

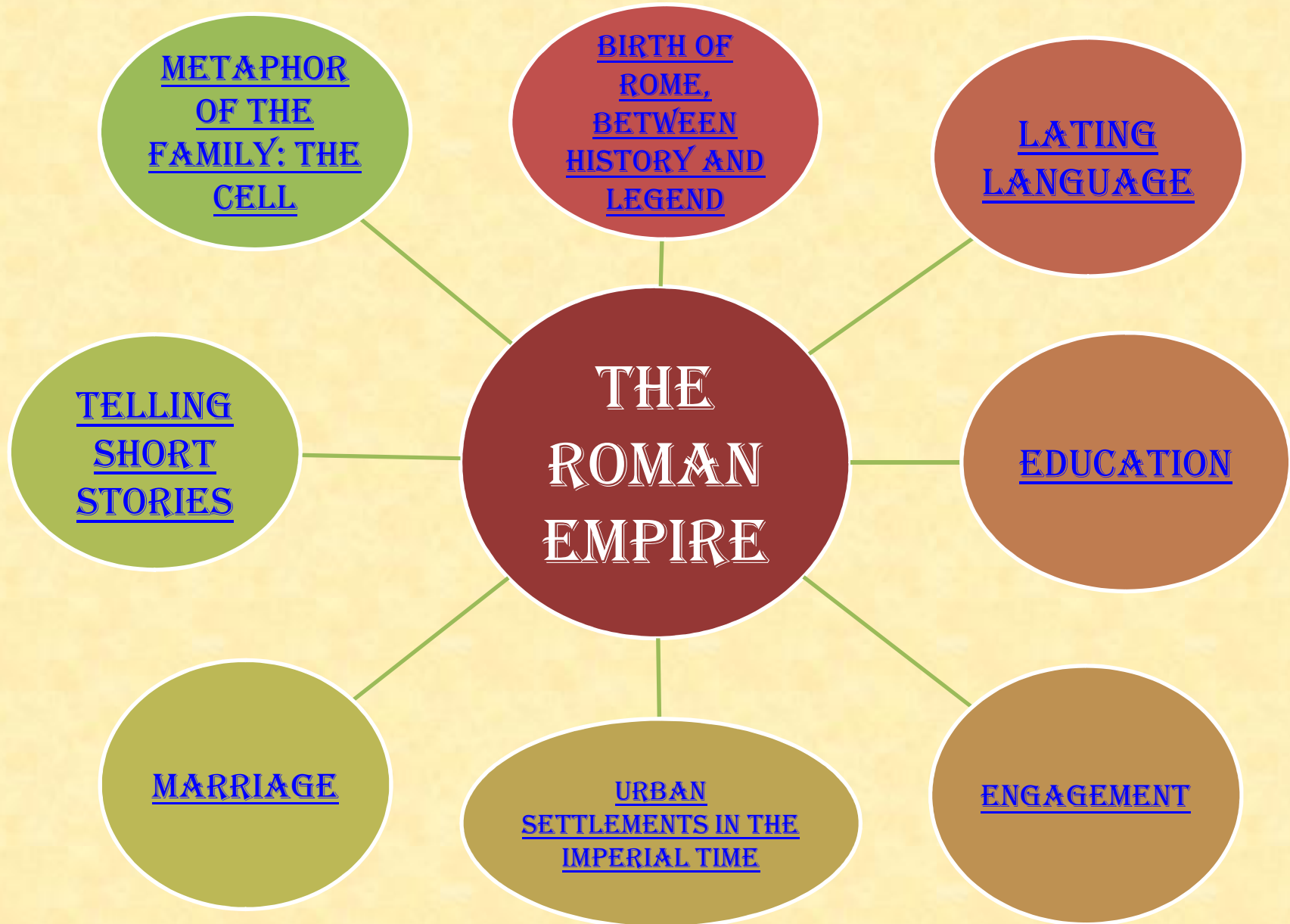


CLIL: A NEW AMAZING EXPERIENCE !!!!

What is CLIL ?

CLIL, Content and Language Integrated Learning, refers to situations where subjects, or parts of subjects, are taught through a foreign language with dual-focussed aims, namely the learning of content, and the simultaneous learning of a foreign language.

...And Now Our CLIL Project



The Birth of Rome

Aeneas

- After abandoning Dido, Aeneas came to the area in central Italy where Rome now stands.



A series of terrible battles

- He had to fight a series of terrible battles with the local tribes, the Latins, but at last he managed to win peace.
- He married a Latin princess, Lavinia and founded a settlement called “Lavinium”.

Alba Longa

- When Aeneas died, Ascanius, his son by his first marriage, became ruler. After a time, Ascanius left his step-mother to rule in Lavinium and founded Alba Longa in the Alban hills.
- Thirteen generations later, the king Numitor was driven from the throne by his younger brother, Amulius.
- Numitor's sons were killed .

Rhea Silvia

ΚΡ69

- Rhea Silvia daughter of King Numitor..
- She was made a Vestal Virgin.
- Mars, the god of war, made love to Rhea Silvia who gave birth to twin boys.



