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festa del cavolo

*Degustazioni, musica,
visite guidate, paesaggi, narrazioni,
spettacoli in onore del cavolfiore
tardivo di Fano e della sua storia*

Metaurilia di Fano

**GITE FUORIORTA
TRA CULTURA E CULTURA**

27/28
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CON LA COLLABORAZIONE DEL

CON IL PATROCINIO DI

Disegni della comunicazione: Luisa Tognarelli

Section 415 - *unavailable* | *not a person*

CELEBRATING THE PAST

1) First, watch the videoclip about Senigallia's Summer Jamboree.

'Summer Jamboree XX – Trailer 2'

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vXh6dn7_M1Y

2) Now study the website and try to find some events and/or activities that you would like to try.

'The Hottest Rockin' Holiday on Earth - Summer Jamboree'

<https://www.summerjamboree.com/en/>

3) Now watch the videoclip about a historical re-enactment in Gradara.

'Siege on the Castle 2018 trailer ENG'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sZPDSbYo1SU>

4) Now think of a historical re-enactment that takes places in your region.

How would you describe it?

HOMEWORK: watch the following videoclip and describe 'La Fano Dei Cesari'.

'La Fanum Fortunae rivive con la Fano dei Cesari'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MMmErQIIqFQ>

TRADITIONS AND CELEBRATIONS

7 Listen to the tour guides talking about traditions and festivals and complete the following sentences using the lexicon given.

- every year ■ 13th century ■ 15 July ■ 17th century
■ two weeks ■ 16 July ■ late 20th century

1. The Carnival took place for the first time in the
2. It was banned in the
3. It was only in the that a revival of old traditions began.
4. For the city becomes alive with shows, balls, music and plays.
5. The festival of the Madonna del Carmine takes place
6. On the "Burning of the Church Tower" takes place.
7. The following day – – a Holy Mass is celebrated every hour.

no. 1

Jessie: At the beginning of this tour someone asked me about local traditions and festivals. One of the most unique experiences is the Carnival. Thousands of people come every year to take part in the Venetian Carnival. The Carnival dates back to the 13th century. **Forbidden** at the beginning of the 17th century, the traditions of the Carnival were recovered in the late 20th century. It's an experience not to be missed. For two weeks the city comes alive with numerous initiatives: masked balls, music, theatrical and dance performances. Although Carnival traditions stay the same, its theme varies every year.

no. 2

Peter: Among the many religious festivals held in Italy, the festival of the Madonna del Carmine is a truly spectacular event. It takes place every year in Naples on 15-16 July as a manifestation of the people's devotion to the Madonna del Carmine. The event attracts not only thousands of religious followers but also tourists from all over the world. The festival starts on the 15th with the so-called *incendio del campanile* meaning the "burning of the church tower". It is not a real fire but the result of an enormous quantity of **fireworks**. The following day – the 16th – the Holy Mass is celebrated every hour from dawn to **dusk** to enable everyone to receive the saint's blessing.

forbidden: not permitted

firework: a device that is ignited to produce spectacular effects and explosions

dusk: late evening when darkness has not set in

3 What does it mean?

1. **take part in** means:

- a. participate in
- b. witness to
- c. enjoy

2. **recovered** means:

- a. modified
- b. resumed
- c. diminished

3. **attracts** means:

- a. interests
- b. allures
- c. wards off

4. **receive** means:

- a. relish
- b. refuse
- c. get

PRACTICE YOUR LANGUAGE

Here are some sentences that may be useful when dealing with traditions and festivals.

- The event attracts thousands of tourists.
- Thousands of people come every year to take part in this event.
- The festival takes place...
- It's an experience not to be missed.
- The city/town comes alive.
- The event dates back to...
- The event has a long-standing tradition.
- The city is as it would have been centuries ago.
- You will find yourself going back in time.
- It's a truly spectacular event.
- Since the ... century the event has gained popularity.

9 Find sentences in the previous section which mean much the same as the following.

1. The event has ancient origins.
.....
2. Thousands of people come from all over the world.
.....
3. It's an exceptional event.
.....
4. You will experience what the city would have been like centuries ago.
.....
5. The festival is held...
.....



Il **simple past** si usa per esprimere azioni avvenute e terminate nel passato. In particolare, l'uso di questo tempo verbale è obbligatorio quando nella frase viene specificato il momento in cui è avvenuta l'azione.

Es. *The Palio is held every year.*

The Carnival officially began in the 13th century.

Verbi regolari

Il **simple past** dei verbi regolari si costruisce aggiungendo la desinenza **-ed** all'infinito del verbo senza **to**.

Es. *work + -ed → worked*

start + -ed → started

Es. *The Duke banned the celebrations.*

La forma interrogativa si costruisce secondo il seguente schema:

did + soggetto + infinito del verbo senza to.

Es. *Did you know about it?*

La forma negativa si costruisce secondo il seguente schema:

soggetto + did not/didn't + infinito del verbo senza to.

Es. *The show did not take place.*

Importante ricordare

A proposito dell'aggiunta di **-ed** nei verbi regolari, esistono alcune regole fonetiche da memorizzare:

■ i verbi che terminano in **-y** preceduta da una consonante trasformano questa in **-i**;

Es. *study – studied*

■ i verbi che terminano in consonante preceduta da una vocale raddoppiano la consonante.

