

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

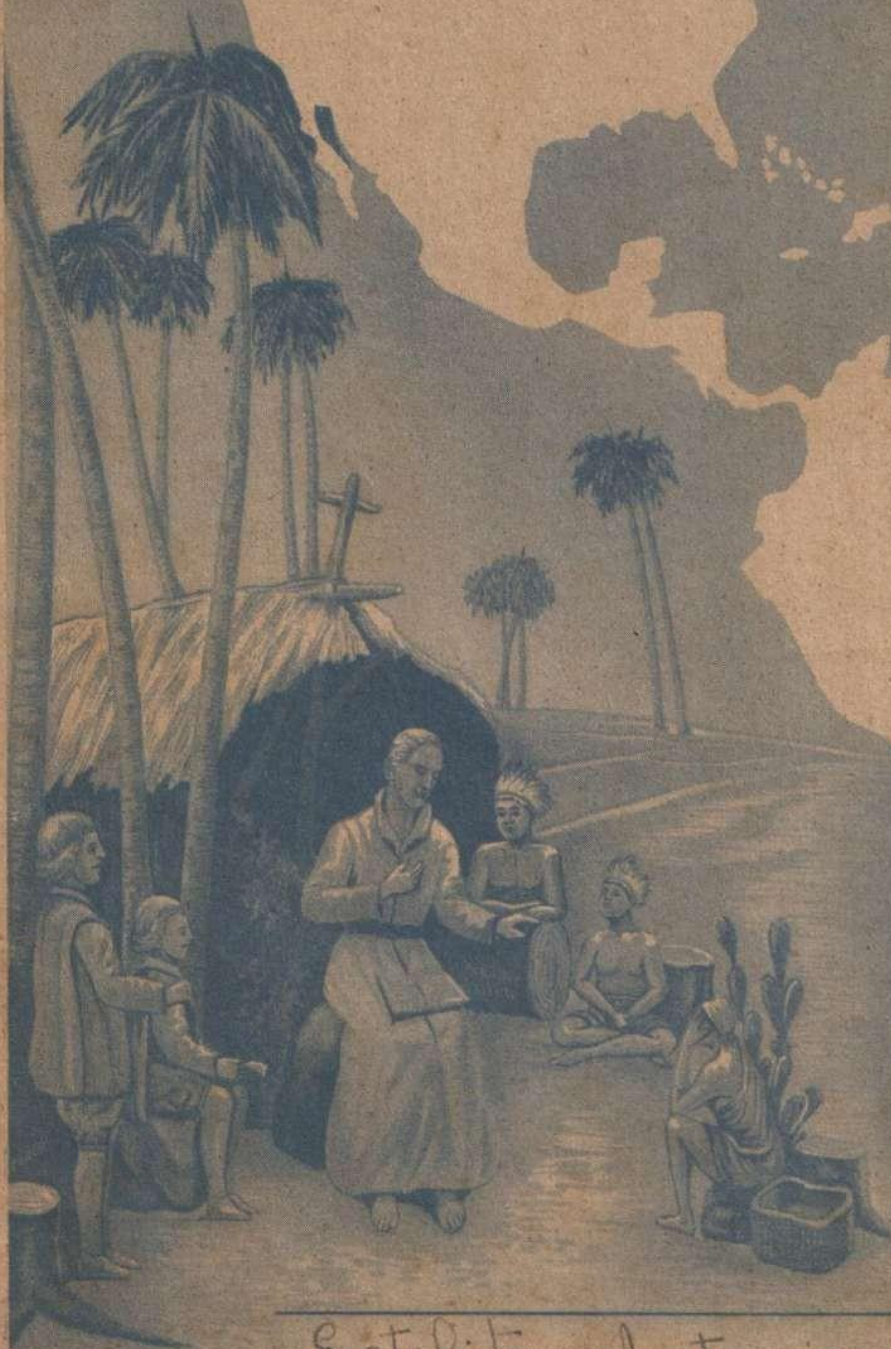
CATALOGAÇÃO DAS FONTES
SÉRIE: CADERNOS ESCOLARES
REGISTRO SIMPLES

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Autora	Estelita Antonino de Assis*
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*Nome de solteira da educadora.	