Romulus and Remus



- Amulius was furious and imprisoned the mother and condemned the sons to be drowned in the river Tiber.
- The twins were found by a she-wolf who fed them with milk.
- They were later found by a shepherd who gave them the names of Romulus and Remus.
- When they grew up, they killed his uncle Amulius, and brought back their grandfather Numitor, as ruler of Alba Longa.
- Few years later Rome was founded .

- It was unclear who should be king of the new settlement so Romulus and Remus decided to consult the gods.
- Remus had the sign of six vultures.
- Romulus saw twelve vultures.
- The matter was not settled, since Remus' sign had appeared first but Romulus was double his brother's in number.
- Remus then provoked his brother by jumping over the wall he was building.
- Romulus, in a rage, struck him over the head with his spade and killed him. "May all who leap over my walls perish thus!" he exclaimed.
- The new city was called Rome after Romulus and the traditional date of its founding is 753 BC

Historical Buildings

Colosseum





Saint Peter's
Basilica

Navona Square





Fountain of Trevi

Pantheon





Produced by:
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IA

Learning

LATIN LANGUAGE

is

FUN!

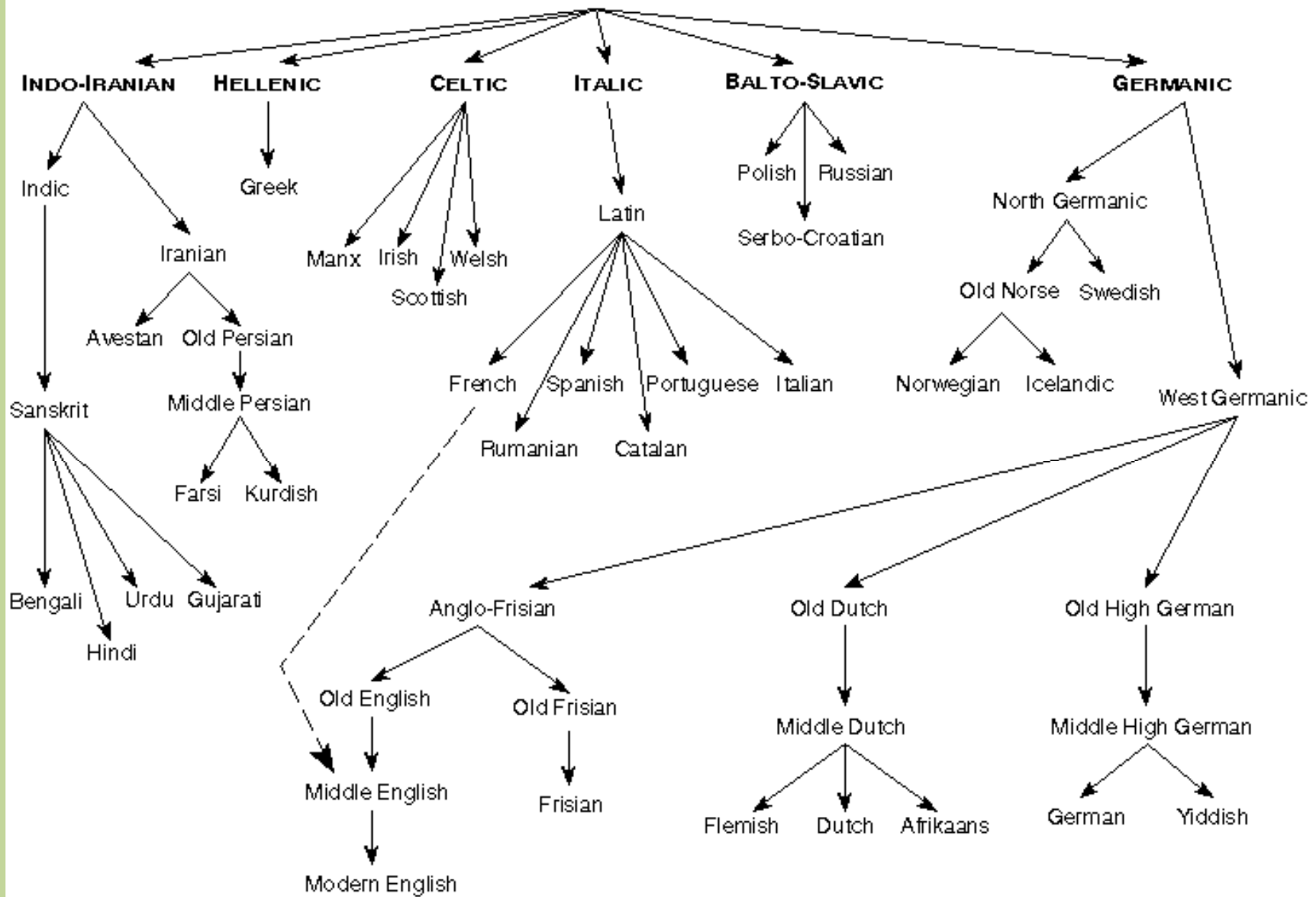
Introduction of Latin Language in the Italian Peninsula

- Latin was introduced into the Italian peninsula, around the 8th century B.C by nomadic Italic tribes who migrated from the north and it was the formal language of the Romans. It became the language of law and government, while Greek language was considered the language of the poetry and the arts.
- Classical Latin differed from most other languages because it had no dialects. A spoken version of Latin was spread throughout the Empire, in fact this popular language, called Vulgar Latin or Vernacular, developed side by side with the literary form.
- After the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, Vulgar Latin blended with the local languages of the invading barbarian tribes to form what we now call "Romance Languages".

