

**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA PARAÍBA**  
**PROJETO DE INICIAÇÃO CIENTÍFICA**  
**O ARQUIVO DA PROFESSORA ESTELITA ANTONINO DE SOUZA:**  
**FONTE PARA A HISTÓRIA DA EDUCAÇÃO DA PARAÍBA**  
**COORDENADORA DA PESQUISA: FRANCYMARA ANTONINO NUNES DE**  
**ASSIS**

CATALOGAÇÃO DAS FONTES  
SÉRIE: CADERNOS ESCOLARES  
REGISTRO SIMPLES

<b>Título</b>	Francês.
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*Nome de solteira da educadora.	



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Francès

Estelita Antonino de Assis

MARCA REGISTRADA







Ginásio Santa Rita, 9 de Março de 1948.

Dictée

## La maison - L'office

La maison du professeur est de construction récente, elle a tout le confort moderne. Les principales pièces de la maison sont: le salon, la salle à manger, les chambres à coucher, l'office, la salle de bains et la cuisine. Ces pièces ne sont pas petites. Au contraire elles sont très commodes. Au premier étage il y a deux chambres à coucher et la salle de bains. Cette salle sert en même temps de cabinet de toilette parce qu'elle est grande. La salle à manger est bien claire. Par les fenêtres entrent l'air pur et le soleil du matin. La maison est au milieu d'un joli jardin.

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 3 de Abril de 1948

## The school

The school has three good class-rooms.

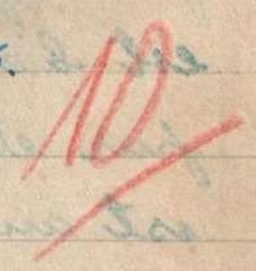
The class-room has two good maps. The teacher has one chair. The pupil has one desk.

The class-room has a table. The good pupil has pencils, paper, pens and ink.

The class-room has six desks, five chairs, four tables, three maps, two pens and one pencil. The teacher has two sons.

The two good sons have six apples and five oranges. They have four pencils and three pens. The teacher has a servant.

The servant has two daughters.





Ginasio Santa Rita 6 de Abril de 1948

Dictée

Le premier jour de classe

Paul allait par la première fois à l'école. C'était un matin de février encore tiède. La veille, il avait acheté des cahiers, une plume, un porte-plume, un crayon et un taille-crayon. Il n'avait pas encore le livre. Il était impatient de voir les collègues et le professeur. Après le café matinal il part avec son père. Son père avait décidé qu'il l'accompagnerait jusqu'au portail. Devant le portail il embrassa Paul. Paul lui disait: - j'ai peur d'être en retard. Et enfin il entra dans la cour.

Correção

Paul lui disait:

14.9.5



Ginásio Santa Rita 10 de Abril de 1948

## Colours

The yellow pencils are cheap but the blue ones are not. The red apples are good.

The girls have seven grey pencils and nine brown ones. The small paper is white.

She is a good girl. He is a bad boy.

The brown desk is low but the yellow one is high. The watch is dear. The water is not hot. It is cold. He has a weight

eight white pencils and ten black ones. The blackboard is black. The colour of the chalk is white. The rose is red. The ink is blue. The Brazilian flag has four colours. They are yellow, green, blue and white.



I am not	am I?
you are not	are you?
he is not	is he?
she is not	is she?
it is not	is it?
we are not	are we?
you are not	are you?
they are not	are they?

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 19 de Abril de 1948

### The human body

My head has hair, one nose, one mouth, two eyes and two ears. Your right hand has five fingers. The plural of foot is feet. My heart is weak. Your heart is strong. His legs are not strong. I have two arms, the right arm and the left one. The brain is in the head. The neck supports the head. The lungs kidneys and intestines are in



the body.

Mary has ~~her~~ book  
Maria tem o seu livro.

John went to Rio with his father  
João foi ao Rio com seu pai

Mary and John went to Rio with their father  
Maria e João foram ao Rio com seu pai

The girl has her book  
A menina tem seu livro

The girl has his book  
A menina tem o livro do irmão

The boy has their pencil  
O menino tem o lapis deles.

11. 10



Ginásio Santa Rita, 26 de Abril de 1948

### The house

This house has nine rooms. The colour of this room is red. The colour of that ceiling is green. Shut those doors. Open these windows. These walls are yellow. Those tables are brown. The cellar is grey. The kitchen is blue. Shut that door. Open this window. The floor is brown. That large blackboard is black. This small chalk is white.

The map of Brazil is near the window. The Brazilian flag is green, yellow, blue and white. The house is covered with a roof. The bed-rooms are large. The dining-room is very large.

