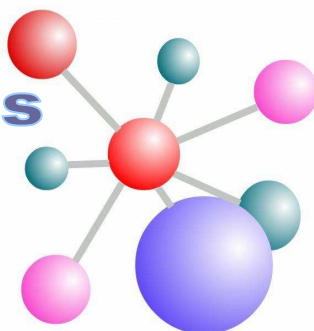


Inglês



Ciências Humanas e Sociais

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Se, em qualquer outro local deste Caderno, você assinar, rubricar, escrever mensagem, etc., será excluído do Exame.
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- 9** Você dispõe de, no máximo, três horas, para responder as 5 questões que constituem a Prova.
- 10** Antes de retirar-se definitivamente da sala, devolva ao Fiscal este Caderno.

Assinatura do Candidato: _____

As questões de 01 a 05, cujas respostas deverão ser redigidas EM PORTUGUÊS, referem-se ao texto abaixo.

THE NEW SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE

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INTRODUCTION

The older sociology of knowledge epitomized by Mannheim asked how the social location of individuals and groups shapes their knowledge. Elements of this tradition became institutionalized in sociology and political science as attitude and opinion research. The sociology of knowledge proper, however, concerned with the social sources of knowledge and political ideologies, fell out of favor. Mannheim's work has continued to inspire current scholarship ("The Problem of Generations" [1952 (1928)] as stimulus for Wuthnow [1976] or Schuman & Scott [1989]), but the tradition has come under criticism. Its image of the relationship of knowledge and social position seems reductionist (Geertz 1983: 152-3), and it has too thin a conception both of knowledge and of the social positions or interests that affect knowledge.

Recently sociologists interested in culture, religion, science, and ideology, along with scholars in social history, philosophy, anthropology, and the history of science, have begun to revitalize the field. The expansion of cultural studies throughout the social sciences has also greatly enriched the materials a sociologist of knowledge has to work with. While there is as yet no unified field, many diverse strands of theory and research have begun to crystallize around common themes.

Changes in the phenomena encompassed by the term "knowledge" are symptomatic of changes in the field. The traditional sociology of knowledge focused on formal systems of ideas, concentrating especially on such matters as the world-views and politics of intellectuals. (This review largely neglects the sociology of intellectuals, though we note the lively debates about the interests and social locations of contemporary intellectuals—Ehrenreich & Ehrenreich 1977, Gouldner 1979, Eyerman et al 1987, Szelenyi & Martin 1988, Brint 1994). The search for social interests that bias even supposedly neutral, disinterested, objective understanding of the world – what the very term "knowledge" connoted – was central to the agenda of the field.

Newer work in sociology and cultural studies suggests that formal systems of ideas are linked to broader cultural patterns – what we might think of as social consciousness. We focus not only on the ideas developed by knowledge specialists, but also on structures of knowledge or consciousness that shape the thinking of laypersons. We do not, however, attempt to cover all aspects of culture. The sociology of culture has focused largely on works of art and entertainment. In cultural studies, culture connotes symbolic systems that are deeply embedded, taken-for-granted, often enduring, and sometimes invisible.

The sociology of knowledge instead directs attention to cultural elements that are more conscious, more explicitly linked to specific institutional arenas, and more historically variable. The new sociology of knowledge examines how kinds of social organization make whole orderings of knowledge possible, rather than focusing in the first instance on the differing social locations and interests of individuals or groups. It examines political and religious ideologies as well as science and everyday life, cultural and organizational discourses along with formal and informal types of knowledge. It also expands the field of study from an examination of the contents of knowledge to the investigation of forms and practices of knowing.

Disponível em: <http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev.so.20.080194.001513>.

Acesso em 28.09.11

Questão 1

Quem os autores do texto apontam como responsáveis pela revitalização da área?

