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Informational Design and the Promotion of Multiliteracy at School: Multimodal Resources in Portuguese 2nd Cycle Textbooks

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Background

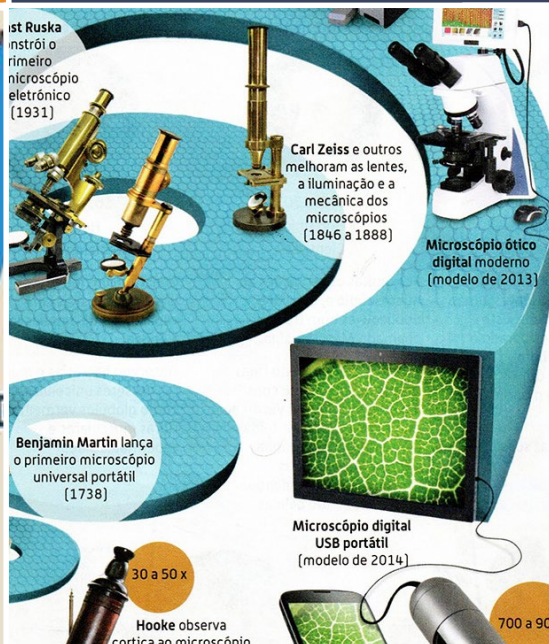
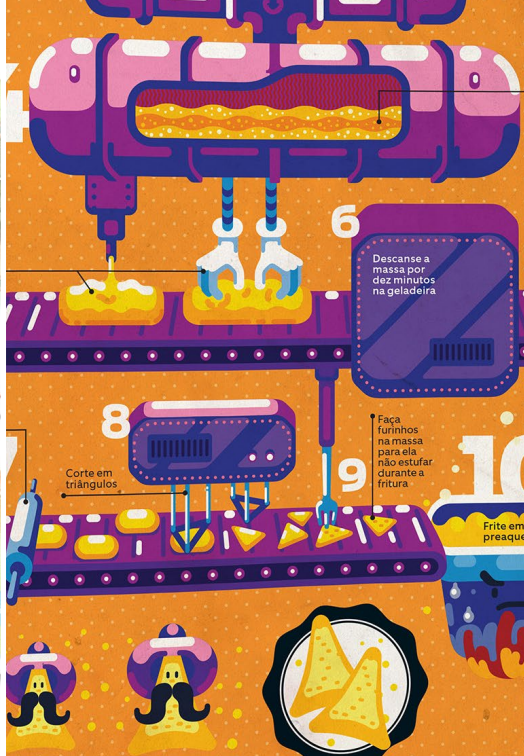
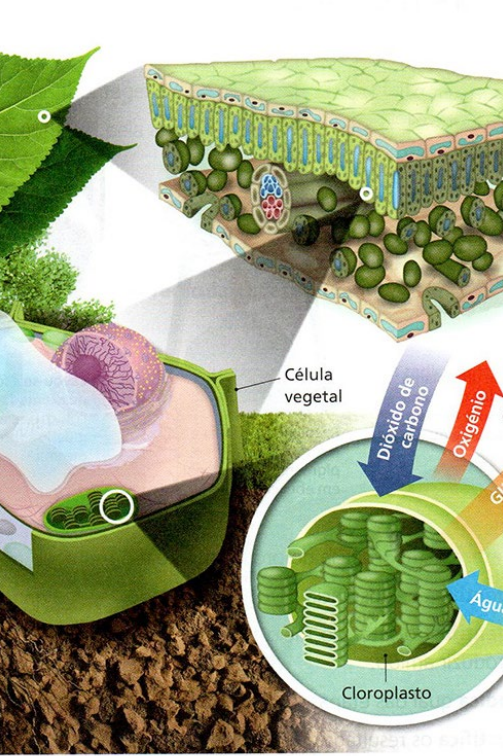
Informational Design

Multimodality

Multiliteracy

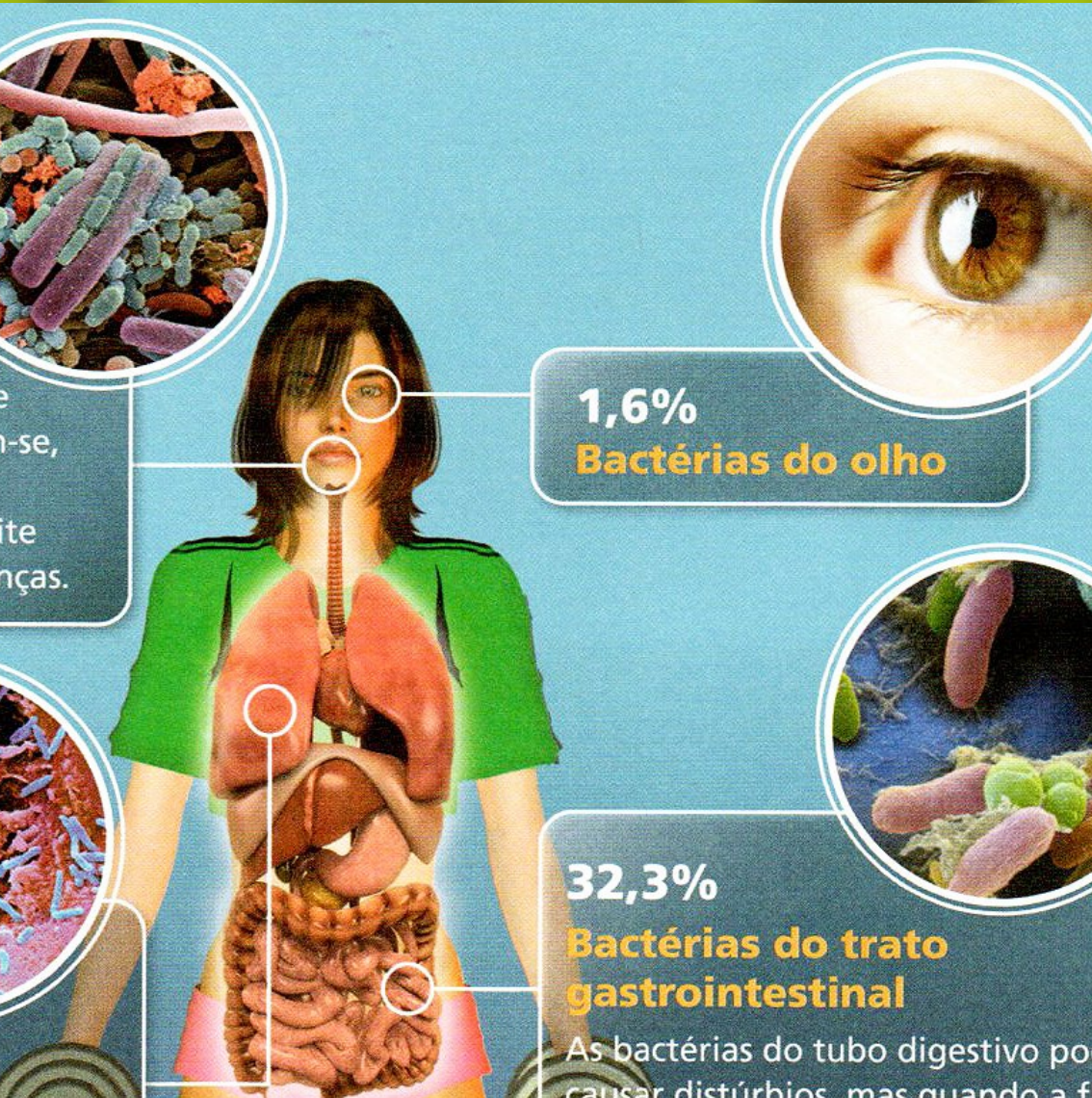
Infographic

School Textbooks



Study object

- In databases and scientific repositories, one can see that most of the studies on textbooks in Portugal are in pedagogy. The main focus of these researches are on evaluations of syllabus contents and their conceptual approaches.
- In the field of design, investigations are related to historical aspects, visual memory, graphic production and structural layouts of textbooks.
- There is a gap of studies related to the **Information Design of multimodal schematic resources and promotion of multiliteracy in textbooks**, the focus of this study.





Textbooks in Portugal

- 2018: MEGA Platform (IGeFE/ME);
- 2020:
950.864 students enrolled in basic education
(FFMS/PORDATA, 2021)
- 2019/2020: **47,3 M€** 1st and 2nd Cycles
(Court of Auditors, Report 15, 2019);
- 2020/2021:



**132,8 M€ invested
in 5,8 million
textbooks**

(Court of Auditors, Report 6, 2021).

Objectives

- To contribute to the promotion of multiliteracy in educational artifacts from the perspective of information design;
- To verify the incidence of graphic language symbolization modes in textbooks of 2nd Cycle of Basic Education in Portugal;
- Identify the most present multimodal resource and the corresponding discipline;
- Through examples from the sample, point out which features contribute to the development of multiliteracy in children.