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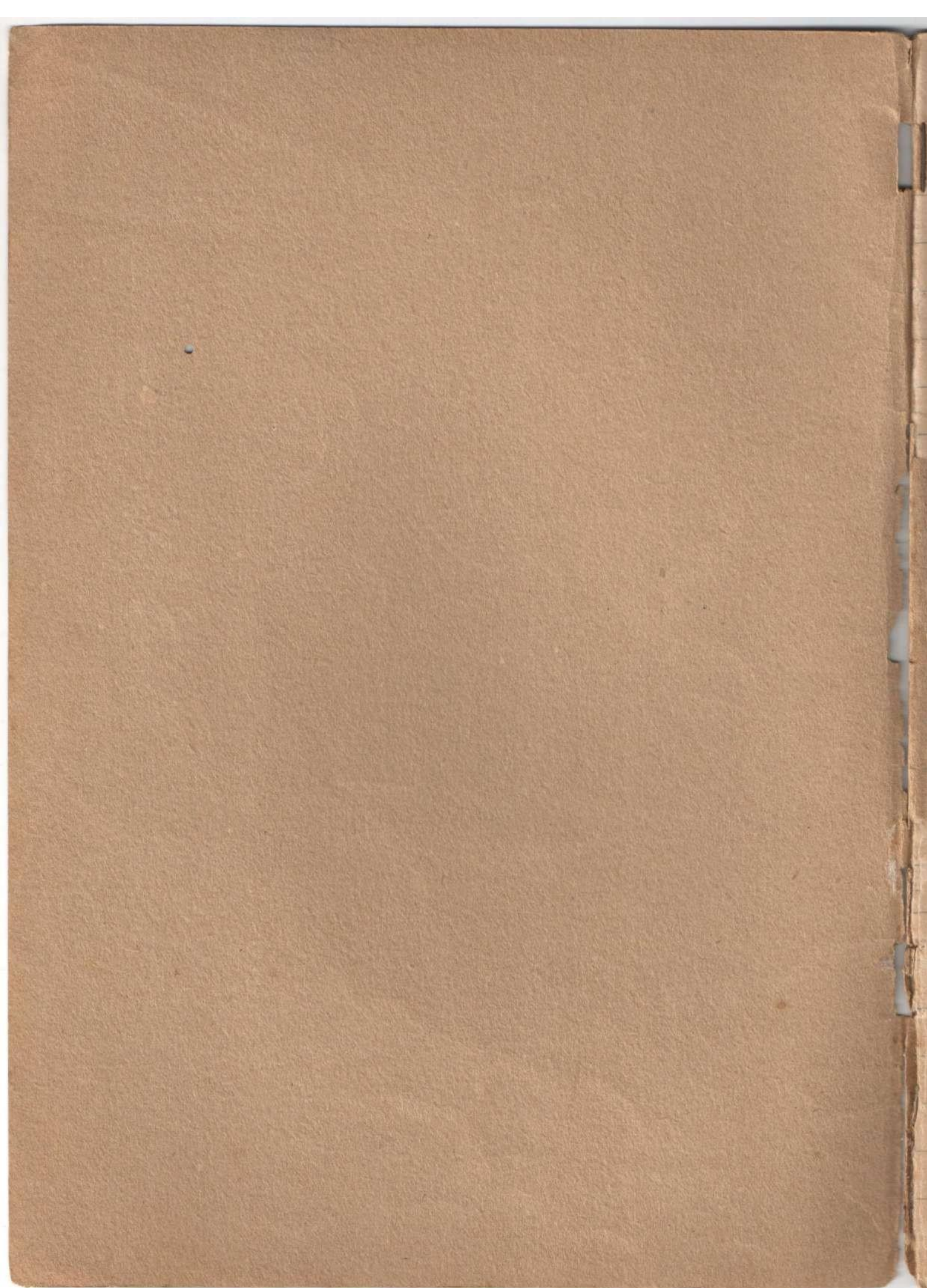


