

**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: FRANCYMARIA ANTONINO NUNES DE
ASSIS**

CATALOGAÇÃO DAS FONTES

SÉRIE: CADERNOS ESCOLARES

REGISTRO SIMPLES

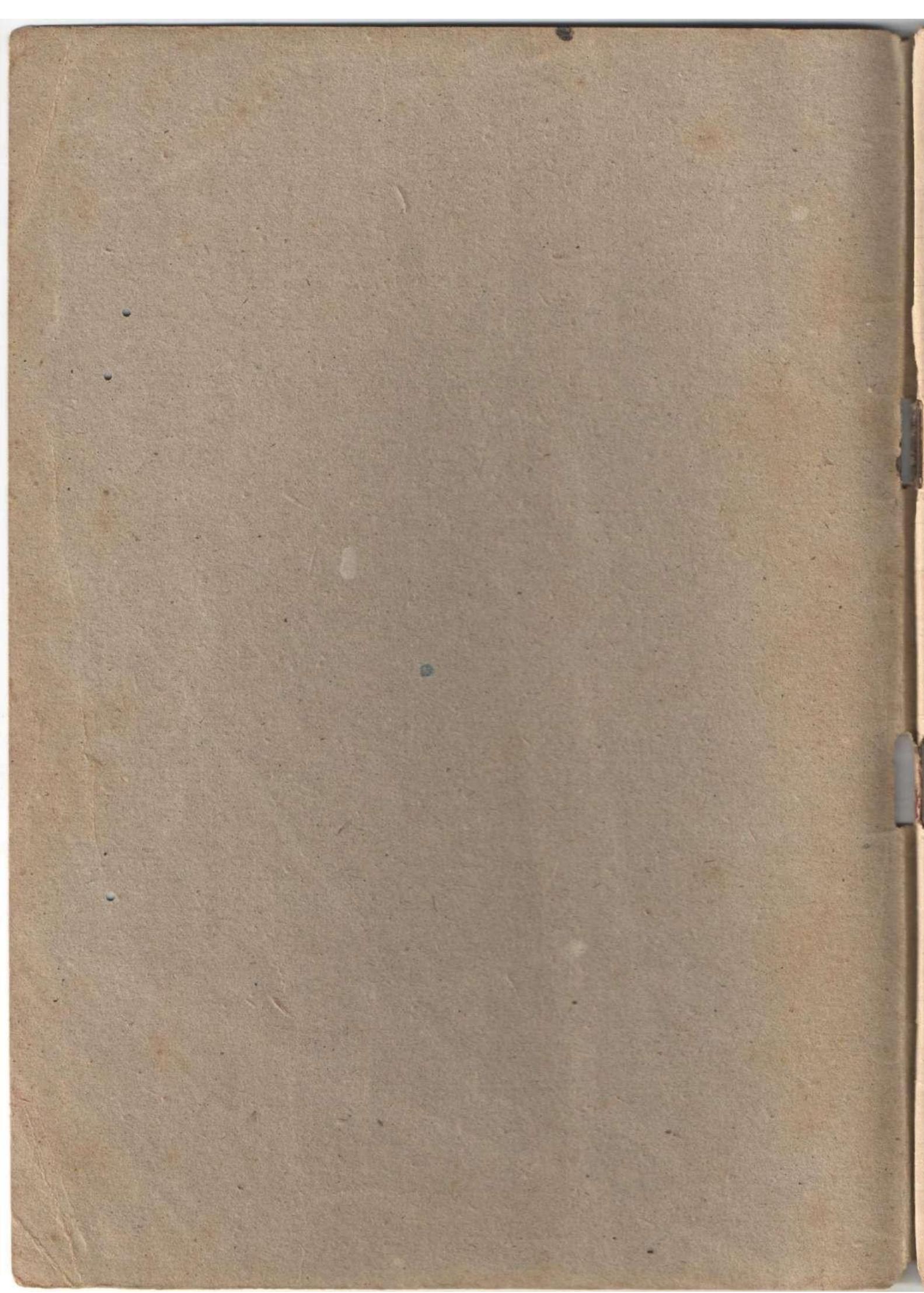
Título	Francês.
Autora	Estelita Antonino de Assis*
Resumo	Caderno de Francês. Ginásio Santa Rita 9 de março de 1948, Areia, Paraíba. Não identifica a série. Contém textos em Francês e Inglês.
Descrição	O caderno pautado mede 22,5 centímetros de comprimento e 16 centímetros de largura, está com capa. Está preenchido com caneta tinteiro na cor azul. Contém 64 páginas. Item digitalizado por Raiane Coelho.
Data	1948 – 1949

*Nome de solteira da educadora.

Francès

Estrelita Antônino 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.

P. 10

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.

10

Ginásio Santa Rita 6 de Abril de 1948

Dictée

Le premier jour de classe

Paul allait pour 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 disais : - J'ai peur d'être en retard. Et enfin il entra dans la cour.

11.95

Correção

Paul lui disait :

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 w 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?