Es. *label – labelled*

Verbi irregolari

I verbi irregolari hanno forme particolari di **simple past**, che devono essere imparate a memoria in quanto non esistono regole comuni da seguire (vedi l'elenco dei verbi irregolari più comuni a pagina 118).

Come nel caso dei verbi regolari, tutte le persone presentano la stessa forma.

Es. *I began*

we began

you began

you began

he/she/it began

they began

 Complete the following passage using the past tense of the verbs given.

■ be ■ ban ■ start ■ include ■ take place

The Palio is a horse race held twice a year. In ancient times the festival other games. Piazza del Campo, the town's central square the site of public games, which were largely combative. Of all these games only the Palio has survived. When the Grand Duke of Tuscany bullfighting in the 16th century, the *contrade* organizing races in Piazza del Campo. The first modern Palio around the middle of the 17th century. At first, one race was held each year; the second was added later.



11 Read the following visitors' questions and choose the correct ones.

1. Could you tell us something about Italian cuisine?
 - a. No, you have to taste it to figure it out.
 - b. Italian cuisine? Well that's a misleading term, since a unique type of Italian cuisine is non-existent.
 - c. This is a tricky subject since Italian cuisine varies greatly according to the place.
2. What is a typical Italian meal like?
 - a. A traditional Italian meal consists of various courses starting from an appetizer and ending with a dessert.
 - b. Basically a typical Italian meal consists of an appetizer, a first course, a second course with a side dish and a dessert.
 - c. If you want to get a first-hand idea simply browse the menu of some restaurant – and you'll also understand why many Italians are overweight.
3. Where can I find some really genuine Italian food?
 - a. Well, it depends on how much you want to spend. There are lots of excellent restaurants here.
 - b. I would recommend a *trattoria* or *osteria*. The menu may be more limited, but the food is genuine and the prices usually lower than in restaurants.
 - c. *Trattorie* usually serve genuine home-made food and are much cheaper than restaurants.
4. What about traditional Italian festivals?
 - a. There are lots of religious and secular festivals – some of them are experiences not to be missed.
 - b. Well there are so many that I don't know where to start from.
 - c. Many traditional festivals are held in Italy. If you want more information on the topic you can ask the tourist information centre.

Festivals and Celebrations



4  Listen to the tour guides talking about two important Italian festivals and fill in the grid with the appropriate information.

	Name of festival	When it dates back to	Where and when it is held	What kind of festival is it (religious/secular)
1 st tour guide				
2 nd tour guide				

5 Read the following visitors' questions and write down an appropriate answer for each of them.

1. What is Italian cuisine like?

.....

2. Where could I try some really traditional food?

.....

3. What about the wines?

.....

4. I understand that many traditional festivals and celebrations are held here. What can you tell us about them?

.....

THE SIMPLE PAST: to describe finished actions, states or events in the past

FORM

There are regular verbs, irregular verbs and special cases

i) REGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE: to work

+	I <u>worked</u>	We <u>worked</u>
	You <u>worked</u>	You <u>worked</u>
	He <u>worked</u>	They <u>worked</u>
-	I <u>didn't</u> work	We <u>didn't</u> work
	You <u>didn't</u> work	You <u>didn't</u> work
	She <u>didn't</u> work	They <u>didn't</u> work
?	Did I work ?	Did we work ?
	Did you work ?	Did you work ?
	Did it work ?	Did they work ?

SPELLING

INFINITIVE	PAST	INFINITIVE	PAST
Play	Played	Stop	Stopped
Enjoy	Enjoyed	Plan	Planned
Like	Liked	Prefer	Preferred
Die	Died	Occur	Occurred
Study	Studied	Enter	Entered
Try	Tried	Limit	Limited
Travel	Travelled	Bow	Bowed
Patrol	Patrolled	Fax	Faxed

'Spain is very popular for tourists from Britain. Here, in Majorca, Carol Beer is the friendly tour guide for Sunsearchers Holidays'

1) Watch this video-clip

<https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x38nj3>

Little Britain Abroad - Carol Beer Part 1 of 3

2) THE PRONUNCIATION OF PAST TENSE FORMS:

-st, -t, -d + ed = / ɪd /

-s, -sh, -ch, -x, -f, -gh, -p, -k + ed = / t /

-b, -v, -l, -m, -n, -ay, -ee, -i, -y, -r, -g, -ge + ed = / d /

Study the pronunciation rules shown above, then read the passage below aloud.

Mr and Mrs Brown **arrived** at Majorca airport. They **walked** through the terminal, **collected** their luggage and **looked** for their coach. They **spotted** Carol Beer, the tour guide for Sunsearchers Holidays, holding a sign with the company's name on it. They **tried** to read it but the writing was very small.

Mr Brown **smiled** and said, "Good morning" to Carol but she **seemed** very unfriendly.

Mr and Mrs Brown **entered** the 'Sunsearchers' coach and **started** their journey to the hotel.

