





Gallitzin, PA (Pennsylvanie)

January 21st, 1891

Dear Mother,

I am informing you about my work. From the time I received your letter, work has stopped. The men did not want to work for those wages, they wanted higher pay, so we stopped working for 7 days. But this company did not want to give any more increases. We went back to work for the same money, but we are now working only three days a week. I do not know how much longer the work will go on like this. Right now a man doesn't make enough to live on. But perhaps that will not last long. Dear Mother, I am letting you know that in America, it is very cold and there is much snow. You ask where I like it the best. I like it better in America because I can earn money more quickly, and if I were in the Old Country I could not help you out at all. But in America, if God gives me health, Dear Mother, then I will be able to send you a few rubles more easily.

Leon





WORK SHOP	Lire et comprendre l'écrit - The USA, a land of immigration			
	 Maîtrise insuffisante	 Maîtrise fragile	 Maîtrise satisfaisante	 Très bonne maîtrise
<p>1) COMPREHENSION GLOBALE : explique au dos de ta feuille en français TOUT ce que tu as compris Décrire la situation d'énonciation en te servant du paratexte : qui écrit, d'où, à qui, quand?</p> <p>2) COMPREHENSION FINE - Inférence → utiliser les mots connus, le contexte de la phrase pour « deviner » le sens de mots inconnus</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“The men did not want to work for <u>those wages</u>, they wanted higher pay”</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“I will be able to send you <u>a few rubles</u> more easily”</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>Dégager l'implicite → utiliser sa compréhension globale du texte pour comprendre ce qui est sous-entendu</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“Right now a man doesn't make enough to live on. <u>But perhaps that will not last long</u>”</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>Que ressent Leon? Explique ses sentiments en t'appuyant sur ce qu'il écrit, a-t-il eu une expérience positive ou négative de l'immigration ?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>				
<p>A1 Comprend des mots isolés, des expressions isolées = A encore des difficultés à faire du lien entre les informations</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: blue;">0-1-2-3-4</p>	<p>A2 Comprend le sens général d'une lettre personnelle simple et brève. = Parvient à faire du lien, mais n'accède pas aux détails et à l'implicite</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: blue;">5-6-7-8-9</p>	<p>B1 Comprend la description d'événements, de sentiments et de souhaits suffisamment bien pour entretenir une correspondance= Compréhension fine et détaillée</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: blue;">10-11-12-13-14-15</p>		

Schenectaday,
March 16, 1891

Dear mother,

Here they select workers just as they pick out beasts at the market in the old country, or as they do for the army – just as long as they are strong and healthy; that is how they deal with people. But it is true, that if one is strong, young, healthy, and industrious, then he can make 100 rubles a month; but he also has to know how to speak American. Dear mother, stay in the old country and once a day you will eat and you will be healthier than in America. For me, if the Lord God keeps me in good health, then I will come back to the old country in the fall. In America, too, there is much poverty developing and it will get even worse. Many people are without work. The one who works earns his living but the one who is idle suffers a lot. It would have been better if I had gotten lost; it would have been better if I had drowned at sea; that is how it is in America.

Maker





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2) COMPREHENSION FINE - Inférence → utiliser les mots connus, le contexte de la phrase pour « deviner » le sens de mots inconnus <i>"The one who works...The one who is <u>idle</u> suffers a lot"</i> Dégager l'implicite → utiliser sa compréhension globale du texte pour comprendre ce qui est sous-entendu <i>"Here they select workers just as they pick out beasts at the market in the old country"</i> <i>"It would have been better if I had gotten lost; it would have been better if I had drowned at sea; that is how it is in America."</i> Que ressent Maker? Explique ses sentiments en t'appuyant sur ce qu'il écrit, a-t-il eu une expérience positive ou négative de l'immigration ?				
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Cleveland,
January 4, 1891

My dearest Parents,

It has been a long time already since you received a letter from me. I wanted to send you some money but I still do not have any extra because I did not work very much during the summertime. And now it is not going too well either. I worked today but I do not know if I will live through tomorrow. I have to try to put some money aside in the event that there will be no work; but I am unable to put aside much money. I make 8 dollars a week, but I have to pay 3 1/2 dollars a week for room and board and you know how much I have left. If I will work throughout the winter, then I will send you some money for the trip, but not until spring. I cannot be without money because one cannot tell how things will be like here. You should not think that the streets in America are paved with gold. One must work much harder there than in Poland and I feel lonesome.





August

WORK SHOP	Lire et comprendre l'écrit - The USA, a land of immigration			
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2) COMPREHENSION FINE -				
Inférence → utiliser les mots connus, le contexte de la phrase pour « deviner » le sens de mots inconnus <i>"I have to pay 3 1/2 dollars a week <u>for room and board</u>"</i>				
.....				
Dégager l'implicite → utiliser sa compréhension globale du texte pour comprendre ce qui est sous-entendu <i>"I worked today but <u>I do not know if I will live through tomorrow.</u>"</i>				
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<i>"You should not think that the streets in America are paved with gold."</i>				
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Que ressent August? Explique ses sentiments en t'appuyant sur ce qu'il écrit, a-t-il eu une expérience positive ou négative de l'immigration ?				
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San Bernardino,
November 28, 1890

This past 4th November, it was exactly one year since I left home. On 4th December I arrived in New York and on the 12th I reached San Bernadino. I can tell you for sure that I should have left home 15 years earlier. It would have been much better for me. In Poland people are so backward and when an immigrant arrives here, he is called a "Polish pig." This is the truth. When a young man arrives here, what kind of an impression does he make? First, he cannot open his mouth because he does not know the language. Then, when he gets together with people, he does not know how to behave and how to have a good time. So people make fun of him. I can understand it because first, he is not able to talk, and then, he is not able to eat because he is not used to this kind of food . He also does not know how to hold a knife or a fork or a table napkin. And he does not know how to sing or raise a toast in company, and he does not know how to dance. In Poland they would not go to the theater because this, too, was considered a sin. So here the immigrant is shown everything like a small child. And people laugh at him. But now this is all already behind me.

Kazimir

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<p>2) COMPREHENSION FINE - Inférence → utiliser les mots connus, le contexte de la phrase pour « deviner » le sens de mots inconnus <i>"when he gets together with people, he does not know how to <u>behave</u>"</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>"In Poland people are so <u>backward</u>"</i></p>				
<p>Dégager l'implicite → utiliser sa compréhension globale du texte pour comprendre ce qui est sous-entendu <i>"So here the immigrant <u>is shown everything like a small child. And people laugh at him.</u>"</i></p> <p>.....</p>				
<p>Que ressent Kazimir? Explique ses sentiments en t'appuyant sur ce qu'il écrit, a-t-il eu une expérience positive ou négative de l'immigration ?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>				
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