



CCM002

Metodologia de Pesquisa em Ciência da Computação

Preparação de um trabalho de pesquisa:

- **Seção de Agradecimentos**
- **Sobre bancas de defesa de T/Ds**

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QS-2019



Sobre a seção de agradecimentos

Seção de Agradecimentos

A seção de agradecimentos é uma seção **opcional** mas que deve de se ter alguns cuidados no momento de sua elaboração:

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% ----- %  
% Agradecimentos:  
% Se o candidato não quer fazer agradecimentos, deve simplesmente eliminar esta página  
\chapter*{Agradecimentos}  
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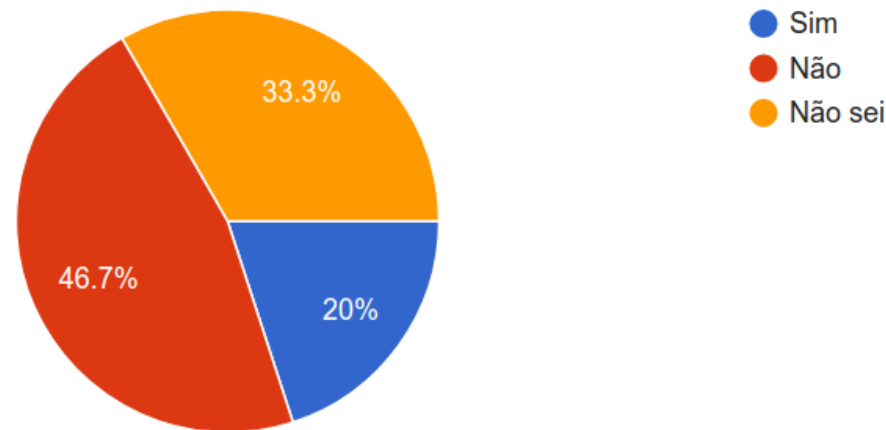
- Não deveria ser muito longo.
- Não precisa aqui agradecer às agências de fomento:
É função/dever das agências o auxílio.
No lugar pode se inserir na capa que o trabalho recebeu auxílio financeiro.
- Tente evitar questões que levantem discussão (ou maior discussão análise do que o próprio trabalho)

Seção de Agradecimentos

Na defesa da monografia de mestrado/doutorado a banca deve também de questionar/avaliar a seção de agradecimentos?

Na defesa da monografia de mestrado/doutorado a banca deve também questionar/avaliar a seção de agradecimentos?

15 responses



Um aluno pode ser reprovado pelo conteúdo dessa seção?

UCSB will not publish thesis due to “disacknowledgment”



By **Harrison Liddiard**

April 18, 2002 9:00 p.m.

[Click Here to See Larger Image](#)

By **Crystal Betz**

Daily Bruin Contributor

Christopher Brown's academic advisors had no problem accepting the scientific merit of his 1999 master's thesis on the growth of abalone shells.

But what UC Santa Barbara officials did have a problem with was Brown's two-page "disacknowledgment" section, prefacing his thesis, which attacked the university's faculty and staff. For that, the university has refused to publish his work and is now in the middle of a lawsuit.

Whether Brown was unfairly censored or whether it is the UC's right to treat academic material in a way they see fit is being debated by three judges in the 9th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in Pasadena.

Oral arguments were heard April 9. A decision is not expected for at least three to six months, said Penelope Glass, Brown's attorney.

Exemplos curiosos em artigos

Unconventional academic writing

*An addendum to Hartley's *Academic writing and publishing: A practical handbook* (2008)*

Guillaume Cabanac

<http://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1306561>

Agradecimentos positivos

- “Most of the paper was written during my daily commute from Vancouver to Surrey, Canada, and I would like to acknowledge TransLink, Metro Vancouver’s regional transportation authority, for making the task of writing in buses and trains such an enjoyable exercise.” (Ehrensperger, 2013, p. 156)

