

# INGLÊS

O texto **A Man's Place** foi condensado e adaptado para fins de vestibular. Encontra-se na íntegra no endereço

<http://www.nytimes.com/library/magazine/millennium/m2/econ-panel.html>

Leia o texto e responda às questões, identificando a alternativa correta, com base nas informações fornecidas. As falas foram numeradas para facilitar sua localização.

## **A Man's Place**

Well, yes, men are doing more — but women are doing much more. A panel of three experts convened by *The New York Times Magazine* looks at women's economic progress and how that progress has played out over a longer stretch of history. They began by examining the transformation in the lives of working women.

*The conversation was moderated by Michael Weinstein, an economist who writes the Economic Scene column in The Times. The panelists:*

*Victoria de Grazia, professor of history at Columbia University and author of "The Sex of Things: Gender and Consumption in Historical Perspective."*

*Claudia Goldin, professor of economics at Harvard University and author of "Understanding the Gender Gap: An Economic History of American Women."*

*Marta Tienda, professor of sociology and public affairs at Princeton University and author of "The Hispanic Population of the United States."*

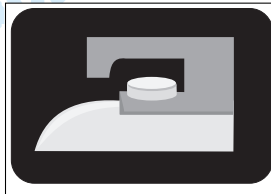
## **A Woman's Place in the Workplace**

1. Michael Weinstein: How far have women come over the past century or so? How would the economic circumstances of, say, a 20-year-old woman living in the United States 100 years ago be different from her counterpart's today?
2. Claudia Goldin: Typically, she would have spent a lot of time working alongside and learning from her mother. One of the profound changes in the 20th century was the movement of young women from being "at home" to being "at school". I'm referring to the large movement of young women first to high school and then to college. In terms of working outside the home, if you were a young woman in rural America and had gone to school beyond eighth grade, you would probably have become a teacher

for a while. In cities, we would find the women described by the Progressives as the pitiable young factory women — those of O. Henry's New York stories — about half of whom worked for piece rates. By the 1920's, young women would be working in retail sales and in offices.

3. Victoria de Grazia: One of the biggest changes in women's lives is their capacity to control their fertility. Efficient contraception was almost unimaginable 100 years ago. The risk for pregnancy, not to mention the hardship of childbearing, enormously determined how women lived.
4. Marta Tienda: There is also the issue of how family arrangements constrained women. Even as recently as 15 or 20 years ago in the Southwest, the idea of women moving out of the parental household and living alone was unacceptable.
5. Weinstein: Victoria, did you want to say more about family structure?

6. De Grazia: A century ago, the role of women's unpaid household labor in maintaining the family was simply huge. Take into account the primitive



equipment. Consider the difficulties of carrying provisions from the market. Think of the time involved in cooking, which meant getting coal or hauling wood. But even with new equipment, there has still been more "work for mother," as standards of hygiene and nutrition and the quality of caring for children have been raised. That suggests the question: has there been real progress or only a change in how women work in the household?

7. Goldin: Many people think that the late 1960's, with the revival of feminism, was also the beginning of women's increase in labor-force participation. That is not the case. Among married women, labor-



force participation. That is not the case. Among married women, labor-force participation rates rose 10 percentage points per decade for each 10-year period from 1940 to 1990. So today, the rates are over 70 percent for all women age 25 to 64, and a little over 80 percent for women who have bachelor's degrees, rates that are rapidly approaching those of men. The question is: Have women come a long way in the 20th century? The answer is unequivocally yes. They have enormously narrowed the gap in labor-force participation rates and in earnings. Occupational segregation has also decreased and so have hours of housework, enhancing the ability of college-graduate women, for example, to do the ultimate — combine career with family. Of course, there are lots of qualifications. Few women actually achieve both career and family. Women now become doctors at nearly the same rate as men, but they become family physicians, not surgeons.

8. Tienda: The progress cited by Claudia has been uneven. Labor-force participation of Puerto Ricans has actually declined over a 20-year period. Participation of black women has not kept pace with whites.
9. Goldin: Yet despite the qualifications, women have come a long way. They have gained independence, dignity, respect, greater bargaining power at home, freedom, ability to socialize and have a life apart from family — I think that's extraordinarily important — and of course, the ability to divorce.

As questões de inglês referem-se ao texto cujo vocabulário principal se segue:

- experts - especialistas
- to convene = reunir
- to play out = acontecer, desenvolver
- stretch of history = período de história
- consumption = consumo
- gap = diferença
- affairs = assuntos
- workplace = local de trabalho
- how far = até onde
- century = século
- or so = aproximadamente
- say = digamos
- counterpart = par, semelhante
- to come over = alcançar, chegar
- alongside = paralelamente
- changes = mudanças
- high school = ensino médio
- college = faculdade
- outside the home = fora de casa
- beyond eighth grade = além da oitava série
- for a while = durante um certo tempo
- pitiable = dignas de dó
- factory = fábricas