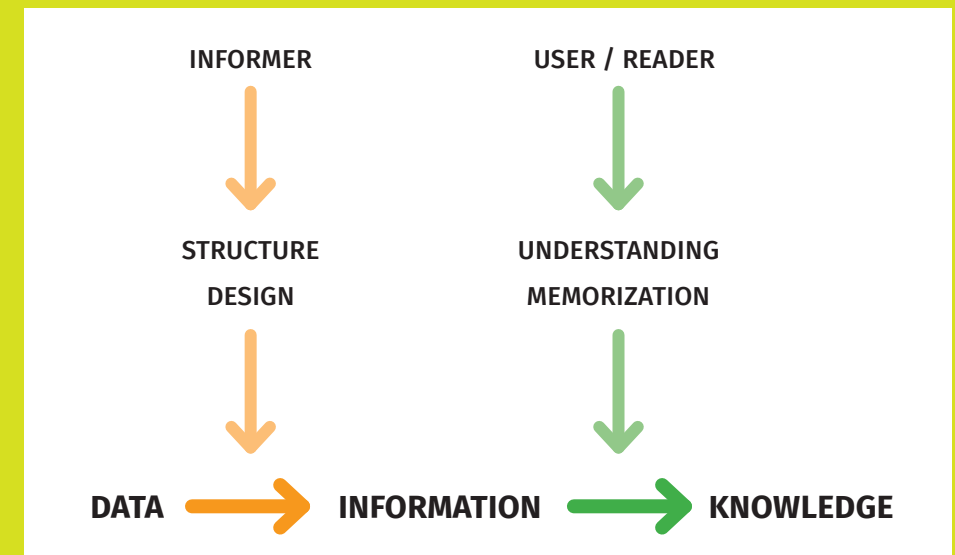


[illegible]

One of the fundamentals of information design pointed out by Tufte (1990) is the **removal of clutter**. For efficient information reading, noise must be eliminated to avoid confusing communication. In the case of complex data, the designer must find strategies to separate and order it (Tufte, 2001).

Information Design process

Cairo (2008, p. 27) relates *design* with *structure* and states that “the work of the information designer is, precisely, to give form to what by nature seems chaotic and incomprehensible due to its great complexity”. In this process, *data* is transformed into *information*, which can be understood by the user, who in turn memorizes and transforms it into *knowledge* that will influence future behaviors.




Schematic of the Information Design process (Cairo, 2008).



Information Design for Education

For Horn (1999) the visual language, like other languages, must have a communal character to enable the interpretation of the same signs in the same way by the users. In this sense, the school environment is immersed in visual information that, several times, are not planned graphically and, consequently, poorly decoded by the students.



The study of graphic language is directly related to the mediation between Information Design and Education for significant benefit of the quality of education in schools. Identifying problems, analyzing, evaluating, proposing solutions and optimizing informational systems in educational artifacts are within the “systematic, organizational and prospective vision of the Information Design activity” (Coutinho, 2006, p. 49).

Study of Graphic Language (Twyman, 1979)

In 1979, Twyman presents a matrix-like scheme that is intended to **present the various possibilities for representing graphic language**. The two axes of the matrix, vertical and horizontal, describe, respectively, the modes of symbolization and the methods of configuration. The main objective is to orient the thought to a given visual communication situation and to question the best way to organize information in graphic language.

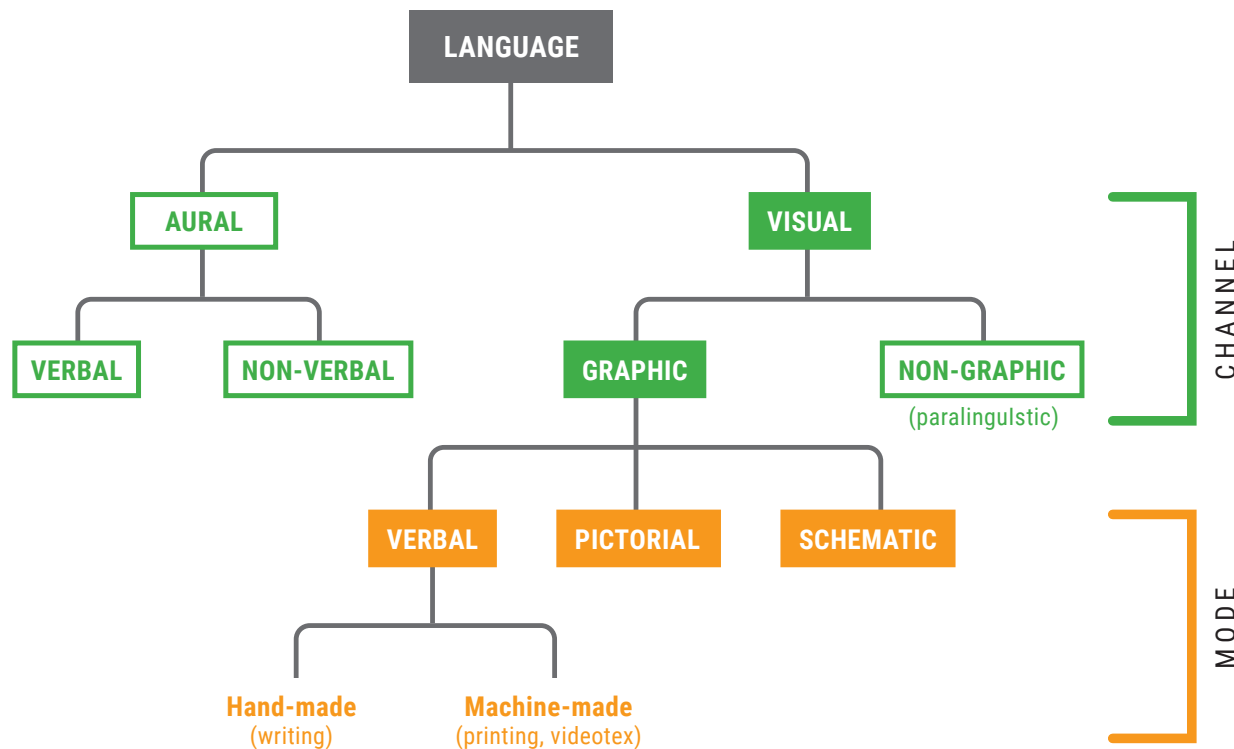
		METHOD OF CONFIGURATION						
MODE OF SYMBOLIZATION		Pure Linear	Linear Interrupted	List	Linear branching	Matrix	Non-linear directed viewing	Non-linear most options open
	Verbal Numeric	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Pictorial & Verbal Numeric	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Pictorial	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Schematic	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Twyman's (1979) model for studying Graphic Language. [modelo de 2013]

Graphic Language Classification (Twyman, 1982)

Twyman (1982) mentions that in the linguistics approach, language is divided into spoken and written. In the graphic design view, it is broken down into verbal and pictorial. To contemplate both conceptions, Twyman proposes a classification that presents a distinction between language communication mode and channel. The channels are: **aural** and **visual**.

In this model, visual language is broken down into graphic and non-graphic. Graphic Visual Language has the modes: **verbal**, **pictorial** and **schematic**.



Twyman's (1982) model for understanding the structure of Graphic Language

Kress & Van Leeuwen's Social Semiology

Social Semiotics encompasses “social meanings constructed through the full range of semiotic forms, through semiotic texts and semiotic practices, in all kinds of human society at all periods of human history” (Hodge & Kress, 1988, p.261).

From a **multimodal perspective**, Social Semiotics refers to the process of signification as part of the **social construction of language**. It considers that the circulation of meanings with origins, social functions, contexts and effects are defined by culture, history and ideologies (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006).

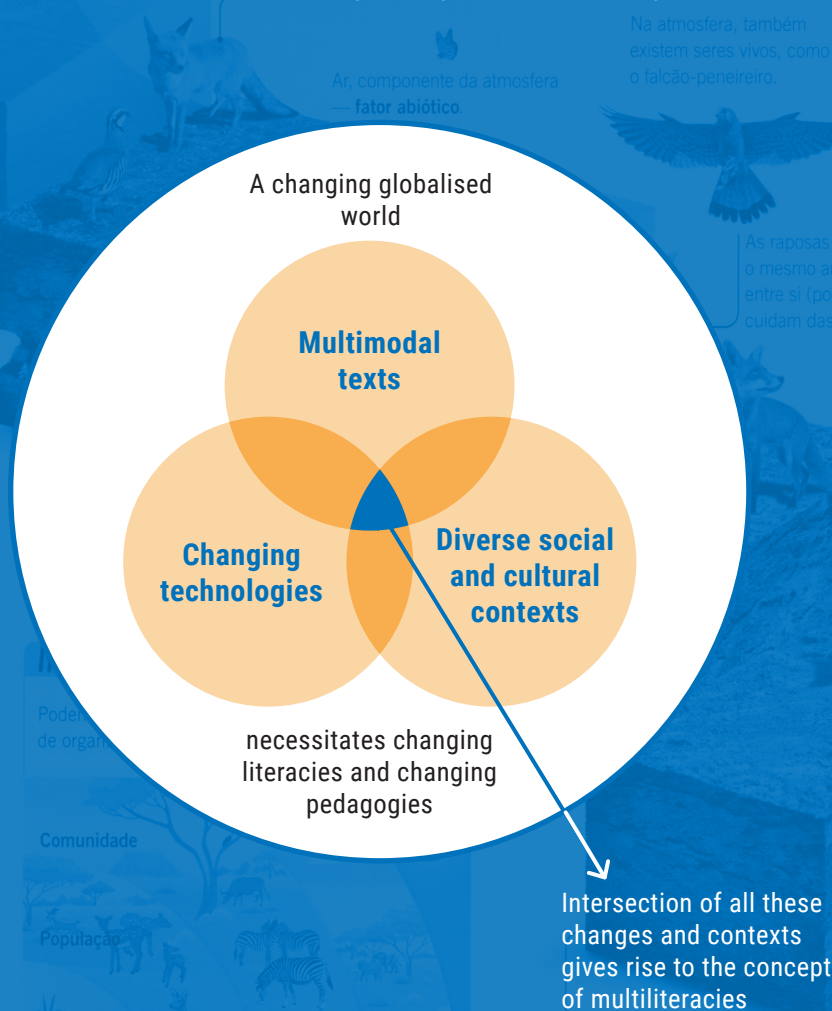
Perceiving literacy only as the ability to read and write does not cover all other ways of representing knowledge existing in our society. Currently, a **literate person needs to be able to assign meanings to messages from multiple language sources** (Dionísio, 2006).

