

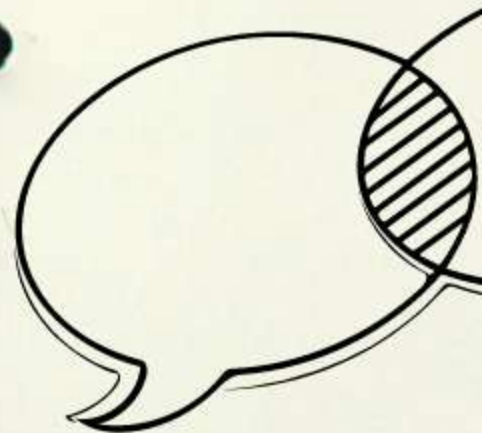


A.S. 22/23

SCHOOL TIME



IL GIORNALINO
DELLA SCUOLA



Newspaper In English and Italian

22/23

This laboratory takes place on Mondays from 2:30 pm to 3:50 pm and it is for the third grade classes.

During the hour, we write some articles about all type of subjects. If you don't know what to write, the teachers can give you some advice. We can decide to write the article by ourself or in group, to reinforce cooperation skills, to do research on the web in order to write articles in English.

The article has a part about the argument and a part dedicated for our personal.

When we finish writing the article, we show it to the teachers that in the end will correct it.

In general, journalism can help you to express your opinion, considerations, staying always informed about actuality facts and newses.

BY

Giulia Zhao



Sea pollution

Plastics invade our Oceans



Plastic islands

Plastic islands are groups of floating rubbish in the oceans. Many waste are trasported by oceans currents.

The rubbish deposits on the surface or on the seabed.

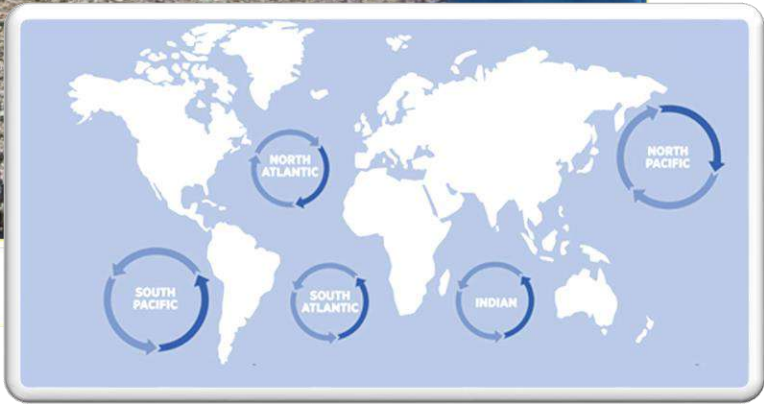
The biggest plastic islands in the world are:

- Great pacific garbage patch
- South pacific garbage patch
- North atlantic garbage patch
- South atlantic garbage patch
- Indian ocean garbage patch
- Artic garbage patch

But why did these plastic islands form? Pollutants are numerous but most of plastic comes from companies that dump their waste in the rivers (which then flow into the sea) or directly into the sea. These are joined by fishing vessels and petroleum platforms (to these are added fishing boats and oil rigs)



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The pollutants

The most recent updates on the fact

Ther are many types of pollutants, for example :

- Plastic: we use this material every day, only the 20% is recycled correctly. The other 80% ends up in the sea, harming marine species that eat it because they it confuse it for food and they are in danger of suffocating to death.
- The petroleum: one of the main sources of pollution; people often clean the tanks (wich previously contained the petroleum) with water and they throw it back into the sea.

- Industrial waste: liquid waste from industry should always be de-polluted, but this is not always done. In developing and uncontrolled countries, different types of toxic and pollutting substances are illegally discharged.
- Agriculture: pesticides and fertilisers used on plants end up in the growing water and from there in the waterways.
- Fishing: nets are used to fish, sometimes they fall into the sea or if they are break thrown into the waters. Whales, dolphins and other fishes and mammals remain imprisoned in them and suffocate in atrocious suffering.

How can we change our future?

Un movimento di giovani per il futuro

Fridays for future è un movimento che vuole sensibilizzare le persone di tutto il mondo sui temi della crisi ambientale. A fondarlo nel 2018 è stata Greta Thunberg, un'attivista svedese che all'epoca aveva solo quindici anni. La giovane manifestava silenziosamente davanti al Parlamento svedese ogni venerdì per chiedere un cambiamento delle politiche sul clima. Nel tempo la sua protesta si è diffusa e ha creato un vero e proprio movimento giovanile. Oggi *Fridays for future* è un'organizzazione presente a livello globale con gruppi nazionali e locali, così ha creato una fitta rete di comunicazione per coinvolgere cittadini di ogni età. Ogni riunione o manifestazione in coerenza con le origini del movimento continua a svolgersi di venerdì.

Non solo ambiente

FFF sostiene che oltre all'emergenza climatica bisogna prestare attenzione ad altre problematiche presenti ancora oggi quali per esempio disparità di genere, disparità sociali e razzismo. Questo significa che il movimento non tratta soltanto tematiche riguardanti la crisi ambientale, ma anche tutto ciò che ne è causa o diretta conseguenza. Le manifestazioni di FFF sono pacifiche.



I giovani sono da sempre e sempre più coinvolti nella salvaguardia dell'ambiente, oltre a FFF ci sono molte altre associazioni che si occupano di salvaguardia della natura. Quali sono le principali? Se ancora non le conoscete, ve le presentiamo noi!

GREENPEACE

È stata fondata in Canada nel 1971 e ha sede in 19 Paesi tra cui l'Italia dov'è presente sin dal 1986. Si occupa di moltissime campagne con oggetti davvero diversificati, come la sensibilizzazione contro i test nucleari, quella contro l'indiscriminata caccia commerciale alle balene e alle foche, o ancora quella contro lo scarico di rifiuti radioattivi in mare.



LEGAMBIENTE

Creata nel 1980 per iniziativa dell'ARCI (Associazione Ricreativa Culturale Italiana) ha come scopo la tutela e la valorizzazione della natura. I temi che le stanno più a cuore sono l'energia, i parchi, l'alimentazione, l'agricoltura, l'ambiente metropolitano, l'inquinamento.



Questa associazione è stata fondata in Svizzera nel 1961 e ha come simbolo il panda, il primo animale che salvò dall'estinzione. È la più grande associazione ambientalista del mondo, con oltre sei milioni di sostenitori. I suoi obiettivi sono la protezione della fauna e degli ambienti naturali, la promozione di un uso sostenibile delle risorse della Terra. Per questo motivo cerca di creare informazioni adeguate contro l'inquinamento, lo spreco e di sensibilizzare a un uso più razionale delle risorse naturali e dell'energia.

ELIA, LUDOVICO and ALESSANDRO

PROTESTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Rebel environmentalists

There are lots of environmentalist demonstrations of rebellion that use the attack of famous paintings as a form of protest.

The tragedy of *I Girasoli* Van Gogh's painting, Rome



On 14th October, two activists from the environmental group *Just Stop Oil* entered in a room of the National Gallery in London, pulled out a can of tomato sauce and spread it on *I Girasoli*, Van Gogh's most famous painting. The activists then applied one hand each to the wall on which the painting was hung.

