

# INGLÊS

The following text refers to questions 21 to 28.

## THE RISE OF THE ONLY CHILD

*Around the globe, birthrates are falling. Growing up without siblings is now the norm in some places. It's good for the planet. So why is everyone so worried?*

By **SUSAN H. GREENBERG**

01 Family size is shrinking in many places around the globe,  
02 particularly in the richest countries. Across Europe, the average  
03 fertility rate in 2000 was 1.46, down from 1.72 10 years before.  
04 Asia's dropped from just over three children per woman to 2.54  
05 in the same period. Even in heavily Roman Catholic Latin America  
06 the fertility rate is plunging. Women in Brazil now average 2.3  
07 children each, down sharply from 6.3 40 years ago. The big  
08 picture is more dramatic still: according to the United Nations,  
09 the fertility rate in the most developed nations ... **(I)** ... an  
10 all-time low of 1.57 children per woman.

11 Most striking, more parents than ever are having just one  
12 child, whether by necessity or by choice. Demographer Margarita  
13 Delgado says that in Spain the declining birthrate, ... **(II)** ...  
14 has halved in the past 28 years to 1.2 in 2000, paired with the  
15 rising percentage of first births - more than 50 percent now,  
16 compared with 38 percent 25 years ago - illustrates the trend.  
17 "The one-child family is on the rise," she says. According to the  
18 U.S. Census Bureau, one-child families are the fastest-growing  
19 unit in America, jumping from 9.6 percent in 1976 to more than  
20 17 percent in 1998. In China parents ... **(III)** ... stop after one  
21 child are merely complying with the law. But the birthrate there  
22 ... **(IV)** ... so dramatically that the government is, unofficially  
23 at least, beginning to relax its draconian 20-year-old policy.  
24 Who would have guessed? Thirty years ago the big worry  
25 was that runaway population growth would decimate the earth's  
26 resources. Stanford biologist Paul Ehrlich warned direly of "The  
27 Population Bomb" in his 1968 book; four years later a team of  
28 MIT researchers predicted that the world would soon run out of  
29 gold, oil and arable land. None of it happened. And though the  
30 world's population is still growing rapidly - 6.1 billion today, and  
31 expected **to swell** to 9.3 billion by 2050 - the rate of growth  
32 ... **(V)** ... to 1.2 percent.

33 There's another reason for having fewer kids than today's  
34 exhausted, overworked parents may be reluctant to admit: it's  
35 easier. And cheaper. French sociologist Jean-Claude Kaufman  
36 attributes the rise in one-child families to "the growth of  
37 individualism." When it comes to education, there's no  
38 comparison: only children are much more likely than their friends  
39 with brothers and sisters to go to elite private schools. "I wanted  
40 one child so I could give her the best education possible," says  
41 Brazilian Ana Claudia Jucá, a 37-year-old single  
42 mother

42 ... **(VI)** ... organizes lavish birthday parties for kids. The decline  
43 in population growth is occurring almost exclusively in the most  
44 developed nations; the poorest, according to the U.N., will triple  
45 in size by 2050, ... **(VII)** ... nine out of every 10 people will  
46 live in a developing country.

47 In this changing family landscape, no group comes under more  
48 **scrutiny** than only children. **They are routinely accused of**  
49 **being self-centered and uncompromising.** In China, only  
50 children - known as "little emperors" ... **(VIII)** ... for everything  
51 from increased juvenile crime to **rampant** materialism.

(Adapted from *Newsweek*)

As questões de 21 a 28 referem-se ao texto cujo vocabulário se segue:

- rise = aumento
- only child = filho único
- birthrates = taxas de natalidade
- to grow up = crescer
- siblings = irmãos
- size = tamanho
- to shrink = diminuir
- countries = países
- average = média, comum
- rate = taxa, índice
- to drop = cair, diminuir
- same = mesmo
- even = até mesmo
- to plunge = diminuir
- according to = de acordo com
- the most developed = os mais desenvolvidos
- all-time low = o nível / número mais baixo
- whether = se
- by choice = por opção
- to halve = reduzir à metade
- rising = crescente
- trend = tendência
- on the rise = em alta
- fastest - growing = que cresce mais rápido
- to jump = pular, saltar
- merely = meramente
- to comply with = cumprir, agir de acordo com
- at least = pelo menos, no mínimo
- policy = política, diretriz
- to guess = imaginar, supor
- runaway = descontrolado
- population growth = crescimento populacional
- to decimate = dizimar
- resources = recursos
- to warn = alertar
- direly = tristemente, terrivelmente
- to predict = prever
- to run out of = ficar sem, acabar
- oil = petróleo
- arable = cultivável
- none = nenhum, nada
- though = embora
- to swell = aumentar
- reason = razão
- fewer kids = menos filhos
- overworked = sobrecarregados de trabalho
- when it comes to = quando se trata de
- comparison = comparação
- likely = provavelmente
- elite private schools = escolas particulares de elite
- single mother = mãe solteira
- lavish = excessivo, que gasta muito
- to occur = ocorrer
- nine out of every 10 = 9 entre 10
- landscape = paisagem, quadro
- scrutiny = exame minucioso
- self-centered = egocêntrico
- uncompromising = intransigente, inflexível
- little emperors = pequenos imperadores