Kress & Van Leeuwen's Social Semiology and Visual Grammar

Kress & van Leeuwen (2006) state that, in order to meet the constant changes in contemporary society, the school environment and teaching materials need to **teach 21st century students to read and produce multimodal texts**, which are increasingly present in their daily lives.

Multimodality and its implications for society is one of the goals of Social Semiotics. On the pages of school manuals, the **presentation of various semiotic resources** (verbal texts, photographs, illustrations, maps, tables, graphs and spaces) contribute to the ability of multiliteracies.

Multiliteracy and multimodality by Anstey & Bull



The concept of **continuous change**, characteristic of 21st century globalized societies, and its **impacts on education**, are directly related to multiliteracy (Anstey & Bull, 2018).

“Multiliteracies enable capacities to cope with change and effectively participate and contribute to all aspects of society: workplace, leisure, social, cultural and civic environments” (Anstey & Bull, 2018, p. 17).

A visual concept of the origins of the term multiliteracies.
Anstey & Bull (2018)

Multiliteracy and multimodality by Anstey & Bull

Essentially interconnected with the social and political reality of the students, “literacy is practiced in many different ways, in many different contexts, for many different purposes” (Anstey & Bull, 2018, p. 129).

Anstey & Bull’s (2018) proposed five semiotic systems for multiliteracy:

- **Linguistic** - written language;
- **Visual** - still and moving images;
- **Auditory** - music and sound effects;
- **Gestural** - facial expression and body language;
- **Spatial** - arrangement and organization of elements in space.

These systems are fundamental for reading and writing increasingly dynamic and complex texts, considering the various resources and support channels, analogue or digital (Anstey & Bull, 2018).

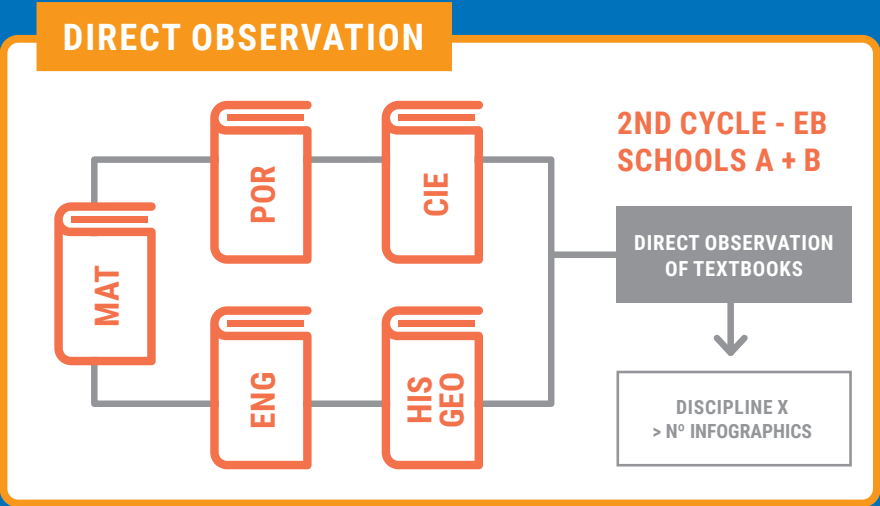
Methodology

In a first moment, the methodological path of this research focuses on the survey and reflection of theories about Information Design, Graphic Language, Multimodality and Multiliteracy.

To meet the objectives, an **exploratory documentary research** is also carried out, with a quantitative and descriptive-qualitative approach, on the textbooks adopted in two school groupings in the city of Porto, Portugal. In this stage, we seek

a) Through **direct observation** of the pages, quantify the **incidence of the graphic languages** present in the textbooks of the five main subjects of 2nd Cycle of Basic Education.

- b) Identify the **schematic/mixed symbolization mode** most present in the pages of the sample;
- c) Identify the **subject** with the largest number of multimodal resources;
- d) Describe the **multimodal features** in eight double-page **infographics** that assist in promoting student multiliteracy.



Textbooks adopted for the 2nd cycle of basic education in 2022/2023 in the school groups Pêro Vaz de Caminha and António Nobre, in the municipality of Porto.

These textbooks are adopted by several public and private schools in Portugal, as they are part of the DGE's official list*.



* Information System for Textbooks (SIME). Direção-Geral da Educação, from the Portuguese Ministry of Education and Science (DGE). <https://area.dge.mec.pt/Sime/consulta/manuais/disponiveis-adocao>

Incidence of graphic languages

(LG Symbolic Modes)

For research purposes in school manuals, the data collection tool considers the Schematic symbolization mode equivalent to the Mixed one. This includes graphic representations with simultaneous use of texts, numbers, images and purely schematic elements.

The Methodological Instrument adopted was adapted from Silva & Coutinho (2010), based on the studies of Twyman (1979, 1982).

Symbolization modes (Graphic Languages)		Subjects / Year / Basic Education / School					Incidence		
		Portuguese	Mathematics	English	History and Geography	Natural Sciences	Subtotal	Total	%
VERBAL	Words/Letters								
	Numerals/Digits								
PICTORIAL	Photography								
	Drawing/Illustration/Pictogram								
	Painting								
	Engraving								
	Cutting/collage/assembling								
	Comics*								
	Other (Geometric Figures)								
SCHEMATIC/MIXED**	Diagram								
	Table								
	Frame/Grid								
	Map								
	Infographic								
	Games and Crucigrams (Crossword/Puzzle/Trail game)								
Analyzed pages:									

Results

Prior to the contemporary concept of multiliteracy, Twyman already warned that children can be taught to draw maps, schematics, diagrams, or other graphic forms in a non-linear way... “on the whole, however, it is true to say that children are not taught to read the wide variety of graphic language that they will confront in their later life” (Twyman, 1979, p.138).

Symbolization modes (Graphic Languages)		Subjects / 5th year / Basic Education / Escola Básica da Areosa					Incidence:		
		Portuguese	Mathematics	English	History and Geography	Natural Sciences	Subtotal	Total	%
VERBAL	Words/Letters	232	148 + 104 = 252	138	216	230	1.068	2.112	56,29%
	Numerals/Digits	226	147 + 104 = 251	137	216	214	1.044		
		458	503	275	432	444	2.112		
PICTORIAL	Photography	33	13 + 12 = 25	79	124	107	368	1.171	31,21%
	Drawing/Illustration/Pictogram	165	37 + 48 = 85	114	67	150	581		
	Painting	1	1 + 0 = 1	0	50	4	56		
	Engraving	1	1 + 0 = 1	0	38	0	40		
	Cutting/collage/assembling	0	0 + 0 = 0	0	0	1	1		
	Comics*	2	0 + 0 = 0	2	0	0	4		
	Other (Geometric Figures)	1	84 + 33 = 117	2	1	0	125		
		203	229	197	280	262	1.171		
SCHEMATIC/MIXED**	Diagram	5	2 + 0 = 2	9	11	2	29	469	12,50%
	Table	12	4 +13 = 17	14	4	1	48		
	Frame/Grid	16	8 + 6 = 14	3	14	38	85		
	Map	2	0 + 0 = 0	5	64	12	83		
	Infographic	6	3 + 18 = 21	1	43	137	208		
	Games and Crucigrams (Crossword/Puzzle/Trail game)	5	0 + 0 = 0	11	0	0	16		
		46	54	43	136	190	469		
Analyzed pages:		9 a 240 = 232	6 a 153 (V1) + 4 a 107 (V2) = 252	7 a 144 = 138	8 a 223 = 216	8 a 240 = 233	Incidence: 3.752		

Quantitative result of the modes of graphic language in the 5th grade textbooks of School B.

Results

Even noticing, in the last two decades, a greater use of **graphic schemes in children’s textbooks**, the results of this research point out that the non-linear schematic/mixed mode of reading is still low (on average 13%), compared to the purely verbal resources (on average 56%) of graphic language.