What is the reason?

The raising of gas prices: «This winter many families will not be able to heat a soup» one of the two girls said.

The tragedy of *Seminatore al tramonto* Van Gogh's painting, Rome 🖌️



Another rebellion by environmentalists was against another Van Gogh's painting, exhibited in Rome at Palazzo Bonaparte: two girls threw a vegetable soup at *The Sower at Sunset*. The painting was protected by glass. After the action, the security intervened and immediately closed the exhibition rooms, keeping visitors away.

The tragedy of *Maja desnuda* and *Maja vestida*, Prado Museum, Madrid 🖌️

Two components of *Futuro Vegetal*, at the Prado Museum in Madrid, glued themselves to the frames of Francisco Goya's paintings *Maja desnuda* and *Maja vestida*.



What do we think?

In our opinion, environmentalists, like every human being, have the right to protest and express their point of view as long as they respect cultural and natural heritage without causing further harm to the community.

Cultural heritage is a patrimony of beauty, fragile and delicate, even the simple act of offending it, even if it produces an uproar, is detrimental to its dignity. Works of art like the environment must be protected.

AZZURRA, ALICE and ALESSIA

Human rights: are they all respected?

We all have rights, some less obvious than others. What for you may be taken for granted, for other people may not be. In some states not all rights are respected.

What are they?

The rights are the right to life, liberty and personal security; to recognition as a person and equality before the law; specific safeguards in criminal proceedings; freedom of movement and emigration; kindergarten; nationality; to property; to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; to freedom of association, opinion and expression; to social security; to work in fair and favorable conditions; to an adequate standard of living and education.

It is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, signed on 25 September 2015 by 193 United Nations countries, including Italy, to share the commitment to guarantee a better present and future for our planet and the people who inhabit it.



Some of these goals.

1 Defeat

poverty: There is poverty in the world. People without home, work, food. Goal number one proposes several objectives to solve these problems related to poverty, for example: applying at national level adequate

systems for social protection measures for all, access to public and natural resources, building the resilience of the poor.



2. Defeat hunger: by 2030 ensure that all people especially the poor and those in difficult situations, including children, have a safe nutrition throughout the year. Eliminate all forms of malnutrition. Double agricultural productivity and income of small-scale producers, especially women. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and apply agricultural practices. Ensure gene diversity, cultivated plants and farm animals. Increase investment through enhanced international cooperation. Correct and prevent distortions of trade restrictions in world markets. Take measures to ensure the proper functioning of food markets and raw materials.

3. By 2030: ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs. Achieving universal health coverage, including protection from financial risks, access to essential quality healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicine and vaccines for all.

4. Quality education: Ensure that all boys and girls complete free primary and secondary education. Increase the number of young people and adults with technical skills for employment and decent jobs. By 2030, eliminate gender inequalities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of vocational education and training for the most vulnerable, including people with disabilities.

Ensure that all students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development.

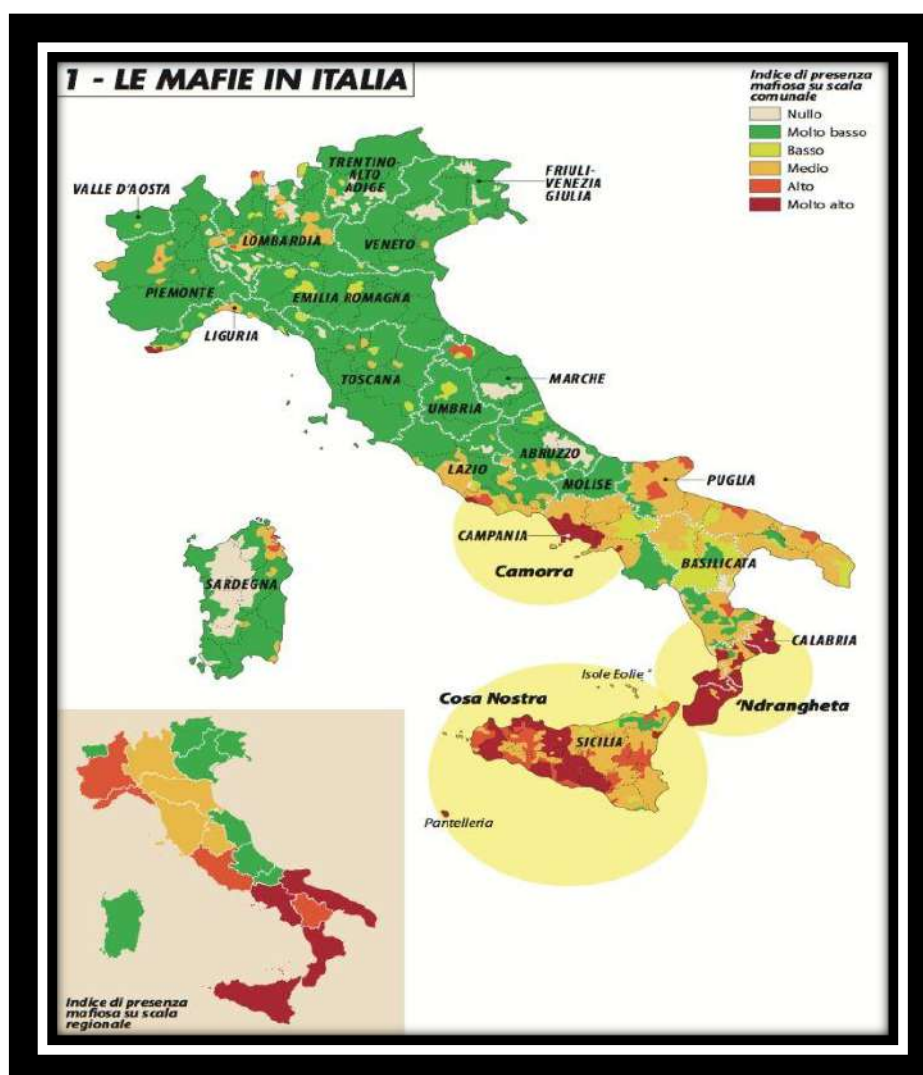
5. Decent work: By 2030, provide decent work for all men and women. Protect labour rights and promote a safe working environment for all workers, including migrant workers, especially migrant women, and those in precarious employment. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of unemployed young people not in education or training.

GIULIA, GIULIA and BEATRICE

CHE COS'E' LA MAFIA?

Le mafie sono organizzazioni criminali violente strutturate in modo diverso a seconda delle loro origini, ma che hanno in comune metodi e obiettivi. Nei territori in cui proliferano, rappresentano un'alternativa allo Stato, per questo motivo hanno delle loro leggi, un loro linguaggio e dei loro affari criminali. Costituiscono quindi una società segreta di cui ancora non sappiamo tutto.

Le mafie italiane sono organizzazioni nate in diverse parti del nostro Paese, ma ormai diffuse in tutto il mondo. Per esempio Cosa Nostra ha origine in Sicilia, mentre la 'Ndrangheta in Calabria. Camorra e Sacra Corona Unita, invece, si radicano rispettivamente in Campania e Puglia.



...come e quando nascono le organizzazioni criminali?

La mafia nasce in Italia nell'Ottocento. La prima strage mafiosa è avvenuta il 1° maggio 1947.