RIO DE JANEIRO
1951



Ditado de
Inglês

Estelida Antonino de Assis



Ginasio Santa Rita, 18 de Marco de 1950

Trips and Voyages

We have many ways to make trips. If we want to take a simple walk through the mountains we can do it on foot or on horseback. Many years ago it was difficult to make trips or excursions. There were no roads and very few carriages. Now we have motor cars and many other means of transport. We have the railway. It is a very quick way to travel. On a train we can see and cross many countries when going from one place to another. If we need to cross the river we will just take a boat, but if we want to make a long voyage across the ocean, then we can take a ship or a steamer. The modern and quickest way to make a trip is by airplane.

P. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 1 de

A Trip to England

The best way to know a country well is to go and see with one's own eyes what it is like. There is nothing like seeing. I therefore strongly advise you to go over to England as soon as you have an opportunity. I know that some of you intend to spend their summer holidays there, and long to try their English-speaking country. Right they are; but, before they start, let us make together a little tour in England, during which they will perhaps (so) pick some information which may be of use to them later on.

We are at Balais. The train that has brought us there has stopped at the harbour station. The passage

from Calais to Dover is the shortest route to England, as it lasts only about an hour and a quarter.

It is the way to be recommended to such as are not good sailors.

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 3 de Abril de 1950

The prince of Wales

Edward, please explain the origin of the title "Prince of Wales".

Edward - I'm not sure that I can do so but I'll try. In a book I was reading the other day I came across the following description. King Edward the First resided for some time in Wales but found great difficulty in subduing the people.

At last the nobility of Wales

submitted to the conqueror and the English laws were passed and established there. Edward promised them a prince of Welsh birth who could not speak a word of English. When his son and heir was born a few days later King Edward the First carried out his promise and the child received the title of "Prince of Wales". Ever since then, the King's eldest son holds the title.

V. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 15 de Abril de 1950.

London

I am here now with a curious first impression that London, after all has no strange new experience to offer me. I have seen St. Paul's,

Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, Trafalgar Square; and all these I saw months and years ago, and have known from childhood. They seem to me like new pictures of old familiar scenes and places.

V. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 6 de Maio de 1950

Farming in England

The ground is well cultivated in England. Various kinds of machines are used for ploughing, sowing, reaping, thrashing and other purposes.

Farming does not pay in this country as well as it formerly did.

Corn can be brought cheaply from America and Russia where good ground in abundance is always ready to be tilled. We also get barley, rye,

and oats from the various countries of Northern Europe. Now the English growth of grain is not nearly enough for our wants.

Farmers find that grazing cattle pays them better than sowing grain.

So, much of the land in England is covered with grass. Some of this is pasture-land, on which sheep, cows and oxen graze.

Sometimes the grass is allowed to grow long to make hay.

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 10 de Maio 1950

Farming in England

Hops are cultivated in Kent and other countries. The hop-plant is trained to tall poles, and in summer time, when they have

come to their full growth, and are covered with bunches of hops, a hop-garden is one of the prettiest sights in England. Hops are used to give a bitter taste to beer.

V. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 17 de Maio de 1950
Westminster Abbey

Westminster Abbey, that magnificent Gothic pile, the last resting-place, of the English kings, queens, princes, poets, warriors, artists, sculptors, and preachers is the great Pantheon of England's glory. Here the sovereign, the priest, the soldier and the citizen slumber side by side, laid down by the great leveller, - Death. The form of the Abbey is the usual long cross, and it has three entrances. Besides the nave, choir and transepts

there are a number of chapels dedi-
cated to different saints and an area
of cloisters.

V. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 29 de Maio de 1950

The London Parks

The Parks have often been called
the "lungs" of London, and with
reason. For just as the human
body is kept in health by the
draughts of pure air which are drunk
in by the lungs, so does the popula-
tion of London renew its vigours
by breathing the fresh air in the
Parks.

V. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita 31 de maio 1950

The London Parks

No other metropolis possesses so many parks, open spaces, and breathing places as London does.