Symbolization modes (Graphic Languages)		Subjects / 6th year / Basic Education / / Escola Básica da Areosa					Incidence		
		Portuguese	Mathematics	English	History and Geography	Natural Sciences	Subtotal	Total	%
VERBAL	Words/Letters	240	144 + 104 = 248	154	219	98 + 110 = 208	1.068	2.115	55,98%
	Numerals/Digits	234	144 + 104 = 248	154	212	96 + 102 = 198	1.045		
		474	496	308	431	406	2.115		
PICTORIAL	Photography	27	31 + 14 = 45	113	150	46 + 72 = 118	453	1.169	30,94%
	Drawing/Illustration/Pictogram	182	18 + 24 = 42	114	32	57 + 63 = 120	490		
	Painting	4	1 + 0 = 1	3	34	0 + 2 = 2	44		
	Engraving	0	1 + 0 = 1	0	29	0 + 1 = 1	31		
	Cutting/collage/assembling	1	0 + 0 = 0	1	0	5 + 0 = 5	7		
	Comics*	0	0 + 0 = 0	6	0	0 + 0 = 0	6		
	Other (Geometric Figures)	1	82 + 55 = 137	0	0	0 + 0 = 0	138		
		215	226	237	245	246	1.169		
SCHEMATIC / MIXED**	Diagram	14	1 + 2 = 3	0	13	15 + 12 = 27	57	494	13,08%
	Table	13	18 + 20 = 38	18	8	10 + 3 = 13	90		
	Frame/Grid	30	9 + 10 = 19	25	17	3 + 3 = 6	97		
	Map	1	5 + 0 = 5	1	47	0 + 0 = 0	54		
	Infographic	7	8 + 17 = 25	1	34	61 + 60 = 121	188		
	Games and Crucigrams (Crossword/Puzzle/Trail game)	1	0 + 0 = 0	7	0	0 + 0 = 0	8		
		66	90	52	119	167	494		
Analyzed pages:		9 a 248 = 240	6 a 149 (V1) + 4 a 107 (V2) = 248	7 a 160 = 154	6 a 224 = 219	8 a 105 (v1) + 4 a 113 (v2) = 208	Incidence: 3.778		

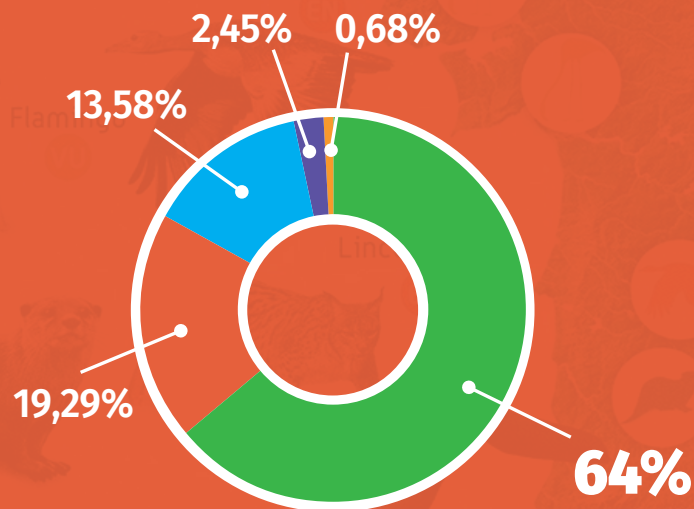
Quantitative result of the modes of graphic language in the 6th grade textbooks of School B.

Results

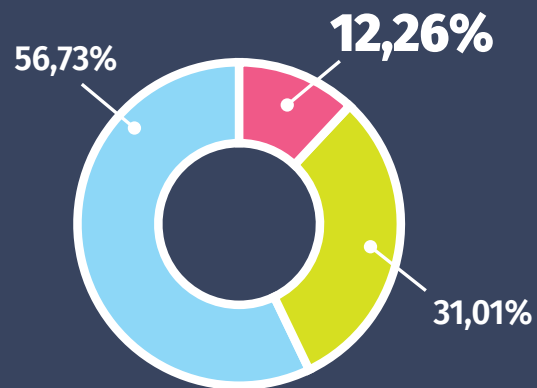
Natural Sciences was the subject with the most infographics: **64% of total**.

The qualitative value of infographics for education lies in the fact that it is a **hybrid system of communication**, which allows for detailed information that is not adequate with alphabetic text alone (Rajamanickan, 2005).

Infographics in subjects



LG Symbolic Modes



5th grade
2.168 pages



6th grade
2.228 pages

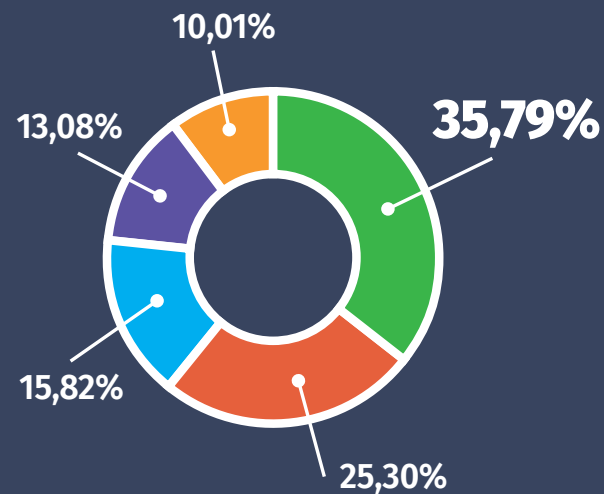
4.396 pages

VERBAL MODE

PICTORIAL MODE

SCHEMATIC/MIXED MODE

Schematic/Mixed mode



Natural Sciences

History and geography

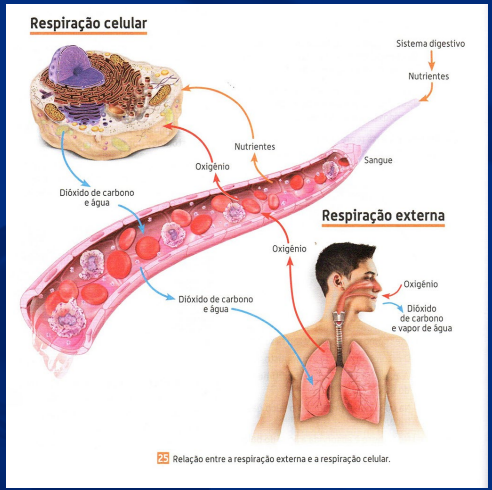
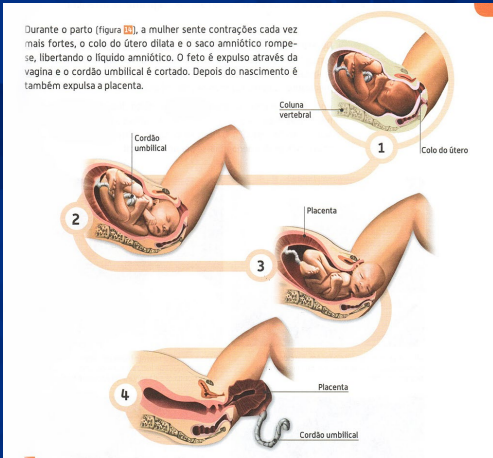
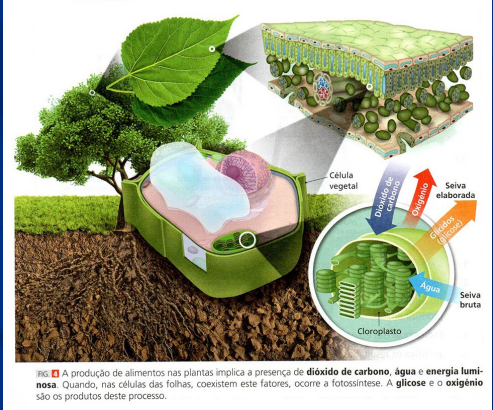
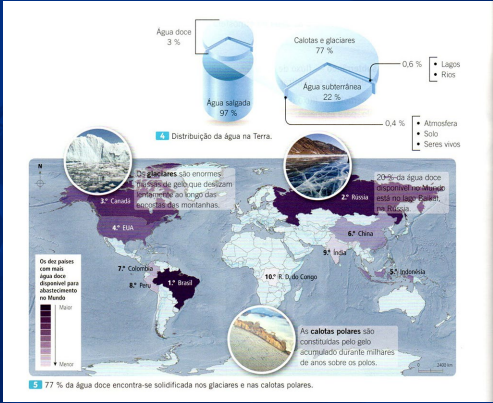
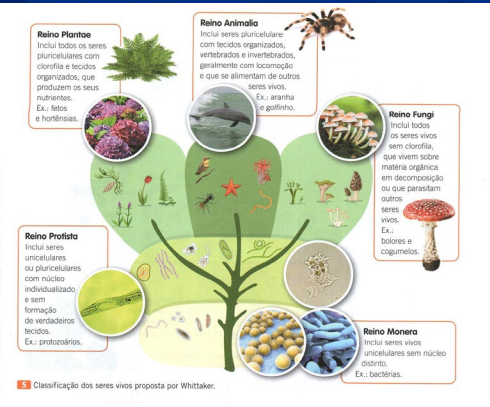
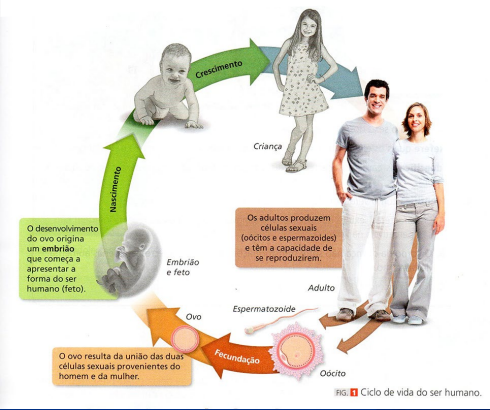
Mathematics

Portuguese

English

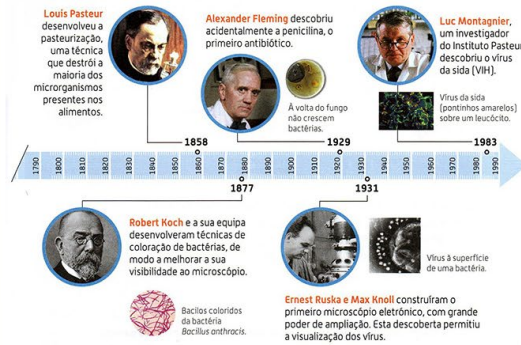
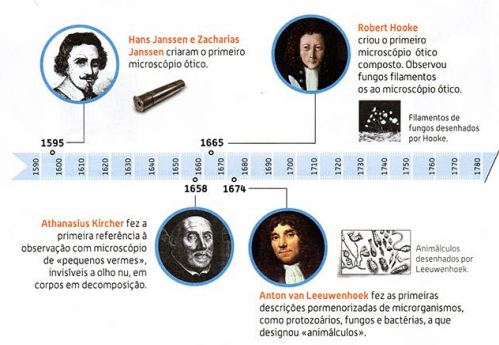
Multimodal characteristics

The description of multimodal features was concentrated in the Natural Sciences textbooks, which presented 64% of the infographics. As a schematic/mixed or multimodal resource, the infographics contained in the textbooks were diverse in scale and typologies, among them: descriptive, spatial, process, cyclical, explanatory, quantitative, and chronological (timelines).