Cos'è il gruppo Libera?

Libera è una associazione non solo contro le mafie e la corruzione, ma per la giustizia sociale. Nasce nel 1995 e nei primi anni ha trasmesso un importante messaggio: “Le mafie e la corruzione sono un problema non solo criminale, ma sociale e culturale, da affrontare unendo le forze”. Il suo fondatore è Don Ciotti.



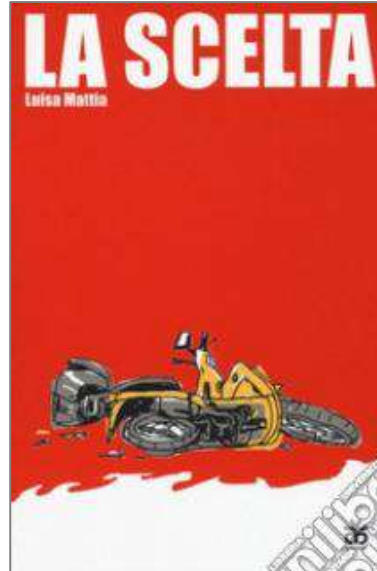
Ma chi è Don Ciotti?



Don Luigi Ciotti è un attivista e sacerdote italiano nato il 10 settembre 1945 a Pieve di Cadore. Trasferitosi con la famiglia a Torino cinque anni più tardi, nel 1965 dà vita a quello che diventerà il Gruppo Abele, un gruppo di impegno giovanile creato con alcuni amici, che prevede tra l'altro la nascita di comunità per adolescenti alternative alla prigione e un progetto educativo nelle carceri minorili.

LA SCELTA

AN INSPIRING BOOK



La scelta is a book written by Luisa Mattia and published in 2005. All of the third grade classes in our school read it.

THE PLOT:

This book is about a boy named Totò, he is 14 years old and lives in Palermo. He finds out that his brother Pedro is a delinquent and he gets into trouble without knowing it. One day Pedro receives a phone call from Don Salvo, the most important mafioso around, who orders him to kill his best friend Nino. Since Pedro is going to commit many crimes, Totò will have to decide whether to keep silence to protect his brother or denounce him.

WHAT DOES THE WORD “OMERTA” MEAN?

The word “Omertà” indicates indifferent behaviour towards lawlessness. In fact, some of the characters will be faced with the choice of keeping silence or reacting to crime.

WHY THIS BOOK?

This novel is set in the present day and the boy is as old as we are.

The reason for reflection proposed by the novel is the need to know how to judge circumstances, distinguishing right from wrong, even if there is an emotional relationship with a person who makes wrong choices.

What we can learn is that there is not only our world but also one where there is mafia and where it is more complicated to live.

This book introduces us to a reality that many of us do not imagine exist.

Also, in addition to reading this novel, there was a very interesting meeting with Don Ciotti, a priest who fights against mafias every day.

DON CIOTTI: AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW



All of the 8th grade classes in our school participated to Don Ciotti's interview at the "Cineteatro San Luigi" in Concorezzo, last 3 November.

Student: What is isolation in your opinion?

Don Ciotti: When a person is distant from others by choice we talk about isolation.
So, why does he/she do it?
Because he/she doesn't want to be annoyed in his/her quiet moments.

Student: Why do you want us to be careful from seducers and recognize educators?

Don Ciotti: Because seducers don't care about your wellness, they don't want you to follow your dreams, they just want to manipulate you and get you to their side, even if it's wrong.
Educators will do everything that is necessary

to help you.

Student: You told us that you wish us loneliness, why?

Don Ciotti: Because it's better to be alone than badly accompanied.

It is better to be alone than having people who carry you on the wrong way and that always have to be in competition with you just to prove they are better.

These are just some of the questions, but we chose them because they impressed us the most, the ones that inspire our mind and heart, especially when he said:

«Ai ragazzi di Villasanta, che hanno portato un ramo con i loro pensieri, dico che un albero può dare molti frutti, impegnatevi e fate la vostra parte!»

OPINIONS

Most of the students involved were positively marked by the priest's words.

In fact, in our opinion, the event was very helpful: we learnt new things and deepened topics that at our age it is good to know.

This meeting was closely linked to the reading of the book "La scelta" and we believe it is very thoughtful, emotional and above all useful.

We recommend reading it, we are sure you will not regret it!

MARIA VITTORIA and REBECCA

What do I choose? 🤔

During the eighth grade you could ask yourself questions such as:



What school should I choose?

Are my passions true or have I been influenced by someone?

In this newspaper article we will try to help you...

Good reading

SCHOOLS

- GRAMMAR SCHOOL
- ART SCHOOL
- LINGUISTIC SCHOOL
- MUSICAL SCHOOL
- SCIENTIFIC (TRADITIONAL/ SPORT/ APPLIED SCIENCE)
- HUMAN SCIENCES
- TECHNICAL SCHOOL
- PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL
- CFP

The different types of schools and their subjects...

CLASSICS= Italian, History/History of Art, Philosophy, Foreign Language and Literature, Maths, Science, Latin and Greek.

ART SCHOOL= Italian, Philosophy, History/ History of Art and Geography, foreign language, Maths, Physical, Chemistry, Natural Science, Catholic religion. There are also subjects to enhance the students' skills.

LINGUISTIC SCHOOL= Italian, Latin, foreign language , History e Geography, Maths, Physical, Natural Science e History of Art.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL= Italian, Latin, Maths, Physical, Chemistry, Biology, Science, Information Technology, Foreign Language, P.E. (in the sport course P.E. is practiced for 4 hours; in the science applied course there is more Information Technology but there isn't Latin.

MUSICAL HIGH SCHOOL= It is a high school with the addition of some specific musical subject: Execution and interpretation; Theory, Analysis and Music composition ; History of Music, Ensemble Music and Musical Technology.

HUMAN SCIENCES= Italian, Latin, History, Geography, Philosophy and then Human Science (Anthropology, Pedagogy, Psychology and Sociology, Law and Economics) foreign language and Maths.

TECHNICAL\PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE= Italian, Maths, History, P.E., Foreign Language, law and economics chemistry and physics. There are also subjects like Theories of Communication, Multimedia Design and Organization and Management of Production Processes.

A Professional Institute leads its students to the practice of a specific profession at the end of their studies.