Of late years, moreover, the disused church-yards have been laid out as gardens, in which the children of the neighbourhood, may take healthy exercise, and the working men may, during their dinner hour, exchange the stifling atmosphere of the factory for pure air and sunshine, while resting on the seats provided for them.

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 9 de Agosto de 1950.

The London Parks.

In crossing Hyde Park corner we see a lofty triumphal arch, the chief entrance to Hyde Park.

The park derives its name from the old manor of Hyde, which in the reign of Henry VIII, became crown property, and was converted into a deer-park. In the south-west part is the extensive piece of water known as the Serpentine, much frequented for bathing and skating. Along its south side runs the celebrated Rotten Row. In the London Season at certain times of the day, Rotten Row and several carriage-drives are thronged with numbers of riders on horseback, while the

foot-paths are favourite places of resort for visitors who enjoy the salubrity of the air and the gaitty of the scene.

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 19 de Agosto de 1950

How London is fed

If England were to lose the command of the sea her people would starve.

A blockade would keep off a third of the meat supply and all the groceries, that popular gauge of prosperity, the quartern loaf, would at once rise treble in price, and fruit and vegetables would be a luxury. And in the stress London would come off worst. Not long ago a snowstorm nearly caused a famine in the metropolis and now a five days' fog in the Thames

Valley would put us on half rations.
To live we must hold the roads
by land and sea and keep them
clear; if once the roads are blocked
we are undone.

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Ginasio Santa Rita, 28 de Agosto de 1950

Wales

Wales is a mountainous country.
The highest mountain in England
is Snowdon in North Wales; it
rises to a height of 3,571 feet and
its top for six months in the year
is covered with snow. Many tourists
ascend Snowdon every year, and in
favourable weather a splendid view
is obtained from its summit.
You see mountain ranges rising on
all sides with deep green valleys

between. you descry pretty lakes, mountain torrents with foaming waterfalls. The Welsh mountains are famed for fine slate quarries especially around Snowdon.

V. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 4 de Setembro de 1950.

Scotland

Scotland is very irregular in shape. Its outline is broken up by very deep inlets of the sea. On the west coast the waves have eaten away all the softer portions of the land; no gentle slopes of sandy shore there; nothing but rugged cliffs, bleak headlands and rocky islands in countless number.

One of these islands Staffa, sees many visitors. There we find that wonderful Fingal's base, built up

of pillars of basalt ranged in the most perfect order; nearly all of them have six sides, and they are packed as closely together as logs of timber in a wood-yard. The cave is a great opening in the cliff. When the sea is calm, you can row into the cave; in storm weather, the noise of the raging waves in the hollows of the cave, sounds like some monster organ.

V. 10
Gimnasio Santa Rita, 23 de Setiembre de 1950

Scotland

The Lowlands are far from being level; they are full of hills moors and glens. Indeed you cannot find a spot in all Scotland where great hills are not to be seen in the distance.

The Scottish Lowlander is a very good farmer. He grows fine crops of oats,

barley and potatoes, but not much wheat as the climate is too moist for it. Herds of fine cattle graze on the slopes of the hills; butter and cheese are produced in large quantities. There are coal and iron mines between the Forth and the Clyde. No wonder if this part of Scotland contains almost the whole population of the country.

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Ginásio Santa Rita, 14 de Outubro de 1950.
People and production of Ireland

The climate of Ireland is more temperate than the climate of other countries in the same latitude. Ireland is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than either England or Scotland.

Every part of the island gets a good share of rain, which makes the country look so green in Spring that Ireland has been called the "Emerald Isle".

Most of the people live by farming.
In general the soil is very fertile but
is not everywhere well cultivated.
Ireland produces fine crops of oats, po-
tatoes and hay. On the fine pastures,
kept fresh and green by frequent
showers, cattle and sheep are reared.
Pigs and poultry are also largely
reared.

V. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 18 de Outubro de 1950

The people of the United States

The people of the United States speak
English. The first people who came
to the United States were people who
came from England.

Many people come now from Ger-
many, Austria, Russia and Poland,
Italy and Hungary.