- rampant = desenfreado

## 21 b

As lacunas **I** e **IV** devem ser preenchidas respectiva e corretamente por:

- a) approach; had shrank
- b) is approaching ; has shrunk
- c) have being approaching; shrink
- d) are approaching; have shrunken
- e) approached; are shrinking

### Resolução

- **is approaching** = *está se aproximando*  
*Present Continuous = ação que está ocorrendo agora.*
- **has shrunk** = *diminuiu*  
*Present Perfect = tempo indefinido no passado.*

## 22 d

As lacunas **II**, **III**, **VI** e **VII** devem ser preenchidas respectiva e corretamente por:

- a) that; when; which; where
- b) whose; that; what; which
- c) who; whose; when; that
- d) which; who; who; when
- e) where; whom; whose; which

### Resolução

- **which** = *que; pronome relativo (coisa)*
- **who** = *que; pronome relativo (pessoa, função, sujeito)*
- **when** = *quando*

## 23 c

As lacunas **V** e **VIII** devem ser preenchidas respectiva e corretamente por:

- a) had slowed; has blamed
- b) slows; is blaming
- c) has slowed; have been blamed
- d) is slowing; are being blamed
- e) have being slowed; are blaming

### Resolução

- **has slowed** = *desacelerou*  
*Present Perfect = tempo indefinido no passado.*
- **have been blamed** = *foram culpadas*  
*Voz Passiva no Present Perfect.*

## 24 d

According to the text, someone or something that is under **scrutiny** (line 48):

- a) is not done or does not happen very often.
- b) is trying to get something by asking other people for it, rather than by paying for it.
- c) is considered to have a rather immoral way of living.
- d) is being carefully studied or observed.

e) is being ruined or is failing financially.

**Resolução**

• **scrutiny** = *exame minucioso*

**25 c**

According to the text, if something is **rampant** (line 51):

- a) is very beautiful to look at.
- b) is extremely good or remarkable.
- c) is growing, spreading or continuing to exist in an uncontrolled way.
- d) is dishonest, immoral or against the law.
- e) is very strong or firm and unlikely to change.

**Resolução**

• **rampant** = *desenfreado*

**26 a**

The meaning of **to swell** (line 31) in the text is:

- a) to grow
- b) to double
- c) to rank
- d) to overwhelm
- e) to score

**Resolução**

• **to swell** = *aumentar, crescer*

**27 e**

O texto afirma que:

- a) O número de crianças com um ano de idade está aumentando no mundo todo ultimamente.
- b) A taxa de natalidade na China continua a mesma de 20 anos atrás.
- c) As mulheres brasileiras tinham uma média de 2,3 filhos há 40 anos.
- d) Os pais, atualmente, estão cada vez mais cansados e admitem: "estamos ficando mais individualistas."
- e) Mais famílias, hoje em dia, estão tomando a decisão de ter apenas um filho, seja por necessidade ou escolha própria.

**28 e**

A probable active voice form of the sentence, "**They are routinely accused of being self-centered and uncompromising**" (line 48/49) from the text is:

- a) Somebody is routinely accusing only children of being self-centered and uncompromising.
- b) Only children have routinely accused them of being self-centered and uncompromising.
- c) Researchers would routinely accuse only children of being self-centered and uncompromising.
- d) Only children are routinely being accused of being self-centered and uncompromising.
- e) People routinely accuse only children of being self-centered and uncompromising.

**29 b**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentences.

**A** - "\_\_\_\_\_ to the movies alone?"

**B** - Yes, but I wish you with \_\_\_\_\_ me."

- a) Will you go – had come
- b) Are you going – could come
- c) Have you gone – were
- d) Would you go – come
- e) Should you go – had come

**Resolução**

- A: "**Are you going** to the movies alone?" = *Você vai ao cinema sozinho?*
- B: "Yes, but I wish you **could come** with me." = *Sim, mas eu gostaria que você viesse comigo.*

**30 a**

Indicate the alternative that best completes the following sentence.

"**Julia isn't going to London.** \_\_\_\_\_ you going \_\_\_\_\_?"

- a) Aren't – either
- b) Aren't – too
- c) Are – neither
- d) Are – either
- e) Are – too

**Resolução**

- *Julia isn't going to London.* **Aren't** you going **either**? = *Júlia não vai a Londres. Você também não vai?*
- **either** = *também* (frases negativas)