Indo-European Family of Languages

The Romance languages were all dialects, but they gradually developed into separate languages, such as: Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French and Romanian. These languages have many similar features, both in grammar and vocabulary, due to their common origin from Vulgar Latin.

Proto-Indo-European



Indo-European Country

The Indo-European country is probably the area between central Europe and South Russia (in very ancient times probably the steppe of Kyrgyz in West Kazakhstan next to the ural-altaic linguistic community).



What do we mean for Indo-European languages?

- A family of languages with the same phonetic, morphologic, syntactic and lexical characters, that derived from an only prehistoric source, just called Indo-European.
- Today they are conceived as a whole of dialects with similiar features, in part acquired during a process of prehistoric or protohistoric contacts among different languages.

What and Where?

- Indo-European languages are the most diffused in the world, actually spoken by more of a billion and half of people.
- The primary extension of these languages covers almost all Europe, and with India a good part of Asia; after the geographic discoveries, Indo-European languages are expanded in all continents.

From Latin to English and Italian

Latin

Mater

Pater

Crudelitas

Conscientia

Natio, onis

English

Mother

Father

Cruelty

Cosciences

Nation

Italian

Madre

Padre

Crudeltà

Coscienza

Nazione

A LOT OF
ENGLISH WORDS
DERIVED FROM
LATIN ONES...

From LATIN to ENGLISH

Latin root	Basic meaning	Example words
-dict-	to say	contradict, edict, predict
-duc-	to lead, bring, take	deduce, produce, reduce
-ject-	to throw	eject, inject, interject, project, reject, subject
-port-	to carry	comport, deport, export, import, report, support
-scrib-, - script-	to write	describe, description, prescribe, prescription, subscribe, subscription, transcribe, transcription
-tract-	to pull, drag, draw	attract, contract, detract, extract, protract, retract, traction
-vert-	to turn	convert, divert, invert, revert

LATIN IDIOMS USED IN	THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
EXEMPLI GRATIA (e.g.)	AN ABBREVIATION THAT MEANS "FOR EXAMPLE"
POST SCRIPTUM (P. S.)	AN EXTRA MESSAGE THAT YOU ADD AT THE END OF A LETTER AFTER YOUR SIGNATURE
POST MERIDIEM (p.m.)	IN THE AFTERNOON/EVENING
CUM LAUDE	WITH HONOURS(TO TALK ABOUT A DEGREE FROM UNIVERSITY)
VICE VERSA	IN REVERSE ORDER
MEA CULPA	MY FAULT
CURRICULUM VITAE	A LETTER SHOWING YOUR EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT HISTORY
ID EST (i.e.)	"THAT IS" IT IS USED TO EXPLAIN EXACTLY WHAT YOU ARE REFERRING TO OR WHAT YOU MEAN
IN MEDIAS RES	IN THE MIDDLE OF A NARRATIVE OR A PLOT
CARPE DIEM	"SEIZE THE DAY " ENJOY THE PLEASURES OF THE MOMENT WITHOUT CONCERN FOR THE FUTURE
PER CAPITA	PER PERSON
POST MORTEM	AFTER DEATH
ANNO DOMINI (A.D.)	IN THE YEAR OF THE LORD (AFTER CHRIST)
ANTE MERIDIEM (a.m.)	IN THE MORNING



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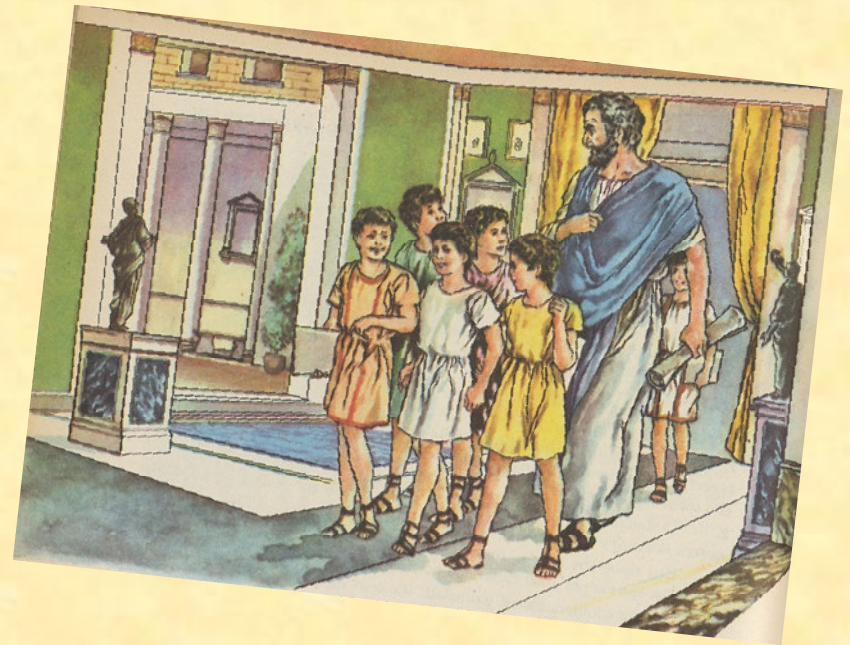
and

Elide Russo

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Education in Rome

- Most Roman citizens were literate and their children received a primary education at the local schools from the ages of six or seven to eleven or twelve.
- They were taught reading, writing and elementary arithmetic.



