

## EXAME NACIONAL DO ENSINO SECUNDÁRIO

12.º Ano de Escolaridade — Via de Ensino

(2.º, 3.º e 4.º cursos)

Cursos Gerais e Cursos Tecnológicos (Dec.-Lei n.º 286/89, de 29 de Agosto)

— Exclusivamente para melhoria de classificação para os alunos que obtiveram aprovação  
nesta disciplina no ano lectivo de 1997-98

Duração da prova: 120 minutos

1999

1.ª FASE

1.ª CHAMADA

### PROVA ESCRITA DE INGLÊS (NÍVEL INFERIOR)

Material admitido: dicionários unilingues e/ou bilingues.

#### I

- A. After reading through the passage below, decide whether the title is appropriate and justify your opinion. Write no more than 35 words.

#### Maid in the USA

For the three years since she illegally migrated to the US, Lourdes has been cleaning houses in San Diego. She earns \$40 a day for her work, far more than what she earned as a primary school teacher in Mexico. She pools her wages with the higher, but more sporadic, pay that her husband makes by painting houses. Some months she is able to add to the savings account she hopes will pay for college for her daughter. She says: 'The advantage of cleaning is that no matter how bad times are, I have my job.'

Rachel, a physician, has been paying for housekeeping for as long as she can remember. Even with a weekly cleaner, meeting the needs of her two children, her husband and her demanding career stretches her to the limit. She readily admits that without paid help, her household would be a complete disaster. 'I think that women who work and then have to do 100 per cent of the cooking and cleaning and laundry and shopping, I think that's terrible... Men don't feel it at all. They don't even think about it.'

In San Diego and other cities in the south-western US, the mostly off-the-books business of migrant domestic workers is booming. In a recent survey, 14 per cent of San Diego households report employing someone to clean their house or to care for young children or elderly family members.

Most employ Mexican women. Some are undocumented, not legally able to work in the US. Others are 'resident aliens' who discover domestic work pays more money and offers more flexibility than other kinds of jobs they can get.

Like many of the domestic workers I spoke with, Lourdes feels that Americans benefit from the cheap labour of migrant women: 'Most Americans like it that we immigrants do housework. I have met Americans with this job and they demand their rights. In a certain sense our bosses exploit us, because they know that for very little money they can demand a lot because people need the job.'

While she is appreciative of how hard her housekeeper works, Rachel is critical of migrant women who use government services in the US: 'Certainly the Mexicans who come over are doing work that probably no one else wants to do... But I remember as a medical intern we would have Mexicans come over to deliver their babies in the US.'

You know I feel a lot of empathy for them, but it's something that our government can't afford.'

Some American women view employing a domestic worker as an issue of gender equality. Studies show that husbands of working women have increased their share of housework, but women still do more. Paying another woman to do housework is a convenient solution for men, since it does not challenge the idea this is a woman's responsibility nor require that men do more around the house. Rather than demanding that men and the Government lighten the burden on working women, paid household work is a market solution that is available only to richer households. In San Diego the cost of migrant labour is low enough that professional women like Rachel can ensure that their homes and families are cared for by hiring someone like Lourdes to clean the house and mind the children. But what resources are available to help Lourdes care for her home and family?

When domestic workers and their female employers begin to discuss their common challenges balancing home and work, they will be able to change the terms of the debate and together improve the lives of all working women.

*New Internationalist*, September 1998  
(abridged & adapted)

**B.**

**1. Explain what in the text is meant by:**

- a. "She pools her wages with the higher, but more sporadic pay that her husband makes..." (ll. 3-4)
- b. "... stretches her to the limit." (l. 9)
- c. "... the mostly off-the-books business..." (l. 13)
- d. "... they demand their rights." (l. 22)
- e. "... they can demand a lot because people need the job." (ll. 23-24)
- f. "... it does not challenge the idea this is a woman's responsibility..." (l. 34)

**2. Complete these sentences according to the information in paragraphs 1- 4.**

- a. For \$40 a day Lourdes...
- b. Only in some months...
- c. Rachel believes her household would be a complete disaster if...
- d. According to a recent survey, a considerable percentage of migrant workers are estimated...
- e. Unless you have legal immigration documents...
- f. Domestic work is mostly done by those who want...

**C. In 25- 40 words each, answer these questions on the final part of the text. Use your own words as much as possible.**

1. Can we say that Rachel's attitude towards migrant women is ambivalent? Justify your opinion.
2. Why is the writer critical of those who employ domestic workers?
3. According to the writer, why should women of all social backgrounds in America get together and discuss their situation within the family?

**V.S.F.F.**

826/3

**D. Rewrite the sentences below, without changing their meaning and beginning them as suggested.**

1. Lourdes has been cleaning houses in San Diego for three years.  
It is...
2. Experts say that husbands of working women have increased their share of housework.  
Husbands of working women...

## **II**

**Write 120-150 words on ONE of the following topics.**

**A.**

Most women who employ housekeepers believe that migrant workers should be allowed into the US since there is a demand for their services. Yet many also think that migrants should not have rights to social services.

*From the same article*

**Comment on the statement above, taking into consideration the way immigrants are generally treated in many host countries and not just the US.**

**B.**

**Analyse the impact of social differences in the novel you have studied:**

F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*  
or  
B. MacLaverty's *Cal*

**C.**

Without migration my own life would be unimaginable – there would not be friends, lovers, family, mentors and colleagues. I feel comfortable in a place bursting with the vitality of migrants. Not the static scenario advocated by anti-immigrant politicians, which produces the very thing it fears – a group of greedy people who refuse to associate with anyone different.

*"Maps, Myths & Migrants", New Internationalist, September 1998*

**Give your views on the opposing attitudes towards the role that immigrants can play within the society they have adopted.**

**FIM**

## COTAÇÕES

### I

A. ....	15 pontos
B. 1. ....(6 × 5) .....	30 pontos
2. ....(6 × 5) .....	30 pontos
C. ....(3 × 15) .....	45 pontos
D. ....(2 × 10) .....	20 pontos

### II

A. ou B. ou C. ....	60 pontos
---------------------	-----------

---

<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>200 pontos</b>
--------------------	-------------------