Shut the door

The door is shut

Open the window

The window is open

In the open street



In the open air

This book. These books

That pencil. Those pencils

This house. These houses

That pupil. Those pupils

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Ginário Santa Rita, 27 de Abril de 1948

### La vie scolaire

Auguste est un bon écolier. L'horloge  
sonne sept heures. Auguste ouvre lentement  
ses yeux. Il s'éveille. Il fait jour.

Il fait clair. Il se lève. C'est le matin.

Il se lève à sept heures du matin.

Il dit bonjour à son père et à sa mère.

Il prend sa tasse de café au lait ou de  
chocolat avec du pain et du beurre.

Auguste reste à l'école dans la matinée  
jusqu'à onze heures. A onze heures il



retourne à la maison. A midi il se met  
à la table: il déjeune. Il mange un  
morceau de viande, des légumes, du riz  
et des haricots. Après il mange du dessert.  
(C'est si bon d'apprendre quelque chose.)  
C'est si bon d'apprendre quelque chose!  
C'est si bon de savoir quelque chose!

P. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 11 de Maio de 1948  
La semaine d'un écolier

Aujourd'hui, nous sommes en classe. C'est  
lundi. Après le lundi vient le mardi.  
C'est le jour suivant. Après le mardi  
vient le mercredi. Le mercredi suit le jeudi.  
Après le vendredi vient le samedi. Le  
dimanche personne ne travaille. Tout le  
monde se repose. On va à l'église.  
Voilà le bon écolier sur le chemin de l'école.  
Il va vite. Il repasse ses leçons dans



la tête. Il ne veut pas arriver en retard à l'école. Arrivé dans la classe il occupe la place qui lui est marqué. Quand le professeur l'interroge, il répond tout de suite. Sa voix est haute et claire. Il y a des enfants étourdis qui ont toujours leurs livres et leurs cahiers ailleurs quand ils en ont besoin.

Le bon élève au contraire fait, pendant la semaine, ses devoirs avec soin pour se reposer le dimanche. Il est laborieux, studieux et toujours appliqué.

Ginásio Santa Rita, 15 de Maio de 1948.

### The Time

It is one o'clock. By my watch it is only ten minutes to one. My watch is slow.

That clock is a quarter past one. By the church clock it is half past one.

There are twelve months in a year.



There are four weeks in a month. There are seven days in a week. There are twenty-four hours in a day. There are sixty minutes in an hour. There are sixty seconds in a minute. A week has not eleven days. A week has only seven days.

Two boys are playing with the ball in the garden. A girl is playing with the doll glass glasses

brush brushes

match matches

watch watches

church churches

potato potatoes

fox foxes

box boxes

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 29 de Maio de 1948

A Letter

John loves his mother. He is writing a long letter to her. He has written her address on the envelope. He has also put a small stamp on the envelope. His handkerchief is in his pocket. His sister Mary also loves her mother. Yesterday she wrote a short letter to her. Now she has written a letter to her father. The father and mother are loved by their good children. Their children's letters are always long and interesting.

I loved

I write

you loved

you write

he, she, it loved

he, she it writes

we loved

we write

you loved.

you write

they loved.

they write



I wrote

you wrote

he she it wrote

we wrote

you wrote

they wrote

I have written

you have written

he, she it has written

we have written

you have written

they have written

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 12 de Agosto de 1948

Dictée

Sous la lampe familiale.

Après le dîner le père a déclaré à la mère qu'il ne sortait pas, car il avait un Travail à faire ce soir. Maman répondit: - G'ai, je n'ai nulle envie de sortir. Maintenant je lis un livre Très intéressant. Et pour cela je préfère le continuer. Ainsi nous sommes tous allés au cabinet de



mon père. La maman ouvre son livre et se met  
à lire. Mes frères Lisette et Bené, ont commencé  
leurs devoirs. Lisette avait des dessins à faire  
et Bené des problèmes à résoudre. Moi j'avais  
un travail d'histoire à écrire.

Devant le bureau était mon père en tra-  
vaillant. Mes deux frères étaient assis  
à une table. Ma mère et moi étions dans des  
fauteuils. Le silence se fait dans la salle.  
On n'entendait que le bruit des crayons, des  
plumes et des pages des livres qui se tour-  
naient.

Heureux celui que Dieu a fait, maître  
d'une bonne et sainte famille! c'est la pre-  
mière des bénédictions

P. 10



Ginásio Santa Rita, 21 de Agosto de 1948

### The seasons and weather

The four seasons of the year are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Spring is a pleasant season. Summer is the time for voyages, journeys and trips. In Summer the days are longer than in Winter. In Winter the days are shorter than in Summer. In Autumn it is colder than in Summer but Winter is the coldest season.