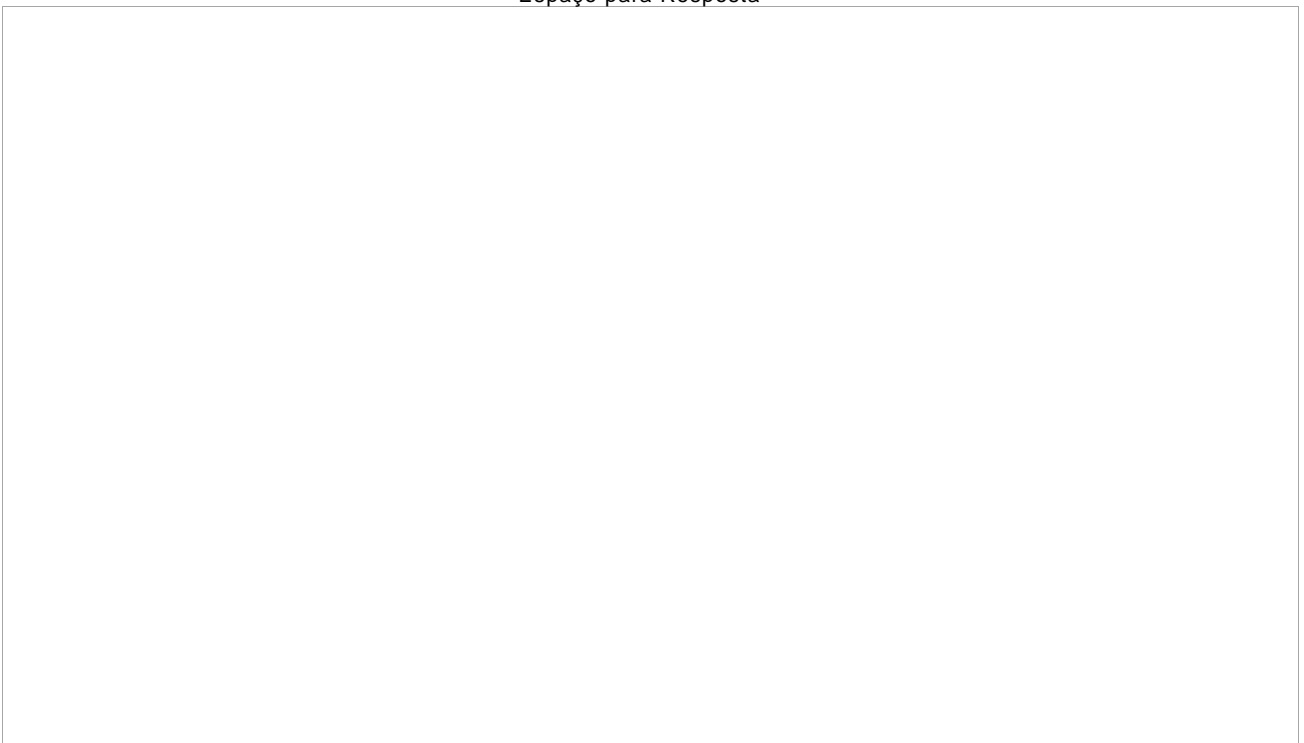
Espaço para Resposta



Questão 2

Por que os autores afirmam que não vão tentar cobrir todos os aspectos da cultura?

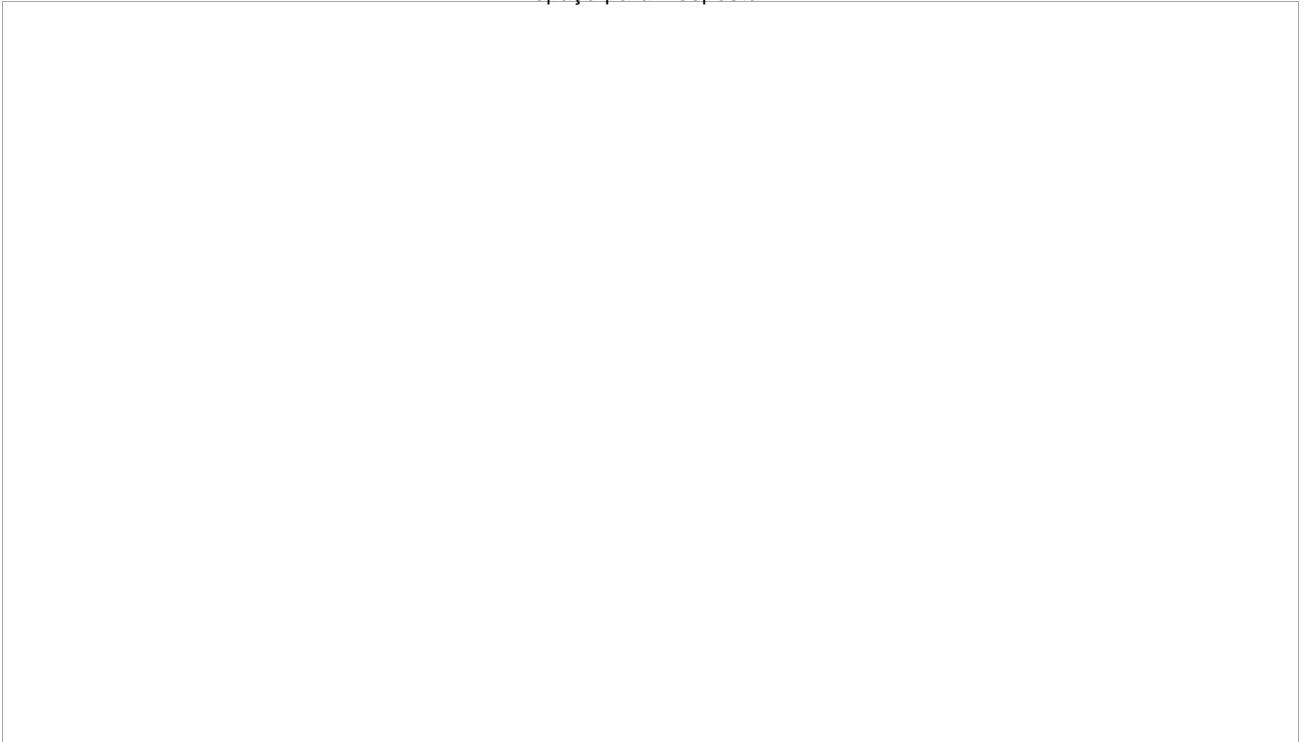
Espaço para Resposta



Questão 3

Qual era o foco, de acordo com o texto, da sociologia do conhecimento tradicional?

Espaço para Resposta

**Questão 4**

A nova sociologia do conhecimento, de acordo com os autores, examina três aspectos. Explique quais são.

Espaço para Resposta