- about half = cerca da metade
- piece rates = ninharia
- by the 1920's = por volta dos anos 20
- retail sales = vendas a varejo
- offices = escritórios
- almost = quase
- pregnancy = gravidez
- hardship = dificuldade
- childbearing = dar à luz
- issue = assunto, tema
- to constrain = reprimir, constringer
- even = até mesmo
- Southwest = Sudoeste
- parental household = casa dos pais
- to live alone = viver sozinha
- unacceptable = inaceitável
- role = papel, função
- unpaid = não remunerado
- household labor = trabalho de casa
- to maintain = manter
- huge = enorme
- to take into account = levar em conta
- to carry = transportar
- cooking = cozinhar
- to mean (meant, meant) = significar
- coal = carvão
- to haul = carregar
- wood = madeira, lenha
- standards = padrões
- to care for = tomar conta, cuidar
- to raise = criar
- late 1960's = final dos anos 60
- revival = retorno, volta
- increase = aumento
- labor-force = força de trabalho
- among = entre
- to rise, rose, risen = aumentar
- a little over = um pouco mais
- bachelor's degree = grau de bacharel
- to approach = aproximar-se de
- to come a long way = melhorar muito
- to narrow = estreitar, diminuir
- earnings = ganhos
- to decrease = diminuir
- to enhance = aumentar
- ultimate = essencial, principal
- of course = é claro
- lots of = muitas
- few = poucas
- actually = na realidade
- both ... and = tanto ... quanto
- to become = tornar-se, vir a ser
- nearly = aproximadamente
- surgeons = cirurgiões
- physicians = médicos
- uneven = desigual
- to keep pace with = equiparar-se com
- yet = entretanto
- despite = apesar de

- to bargain = barganhar
- power = poder
- freedom = liberdade

**73 d**

O painel de especialistas do *The New York Times Magazine* teve por objetivo

- definir o lugar do homem na sociedade.
- examinar o poder econômico das feministas.
- avaliar o progresso de três especialistas mulheres.
- discutir como ocorreu o progresso econômico das mulheres ao longo dos últimos 100 anos.
- observar como as mulheres estão se sujeitando aos controvertidos progressos econômicos.

**Resolução**

Resposta: D

**74 c**

Dentre os quatro participantes, isto é, o moderador e as três especialistas,

- todos têm a mesma formação.
- todos são autores de livros.
- um escreve em jornal.
- dois são professores universitários.
- três publicaram trabalhos sobre assuntos que envolvem a mulher.

**Resolução**

Resposta: C

**75 e**

Segundo a fala 2, de Claudia Goldin,

- as mulheres costumavam, na década de 20, abandonar seus lares para realizar o sonho de trabalhar como vendedoras em lojas e oficinas.
- o escritor O. Henry retrata as relações entre mães e filhas em fábricas de Nova York.
- ser professora era o desejo da maioria das jovens mulheres urbanas que estudavam até a oitava série.
- muitas mulheres, atualmente, estudam e trabalham ajudando as mães no ambiente rural.
- uma das mudanças mais significativas no século passado foi a escolarização das mulheres.

**Resolução**

Resposta: E

**76 b**

Leia as falas 3 (De Grazia) e 4 (Tienda) sobre a família e escolha a afirmação verdadeira.

- Até hoje, as mulheres que deixam a casa dos pais são mal vistas.
- Uma das principais mudanças na vida da mulher foi o surgimento de contraceptivos eficientes.

- c) O comportamento das mulheres é limitado pela família paterna e pelos parentes.  
d) Mães solteiras não eram aceitas e isso determinava um modo de vida para as mulheres.  
e) O risco de gravidez e das dificuldades do parto sempre será uma questão problemática.

**Resolução**

Resposta: B

**77 a**

Na fala 7, Goldin afirma que

- a) mais de 80% das mulheres com grau universitário está no mercado de trabalho.  
b) as mulheres casadas levam 10 anos para entrar no mercado de trabalho.  
c) as mulheres começaram a participar do mercado de trabalho no fim da década de 60, com o feminismo.  
d) 70% das mulheres começam a trabalhar com 25 anos e aposentam-se com 64.  
e) a participação das mulheres, atualmente, no mercado de trabalho, é superior à dos homens.

**Resolução**

Resposta: A

**78 c**

Em relação à fala 7 de Claudia Goldin, a fala 8 de Marta Tienda é

- a) uma concordância.      b) um exemplo.  
c) uma ressalva.          d) uma apologia.  
e) uma persuasão.

**Resolução**

Resposta: C

**79 e**

Na última frase da fala 7 "*Women now become doctors at nearly the same rate as men, but they become physicians, not surgeons.*", o pronome *they* refere-se a

- a) doctors.                  b) physicians.                  c) surgeons.  
d) men.                      e) women.

**Resolução**

• *They* (= elas) refere-se a **women** (= mulheres)

Resposta: E

**80 a**

Na frase da fala 7 de Goldin "*So today, the rates are over 70 percent for all women age 25 to 64,...*", a palavra só pode ser substituída, sem alterar o sentido, por

- a) Therefore.                  b) If.                                  c) However.  
d) Nevertheless.              e) Even if.

**Resolução**

• *So* (= então) = *therefore*

Resposta: A

**81 d**

Na fala 7 de Goldin "...for example, to do the ultimate ...", a palavra *ultimate* refere-se a

- a) formar-se na universidade.
- b) trabalhar menos.
- c) cumprir menos afazeres domésticos.
- d) combinar profissão e família.
- e) ganhar o mesmo salário que homens no mesmo cargo.

**Resolução**

- *the ultimate = o essencial: combinar carreira (profissão) e família*

Resposta: D