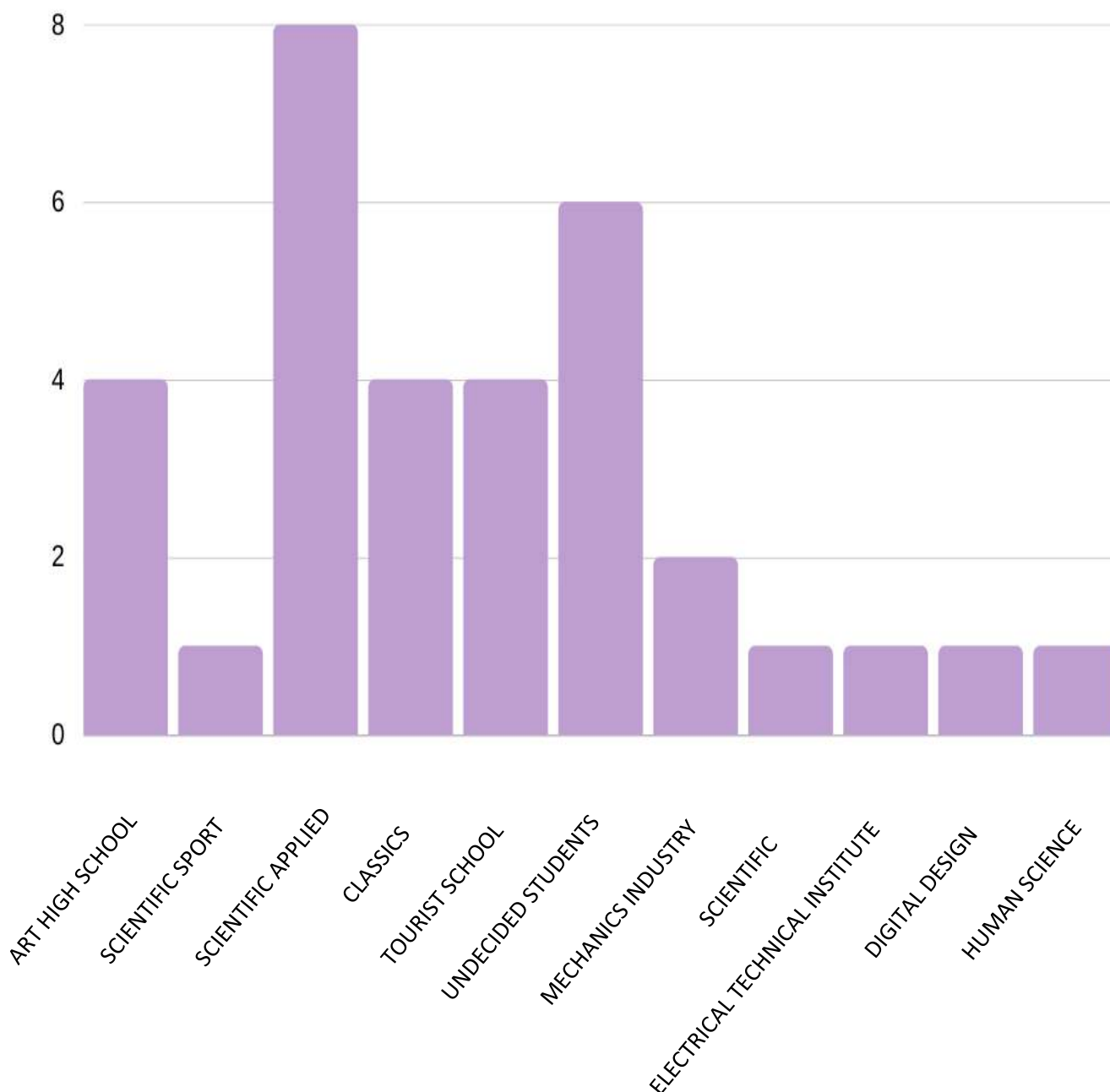
The different technical institutes are:

- Mechanics, Mechatronics and Energy.
- Transport and Logistics.
- Electronics and Electrotechnics.
- Informatics and Telecommunications.
- Graphics and communication .
- Chemistry, Materials and Biotechnology.
- Fashion Industry
- finance and marketing
- Agriculture and Agro-Industry.

CFP (Professional training centres):

It is a triennial training centre and then you get a professional certificate. This type of course is directly aimed at job placement; in fact, the courses lead to the acquisition of the skills needed to work in the various sectors.

Here there is a graphic of what our classmates think about their future school...



REBECCA, CORINNE and CLARA

The King Charles III

Time Line

1948

He was born on 14th November, in London.



1969

He became Prince of Wales at Castel Caernarfon ,in Wales.



1981

Prince Charles married Diana Spencer at Saint Paul in London.



1996

He divorced with Lady Diana Spencer on 28th August 1996 after fifteen years of marriage.



2005

He married Camilla Shand, she is the actual Queen of United Kingdom.



2022

He became King on 8th September at seventy three years old.



The houses of Charles III



London, **Buckingham Palace** is the official residence of the king and also the place where many public ceremonies take place.

London, **Clarence House** is in James's Palace and it has a public garden. Today, Clarence House is the official London residence of The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall. The king and Queen Consort Camilla are still living in their London residence Clarence House



Tetbury, **Highgrove house** is the residence where Charles III became Prince of Wales. It is one of the royal family's summer residences.



England, **Windsor Castle**
Berkshire.

King Charles III has inherited Windsor Castle Berkshire and Prince William and Kate Middleton live there. It was the main residence of Queen Elizabeth II from 2011 to 2022, in fact she spent most of her private weekends at the Castle.

King Charles hosted his extended

family for a pre-Christmas lunch at Windsor Castle.

For the last few decades, the luncheon took place at Buckingham Palace on the Wednesday before Christmas, but this year Charles relocated it to Windsor Castle.

England, **Kensington Palace London.**

It is the official London residence of the Prince William, Kate, Princess of Wales, and their children. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and the Duchess of Kent and Prince and Princess Michael of Kent are also based in the palace's royal apartments.



Scotland, **Balmoral Castle**
Aberdeenshire

Balmoral was a personal property of Elizabeth, inherited from her family. The Queen spent part of the summer at Balmoral Castle and, in fact, it became the Scottish holiday home of the British royal family. Balmoral Castle is about 500 miles from Buckingham Palace.

Some curiosities about the new King of England

#1

Charles III is the first graduate of the Royal Family.
He attended University instead of serving in the armed forces. Charles III also wrote many books.

#2

Love for nature. Charles III is the first environmental king. Since 1980 his passion for gardening has become a real mission, transforming Highgrove house into a biological garden.

#3

Charles III has a difficult character, is wary and perfectionist in fact he likes to focus on the details.

#4

Charles III loves paint and he is a watercolour painter.
«Painting transports me into another dimension» he said.

Well, we can say that....

Charles III is a king who leaves his mark!

ALAN and MATTEO



Once Upon a Time...

-Queen Elizabeth II

Her Majesty the Queen of The United Kingdom, The Great Britain, The Northern Ireland and other Commonwealth States from 6th February 1952 to 8th September 2022, died when she was 96.

In 1947 she married Prince Phillip Mountbatten, by who she had four children, including the successor Charles III.

She ascended the throne after her father's death on 6th February 1952, when she was only 25. Her reign was been 70 years long, in British history was the longest.

-The subjects in tears, what happened?

After 96 years of reign, our Queen has left us. "London Bridge is down": we knew these words would be uttered one day, but it was still a shock to hear them.

She went down in history after creating it, at least that century-long page of history of in which the Queen was in her own way the protagonist . Hundreds of flowers placed on the coffin picked directly from the gardens of Buckingham Palace. All the people started yelling "God Save The Queen", and "God Save The King" to celebrate the new king Charles III. Among those who wrote a message to remember the Queen, there was also the character of Paddington: last June, she appeared with him in a short video on the occasion of the Platinum Jubilee, making thousands of viewers smile. Just a few words, direct and simple, which encapsulated the importance of Elizabeth II: "Thank you Madam, for everything"



-The Little House

On her 6th birthday in 1932, the Princess Elizabeth was given the XL version of doll house, a miniature cottage which is still in Windsor. There are birthday gifts and then there are the dream gifts which are given to

the Royal Princesses who had everything from castles to jewels. The Princess Elizabeth received one of these gifts: a doll house, called The Little House. This is not the usual plastic house that common people receive, to a princess is needed to give a natural size doll house.



