias for their side of the conflict. But it's difficult to ignore the raw visceral power of the footage.

Technology turns anyone with a modern mobile phone into a cameraman—and international broadcaster. This is shaking up newsgathering. In Egypt videos of protests showed citizens that they were not alone in their resistance.

When the Libyan regime banned foreign reporters at the start of last year's uprising, a businessman called Mohammed Nabbous, who had previously installed commercial-satellite kit, set up camera feeds to the Livestream site. These were for a time the sole source of television-news pictures from Libya (he was later killed while reporting). Another video-streaming site, Bambuser, hosted more than 100,000 broadcasts from the Middle East and north Africa in 2011.

Likewise, during the protests against election fraud in Iran in 2009, Access Now, a human-rights group that is adept with technology, received videos that showed many thousands on the streets, whereas CNN, wary of "unofficial" sources, used government-approved footage that made the protests seem far smaller. Now CNN's "iReport" web page features viewers' pictures alongside the network's own; other news channels also often use amateur footage in their reports.

Can these YouTube videos fill the media's watchdog role in armed conflicts that are closed to the press? Clay Shirky, distinguished writer-in-residence at NYU Journalism, said that citizen journalism is a global trend not limited to autocratic societies experiencing tumult. He explained:

"There are three advantages to citizen video over what is produced by trained press. The first is that the first people on the scene of an event are usually citizens, so it is better for speed. The second is that there are more citizens than press, so it is better for coverage. The third is that it is harder to control citizens than press, so it is better for free speech."

Shirky's third point sticks out in reference to Syria. The video being uploaded by Syrians isn't being subjected to any kind of government censorship. Shirky was, however, quick to point out that citizen journalism has limitations.

"The losses are image and sound quality, lack of access to military or political newsmakers, and lack of provenance (so policing fraud becomes more problematic)," he said. Moreover, to have real clout, video evidence needs not only clarity and impact but also provable authenticity.

Unfortunately, images of beatings and police round-ups in Syria have not stopped the authorities from killing an estimated 5,000 people since the protests began last spring.

Fontes: <http://mashable.com/2012/02/07/syria-youtube/>
<http://www.economist.com/node/21542748>

(Texto adaptado)

EM HIPÓTESE ALGUMA, SERÁ CONSIDERADA A RESPOSTA NESTE CADERNO.

Depois de fazer a leitura do texto, responda as questões a seguir em português.

QUESTÃO 01 - Explique a relação que o texto estabelece entre o YouTube e os protestos ocorridos na Síria.

QUESTÃO 02 - Segundo o texto, atitudes recentes dos governos da Rússia e da China mostram uma postura divergente daquela do governo dos Estados Unidos em relação ao conflito na Síria. Explique essa divergência com base nas informações do texto.

QUESTÃO 03 - Além do ocorrido na Síria, que outros exemplos no texto mostram o crescente papel da tecnologia na divulgação de imagens e notícias?

QUESTÃO 04 - Segundo o texto, quais são três vantagens do jornalismo feito por cidadãos em relação aquele feito pela imprensa profissional?

QUESTÃO 05 - Clay Shirky, escritor residente do curso de jornalismo da Universidade de Nova York, aponta características positivas e negativas para o "jornalismo cidadão". Explique os pontos negativos desse tipo de cobertura jornalística.