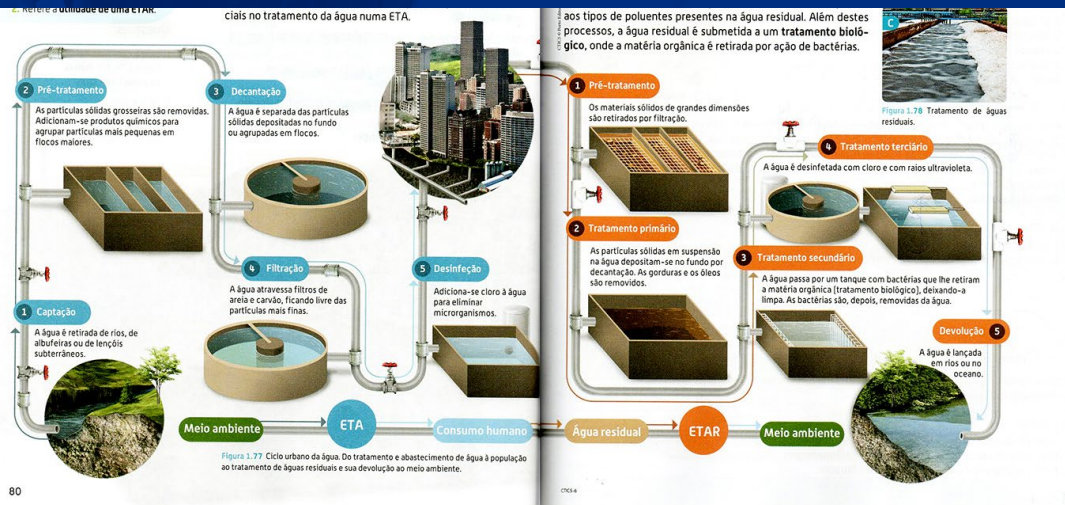
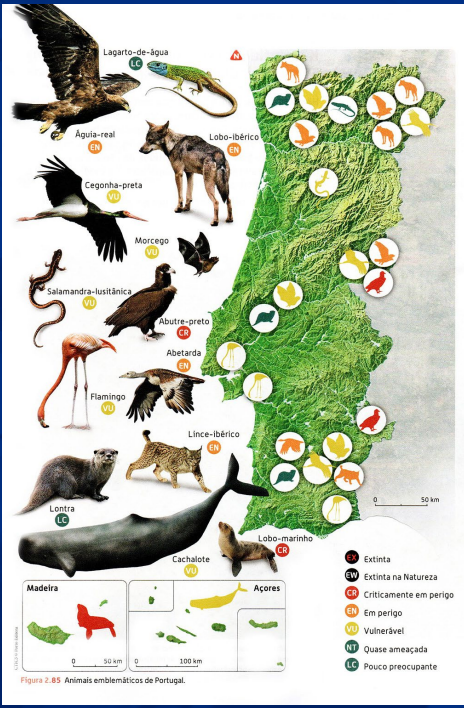
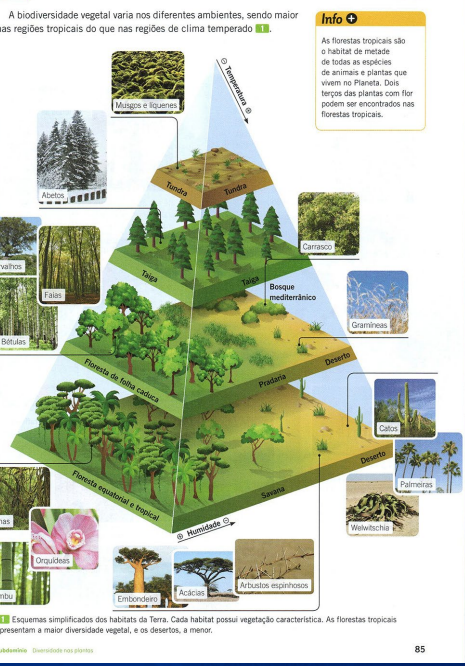


In this step, eight double-page infographics were selected from the 4 Natural Sciences textbooks. The variety of information types and the diverse semiotic modes were the selection criteria adopted to point out the multimodal characteristics that can favor children’s multiliteracy.

A descoberta dos microrganismos



13.1 Como é a biodiversidade vegetal na Terra?



When working with static infographics, this step focused on the Linguistic, Visual, and Spatial semiotic systems as defined by Anstey & Bull's (2018). Therefore, the descriptive task did not consider the semiotic dimensions of sound, motion, and interactivity.

1.3 O que é a biosfera?



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Organização da biosfera

A **biosfera** é a parte da Terra onde vivem e se relacionam os **seres vivos** (fatores bióticos) e os **componentes não vivos do meio** (fatores abióticos).

Os seres vivos que partilham o mesmo habitat relacionam-se entre si (por exemplo, alguns animais alimentam-se de plantas e as plantas produzem oxigénio, utilizado pelos animais na respiração) — **fatores bióticos**.

Os animais que partilham o mesmo ambiente relacionam-se entre si (por exemplo, uns alimentam-se de outros) — **fatores bióticos**.



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Multimodal characteristics

- **Linguistic:** titles, subtitles, typographic variations, weight and color.
- **Visual:** photographs, illustrations, icons, colors, arrows. Variations in pictorial styles, scale and color.
- **Spatial:** variations in positioning and spaces for segmented reading. Central and lower infographics and distributed auxiliary information boxes. Block linear and macro non-linear reading.

5th year

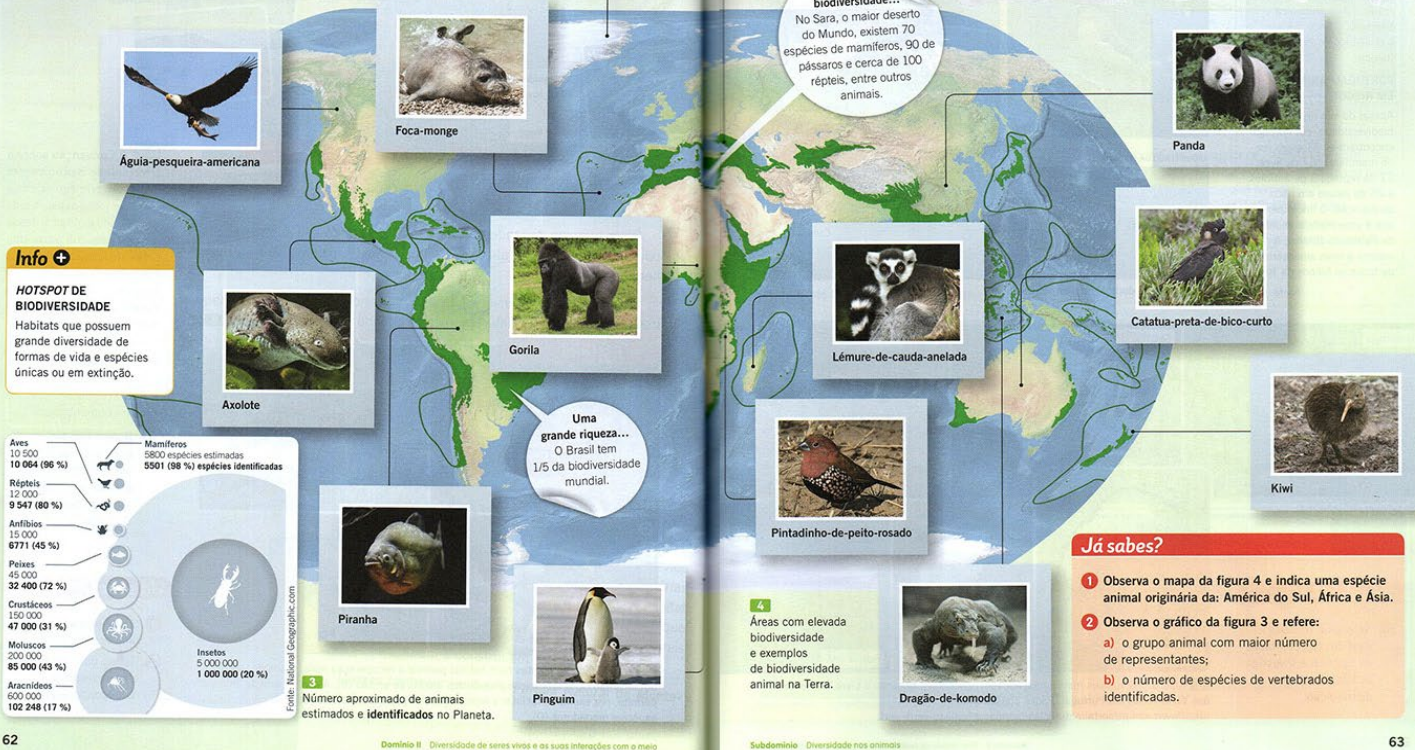
Terra Viva, Natural Sciences 5, V.1, Santillana, p. 18-19. 2022.