The flowers are more beautiful in Spring than in Autumn. My friend has the most beautiful flowers of this town. In Winter the days are not hot. The hottest days are in Summer. I like Spring because the weather is better than in Winter. In Winter the weather is worse than in Autumn.

P. 10



Ginásio Santa Rita, 30 de Agosto de 1948

### Domestic animals

I like animals very much. There are many animals in that field. Two horses are drinking water while one of the donkeys is eating its food. Yesterday I gave the dog its food. It ate the food and drank the milk. The cat has drunk the milk and has eaten the bread. Now it is sleeping. The cow is giving milk.

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 31 de Agosto de 1948

Ma famille

Ginásio Santa Rita, 9 de Setembro de 1948.

Le sept septembre



Ginásio Santa Rita, 13 de Setembro de 1948

## Morning afternoon and night

When I meet a person in the morning I take off my hat and say "Good Morning." In the afternoon I say "Good Afternoon." When I leave a person I say "Good-bye." If I meet a person at night I say "Good Evening." When I go to bed I always say "Good Night." The first light meal early in the morning is called "breakfast." The meal at mid-day is "lunch." Another word for mid-day is "noon." At night we have "dinner."

Knives, lives, wives, leaves, thieves, shelves and wolves are the plurals of knife, life, wife, leaf, thief, shelf and wolf.

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# Ginásio Santa Rita

Le sept septembre

Les canons annoncent le commencement de la journée de fête. A toutes les fenêtres flottent les drapeaux. Voyez les couleurs de notre drapeau: le vert, le jaune, le blanc et le bleu. On entend les tambours et les clairons des soldats. Ils se rendent à la grande, à la magnifique revue. Elle est brillante. Les troupes défilent fièrement devant le Président de la République, au son des musiques militaires, tandis que les avions sillonnent le ciel. Voyez les amiraux. Maréchaux généraux et amiraux portent leurs nombreuses décorations. La foule est debout sur les trottoirs. Elle les acclame. Vive l'armée! Vive la marine. Vive le Brésil!

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Ginário Santa Rita, 21 de Setembro de 1948

## La vie sociale.

Mes enfants, dit Maman, il faut absolument écrire vos lettres de nouvel an à vos amis. Vous êtes presque en retard.

Mais, Maman dit René, je ne sais pas ce qu'il faut écrire. Je suis encore très petit pour avoir des idées.

Ecris ce que tu penses: si tu aimes tes grands-parents, tes oncles et tes tantes. C'est très simple.

Alors, Maman, je vais écrire une belle lettre tout seul. Maintenant je sais comme il faut avoir des idées.

Oui, dit Maman. Mais fais attention: écris bien et bien droit. Ne fais pas de tache d'encre sur le papier. Voilà du papier à lettres et des enveloppes.



## Présent

J'apprends la leçon  
Tu apprends les leçons  
Il apprend avec attention  
Nous apprenons avec plaisir  
Vous apprenez avec moi  
Ils apprennent avec le professeur

## Passé simple

J'appris  
Tu apprîs  
Il apprît  
Nous apprîmes  
Vous apprîtes  
Ils apprirent

## Futur

J'apprendrai  
Tu apprendras  
Il apprendra  
Nous apprendrons  
Vous apprendrez  
Ils apprendront

## Passé composé

J'ai appris  
Tu as appris  
Il a appris  
Nous avons appris  
Vous avez appris  
Ils ont appris

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 6 de Outubro de 1948

## Food and meals

In England the first meal is breakfast which is served early in the morning. Lunch is served at mid-day. Another name for mid-day is noon. Tea is served in the afternoon, generally after four o'clock. We have dinner at night.

This knife cuts any wood. Cut a piece of cheese for my dog. It is near the door. He gave some bread and butter to the poor man. My friend drank six cups of coffee yesterday. He gave me a plate for my rice and beans. She sold us a bottle full of beer. Our glasses were empty. The old man, wearing a thick overcoat, sold us some oil, pepper and vinegar. Put some salt into your soup. This egg is not fresh. The butcher sells meat. The price of the sugar is very high now. He knows how to make bread very well. I knew Charles's cousin. I know that the baker put the flour in the kitchen. I do not know if he has any



flour.

at six o'clock

at mid-might

at mid-day.

on Sunday

on Monday

on your birthday

in May

in Winter

in Spring

in Autumn

in Summer

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L'année et ses douze mois

Voici les douze mois

Ils marchent Trois à Trois

Avec son blanc chapeau de neige

Janvier mène le grand cortège

Et février sur même rang

A honte d'être si peu grand.



