

請將下列英文翻譯為中文：

1. The term "small world" is often used in a variety of fields such as sociology and anthropology to refer to a community or group of people that is interconnected. In information science, people in a shared cultural space often have predictable and routine lives without many significant surprises or events that would warrant important discussions. They view seeking information as a normal activity, and their shared worldview provides a collective understanding of the importance of things, which ensures that not all information is perceived as equally valuable. Collective worldviews allow members of a *small world* to become conscious of what they should know. (20%)
2. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators are primarily based on traditional data from official sources such as government agencies and international organizations. However, with the rise of non-traditional data, such as data collected from citizen, there is potential for these sources to contribute to high-resolution spatial and temporal data. Citizen science specifically can provide valuable contributions to the SDG reporting process at a global level, particularly for indicators where data and methodologies are still being developed. However, work still needs to be done to establish a trusted environment where citizen-science data can be accepted as credible inputs at the national level. (20%)
3. Prior research has shown that socioeconomic status impacts levels of people's information-seeking activities. Low socioeconomic status populations suffer from the lack of training and educational support to building the necessary skills to make efficient use of digital access and tools, highlighting that simply making the Internet more accessible may not level the playing field. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, where digital access and resources became more critical due to continuing at-home isolation and restrictions on in-person activities, communities characterized by low socioeconomic status may experience the compounding effects of multiple potential disadvantages that may manifest as disparate reactions to the pandemic in digital engagement. (20%)

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4. 文獻的主題分析的目的是分析文獻的內容，抽取核心概念，以便依據內容選擇恰當的主題詞作為文獻的查詢檢索標籤。在進行主題分析時，可能會因為主題概念分析不完全，或主題選取錯誤等因素而造成結果之誤差。因此，在進行主題分析時，應有下述考量：客觀性（如：勿主觀猜測文獻內容）、全面性（如：檢索詞具備檢全率與精確率）、專指性（如：抽取出來的主題概念能對齊文獻之實際論述）、以及一致性（如：不同時空、人員執行主題分析下，結果仍有一致性）。(40%)