Consequências positivas não intencionais de um evento negativo

- “B.J.H. [second author] would also like to thank the U.S. Immigration Service under the Bush administration, whose visa background security check forced her to spend two months (following an international conference) in a third country, free of routine obligations—it was during this time that the hypothesis presented herein was initially conjectured.” (He & Raichle, 2009, p. 308)
- “We would like to thank Karla Miller for sleeping late one morning, leaving Tim [Behrens] and Steve [Smith] a bit bored” (Behrens, Fox, Laird, & Smith, 2013, p. 4)
- “I thank the National Science Foundation for regularly rejecting my (honest) grant applications for work on real organisms [...] thus forcing me into theoretical work.” (Van Valen, 1973, p. 21)

Agradecimientos ~ agresivos

- “The author would like to thank eight anonymous reviewers and the editors of *ASR* who worked over 4.5 years and four rounds of review as this paper arrived in its current state. In addition, I would like to thank the following people for comments on the manuscript or research over the many years it has been slowly hatching: Herbert Gans, Kathy Neckerman, Phil Kasinitz, Tomas Jimenez, Roger Waldinger, Jack Katz, Mitch Duneier, Eddie Telles, John Mollenkopf, Nicole Marwell, Cecilia Menjivar, and others, to whom I must apologize if you have been left off after all these years.” (Smith, 2014, p. 25)
- “We appreciate the very candid critical insights of 2 anonymous reviewers, M. Gomp- per, and K. Beard.” (Berger & Cain, 2014, p. 9)



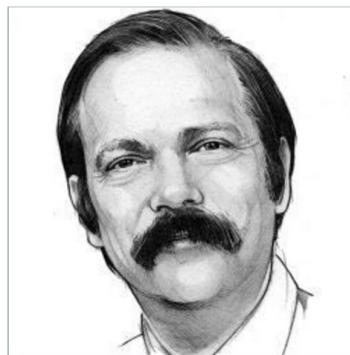
Sobre a bancas de defesa de T/Ds

Avaliações na área de computação?

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ACM Hypercriticality

By Moshe Y. Vardi
Communications of the ACM, Vol. 53 No. 7, Page 5
10.1145/1785414.1785415
[Comments \(3\)](#)

VIEW AS: SHARE:



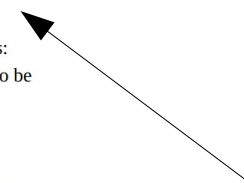
In the two years since we launched the revitalized *Communications of the ACM*, I have received hundreds of email messages from readers. The feedback has been mostly, but not universally, positive. Many people do note places where we can do better. Some readers point out errors in published articles. Nothing in life is perfect. *Communications* is an ongoing project; continuous improvement is the name of the game.

At the same time, I have also received a fair number of notes with nothing short of withering criticism. For example, six issues into the revitalized *Communications*, I received this comment from a leading computer scientist: "Although I have looked at every issue and at least glanced at every article, I have not yet found one good one."

Do you find this statement harsh? It surely pales in comparison to this:

"The level is unbelievably poor. It reads sometimes like a PR article for big companies. Donation to the ACM seems to be the main reviewing criterion. I would call the policy of ACM scientific prostitution, and I don't want to pay for a prostitute."

I believe most of us have received at some point very harsh reviews—though, hopefully, not that harsh—on papers or proposals we have written. If you are an experienced researcher, you have undoubtedly dealt with papers and proposals being declined. Still, the harsh tone of negative reviews can be quite unsettling even to experienced authors. When I talk to colleagues about this, they just shrug, but I think this phenomenon, which I call "hypercriticality," deserves our collective attention. Other people recently commented on this issue. In the context of proposal reviewing, Ed Lazowska coined the phrase "circling the wagons and shooting inwards," and John L. King, in a recent CCC blog, referred to such verbal assaults as "Fratricide." Jeff Naughton, referring to conference paper reviewing, said in a recent invited talk that "bad reviewing" is "sucking the air out of our community."



Avaliações na área de computação?