- **A WEALTHY FAMILY HAD A PERSONAL TUTOR, A GREEK SLAVE, WHO TOOK A CHILD TO AND FROM SCHOOL AND HE MIGHT ALSO ACT AS A LANGUAGE ASSISTANT IN GREEK .**
- **THE CHILD WAS ACCOMPANIED BY ANOTHER SLAVE WHO CARRIED HIS BOOKS.**
- **CURIOSITY: IN COUNTRY TOWNS, SCHOOLCHILDREN WENT TO SCHOOL ON THEIR OWN CARRYING THEIR SATCHELS AND TAKING ALONG THE SCHOOLMASTER'S PAY ONCE A MONTH.**

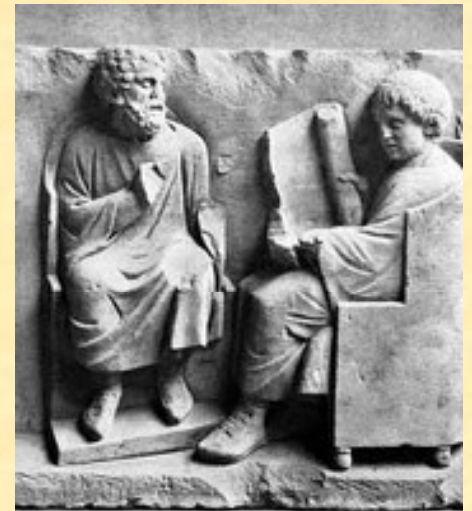


- The children learnt to read and write in Latin and Greek during primary education
- The pupils wrote their lessons on tablets (tabulae), using a stylus; they used an abacus to learn elementary arithmetic.



Lessons

- Lessons were usually boring and unpleasant, chairs and benches were uncomfortable, and children studied often in noisy surroundings.
- They endlessly recited the alphabet both forwards and backwards as well as chanting their multiplication tables again and again.
- Lessons started after dawn, very early.
- Nevertheless, they had a holiday every eighth day, short breaks in the winter and spring, and a very long holiday in the summer.



- During secondary education, pupils learnt grammar and literature. Greek and Greek literature were an important part of the syllabus, in fact, all educated Romans were bilingual.
- **CURIOSITY:** The Romans recognized the greatness of Greek literature. As Horace himself wrote: "Conquered Greece conquered its wild conqueror and brought the arts to rustic life"
- Arithmetic, geometry, music and astronomy were studied as minor subjects, at the secondary stage.
- Roman boys of upper class went on for their tertiary education to a teacher of rhetoric, from him they received a training in speaking and arguing, and this was a good preparation for a career in politics.
- After girls had dropped out of education at school after the first stage, they learnt needlework, dancing, singing and lyre-playing at home.





PRODUCED BY

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Boys and Girls

- In the Latin world usually the father presented the promised groom to his daughter. The marriage between the girl and the boy was combined by fathers, the boy got married at the age of 30, the girls were younger than boys (16 years).
- The girls collaborated with the servants "*ancillae*" in homeworks less strenuous, after attending school to learn reading, writing, they improve their cultural background, studying Latin and Greek literature, and also music, singing and dancing.

Day of Engagement

- In the day of engagement, the groom, in front of some friends and parents, asked to the father of the bride the ritual question: "*Promise*" (*Spondesne ?*), and the father answered yes (*Spondeo !*).



Exchange of Gifts

- The boy gave a ring (*anulus pronubus*) to his bride, symbol of fidelity and a deposit (*arrha*) to the father in law as pown of marriage contract
- the ring was of iron metal and covered of gold.



Duration of Engagement

- Engagement could last a few months or few years and depended on age of the spouses.
- Marriage, not necessarily, was preceded by engagement.



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Urban Settlements in the Imperial Time



ROADS

The Romans were famous road-builders. They built over 85 000 km of road. Roman roads across their empire

- took the shortest ,straightest route between two places;
- were built to move troops quickly around the Empire;
- were also used for trade and for spreading new ideas and fashions to all parts of the Empire;
- made it easier to collect taxes.