A ses côtés c'est mars fantasque  
Le nez mouillé <sup>par</sup> pour la bourrasque  
Admirez avril qui s'avance  
Son bonnet de fleurs se balance  
Mai joyeux lui donne le bras  
Vêtu de rose et lilas

Et juin les tempes vermeilles  
A des cerises aux oreilles  
Sur le chemin sec, juillet trotte.  
Août s'en va couronné de blé  
Et par la chaleur accablée  
Et Septembre titube et joue  
Avec des grappes sur la joue.

Correcad

L'année et ses douze mois.  
Sur le chemin sec, juillet trotte  
Et par la chaleur accablé.



Ginásio Santa Rita 14 Outubro de 1948

## Les saisons

La première et la plus belle des saisons de l'année, est le printemps. Il est aux quatre divisions, de l'an ce que la jeunesse est aux quatre âges de la vie humaine. "Joli mois de mai quand reviendras-tu" dit une vieille chanson. La nature se montre revêtue de sa plus belle parure. Dès avril, les arbres ont commencé à se couvrir de feuilles, de boutons (et) et de bourgeons. Il fait un soleil printanier. L'été entre au milieu de juin. Le soleil est brillant. La pluie porte un peu de fraîcheur. Après la pluie, le beau temps, dit le proverbe. L'automne arrive au milieu de septembre. La vendange se termine. En octobre les jours sont courts. Le brouillard est épais. Les feuilles tombent. Elles fouleront le sol. L'hiver s'avance à grands pas. La nature est morte. La neige tombe à gros flocons et recouvre la terre d'un immense linceul.



Il fait un froid de loup. La brise coupe le visage. On gèle. Il y a du verglas. Les prairies sont couvertes de givre.

### Present

Je tiens le premier rang  
Tu tiens le livre de français  
Il tient le premier lieu  
Nous tenons les livres  
Vous tenez le deuxième étage  
Ils tiennent les crayons

### Futur

Je tiendrai  
Tu tiendras  
Il tiendra  
Nous tiendrons  
Vous tiendrez  
Ils tiendront

### Present

Je jette la balle  
Tu jettes les chiffons  
Il jette le mouchoir  
Nous jetons des fleurs  
Vous jetez l'encre  
Ils jettent l'ancre

V. 10



"Ginário Santa Rita" 22 de Marco de 1949

## The town

We are now in the town at our hotel. This hotel is a very fine one. From here we see the life of the streets as the trams, buses, taxis and motor-cars pass in front of us. We see a very fine long bridge and the Public Library. We came from ~~on~~ the railway station last night at nine o'clock. Tomorrow morning we shall visit a factory. This morning I went to the post office, telegraph office and two banks. I should like to see the market but I do not know if I have time to go there. This town has very many fine shops. I saw some yesterday. I think that lady is buying some cherries. She has just put some in her basket. Those (many) men and women are on the way to the station. I think that they are now in front of the theatre. That Frenchman told us an interesting story about the old library in this town.

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Ginasio Santa Rita, 24 de Marco de 1949

## Le marchand des quatre saisons.

Julie va au marché pour acheter du poisson, des poulets et des légumes. Elle va aussi, quelque fois à la foire. Souvent elle achète dans la rue à un marchand des quatre saisons.

Le marchand est François. Il a toujours sur sa petite voiture de beaux légumes frais. Au printemps, en été, en automne et en hiver il a des petits-pois, des asperges, des pommes de Terre, des carottes, des navets, des choux, des oignons, des radis, de l'ail, des aubergines, des citrouilles, de la laitue, des lentilles et des haricots verts. Il vend aussi des oranges de la Bahia, des poires de Minas, des pommes de Rio Grande do Sul, des abricots de Rio, des pêches de Pernambuco, des prunes du Pará, des bananes, des avocats, des ananas et des fraises. Mais les prix ne sont pas fixes.

Combien les épinards? demande Julie.



François répond: - Trente "centavos" la botte.  
C'est trop cher! Allons donnez-m'en vingt  
"centavos."

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 1 de Abril de 1949

### Les laboureurs

Il est nécessaire de travailler la Terre pour qu'elle produise des plantes utiles. Pour cela on laboure les champs à l'aide de la charrue. La charrue est tirée par des boeufs ou des chevaux. Elle est dirigée par le laboureur. Le soc de la charrue pénètre dans la terre, la coupe et la renverse en creusant des longs sillons.

Plus tard on fait les semailles. On sème les grains dans le champ. Les grains se gonflent. Ils vont germer dans la terre humide. Les racines s'enfoncent dans la terre. Des petites feuilles vertes se dressent en l'air. On dit alors que le blé a levé. Il grandit. Les épis se



forment. Les feuilles perdent leur couleur verte  
et les épis jaunissent. Les blés sont mûrs.  
Maintenant il faut faire la moisson.

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 8 de Abril de 1949

### The senses

Seeing, hearing, smelling and talking are  
senses. I see with my eyes. I hear with my  
ears. I smell with my nose. I talk with  
my tongue.