14.10

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. D

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 maps 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

10

Ginásio 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!

11. 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 marquée. 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 appliquée.

II. 95

Gimásio Santa Bárbara, 15 de Maio de 1946

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. It 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 10
fox foxes
box boxes

Ginásio Santa Rita, 29 de Maio de 1948

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

10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 12 de Agosto de 1948

Dictee
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: - J'ai je n'ai nulle envie de sortir. Maintenant je lis un livre très intéressant. Et pour cela je préfère le continuer. Aussi nous sommes tous allés au cabinet de

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

Devant le bureau était mon père en travaillant. 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 tournaient.

Heureux celui que Dieu a fait, maître d'une bonne et sainte famille ! c'est la première 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 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.

P. 10

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.

98
91

Ginásio Santa Ifigêna

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 !

II. 10

Ginásio 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'ai appris

Tu as appris

Il a appris

Nous avons appris

Vous avez appris

Ils ont appris

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

10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 6 de Outubro de 1948

Food and meals

For 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. She gave some bread and butter to the poor man. My friend drank six cups of coffee yesterday. She 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-night

at mid-day.

on Sunday

on Monday

on your birthday

in May

in Winter

in Spring

in Autumn

in Summer

J. D.

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

Il honte d'être si peu grand

À ses côtés c'est mars fantasque
Le nez mouillé ^{par} 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
À des cerises aux oreilles
Sur le chemin sec, juillet trotte
Août s'en va couronné de blé
Et par la chaleur accablé
Et Septembre titube et joue
Avec des grappes sur la fane.

II. 9

Correcção

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

Gimasio Santa Rita 14 Octubre 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 joncheront 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

10

"Ginásio Santa Rita" 22 de Março 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 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.

F. M.

Ginásio Santa Rita, 24 de Março de 1949

Le marchand des quatre saisons.

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

Ce 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."

H. IB

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 bœufs 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 semaines. 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. Ses épis se

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

P.9,5

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 osen 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.

V. 10

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

Ginásio 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~~

~~H. 10~~

~~Dom Diogo de Sousa
Ginásio 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.~~

~~H. 10~~

Gimnasio 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.

N. AY

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 bœuf et le veau), chevaline (le cheval l'âne et le mulâtre), porcine (le porc), caprine (la chèvre), ovine (le mouton).

Le lait, le beurre, le fromage les œufs 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 pu) 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.

P. 9,5

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

Ginásio 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.

F. W

Ginásio Santa Rita, 14 de Maio de 1949

Greetings

"Good morning, Jack."

Good morning Tom. How are you feeling? Much better, thanks. I slept 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.

P. M.

Gináriso Santa Rita, 20 de Maio de 1949

Lettre d'Helène

Notre première escale, Recife, a été pour tous 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 historique, mais tout à fait ravissante. On y voit encore les ruines des vieux forts datant de l'occupation hollandaise. En face, s'étageant 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'éclairage électrique de ses plages est féerique. chose curieuse... les étrangers à bord appelaient ce port Pernambouc ! J'ai en 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.

F. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 3 de Março

Ginásio Santa Rita, 3 de Junho de 1949

A letter to you

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 Quality." 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.

11. 9

Social life

Life in society was created by man. At first he tried to live alone, but at 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

7.10

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.

7. IV

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 bourgeois 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 mûrs 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.

V. 10

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 ~~and~~^{or} 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.

P. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 2 de Setembro de 1885

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 penchement 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!"

II 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.

H. H.

Gináriso 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 un 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 cartonnier.

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.

11.95

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.

P. 10

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 bœufs dans la campagne, les papillons
volâtent sur les fleurs. Les cerisiers sont
couverts de fruits mûrs. Dans les bois
on va cueillir les fraises et les framboises.
Le tram qui emmène nos amis à travers
le Bourbonnais, passe par de belles prairies
où la saison 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 foins en été, dans toute
l'Europe ! En hiver les vaches les bœufs
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."

F. 10

Ginásio 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 is 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.

P. W

Ginásio 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 teintent ces prairies. Et les fleurs innombrables la marguerite, la scabieuse, le bouton d'or le trèfle, l'esparselle, la sauge, la campanule, - qui enchantent la campagne !

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

Les épis, ♀ 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.

Present

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

Imparfait

J'acquérais
Tu acquérais
Il acquérait
Nous acquérions
Vous acquériez
Ils acquéraient.

Passé simple

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

Futur

J'acquerrai
Tu acquériras
Il acquerra
Nous acquerrons
Vous acquerez
Ils acquerront.

16.9

Ginásio 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 on by small and stores and street sellers. In the beginning when commerce ^{first} 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

P. 95

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 butt the dog; it may bite you. Strike the iron while it is hot. He didn't ~~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.

F. 9

Guaíra Santa Rita, 27 de Outubro de 1949

Lettre d'Hélène à son professeur

Chère Mademoiselle

Vous devrez 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 plait encore à appeler "la ville lumière".

F. 10

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 mechanic is one who works in a

foundry.

fl. 95