-The Royal corgis

In the past, the royal corgis were owned by the Queen Elizabeth II and her parents. Fond of corgis since childhood, she has owned more than 30 corgis. Muick and Sandy are the last of long list of royal corgis, the top of which is Dookie, the Queen Mother Elizabeth's dog, and Susan, a puppy given to Elizabeth for her 18th birthday by her father, Prince Albert, Duke of York the one who later became George VI.



ANTEA and GIULIA

TRENDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Breve guida indispensabile per orientarsi nel mondo giovanile

MODA

Sin dall'antichità vestirsi alla moda ha avuto grande importanza: gli abiti, infatti, hanno sempre indicato lo stato sociale delle persone che li indossano, oltre naturalmente a migliorarne l'autostima. I capi di abbigliamento permettono a ciascuno di noi di riconoscersi in un gruppo, aiutandoci a capire che condividiamo gli stessi valori. Spesso i giovani acquistano i prodotti sfoggiati dall'idolo del momento per evitare di dover svelare la propria identità. C'è anche chi fa l'esatto contrario, cioè compra indumenti estremamente costosi perché pensa che indossare prodotti di marca sia un valore. Spesso i giovani credono anche che vestirsi con abiti di marchi importanti sia l'unica cosa rilevante per farsi notare e, talvolta, rispettare. Generalmente si tratta di adolescenti ossessionati dallo *status symbol*. Effettivamente, chi indossa prodotti costosi viene spesso trattato con molto riguardo da parte dei coetanei e questo lo aiuta ad aumentare la sua autostima. Questa categoria di giovani, però, una volta guadagnata un po' di sicurezza, comincia ad essere aggressiva con chi non segue il loro stesso modo di pensare e non indossa prodotti di marca; così coloro che una volta temevano di essere ridicolizzati, ridicolizzano. Per questo motivo, sempre più spesso, chi ha disponibilità economica e vuole essere riconosciuto e stimato si ricopre di oggetti costosi per attirare l'attenzione dei coetanei ed entrare a far parte del gruppo.

A nostro parere la moda è ben altro: un'arte per esprimere il proprio modo di essere, per stare bene con se stessi e con gli altri. Crediamo che proprio per questo non bisogna criticare nessuno per il modo in cui si veste.



CHIARA, DIANA and ALESSIA

SOCIAL NETWORK



The first social network in history corresponds to the American site “Sixdegrees”, launched in New York in 1997 by its founder Andrew Weinreich.

It was later converted into a social gaming site, ending in June 2015.

WHAT ARE SOCIAL NETWORK?

Social networks are now used to keep in touch with friends or to expand knowledge. You can also post or share photos and videos, follow celebrities and be inspired by them.

SOCIAL MEDIA vs SOCIAL NETWORK

"Media" is an Italian word which derives from the Latin "medium" meaning "means, tool". Social media are the tools (applications or software) that allow users to share their content (images, text, audio files, videos,..) such as Youtube, Facebook, Twitter and so on.

A social network is made up of users who share interests and passions with each other. In fact, the social structure of the social network stems from the relationships (real and virtual) of people. Let's see the advantages and disadvantages.

ADVANTAGES:

- Easy communication
- Maintaining relationships
- Share passions and interests
- More opportunities to find work through suitable platforms
- Establish contacts with friends and family.

DISADVANTAGES:

- Limited feedback
- Spam content
- They are addictive
- Stalking
- Social isolation
- Cyberbullying



One of the risks we think it is necessary to focus on is Cyberbullying, a type of bullying that occurs through the Internet. It appeared with the emergence of social networks and amplified during the pandemic caused

by Covid-19, when cases of (cyber)bullying increased. Among the risks of using social networks is that of encountering people who, by presenting themselves with a different profile from their real one, try to win the trust of the 'victim' and subsequently get to know them better. In such cases, it is important to ask adults for help and not to be dominated by fear, which is the cyberbully's goal.

SOCIAL MEDIA IN OUR LIFE

Social networks have radically transformed many aspects of people's daily lives: communication, the exchange of opinions, methods of seeking work and so on.

An interesting question is: [What do the parents think?](#) Many parents think that the use of social media can help teens in relationships with friends but they fear that technology may be addictive and that it may have a negative impact on character. There are also more apprehensive parents who use social media to control their children: from friendships to shared information. According to a survey about 2000 parents tend to use this control.

Our Reflections

Social networks help us escape from our daily routine and enjoy life, although we have to be careful about the risks involved. We believe that we must not forget to differentiate life on social networks from real life, made up of real relationships with real people and real feelings and emotions!

Do you agree with us? 

Arianna and Beatrice



About the genre

Stranger Things is a *Science fiction*, a type of narrative genre about stories of fantasy which don't exist in the real world, with the addition of electronic tools and different technologies that could be realized in an indefinite future.

The most main topics are:

- The relationship between man and supernatural creatures,
- The relationship between man and technology,
- The relationship between man and earth.

The most common techniques are the continuous actions of the protagonist against the antagonist, twists and surprise endings.

In the 1940s, science fiction became increasingly popular, not only in literature but also in films and comics.

The authors who developed most of the main themes are:

- Asimov was interested on the relationship between man and robots,
- Orwell and Bradbury, instead, in their novels *1984* and *Fahrenheit 451* underlined the fear, caused by experiences such as the cold war,

Brown and Dick's works focus on social issues.








Have you seen this show?

The title "Stranger things" refers to unimaginable events. It is transmitted on *Netflix* and is very successful. In fact it was also sponsored by *Ringo*.

Plot

It is set in the 1980s in the city of Hawkins, which is part of the 'Underworld'. The plot is about unlikely monsters called Demogorgon who want to kill the protagonists of the series. The antagonists change from season to season: the boys battle the very strong 01, the cruel Vecna, but their relationship is so strong that they are able to face any difficult situation.

The main characters of the TV series

Undi	Mike	Will	Lucas	Dustin	Max	Steve
						

Robin	Hopper	Eddie	Nancy	Erica	Jonathan
					

The authors of this story do not only want to talk about the supernatural, but also about **friendship**. Indeed, from the first to the fourth season, the characters grow up together and have the opportunity to create a strong relationship that reflects what every boy or girl today would like to have: many teenagers have identified with the relationships between the protagonists or would like to create similar ones.

The difficulty of growing up and finding one's place in the world is a topic that emerges from the TV series. The protagonists begin the series in childhood and grow up dealing with the problems of adolescence, which is a very topical theme and especially of our age, we who feel we have to make important life choices and find our place in the world.

This series consists of four seasons and the most popular are the last two. This series is shape from **four seasons** and those most popular are the last two.

The most popular characters are:

Undi and Max



Mike and Steve



The **authors** of this series are the brothers' writers and directors Matt and Ross Duffer, while the **executive producer** is **Shawn Levy**.



Matt Duffer



Ross Duffer

That's our opinion

The story is successful because there are many twists and turns and a lot of action.