My nephew games has been unwell for a  
week, but on Thursday he felt better.

He said to me. "Let us see the oxen  
in that field. I bought them last month"  
As I did not wish to be ungrateful I  
accepted his invitation to go. Last night  
he was worse. While I was reading at ten  
o'clock the door-bell rang. In the picture  
we can see the doctor ringing the door-bell.  
My aunt had sent for a doctor. I do



not know his name. As I came downstairs the doctor went upstairs. I always praise my nephew because he is such a fine boy and is so grateful.

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 19 de Abril de 1949  
The street

"This street is very broad. Those workmen are pulling some boxes towards us. They are full of goods. In that shop they sell silver knives, forks and spoons. They also sell some things made of gold. That merchant buys and sells certain goods made of steel and iron. I admire the chairs in that shop. They are covered with velvet. That man in front of us is a carpenter. Call him because I want to pay him for the box that he made of wood. I shall ask him to give me some paper and string for the fish. The workman that I spoke of is downstairs.



The post-office is in front of my office.

The merchant is carrying a large book.  
in his left hand. The workmen are  
carrying boxes.

J. M.

Ginário Santa Rita, 23 de Abril de 1949  
The farm

My uncle lives in the country. He is a  
farmer and has the finest farm in this  
country. I am certain that you would be  
glad to see some precious stones that  
he found on his farm. He found various  
things in this garden. The grapes that  
grow on his farm are not sour. They  
are sweet. On the farm there are several  
cocks and hens but no pretty birds.  
When I was there the leaves were falling.  
They will continue to fall. While I was  
at the farm I caught several large fish.  
There are two ways to go to the farm, a long



way and a short one. One way is too long so we chose the short one

Ginasio Santa Rita, 28 de Abril de 1949

Les montagnes

Au centre de la France existe un vaste plateau granitique, le Massif Central. Il occupe  $\frac{1}{5}$  de la superficie de la France et se prolonge au sud par la chaîne des Cévennes.

Entre la France et l'Italie se trouvent les Alpes avec leurs neiges éternelles et leurs glaciers et dont le sommet le plus élevé est le Mont-Blanc. Elles se continuent par le Jura, qui forme une frontière naturelle avec la Suisse. Plus au nord s'étendent les Vosges dont les sommets arrondis portent le nom de ballons, pays de pâturages, de forêts et de lacs.



Ginásio Santa Rita, 30 de Abril de 1949

## Means of Transport and communication

There are many ways of transport and communication. They are by land, fluvial, sea and plane. Long ago our ancestors did not possess rapid means of locomotion. But the necessities of man increased, because many agricultural centres required quick ways to transport their products. Commerce, industry and intercourse with other nations sprang up, so man had to think of new ways to improve transport. Now we have steamers that cross the oceans loaded with heavy cargoes. There is river navigation with boats of small tonnage. Railways are also sure means of transport.

V. 10



Ginásio Santa Rita, 5 de Maio de 1949

## Les plaines

La France est surtout un pays agricole, car son climat Tempéré est très favorable à la culture. Voyez les grandes plaines qui s'étendent au nord et au nord-ouest, à l'ouest et au sud-est. Elles sont bien cultivées et produisent en abondance les céréales, les vins, les légumes, les fruits et les fleurs. On y élève beaucoup de bétail, surtout l'espèce bovine (la vache le boeuf et le veau), chevaline (le cheval l'âne et le mulet), porcine (le porc), caprine (la chèvre), ovine (le mouton).

Le lait, le beurre, le fromage les oeufs sont d'excellentes ressources pour le paysan.

Le blé, la pomme de Terre, la betterave sucrière, la vigne, le lin servent à l'alimentation des 41.000.000 d'habitants de la France ou à leurs industries. (Le fu) L'une des plus



importantes est certainement celle de la soie.  
Dans le Midi croît le mûrier qui fournit  
les feuilles servant à l'alimentation  
des vers à soie.

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Voyez les grandes plaines qui s'étendent  
au nord et au nord-ouest à l'ouest  
et au sud-ouest

Ginasio Santa Rita, 10 de Maio de 1949

### School-life

Every boy and girl must go to school.  
I get up every morning at seven  
o'clock, dress have my breakfast and  
run off to school. If I get there early  
I play or speak with my school-fellows.  
Then the bell rings and we form  
ourselves into lines to enter the school.  
We enter the class and when the teacher



comes in we say "Good morning". The teacher tells us to sit down and open our books.

We give our lessons then we have dictation. After the lessons we go home for lunch. In the afternoon school finishes early. I go home to have my dinner and then study my lessons for the next day. My school is a large modern building. My class-room is large and airy. The desks and benches are new. The pupils write on the blackboard that is near the window. In the book-case we can see books, slates, pencils, chalk rulers and exercise-books. We have two maps on the wall, and a globe on the column. A pointer is lying on a small table.