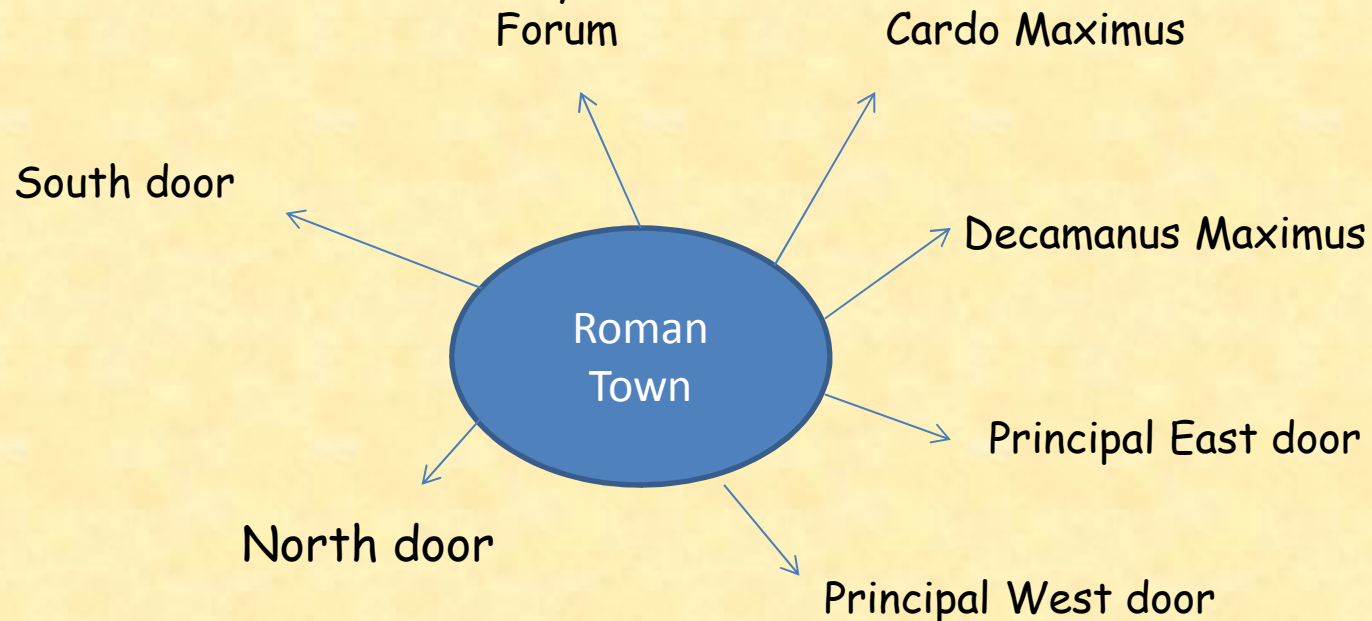
Famous Roman roads were: Watling Street, Dere street, Akeman Street and Stane Street.

Curiosity: The Romans,usually, prepared a plan on the ground to create building-site and they projected sewer,water and electric system.

TOWNS

Before the Roman invasion, Britons lived in the countryside on farms or in hill-forts. The Romans built many towns and encouraged the Britons, especially the wealthy chieftains, to live in them. The Romans built a lot of public places, where people could meet their friends, play games, eat and drink.

To built a Roman town were necessary:



These elements followed axis Cartesian

DIFENSIVE SYSTEM



Fosse Way



Stanegate

DIFENSIVE SYSTEM



Marching Camps



Milecastles

Fosse Way

Fosse Way is a typical Roman defensive system. It's a small forrow, full of water which defined the **boundary**.



STANEGATE

- IT IS THE BORDER LINE BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES, THERE WERE CONSTRUCTIONS OF CASTLES EVERY 15 MILES AND A SMALL TOWER EVERY 3 / 4 MILES.



MILECASTLES

- It was used on Adrian's Wall, It is located in Scotland. Every mile it was built a quadrangular structure.





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Marriage



MARRIAGE

Marriage was a fundamental institution of Roman society and as such was always venerated as something sacrosanct.

There were three forms of marriage:

CONFARREATIO:

The most conventional and traditional form reserved for Patricians.

COEMPTIO:

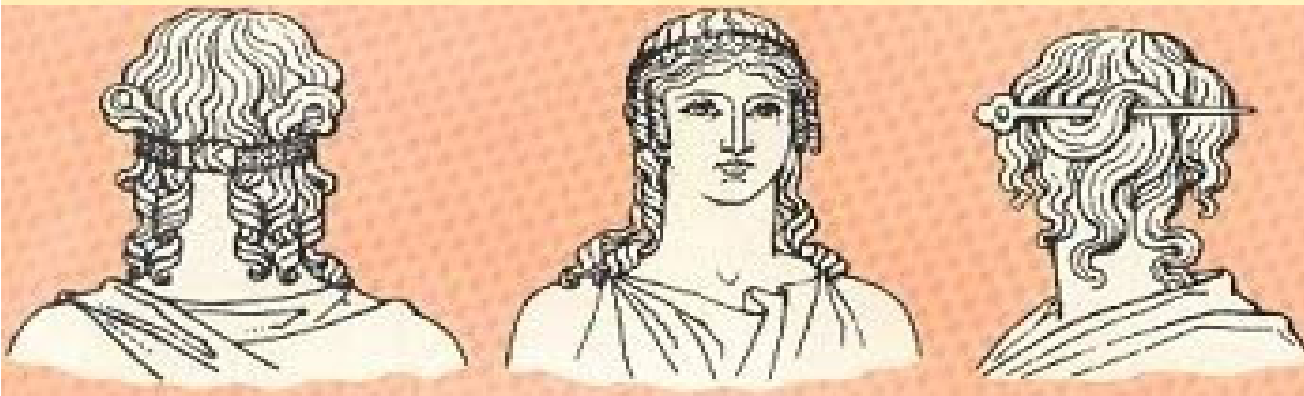
A form of marriage which involved a contract.

USUS:

Man, took possession of the woman after they had spent an uninterrupted year living together.