We really liked Stranger Things because it is an engaging series and the friendship between the characters is the aspect that impressed us the most. We really like the characters in the TV series. We were very impressed by the supernatural creature, very strong and cruel. We think this series also has a strong educational value and that is why we recommend it because we are sure you will be impressed!

MARTINA and CAMILLA

LIVE LONG AND PROSPER "🖖"

Journey among the stars



Star trek is a science fiction television series created by Gene Roddenberry in 1966.

It is about the journeys of future humans who are part of the so-called United Federation of Planets with the star ship U.S.S. Enterprise. In this series there are various **wars between the Federation and other alien races** such as the **Klingons** (an alien race with a formidable army), the **Romulans** (an alien race long-time enemies of the Federation), but the most dangerous enemies are the Borg.

Technology is one of the most important aspects of the series. The star ship, in fact, features:

- Shields that protect the ship from enemy phasers and torpedoes
- Laser beams and photon torpedoes which are the main armaments of Federation ships
- Warp speed, which are used to travel faster than light
- Powerful warp cores and gondolas. The core contains the energy that makes the ship travel faster than light; the gondolas make the ship move.
- highly advanced medical technology
- teleportation
- most advanced type of communication

Here, there is the Enterprise's evolution in every film and TV series:



The Borg are cyborgs who force their nanotechnology and robotic implants on every living creature they encounter, depriving it of freedom, with the intention of advancing biology and technology. In this way, each Borg drone is assimilated into a society called '*collective*' governed by a Queen.





“Unity is strength” is the motto of the Federation, being the union of several planets and cultures under one command. In contrast, each enemy sees this as a weakness, but at the end of every battle, the Federation and its allies always win.

Star Trek, from the 1960s to the present day, has been an exemplary success, mainly due to the many messages it wants to communicate to the viewer.

1) Don't be afraid of what you don't know.

The Enterprise encountered various new species of aliens but was never afraid, it wanted to know them and join them.

2) The difference is richness

There is no discrimination in the series.

3) «The needs of the many outweigh the needs of the few»

This sentence is pronounced by Spock on his deathbed. The captain sacrificed himself to save his crew and in the series all officers never make a selfish choice but one that is good for everyone.

4) Go where no one has gone before

The purpose of the Enterprise is to explore and push its limits and it is an invitation to the viewers that they should push their limits without fear and with courage

The adventures of the Enterprise are legendary and the series reflects interesting messages.

We recommend you watch it if you haven't already!

GABRIELE

Maradona, tra uomo e mito

Una possibile biografia del calciatore argentino



Bosoletti, Maradona, murale, Napoli Quartieri Spagnoli.

Diego Armando Maradona è stato uno dei più importanti calciatori della storia tanto da diventare un mito. In giro per il mondo si possono osservare murales e altre opere a lui dedicate, ma com'è diventato così famoso?

Il calcio, sin da bambino, era il suo sport preferito e, come tutti i ragazzini poveri di Buenos Aires, passava gran parte del tempo per strada a giocare in campi di fortuna. Proprio a causa dei piccoli spazi in cui era costretto ad allenarsi fra macchine e passanti, si abitua a manovrare la palla in maniera particolare. Il suo mito comincia allora e nel tempo le sue abilità lo porteranno a essere soprannominato "El pibe de oro". Per il suo enorme talento Maradona viene notato dai più grandi procuratori dell'Argentina, inizia la carriera nell'Argentinos Juniors, per poi proseguire nel Boca Juniors. A soli

sedici anni viene chiamato a giocare nella nazionale Argentina, divenendo in seguito uno dei più famosi capitani con il numero dieci, ha disputato novantuno partite e ha segnato trentaquattro reti. La carriera di Maradona non si è fermata in Argentina, ma è proseguita nei campionati più famosi del mondo: prima ha vestito la maglia blaugrana del prestigioso Barcellona e poi quella biancoazzurra del Napoli di cui è stato non solo il più grande campione, ma soprattutto una vera e propria bandiera. Grazie a lui, infatti, il Napoli ha vinto due scudetti, tra i quali il primo della storia della società partenopea. La sua vita però non è stata caratterizzata soltanto da imprese calcistiche, purtroppo ha iniziato a fare uso di droghe che gli hanno rovinato vita e carriera. Si è spento il 25 novembre 2020.

La mano de Dios, l'impresa più famosa



Maradona e Shilton, Città del Messico, Campionati del Mondo '86, quarti di finale Inghilterra-Argentina 22 giugno 1986.

Tra i gesti atletici più famosi della storia del Novecento possiamo sicuramente ricordare un suo famosissimo goal. L'Argentina si trova a

giocare i quarti di finale della Coppa del Mondo nel 1986 contro l'odiata Inghilterra. Le due nazioni pochi anni prima nel 1982 si erano affrontate nella guerra delle Falkland, isole britanniche poco a largo delle coste argentine e da questo Stato rivendicate. La guerra si concluse con una cocente sconfitta dell'Argentina.



Oceano Atlantico, America del Sud, Isole Falkland.
(immagine tratta da Wikipedia)

É il minuto 51 quando il campione parte esterno sinistro e con una serie di dribbling, arriva quasi al limite dell'area e lancia a Valdano. Questi lo cerca ancora, ma Steve Hodg nel tentativo di bloccare lo scambio alza un campanile in area, a metà strada tra il portiere inglese, Peter Shilton, e Maradona, che sta arrivando ancora lanciato in corsa. La palla vola in alto a circa 185 cm, venti in più della statura di Diego. Il campione non si arrende, salta di testa e anche di mano. La palla entra in rete. É il momento di una delle istantanee più famose della storia del calcio. Protestano solo Shilton e qualche difensore. Sembra incredibile, ma arbitro e guardalinee non hanno visto un tocco che sembra palese. Diego, nel frattempo, esulta senza freni. Tre minuti dopo il secondo goal del numero dieci argentino. A nulla servirà la rete di Lineker, la vittoria si tinge di biancoseleste. La Coppa del Mondo sarà alzata da Maradona.

Una frase pronunciata dal campione argentino in conferenza stampa rimarrà emblematica di quel goal e di quella coppa: *«E' per metà la testa di Maradona e per metà la Mano de Dios»*.

FILIPPO and NICO

JE M'APPELLE KYLIAN''



Kylian Lottin Mbappè is a French football player. He was born on 20 December 1998 in Paris and he has Algerian, Cameroon and Nigerian origins. He is 1.78 metres tall and weighs 73 kg. His parents are Faiza Lamari and Wilfried Mbappè.

He wrote a book entitled *Je m'appelle Kilian* about his biography, published last year.

From childhood, he has loved football in an obsessive way. At the age of six, in 2004, his father enrolled little Kylian in the Bondy football team and since then the ball has become his best friend.

He plays in the Paris Saint Germain team with some football legends like Lionel Messi and Neymar Jr.

In 2018, at the age of 19 years, Mbappè won the World Cup with the French national team as a star player.

In 2020, he participated with the French national team in the European Championships during which, against Switzerland, Mbappè missed the last penalty kick and as a result the French national team was eliminated.

Mbappè also played the Word Cup 2022 in Qatar, which ended last 18 December. He immediately emerged with his excellent technical qualities and, after several matches won, Mbappè with his France team played the final match against Argentina.