J. 10



Ginásio Santa Rita, 14 de Maio de 1949

## Greetings

"Good morning, Jack."

Good morning Tom. How are you feeling?

Much better, thanks. I slept as very well last night.

I have just received an invitation to pay a visit to an English farm next week.

Unless you have anything else to do,

I wish you to accompany me there.

We shall spend only a few days at the farm.

It is kind of you to ask me to accompany you. I should like to rest a few days in the country. I have never spent more than a day on a farm. Would you prefer to stay at my house in the country instead of at the farm?

You are very kind but I have accepted the invitation and the farmer will get



angry if we do not go.

You are right and I am ashamed to say  
that I am wrong.

Ginásio Santa Rita, 20 de Maio de 1949

### Lettre d'Éléline

Notre première escale, Recife, a été pour  
nous un enchantement. Nous y sommes  
arrivés par un bel après-midi et l'entrée  
de ce petit port qui prend depuis quelques  
années une si grande importance est non  
seulement curieuse au point de vue histo-  
rique, mais tout à fait ravissante. On y  
voit encore les ruines des vieux forts  
datant de l'occupation hollandaise. En  
face, s'étagant sur une colline, l'ancienne  
ville d'Olinda avec ses églises et ses  
couvents. Nous avons quitté notre "Venise



brésilienne par un magnifique coucher  
de soleil. Je t'assure que l'illumination  
électrique de ses plages est féerique.  
Chose curieuse... les étrangers à bord  
appelaient ce port Pernambuco! J'ai eu  
tout de même le cœur un peu serré en  
quittant ce dernier coin de terre de  
mon pays, où sont restés tant d'êtres  
aimés.

V. W.

Ginásio Santa Rita, 3 de M

Ginásio Santa Rita, 3 de Junho de 1949

A letter

1st March, 1944

Dear Albert,

I was agreeably surprised to receive your  
letter dated the 29th December.



It was written very nicely and cleverly.  
I am glad to hear that all members of  
your family are well.

It was a splendid idea of yours to write  
in English as it gives me an opportunity  
to correct my grammatical mistakes.

Today I had a lesson on "Adverbs of  
Manner and Equality." They are formed  
by adding "ly" to the Adjectives. For  
practice I am including a number of  
useful adverbs in this letter. A good  
method to improve your English would  
be for you to underline them.

There is no doubt about it that English  
Grammar is very easy indeed.

You can learn it easily in a short time.  
Naturally you must do the exercises  
very carefully. If you do them carelessly  
you will make mistakes frequently.  
Surely you will speak fluently by  
next year.

H. J.



## Social life

Life in society was created by man. At first he tried to live alone, but he soon realized it was impossible. At the beginning he was satisfied in his own tribe. Then his desire to expand came. As commerce and industry increased, as civilization progressed, there came the necessity of social communion. The great number of men, women and children that are in the world form society. To belong to society it is necessary to be social. A person that respects public order, customs, and loves his country, defending it as best he can is not only social but very patriotic. A child is taught by his teachers and parents how to live well and with dignity.



in society

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Ginásio Santa Rita 19 de agosto de 1949

### Civic life

All men must be patriotic. Those who are not patriotic do not love their country. A child must be taught from the very beginning to love his country. The history and heroic lives of heroic men of his country must be familiar to him.

These examples give him pride and courage to suffer (and) anything for his country.

He, who does not love his country is not worthy of his (national) nationality and one of the most important duties of a citizen is his patriotism. We see this in boy scouts, in the officers and all the people who love their mother-land. If there was no patriotism a country



could not depend on her children  
to win a war. She would be defeated.  
It is not only in war-time that we  
must help our country but also in  
every-day life.

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Dictée

Le printemps

L'hiver est long, le printemps lent à  
venir; mais quand il éclate quelle fête  
subite et superbe! On est encore dans  
les jours mornes, le ciel gris laisse à  
peine entrevoir le bleu de la saison  
chaude; l'herbe des prés est verte, mais rare;  
quelques bourgeons s'ouvrent sur les  
ronces; l'aubépine ni l'épine noire  
n'en ont encore. Les arbres de haute  
tige balancent au vent leurs rameaux



maigres et les vieux nids des printemps  
passés. Rien ne s'élance, rien ne grandit,  
rien ne s'épanouit, le signal n'est pas  
donné, la sève qui bouillonne dans la  
terre attend l'heure de rompre ses digues.