Roman Wedding Dress

- The Bride wore a particular hair-do, possibly a wig, much in the style of the Vestal Virgins. The hair was split into six bunches each of which was plaited. The splitting of the bunches had to be done with a spear, possibly as a symbol of the warrior culture into which the bride was marrying. She also wore a long dress and an orange veil with garlands of flowers. The dress was tied at the waist with a special knot.
- The groom wore a formal dress: the plain Toga.



ARRANGING THE ROMAN MARRIAGE

The betrothed might be publicly promised to one another at a very tender age, several years before the actual wedding would take place. The age at which marriage could be undertaken could be as young as 7 but in any case the persons involved had to be capable of understanding what they were doing. The more usual age for marriage was at the age of 11 for women and of 14 for men.



The Wedding Day

Different periods of the calendar could be more or less propitious for the wedding day. The second half of June, after “the sacred ides” as Ovid tells us, was especially good.



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Telling
short stories...



Opinions...

- There is a great disagreement, among the historians about the origin and the meaning of the great name of Rome; some people assert that it is necessary to go back to the Pelagí who would have settled in Lazio and would have named Rome their city because of force (in greek language "Rome" means force) that distinguished them in the use of weapons.



And opinions...

Does the name “Rome” derive from a woman?

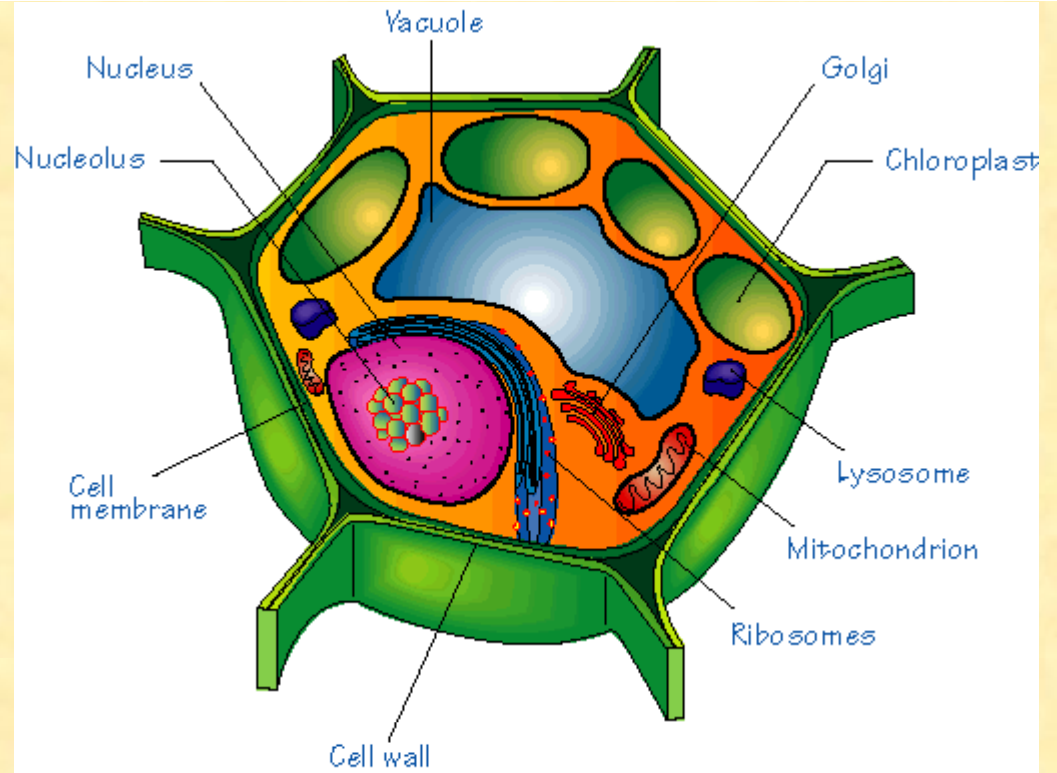
- Other people assert, on the contrary, that a group of refugees, saved through the sea from the destruction of Troja, pushed by the wind would have arrived to the country of Tírrení and would have dropped anchor in the water of the river Tíber, it was then that one of their women, named Rome, suggested to her mates, who were exhausted and didn't want to start again the voyage, to set the ships on fire; they listened to her, causing the men's anger and disdain: but when, obliged by necessity, settled near the city of Pallanteo understood that their situation, was improving more every expectation, so they changed opinion towards Rome, they granted the just honour and gave her name to their city, because she was the real founder.