"The final is not France versus Argentina, but Messi versus Mbappè," referring to the best players in the match. In fact, Mbappè scored two goals in less than two minutes (97seconds, to be more precise) and this had never happened in any final. RECORD SCORE! And even when Messi scored the third goal, just five minutes after the final whistle, there was Mbappè.....GOL!

So it goes to penalties and the first player is Kylian Mbappè who scores but, despite his impressive performance, Argentina is World Cup champion. An unforgettable World Cup ends.



A STAR PLAYER WITH A GOLDEN HEART



The young French player donated all the prizes he received for his participation in the World Cup to charity, and in particular to the association *Premiers de cordées*, which promotes sport among children in hospital or with disabilities. The player visited the hospital three times to organise small meetings and do some sport with disabled and sick children to encourage them and bring a smile to their faces.

Mbappè's latest visit to children took place in the hospital of Bondy, a suburb of Paris where the French striker grew up.

We invite you to read Mbappè's autobiography for the message this book wants to convey to all of us: if we have a dream, we need to cultivate it and not give up in front of the first obstacles. Believing in dreams is the power of life, don't you think so too?

CLARENCE, SURYEN and PIETRO

MILAN DERBY

An historic rivalry



The derby of Milan is the football match between the two main teams of Milan city: the *Nerazzurri* of Inter and the *Rossoneri* of Milan. It is also called *Derby Della Madonnina*, referred to the characteristic statue of the Madonna placed on top of Milan's Duomo.

Historically, Inter was supported by the middle class and Milan was supported

by the popular classes. In fact, the Nerazzurri fans nicknamed the Rossoneri with dialect term “*casciavìt*”, which means «screwdrivers», just to underline the social condition of most of the Milan fans who in turn their rivals with another term “*baùscia*”, which means «boaster». The first match of this Derby took place in 1909, when AC Milan won against Inter 3-0. The next year, in 1910, Nerazzuri won for the first time and they beat Milan 5-0.



Milan Derby is one of the most prestigious matches on the European scene and one of the best known in the world.

Indeed, the two contending teams are the only European ones from the same city to have won continental champions, the UEFA Champions League and the FIFA Club World Cup.

This Derby takes place in Milan's San Siro Stadium.

The first match in this beautiful stadium occurred in 1926 and Inter won against Milan 6-3. The stadium has been renovated in 1990 for the World Cup in Italy.



According to UEFA dates, Inter is currently the 15th strongest team in Europe, while Milan occupies only the 39th place in the UEFA standings.

The greatest players that have played in this Derby are Giuseppe Meazza, Alessandro Altobelli, Lothar Matthaus, Ronaldo Nazario Da Lima (Ronaldo) and Walter Zanetti for Inter; José Altafini, Marco Van Basten, Andriy Shevchenko, Ruud Gullit and Zlatan Ibrahimovic for Milan. Giuseppe Meazza, Ronaldo and Zlatan Ibrahimovic have played in both teams.

This is the logo's variation of Inter and Milan



ROMEO and DIEGO

MAX EMILIAN VERSTAPPEN

Il leone orange



Max Emilian Verstappen nasce il 30 Settembre 1997 ad Hasselt in Belgio da padre olandese e madre belga. Per molti anni della sua infanzia visse a Bree, un piccolo paesino del Belgio. I genitori, Jos Verstappen e Sophie Kupman, erano entrambi piloti professionisti: il padre fu

impegnato in F1 con la Benetton mentre la madre gareggiò nel campionato americano KART. Essi trasmisero al figlio fin da piccolo la passione per i motori: infatti, la carriera motoristica di Max Emilian Verstappen inizia nel 2005, quando aveva solo otto

anni, partecipando a campionati belgi e olandesi, più precisamente nella competizione WSK dove ottenne ottimi piazzamenti. Nel 2010 vince l'Euro Series KF3, la Nations Cup KF3 ed infine la World Series KF3.

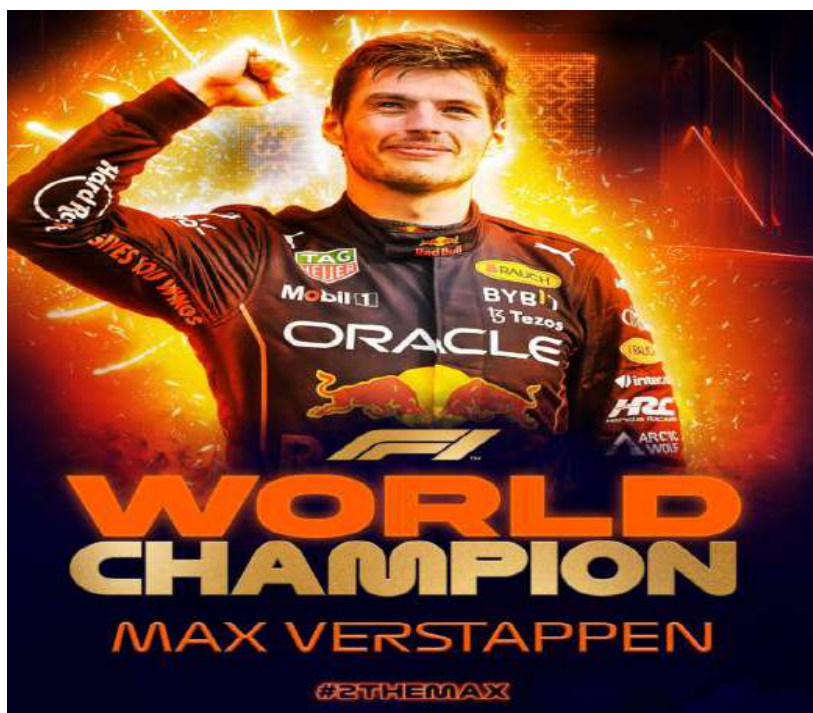
Il 2014 è l'anno che dà una svolta alla carriera del giovane Verstappen poiché approda nella sua prima e vera monoposto, esordendo nella *Florida Winter Series* organizzata dalla *Ferrari Driver Academy*. Successivamente arriva terzo al campionato europeo FIA F3 con il team olandese Van Amersfoort Racing, con dieci vittorie tra cui una a Zandvoort. L'arrivo in F1 è stato il momento più glorioso per Verstappen; ma come ci è arrivato? Nel 2014 partecipa a dei test con una formula Renault 3.5 ed è scelto come nuovo membro della *Red Bull Junior Team*. Il 3 ottobre 2014 Max Verstappen, a soli



diciassette anni, esordisce in F1 con la scuderia *Toro Rosso* in Giappone. L'anno dopo viene ingaggiato come pilota titolare della *Toro Rosso* al fianco di Carlos Sainz. Verstappen detiene un **record**: è il pilota esordiente più giovane in F1.

Nel 2016 Verstappen vince il suo primo GP in Spagna con la Red

Bull. Dopo anni difficili con la scuderia austriaca a causa della sua inesperienza, Max riesce comunque ad estrapolare podi e vittorie fino a quando nel 2021 Christian Horner, team manager della Red Bull, costruisce una vettura competitiva e veloce, che solo il pilota olandese poteva portare alla gloria. Verstappen e il rivale Lewis Hamilton danno vita ad un magnifico duello: Max ha la meglio sul britannico mantenendo così la vetta della classifica e vincendo il mondiale. Infine nel 2022 Verstappen conquista ancora una volta il titolo mondiale con quattro gare d'anticipo meritandosi la conquista di quattordici Gran Premi superando il record di Sebastian Vettel risalente al 2013.