11.2 Como é a biodiversidade animal na Terra?

Na Terra, há seres vivos com imensa diversidade de formas, cores e tamanhos [3]. Vivem em lugares tão quentes como as fontes hidrotermais e em zonas tão frias como os gelos antárticos. Alguns vivem no interior do solo e outros flutuam à superfície das águas. Alguns vivem mesmo dentro de outros animais.

A diversidade de animais está distribuída pelos rios, no mar, em desertos, em florestas, entre muitos outros locais.

Invertebrados ou vertebrados, aquáticos ou terrestres, são inúmeras as formas de vida animal [4].



Multimodal characteristics

- **Linguistic:** titles, subtitles, captions, typographic variations, weight and color. Numerical information.
- **Visual:** map, photographs, illustrations, icons, colors, arrows. Variations in scale and color.
- **Spatial:** variation of positioning and spaces for segmented reading. Infographics with central map, left-side numeric infographics, distributed auxiliary information boxes, question boxes. Non-linear macro reading central and linear verbal top and in boxes.

5th year

Terra Viva, Natural Sciences 5, V.2, Santillana, p. 62-63. 2022.

E2

A água, o ar, as rochas e o solo – materiais terrestres

Questões

1. Indica, com base na figura 1.70, três **atividades humanas** dependentes da água.
2. Descreve, com base no gráfico da figura 1.71, a evolução do **consumo de água** em Portugal a partir do ano 2000.
3. Sugere uma **explicação** para a evolução do consumo de água a partir de 2010.



Figura 1.70 A água e as atividades humanas – combate a fogos, transporte de pessoas e mercadorias, produção de eletricidade, desporto, piscicultura, lazer, rega doméstica, lavagens, ingestão de água e rega agrícola.

E2 O consumo de água em Portugal

São muitas as **atividades humanas** que dependem diretamente da água. Em Portugal, cerca de 80% da água é destinada à agricultura e os restantes 20% distribuem-se entre a indústria e o consumo doméstico.

A água serve para beber e cozinhar os alimentos. Também serve para tomar banho e lavar roupas, louças, automóveis, pavimentos e tudo o que for necessário. Sem água, não seria possível regar campos de cultivo e jardins. A água é, igualmente, muito procurada para atividades desportivas e de lazer.

Nas barragens, a água é aproveitada para produzir eletricidade. Através da água, os navios transportam muitos passageiros e mercadorias. A criação de peixes para consumo humano, a piscicultura, realiza-se na água. Sem ela, os fogos florestais dificilmente seriam apagados.

Atualmente, cada português consome cerca de **160 litros de água por dia**, registrando-se, nos últimos anos, um decréscimo no seu consumo.

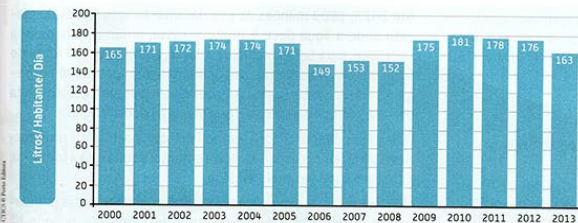


Figura 1.71 Evolução do consumo de água em Portugal.



Multimodal characteristics

- **Linguistic:** titles, subtitles, captions, typographic variations, weight and color. Numerical information.
- **Visual:** Process and statistical infographics, photographs, illustrations, icons, colors, arrows. Variations in scale and color.
- **Spatial:** variations in positioning and spaces for segmented reading. Central process infographics, right side numeric infographics, circular spaces, question box. Macro and micro linear reading, with letter indicators.

5th year

CienTIC, Natural Sciences 5, Porto Editora, p. 74-75. 2022.

K3

Diversidade de seres vivos e suas interações com o meio

K3 Influência da atividade humana na biodiversidade animal

Questões

1. Identifica, com base no gráfico da figura 2.86, as três principais ameaças à biodiversidade animal.
2. Classifica, utilizando os termos da legenda abaixo, cada uma das ameaças representadas (A, B, C e D).

Há apenas um século, a Terra ainda continha vastas áreas de território onde os animais tinham pouco ou nenhum contacto com os seres humanos. Desde então, a **população humana** cresceu rapidamente, o que implica necessidades cada vez maiores de **espaços, energias e materiais** obtidos da Terra. Por esta razão, os habitats naturais estão a desaparecer e a biodiversidade da Terra está a diminuir.

Esta realidade representa um perigo para os próprios seres humanos.

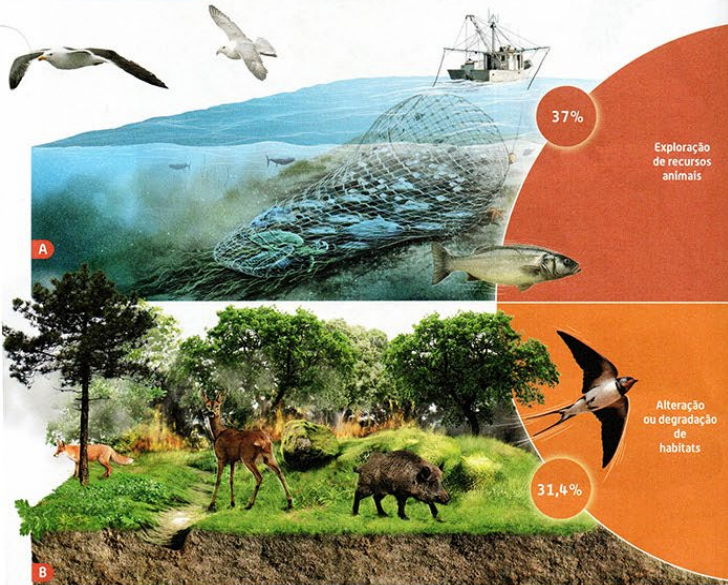


Figura 2.86 Principais ameaças aos animais selvagens, entre 1970 e 2010. Alguns exemplos: a pesca intensiva é uma atividade humana que ameaça a biodiversidade animal (A); os incêndios levam à degradação dos habitats (B).

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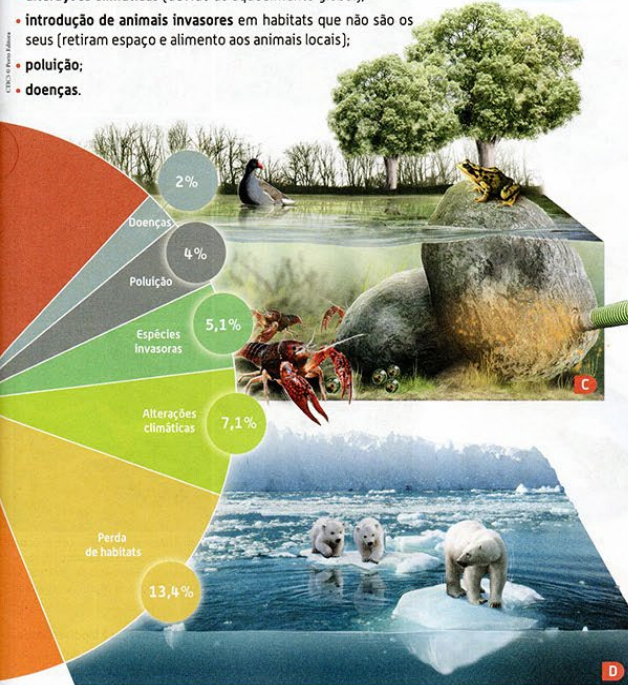
Diversidade nos animais

Curiosidade

A **extinção das espécies** está a acontecer **mil a dez mil vezes** mais depressa do que aconteceria se a espécie humana não existisse na Terra.

As principais causas da diminuição da biodiversidade animal são:

- **exploração** de recursos animais (devido à pesca intensiva, à caça furtiva e à captura e comércio de animais);
- **alteração e destruição de habitats** (devido ao crescimento das cidades, das zonas industriais, dos campos de cultivo, aos incêndios e à erosão dos solos);
- **alterações climáticas** (devido ao aquecimento global);
- **introdução de animais invasores** em habitats que não são os seus (retiram espaço e alimento aos animais locais);
- **poluição**;
- **doenças**.



Especies invasoras, como o lagostim-vermelho, podem alimentar-se de ovos, juvenis ou adultos das espécies dos rios onde foram introduzidas, diminuindo a sua biodiversidade animal (C); o aumento do efeito de estufa provoca o aquecimento global do planeta e a fusão das placas de gelo, que são o habitat do urso-polar (D).

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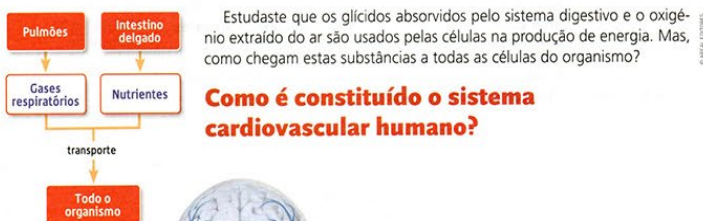
Multimodal characteristics

- **Linguistic:** Linguistic: titles, subtitles, captions, typographic variations, weight and color. Numerical information.
- **Visual:** quantitative infographics (pie chart), photographs, photomontages, boxes, icon and colors. Variations in scale and color.
- **Spatial:** Overlays of photos on the sides. Large-scale infographics in the center, right-side numeric infographics, question box. Non-linear macro and micro linear reading, with letter indicators.