They come here to get work and earn money. †

A great many of the people who come to the United States have lived on farms in Europe. When they come here they go to the cities to live. They do not know that farms here do not cost much money, and that they can earn more money with less work on farms than they can earn in the cities.

~~10~~
Ginásio Santa Rita, 23 de Outubro de 1950.

A walk in the country.

Uncle Jim - How would you like to go for a long walk in the country today?

Nephew - Oh, I should love it.

- Then, come on. It is now Spring, and all the hedges are beautiful and

green, and in the woods there are many flowers.

- May I bring my butterfly-net with me? I should like to catch some butterflies.

- Why, certainly. There are some lovely ones I saw yesterday at the end of farmer Gile's field, near the brook.

- Oh and I want to take a knife with me to dig up some roots of violets, daffodils and primroses to plant in the garden here.

- Well, come on, let's start. Tell your mother will be back again at about 4 o'clock. Put on some thick boots, as the dew is still heavy on the grass, and you must not get your feet wet.

V. 10

Ginásio Santa Rita, 30 de Outubro de 1950.

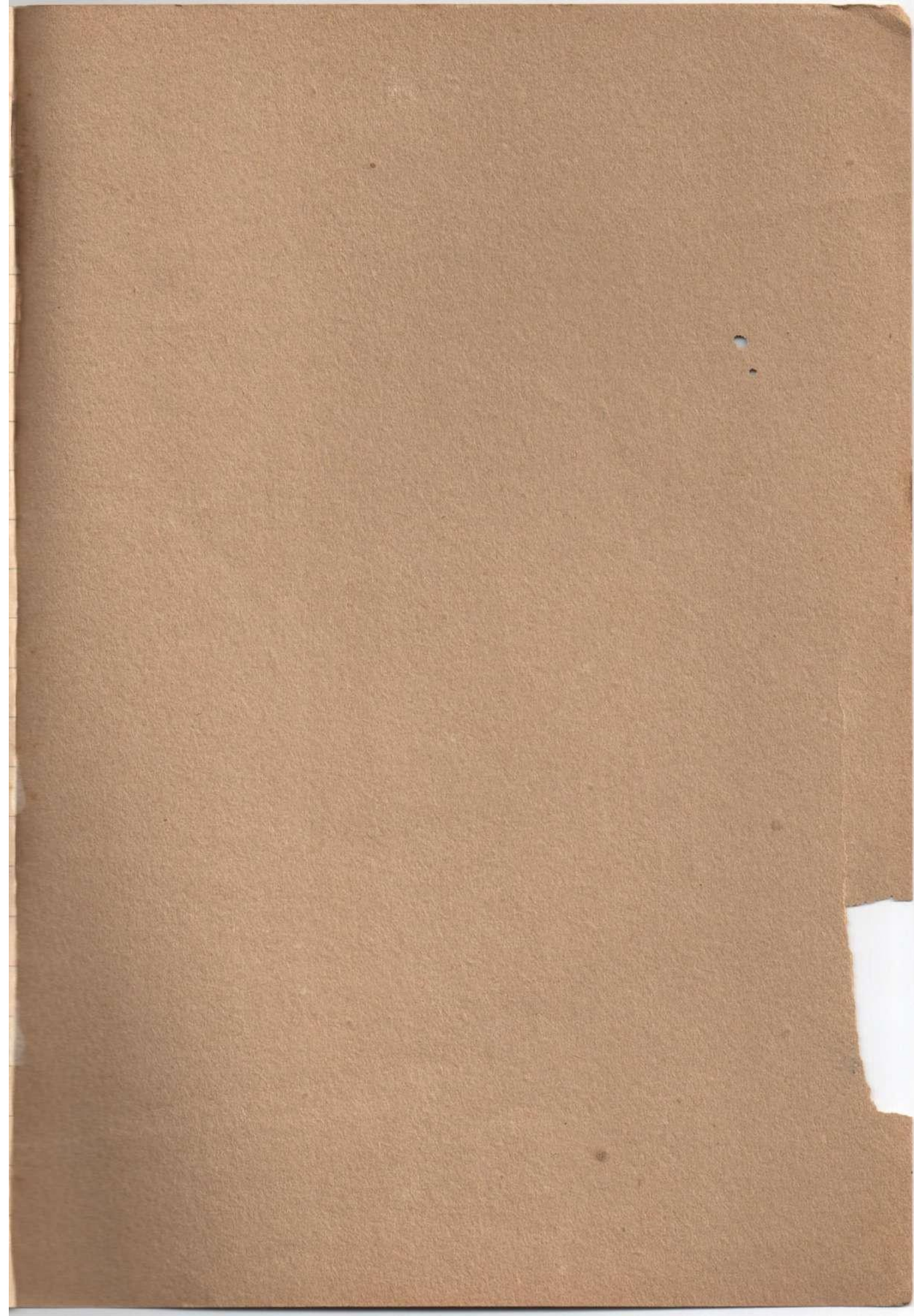
No cure, no pay.