BLOG@CACM

Yes, Computer Scientists Are Hypercritical

By Jeannette M. Wing

October 6, 2011

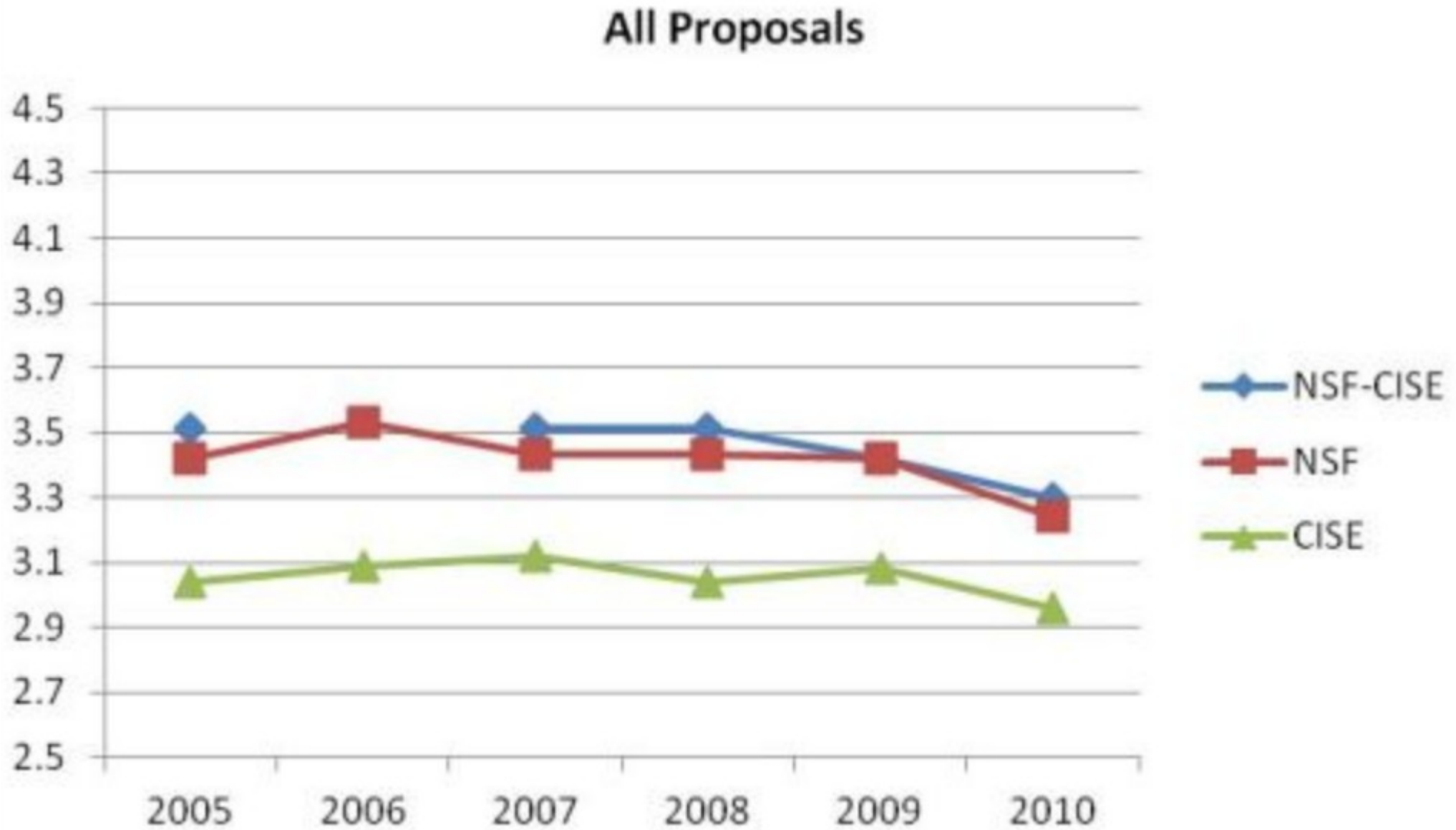
[Comments \(15\)](#)



Are computer scientists hypercritical? Are we more critical than scientists and engineers in other disciplines? Bertrand Meyer's August 22, 2011 [The Nastiness Problem in Computer Science](#) blog post partially makes the argument referring to secondhand information from the National Science Foundation (NSF). Here are some NSF numbers to back the claim that we are hypercritical.