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### The city and city life

The city is a great number of bigger and  
prettier houses than those of the village.  
There are large and small cities. London  
is a large city. Its streets are large with  
pavements (sidewalks) on both sides and  
nice well-made roads. There are electric  
lamps at regular intervals to light it  
during the night. When an open space  
is round or circular in a city we call  
it a circus. In the city we can see



many nice shops where we can buy  
so many pretty things such as clothes  
toys watches, books etc.

There are many public places where  
people can walk. Parks are places  
with trees and grass and benches for  
the people to sit down and breathe  
fresh air. There are fine buildings as:  
theatres, museums, hotels and public  
buildings.

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 2 de Setembro de 1955

En Provence et Languedoc

Mon cher Henri.

Comme tu me l'as demandé, je viens te  
raconter le voyage, que j'ai eu l'occasion  
de faire en compagnie de mon père, puisque,  
à mon grand regret, tu n'as pu être de  
la partie.



Donc, partis de Marseille nous nous sommes dirigés sur Avignon, dont en chemin de fer déjà, on voit les murailles crénelées, ce qui lui donne l'aspect d'une ville du moyen âge. C'est l'ancien château, construit sur le penchant d'un rocher où sept papes résidèrent. Nous avons salué, en passant les ruines du célèbre pont d'Avignon que tu aurais trouvé bien étroit en dépit de la chanson populaire:  
"Sur le pont d'Avignon,  
On y danse, on y danse;  
Sur le pont d'Avignon  
On y danse tous en rond!"

J. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 6 de Setembro de 1949

### The camp and camp life.

The camp is a very nice place. In it the air is pure and healthy. The trees, the grass the wild flowers of different colours make it look beautiful.



In the country we see mountains, valleys, meadows, fields, gardens, and villages that help us to be happy and gay.

We can hear the jolly songs of the birds and see the butterflies go from flower to flower. The meadows are covered with high grass. The fields have wheat, corn and many other cereals. Country life differs very much from city life. In the country people leave the village and go to work in the fields. They are rich with corn. Corn is often reaped with a machine, which is called a "mowing machine" or a "mower". The peasants till their fields. They plough and harrow them. In some countries they still use the scythe.

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Ginário Santa Rita, 16 de Setembro de 1949

## Jacquard

A Lyon est né un homme qu'on a proposé depuis longtemps comme modèle à tous les travailleurs. Jacquard était le fils d'un pauvre ouvrier tisseur et d'une ouvrière en soie.

Dès l'enfance, il connut par lui-même les souffrances que les ouvriers de cette époque avaient à endurer pour tisser la soie.

La loi d'alors permettait d'employer les enfants aux travaux les plus fatigants: ils y devenaient aveugles, bossus, bancals, et mouraient de bonne heure.

Le jeune Jacquard, mis à ce rude métier, tomba lui-même malade. Ses parents, pour lui sauver la vie durent lui donner une autre occupation: ils le placèrent chez un relieur et ce fut un grand bonheur pour l'enfant, car, une fois dans l'atelier de reliure il ne se borna pas à cartonner.



les livres qu'on lui apportait: à ses moments de loisir il lisait ces livres, et il acquit ainsi l'instruction élémentaire qu'on n'avait pas pu lui donner.

V. 95

Ginásio Santa Rita, 20 de Setembro de 1949

## Agriculture

Agriculture is the economic production of a country. It is one of the greatest sources of riches. If a country does not have agriculture it will never become a great country. One of the greatest agricultural countries is Brazil.

It has coffee, sugar, rubber, cotton and very many other products. It has cattle such as: cows, pigs and sheep. The immense fertile region of the Amazon is rich. The nuts of Brazil are exported.



on a large scale to all parts of the world.  
The state of Bahia has much tobacco.  
In Rio Grande the cultivation of grapes is  
increasing from day to day. England  
and Australia have many sheep.  
The United States and Canada produce  
wheat in great quantities.

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 7 de Outubro de 1949

### La fenaison et la moisson

Nous sommes au gros de l'été. Le soleil se  
lève de très bonne heure et la chaleur est  
lourde au milieu de la journée. Les oiseaux  
même se retirent dans les buissons, attendant  
le retour du crépuscule qui ramène la  
fraîcheur.

Des milliers d'insectes bourdonnent: les  
abeilles butinent, les mouches tourmentent



les boeufs dans la campagne, les papillons  
folâtraient sur les fleurs. Les cerisiers sont  
couverts de fruits mûrs. Dans les bois  
on va cueillir les fraises et les framboises.  
Le train qui emmène nos amis à travers  
le Bourbonnais, passe par de belles prairies  
où la fenaison a lieu.

Pierre. "Pourquoi coupe-t-on toute l'herbe  
fleurie de ces prés?"