33: un numero importante

Dopo la vittoria del campionato Verstappen ha deciso di mettere in vendita l'auto con cui, ogni weekend di gara, raggiungeva le piste di F1 al prezzo di 33.333 euro un omaggio al numero con cui l'olandese ha sempre corso: il 33, appunto. Tale cifra sarà donata in beneficenza alla fondazione no-profit "Wings for life" per la ricerca sul midollo spinale.

Che dire, [un modello da seguire non solo nello sport, ma anche nella vita!](#)

EDOARDO

SCOPRIAMO INSIEME LE ORIGINI DELL'AMATISSIMA PIZZA MARGHERITA

Nel 1889 il cuoco Raffaele Esposito preparò la pizza Margherita per onorare la Regina d'Italia Margherita di Savoia. L'Unità italiana infatti era avvenuta soltanto da ventotto anni così il pizzaiolo creò un piatto rappresentando i colori della nuova bandiera con gli ingredienti. Ma come avvenne questa creazione? Chi era Raffaele Esposito?



DOVE E QUANDO È NATA LA PIZZA MARGHERITA?



Raffaele Esposito fu il proprietario di una taverna di Napoli chiamata "Pizzeria di Pietro e basta così", fondata nel 1780 da Pietro Colicchio. Il pizzaiolo venne convocato alla Reggia di Capodimonte da Margherita di Savoia giunta a Napoli con il re Umberto I. In tale occasione, egli preparò tre diverse pizze: la prima era a base di strutto, basilico, pecorino e pepe, la seconda invece conteneva pomodoro, alici, aglio, origano e olio mentre la terza, successivamente chiamata Pizza Margherita, era a base di pomodoro, mozzarella e basilico per onorare il tricolore italiano. La regina d'Italia, che non aveva mai mangiato questa pietanza, la apprezzò moltissimo ed è così che la pizza margherita divenne il suo piatto preferito.

MARGHERITA



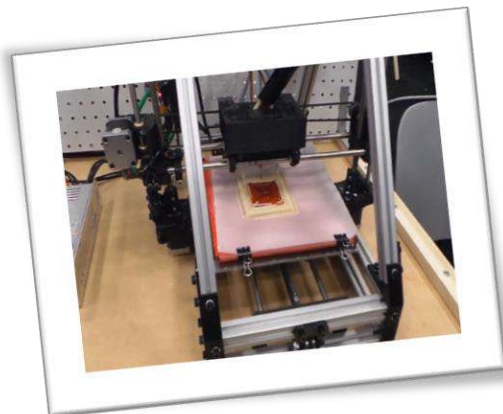
Margherita di Savoia fu al fianco di Umberto come principessa ereditaria e, dal 1878, come regina d'Italia. Esercitò una notevole influenza sulle scelte del marito e affascinava la popolazione, facendo particolare attenzione a ogni sua apparizione pubblica, pensata per far conoscere e far apprezzare la monarchia sabauda dall'Italia unita.

CURIOSITA' SULLA PIZZA

QUANDO È NATA VERAMENTE LA PIZZA?

Se la pizza margherita è un piatto di origini relativamente recenti legato all'Unità d'Italia, le origini di questa pietanza tipica italiana si perdono nella notte dei tempi. L'origine della pizza infatti è ancora oggi incerta, ma si sa che già gli Egizi e gli antichi Romani erano soliti consumare una sorta di focaccia schiacciata che poteva essere sia lievitata sia non lievitata. Il famosissimo poeta romano Virgilio nell'*Eneide* fa riferimento a una specie di pane molto sottile usato come "piatto commestibile" su cui venivano serviti altri cibi. Questo tipo di pane molto piatto era molto diffuso in tutto il Mediterraneo e ancora oggi ne rimangono testimonianze basta pensare alla nostra focaccia o alla pita greca. Possiamo quindi dire che questo piatto ha davvero attraversato la storia unendo generazioni e generazioni di golosi! Ma quale sarà il futuro della pizza?

ESISTE DAVVERO UNA STAMPANTE 3D DELLA PIZZA?



È vero! È un prototipo pensato per far mangiare la pizza agli astronauti e a realizzarlo per la NASA è stato Anjan Contractor. Il sogno di mangiare una pizza non solo sulla Terra ma anche nello Spazio si è avverato. La ricetta lascia un po' interdetti i paladini del buon gusto e della tradizione: al posto della salsa di pomodoro infatti si trova l'immane ketchup, mentre al posto della mozzarella c'è una salsa al formaggio. Lasciando però perdere questi dettagli, si può comunque affermare che questa pietanza si possa davvero mangiare ovunque, persino nello spazio!

MATTIA e BEATRICE

"A SOUL CAKE, PLEASE, A SOUL CAKE"

British tradition



The *Soul Cake* is a typical British dessert usually eaten on Halloween day. The name "soul cake" comes from an old British and Irish tradition which consists to give this "soul" to the soulers. The soulers were the kids that on the *All Souls' Day* knocked at every door singing and praying for the souls that were supposed to be in that house.

Let's prepare it

What we need: Ingredients

175g butter
175g caster sugar
3 egg yolks
450g plain flour
2 teaspoons mixed spice
100g currants
a little milk to mix



STEP BY STEP

Step one: Pre-heat the oven to 190C°. Mix the butter and the sugar together and then add the egg yolks.

Step two: In a separate bowl, mix the flour with the spices and add them to the mixture together with the currants.

Step three: Mix and add a little milk.

Step four: Roll out the dough and cut out rounds of about 1 mm with a biscuit cutter. Make a slight cross-shaped hollow in the top of each cake.

Step five: Make some circles and bake until their golden (for about 10-15 minutes) and enjoy them with some tea.

Curiosity



The soul cake inspired Sting, a famous singer of the 80s. This song is about the story of the English dessert. with deep religious significance. An emotional song that everyone should listen to!

Here are some extracts from the English song with the Italian translation



**"A soul cake, a soul cake
dell'anima Please, good missus, a soul cake
torta dell'anima An apple, a pear, a plum or a cherry**



**"Una torta dell'anima, una torta
Per favore, cara signora, una
Una mela, una pera, una**

prugna o una ciliegia
Any good thing to make us all merry"

(...)

"God bless the master of this house
And the mistress also
And all the little children
That round your table grow
The cattle in your stable
The dogs at your front door
And all that dwell within your gates
We'll wish you ten times more"

(...)

"If you haven't got a penny
A half penny will do
If you haven't got a half penny
God bless you"

Ogni cosa buona per farci tutti felici"

(...)

"Dio benedica il padrone di questa casa
E la padrona anche
E tutti i bambini piccoli
Questo intorno al Suo tavolo crescono
Il bestiame nella tua stalla
I cani alla tua porta
E tutto ciò che abita nelle tue porte
Ti auguriamo dieci volte di più"

(...)

"Se non hai un soldo
Mezzo penny andrà bene
Se non hai mezzo penny
Dio ti benedica"

TOMMASO