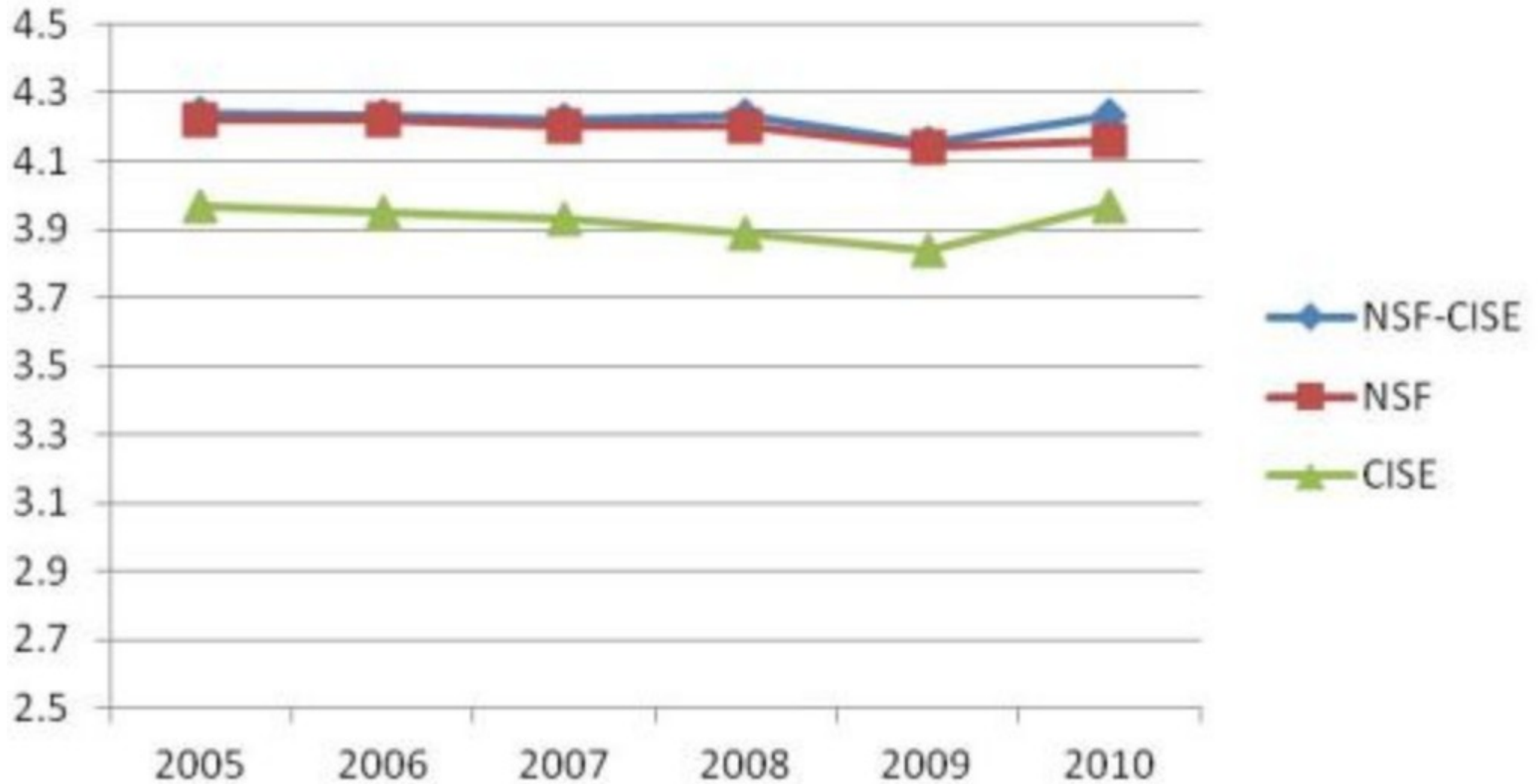
This graph plots average reviewer ratings of all proposals submitted from 2005 to 2010 to NSF overall (red line), just Computer & Information Science & Engineering (CISE) (green line), and NSF minus CISE (blue line). Proposal ratings are based on a scale of 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent). For instance, in 2010, the average reviewer rating across all CISE programs is 2.96; all NSF directorates including CISE, 3.24; all NSF directorates excluding CISE, 3.30.

Avaliações na área de computação?



Avaliações na área de computação?

Awards



Três visões

Membro da banca

- Tempo?
- Tipo de abordagens?
- Anotações/parecer?
- Favores?
- Coautoria?

Candidato

- Tempo?
- Prática (prévias)?
- Presentes?
- Roupa?

Plateia

- Participação?
- Perguntas?