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Cell



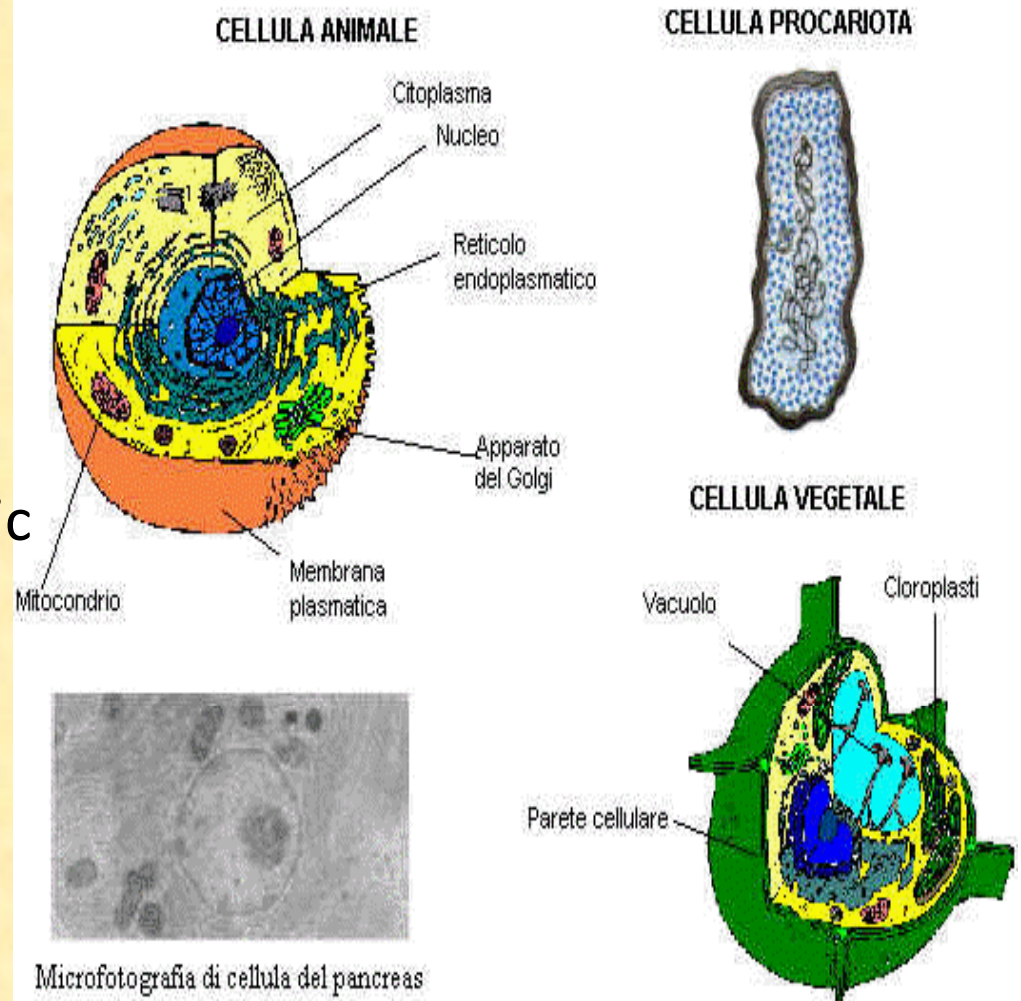
Structure and Organisation

The cell is a simplest part of a living being.

We can say that the cell is the basic unit of life.

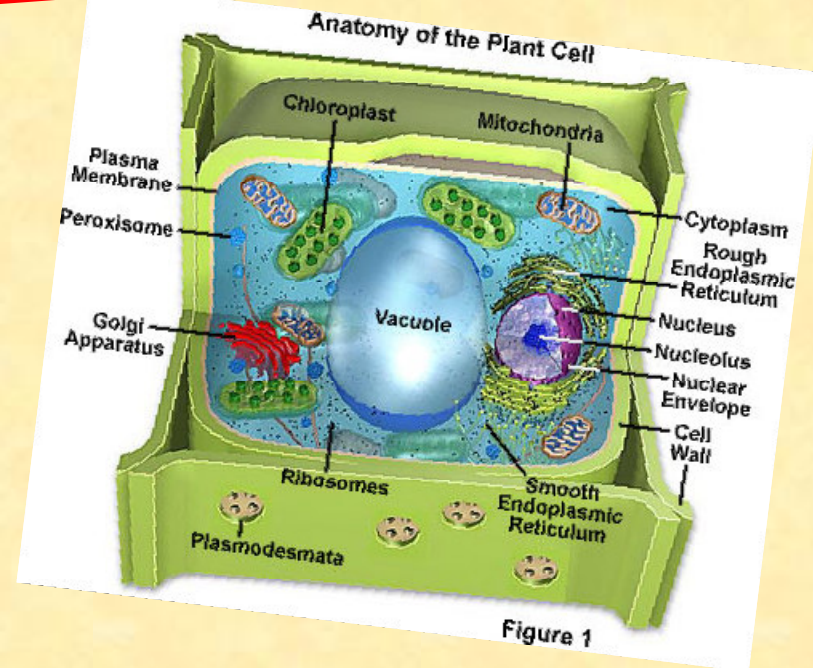
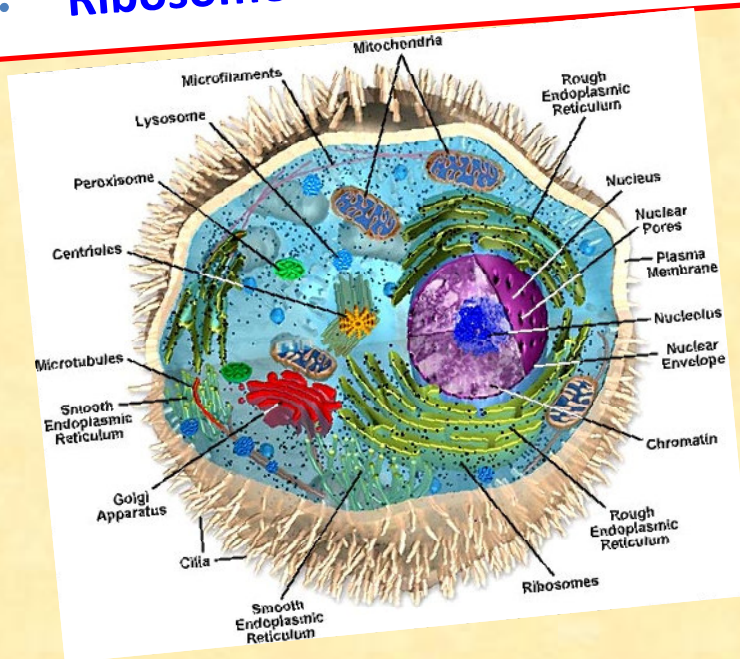
There are different cells:

- “**Prokaryote**” (the bacteria or monerae). They are very small unicellular organisms that are different shapes and live in all the habitat.
- “**Eukaryote**” the cells of all other unicellular and pluricellular organisms are vegetables, animals, **fungi**, protozoan and frog or seaweed algas.



Cell Features in plants and animals

- **Nucleus** – This controls the cell. This contains the instructions, present in the form of genes: the DNA.
- **Cytoplasm** – All the chemical reactions within a cell take place.
- **Cell membrane** – This controls what moves in and out of a cell.
- **Mitochondria** – The most energy is released here by respiration.
- **Ribosomes** – Protein synthesis takes place here.



Extra Features in plant cells

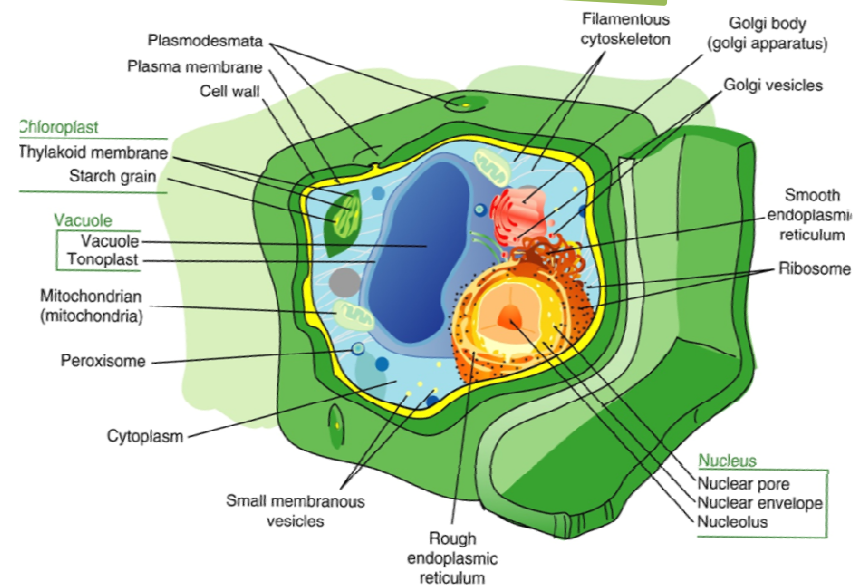
Plant cells have some additional features that are not present in animal cells.

Cell Walls – These support the plant and are made of cellulose.

Large Vacuoles – These store a sugar solution called sap.

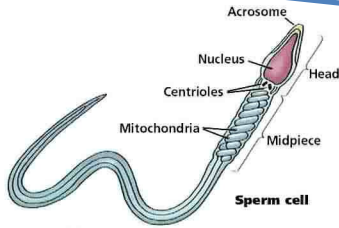
Chloroplasts – These contain chlorophyll which is required to absorb sunlight for the process of photosynthesis in which plants make their own food.

Starch grains – These are found in cytoplasm. Most plants store the food they have made by photosynthesis in starch grains.

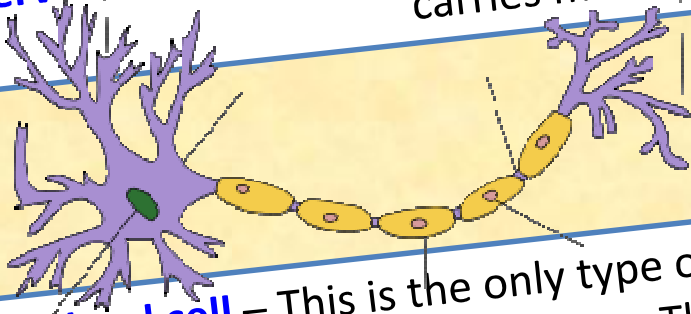


CELL SPECIALISATION

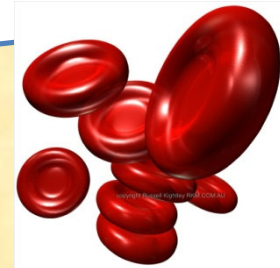
Sperm Cell – This has a long tail. The head contains genetic information and an enzyme to help penetrate the egg cell membrane



Nerv Cell (neurone) – This has a long nerve fibre or axon. It's branched and it carries messages (electrical impulses) around the body.



Red blood cell – This is the only type of cell in the human body that doesn't contain a nucleus. The shape of the cell is called a biconcave disc. The shape of the cell helps it pass along blood vessels more easily. The shape also increases the surface area to allow more oxygen to be absorbed.





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**THE
END...!**