The wife of a poor man having fallen dangerously ill, the latter went to a physician equally known for his skill and for his sordid avarice. Thinking the doctor was afraid that he would not be paid for his trouble, the good man, pulling out an old purse, said to him: "Here I have twenty dollars which is all I possess in the world, whether you kill ~~of~~ my wife or cure her, I will give them to you.

The doctor having (acceptd) accepted the offer went to see the woman but without avail in a few days she died. He then claimed the twenty dollars from the husband, who asked him if he had killed his wife. "No, certainly", answered the doctor.

"Have you cured her?" No. Then you
have no right to the money, and I
am really astonished you should dare
come and claim it.

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TRECHOS DA CARTA DO SANTO PADRE PIO XII, AO EMO. SNR.
CARDIAL D. JAIME DE BARROS CAMARA SOBRE O 4.º C. I. E. C.

"Sobremaneira grata para Nós foi a auspiciosa noticia do Congresso que a Confederação Interamericana de Educação Católica fará realizar, na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, em 1951, em prosseguimento aos que com tanto fruto, foram celebrados em Bogotá Buenos Aires e La Paz.

☆ ☆ ☆

Estes Congressos, bem orientados, são efficacíssimos para promover o intercâmbio cultural, estreitam a união das vontades e esforços, realizando o anelo do Divino Mestre: "Ut sint unum", contribuem para o aperfeiçoamento e progresso constante dos conhecimentos e métodos pedagógicos.

☆ ☆ ☆

Preciosas consequências terão, também, a difusão entre todos os católicos da América, dos princípios da doutrina católica, no que se refere aos direitos da Igreja e da família; a sólida formação de professores leigos, que venham em auxílio do clero e educadores religiosos.

☆ ☆ ☆

O Divino Mestre, Via, Verdade e Vida, fundou a sua Igreja sobre uma doutrina revelada, uma lei positiva e um Magistério vivo. Numa época, em que tanto se exalta a liberdade, a pedagogia católica insiste em lembrar que o exercício da liberdade é limitado, na sua origem, pelos deveres imutáveis, inerentes à nossa condição de criaturas.

☆ ☆ ☆

Os sábios preceitos de humanismo cristão, insistindo mais na formação do que na multiplicidade de conhecimentos e mais na educação do que puramente no ensino, evitarão o perigo dessas filosofias que a tantos tem levado a um reprovável pragmatismo.

☆ ☆ ☆

É digno de louvor conhecer as escolas modernas, mas procuremos, em primeiro lugar, o conhecimento íntimo da história e pedagogia da Igreja. Verificar-se-á que, muitas vezes, se admira nos outros, o que eles foram copiar na tradição cristã.

☆ ☆ ☆

Com estes sentimentos, fazemos os mais ardentes votos pelo bom resultado do 4.º Congresso Interamericano de Educação Católica e concedemos-te, de todo o coração, amado Filho Nosso, a todos os membros da Associação de Educação Católica do Brasil, ao Comité Executivo e aos seus dedicados colaboradores, a Benção Apostólica."

Vaticano, 7 de Maio de 1949.

Pius P. P. XII