5th year

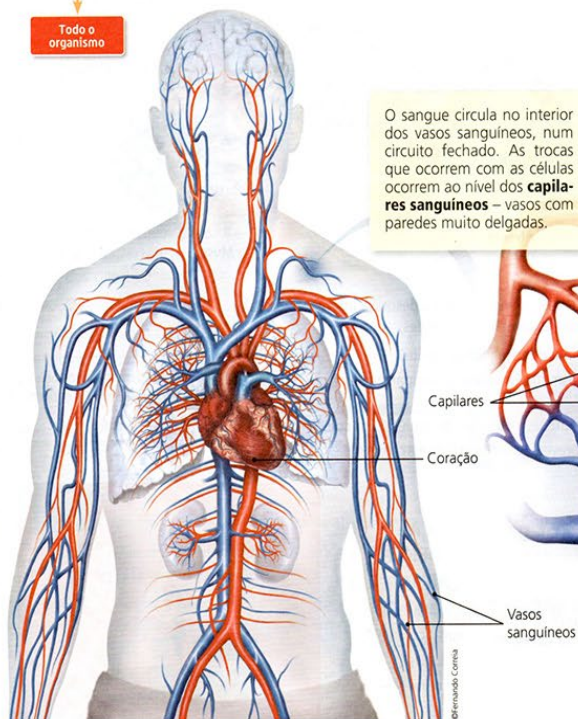
CienTIC, Natural Sciences 5, Porto Editora, p. 168-169. 2022.

7. Sistema cardiovascular humano



Estudaste que os glicídios absorvidos pelo sistema digestivo e o oxigénio extraído do ar são usados pelas células na produção de energia. Mas, como chegam estas substâncias a todas as células do organismo?

Como é constituído o sistema cardiovascular humano?

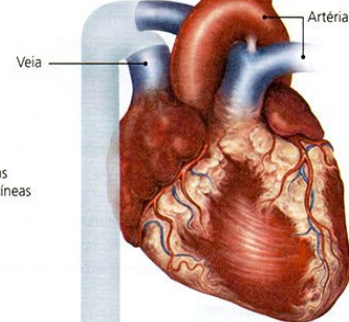


O sangue circula no interior dos vasos sanguíneos, num circuito fechado. As trocas que ocorrem com as células ocorrem ao nível dos **capilares sanguíneos** – vasos com paredes muito delgadas.

O sistema responsável pelo transporte das substâncias no organismo é o **sistema cardiovascular** ou **circulatório sanguíneo**. Deste sistema fazem parte: o **coração**, os **vasos sanguíneos** e o **sangue**.

O coração tem como função impulsionar o sangue que circula num circuito fechado, no interior dos vasos sanguíneos. Estes vasos percorrem todos os órgãos do corpo, conduzindo o sangue a todos os tecidos **FIG. 1**.

As **artérias** são os vasos que recebem o sangue propulsionado pelo coração.



As **veias** são os vasos que encaminham o sangue de regresso ao coração.

O **músculo cardíaco** é irrigado pelos vasos coronários.

FIG. 1 Sistema cardiovascular humano.

Multimodal characteristics

- **Linguistic:** Linguistic: titles, subtitles, subtitles, typographic variations, weight and color.
- **Visual:** explanatory infographics, diagrams, scientific illustrations, boxes, arrows and colors. Variations in scale, color, and thickness (arrows).
- **Spatial:** Infographics between pages, central part; smaller scale diagram, in the upper left lateral part; box with texts that help the infographics; Non-linear macro and micro linear reading. Without reading indicator elements.

6th year

APRENDO

Quais são as defesas do organismo humano contra os microrganismos invasores?

***Sistema imunitário** – conjunto de órgãos e células responsáveis pela defesa do organismo.

Apesar de contactarmos a todo o momento com microrganismos patogênicos, raramente adoecemos. Tal deve-se aos **mecanismos naturais de defesa** do nosso organismo. Estes mecanismos incluem as **defesas externas** (barreiras físicas e químicas) e as **defesas internas** FIG. 2.

A **saliva** e as **lágrimas** contêm substâncias que digerem a parede celular de algumas bactérias, destruindo-as.

O **ar inspirado** é filtrado nos pelos das narinas.

A **pele**, quando intacta, é uma barreira física que impede a entrada de microrganismos.

Relaciono
Dos exemplos da imagem, indica aqueles que são barreiras químicas.

FIG. 2 Exemplos de mecanismos de defesa externa.

Os **cílios** das vias respiratórias têm movimentos ondulantes que conduzem as partículas e os microrganismos em direção ao exterior. O muco da traqueia facilita esta tarefa.

O **suco gástrico** é ácido e destrói a maioria dos microrganismos, impedindo que estes cheguem ao intestino, onde poderiam entrar na corrente sanguínea.

Defesas naturais externas
Barreiras químicas
Barreiras físicas

Impedem a entrada ou destroem os microrganismos.

Defesas naturais internas
Intervêm quando os microrganismos ultrapassam as defesas externas e penetram no organismo.

As **defesas internas** intervêm quando os microrganismos ultrapassam as defesas externas e penetram no organismo. Diz-se, então, que ocorre infecção e a primeira reação do organismo a esta invasão é a **resposta inflamatória** ou **inflamação** FIG. 3.

Curiosidade
O pus que se acumula nos ferimentos não é mais do que o resultado do combate entre os leucócitos e os microrganismos; como tal, o pus está repleto destas células mortas.

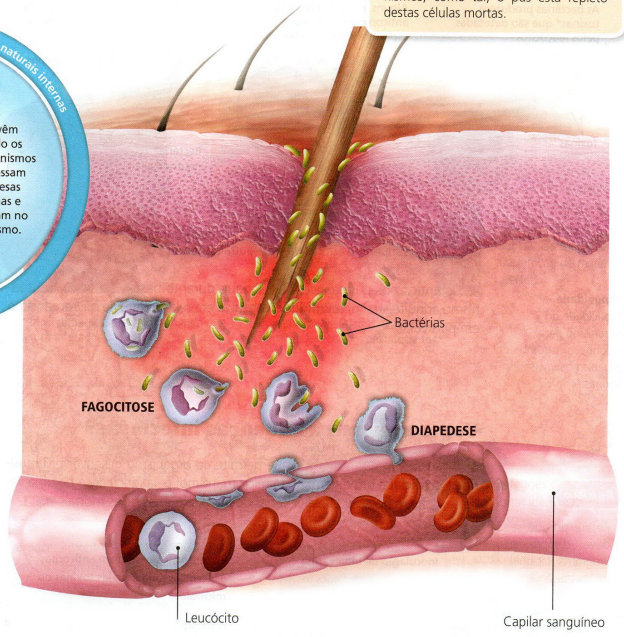


FIG. 3 Resposta inflamatória.

Quando os micróbios invadem os tecidos, o organismo prepara a resposta inflamatória. Durante este processo, alguns leucócitos abandonam os vasos sanguíneos através de um processo chamado **diapedese**. Quando encontram microrganismos, englobam-nos e digerem-nos, através de um processo chamado **fagocitose**.

Multimodal characteristics

- **Linguistic:** titles, subtitles, sub-titles, typographical variations, weight and color.
- **Visual:** explanatory infographics, diagrams, photographs, scientific illustrations, boxes, arrows, and color. Scale variations, color.
- **Spatial:** Infographics with diagram in the central part; boxes with texts that help the infographics; macro non-linear and micro-linear reading. No reading elements.