M. Jacquard. "Ne sais-tu pas, mon enfant,  
que l'on fait les foin, en été, dans toute  
l'Europe! En hiver les vaches les boeufs  
et les chevaux n'ont pas grand chose à  
manger lorsque la neige couvre la terre.

Dès quatre heures du matin, les faucheurs  
ont commencé leur besogne dans la rosée.


J. W.



Ginasio Santa Rita, 8 de Outubro de 1949

## Industry

Industry is an activity by which prime materials are transformed into manufactured goods. The finished article is made perfect with great care. This activity is always directed by man. There are many men and women employed, but not so many as before, because machines take less time. In fact they do the work much quicker. A country that is very industrial is a rich country. The United States, England and Brazil are big industrial centers. The most extensive manufacturing material now-a-days is that of iron. It is used for railways, ships and many other things. Coal is also a very important mineral.





Ginário Santa Rita, 13 de Outubro de 1949

Pierre - j'en suis fâché! Cette belle herbe haute, émaillée de fleurs; on dirait la mer ondulante!

M. Jacard - Et si tu voyais de tout près les milliers de graminées qui teignent ces prairies. Et les fleurs innombrables la marguerite, la scabieuse, le bouton d'or le trèfle, l'esparcette, la sauge, la campanule, - qui enchantent la campagne!

Nous verrons plus tard en août, dans la moisson les coquelicots, les bluets, et d'autres encore.

Les épis, si lourds de grains tomberont sous la faucheuse mécanique. On ne coupe plus le blé à la faucille ou à la faux; car tu sais qu'aujourd'hui toutes sortes d'engins modernes ont remplacé le bras de l'homme, et la fenaison que nous voyons se faire dans ces parages est faite selon l'ancienne habitude.



## Présent

J'acquiers  
Tu acquiers  
Il acquiert  
Nous acquérons  
Vous acquérez  
Ils acquièrent

## Imparfait

J'acquerrais  
Tu acquerrais  
Il acquerrait  
Nous acquerrions  
Vous acquériez  
Ils acquerraient

## Passé simple

J'acquis  
Tu acquis  
Il acquit  
Nous acquîmes  
Vous acquîtes  
Ils acquirent

## Futur

J'acquerrai  
Tu acquerras  
Il acquerra  
Nous acquerrons  
Vous acquèrrez  
Ils acquerront

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Ginasio Santa Rita, 14 de Outubro de 1949

## Commerce

Commerce is an activity by which manufactured products or prime materials are sold in great quantities. It can be national or international. If it is carried (done) on in the country it is called national, but if outside of it, it is called international. The means of transport can be by sea, land, fluvial, plane etc. There is high commerce and low commerce. We understand by "high" that done by big commercial firms, national or international. The "low" commerce is carried ~~done~~ by small (and) stores and street sellers. In the beginning when commerce <sup>first</sup> appeared the products were exchanged for others. Now we generally receive money for the products sold. Almost all the countries have ports by which sea commerce is done.



London (in) is one of the greatest trading centers in the world; its rows of piers extend thirty-five miles down the river and there are thousands of wholesale stores and importing and exporting establishments. A country that has commerce always makes progress

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I've nothing at all to do with the contract you've made. He is also in difficulties. He's on his way to France and then he will go to England. Don't hit the dog; it may bite you. Strike the iron while it is hot. He didn't ~~even~~ sweep the floor. He's afraid of the danger. I'll follow your advice and I'll try not to offend you any more. He didn't believe me. I told him not to knock at that door. I hope he obeys me



next time.

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 27 de Outubro de 1949

Lettre d'Hélène à son professeur

Chère Mademoiselle

Vous devez vous demander la raison de mon long silence. Excusez-m'en, mais depuis que nous sommes à Paris, je n'ai pas eu un instant de loisir. Je n'ai pourtant pas oublié ma promesse qu de vous envoyer mes impressions. On m'avait dit que Paris était une ville noire et sombre. Je vous avoue que quelques jours m'ont suffi pour oublier cette assertion de gens qui n'ont assurément rien compris à la grandeur, à l'histoire à l'art de cette ville que pour employer une expression bien banalisée déjà, on se plaît encore à appeler "la ville lumière".

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## Professions

There are many kinds of professions which can be divided into two groups: simple and learned professions. Simple professions: a shoemaker, a fireman, a mason, a carpenter, etc. When the activities are intellectual they are called "learned professions". A profession involves work time and experience. A lawyer has to study for years at the university and then practise outside.

He must know all the laws. This happens also in the case of a doctor, a teacher, an engineer, and others who have to study for years. A shoemaker must also learn his trade but it is not necessary for him to take a course.

He can learn where he begins to work. We have the workpeople, who (have in) work in factories each having an occupation such as: a weaver, a man or woman who works in weaving. A machinist is one who works in a



foundry.

V. 9,5