6th year

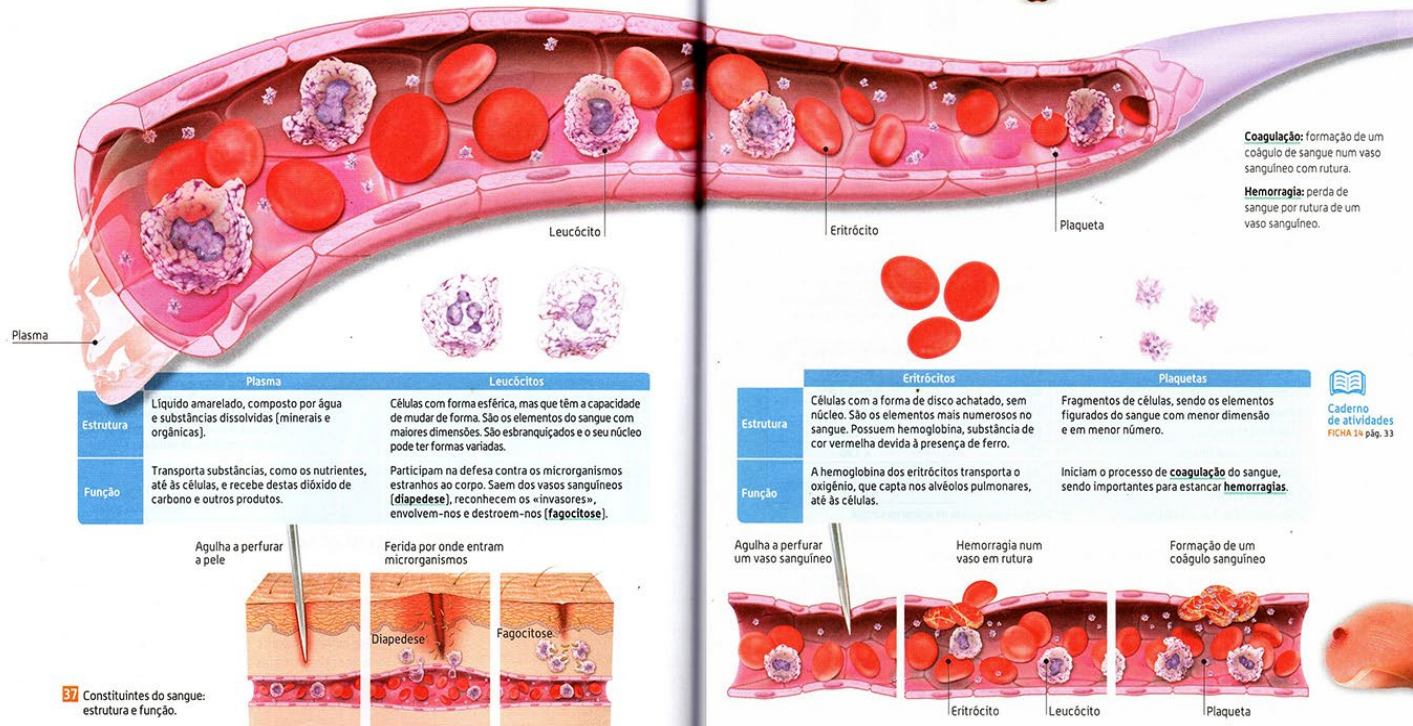
7.2 Como é constituído o sangue humano?

Diapedese: processo através do qual os leucócitos atravessam a parede dos vasos sanguíneos.

Fagocitose: processo através do qual os leucócitos envolvem microrganismos, destruindo-os.

O sangue humano é constituído por uma parte líquida, o **plasma**, e por **elementos figurados** (figura 37), que são:

- leucócitos ou glóbulos brancos;
- eritrócitos, glóbulos vermelhos ou hemácias;
- plaquetas ou trombócitos.



1. Trocas nutricionais entre o organismo e o meio: nos animais

VERIFICA SE SABES

1. Que substâncias se encontram dissolvidas no plasma?
2. Os leucócitos intervêm na defesa do organismo através da fagocitose. Descreve esse processo.
3. Por que razão o sangue é vermelho?

Multimodal characteristics

- **Linguistic:** titles, subtitles, captions, typographic variations, weight and color.
- **Visual:** explanatory infographics, tables, scientific illustrations, photography, boxing, arrows, and color. Variations in scale and color.
- **Spatial:** explanatory infographics in the central part; tables with texts that help the infographics; macro and micro linear reading. Without elements indicating reading order.

6th year

100% Vida, Natural Sciences 6, V.1, Texto Editores, p. 76-77. 2022.

RESUMO VISUAL

Reprodução nas plantas

1 Polinização

Os grãos de pólen são transportados das anteras até ao estigma da flor, onde germinam.
A polinização pode ser direta ou cruzada.

2 Fecundação

O tubo polínico atinge o óvulo e este é fecundado.
Ocorre a formação do ovo.

Constituição de uma flor completa



3 Frutificação

As pétalas, sépalas e estames murcham e caem. O ovário origina o pericarpo do fruto e os ovos dão origem às sementes.

Dispersão das sementes



4 Germinação

As sementes caem no solo e vão germinar e desenvolver-se, originando novas plantas, caso as condições do meio sejam favoráveis.

Multimodal characteristics

- **Linguistic:** titles, subtitles, captions, typographic variations, weight and color. Numerical information.
- **Visual:** Process and explanatory infographics, diagrams, photographs, scientific illustration, boxes, arrows and colors. Variations in scale and color.
- **Spatial:** larger process infographics, between pages; explanatory infographics at top right; diagrams in central part; boxes with text of steps and reading order indicators. Non-linear reading, but guided by numbers.

6th year

100% Vida, Natural Sciences 6, V.2, Texto Editores, p. 72-73. 2022.

Conclusions

Given the social and technological changes of the last decades, a **school education based on multimodality**, as a principle of Social Semiotics, as advocated by Kress & van Leeuwen (2006), is essential.

The theoretical contributions between design and education provided a reflective and motivating path to promote multiliteracy in educational artifacts. The result of the direct observation of the textbooks in the sample allowed us to confirm the **presence of multimodal characteristics in several hybrid reading resources**.

With the exploratory research it was possible to perceive that schematic or mixed graphic language, with textual and pictorial elements simultaneously, has a significant presence in Portuguese editorial production. Even so, **this non-linear and multimodal reading mode is still reduced in terms of use when compared to the verbal/numerical mode**.

Conclusions

In greater number and degree of complexity of multimodal resources, the **Natural Sciences infographics** encompassed several semiotic modes: texts, images, illustrations, maps, quantitative graphics, tables, arrows, text boxes, colors, and diagrams.

Infographic representations for process cycles, timelines, spatial or quantitative data, explanations, and scientific experiments displayed several features of linguistic, visual, and spatial semiotic systems. Anstey and Bull (2018) point this out as a way to promote multiliteracy in school. Thus, students' experiences will be richer as semiotic systems are worked together. This is fundamental to the practice of educators and producers of instructional materials.

From this point, we project the need for investigations focusing on infographics as a multimodal resource, its **construction**, its **relationship from analog to digital**, and its **decoding by the target audience**.

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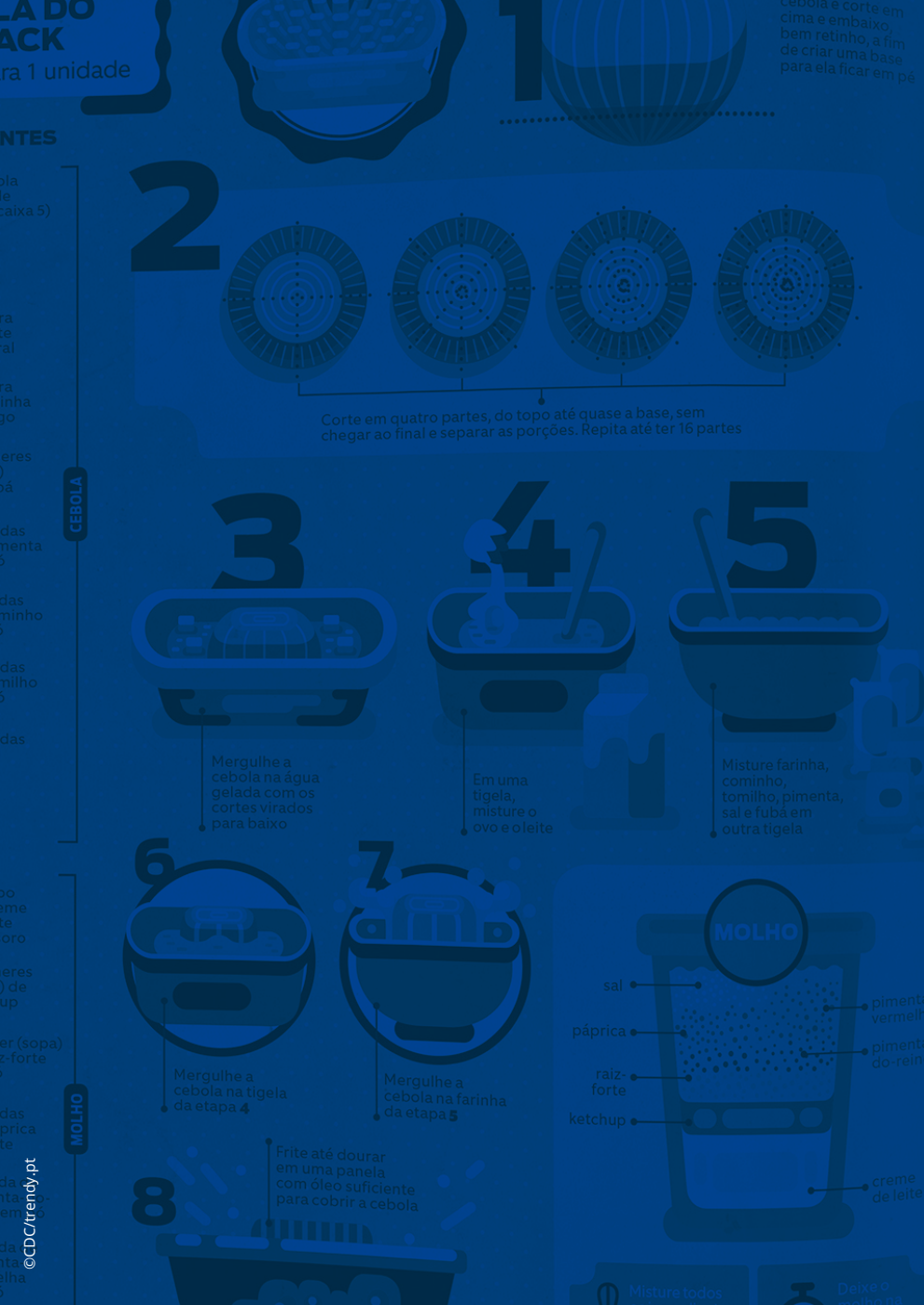
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INGREDIENTES

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Thank you!

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