On the coach, the passengers **relaxed**. Carol **welcomed** them to Spain and **invited** them to come to her if they had any questions or problems. Suddenly Mrs Brown felt travel sick and said that she **wanted** to vomit, so Mr Brown **asked** Carol to halt. The driver **stopped** and Mr and Mrs Brown **climbed** out of the coach.

Mrs Brown **vomited** and Carol **ordered** the driver to drive away, leaving Mr and Mrs Brown behind. Mr Brown **shouted** and **protested**, the driver **braked** and Carol **jettisoned** their suitcases, which **landed** on the tarmac.

The tour guide **abandoned** Mr and Mrs Brown by the side of the road and the coach **continued** on its journey. The audience **laughed** and **laughed**.

ii) IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE: to have

+	I had	We had
	You had	You had
	He had	They had
-	I didn't have	We didn't have
	You didn't have	You didn't have
	She didn't have	They didn't have
?	Did I have ?	Did we have ?
	Did you have ?	Did you have ?
	Did it have ?	Did they have ?

Un esempio di memorizzazione “a recitazione”: i verbi irregolari

I fonemi passano dalla memoria a breve termine all'archivio fonologico di lunga durata del cervello tramite un processo che potremmo chiamare “a recitazione” (dall'inglese “rehearsal” (Williams & Burden 1997: 16).

Cerca di memorizzare questi gruppi di verbi irregolari ripetendoli ad alta voce a gruppi di tre o quattro, sfruttando la similitudine tra i suoni e il loro ritmo per fissarli nella tua memoria. A questo punto, copri la seconda e/o terza colonna e metti alla prova la tua conoscenza controllando se, leggendo la forma all'infinito, sei in grado di ricordare le forme corrispondenti per le altre due colonne.

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Cut	Cut	Cut	Ring	Rang	Rung
Shut	Shut	Shut	Sing	Sang	Sung
Put	Put	Put	Swim	Swam	Swum

Let	Let	Let	Sink	Sank	Sunk
Set	Set	Set	Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk
Spread	Spread	Spread	Drink	Drank	Drunk

Hit	Hit	Hit	Run	Ran	Run
Quit	Quit	Quit	Come	Came	Come
			Become	Became	Become
Cost	Cost	Cost	Begin	Began	Begun

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Know	Knew	Known	Buy	Bought	Bought
Grow	Grew	Grown	Fight	Fought	Fought
Blow	Blew	Blown	Bring	Brought	Brought
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Think	Thought	Thought
Fly	Flew	Flown	Seek	Sought	Sought
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Teach	Taught	Taught
Withdraw	Withdrew	Withdrawn	Catch	Caught	Caught

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Make	Made	Made	Break	Broke	Broken
Lay	Laid	Laid	Wake	Woke	Woken
Pay	Paid	Paid	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
			Freeze	Froze	Frozen

Say	Said	Said	Take	Took	Taken
Read	Read	Read	Shake	Shook	Shaken
Lead	Led	Led	Fall	Fell	Fallen
Meet	Met	Met			

Sell	Sold	Sold	Give	Gave	Given
Tell	Told	Told	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
Hold	Held	Held	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten

Have	Had	Had	Write	Wrote	Written
Hear	Heard	Heard	Ride	Rode	Ridden
			Rise	Rose	Risen
Find	Found	Found	Drive	Drove	Driven
Bind	Bound	Bound			

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Stand	Stood	Stood
Understand	Understood	Understood

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Steal	Stole	Stolen
Eat	Ate	Eaten

Bite	Bit	Bitten
Hide	Hid	Hidden
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Keep	Kept	Kept
Creep	Crept	Crept
Sleep	Slept	Slept
Sweep	Swept	Swept

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Wear	Wore	Worn
Tear	Tore	Torn
Swear	Swore	Sworn
Show	Showed	Shown

Spend	Spent	Spent
Send	Sent	Sent
Bend	Bent	Bent
Lend	Lent	Lent
Mean	Meant	Meant

See	Saw	Seen
Lie	Lay	Lain

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Shine	Shone	Shone
Win	Won	Won
Hang	Hung	Hung

Feel	Felt	Felt
Deal	Dealt	Dealt
Build	Built	Built

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Be	Was/Were	Been
Go	Went	Gone/Been
Do	Did	Done

Get	Got	Got
Shoot	Shot	Shot

Lose	Lost	Lost
Leave	Left	Left
Light	Lit	Lit

Sit	Sat	Sat
Stick	Stuck	Stuck
Strike	Struck	Struck

iii) SPECIAL CASES

HAVE GOT

CAN

TO BE

+	I had got	I could	I was	We were
	You had got	You could	You were	You were
	He had got	He could	He was	They were
-	I hadn't got	I couldn't	I was not	We weren't
	You hadn't got	You couldn't	You weren't	You weren't
	She hadn't got	She couldn't	She wasn't	They weren't
?	Had I got ?	Could I ?	Was I ?	Were we ?
	Had you got ?	Could you ?	Were you ?	Were you ?
	Had he got ?	Could she ?	Was it ?	Were they ?

A brief history of **Mexico**

Ancient Mexico was the home of three major cultures: the Olmecs from 1500 to 600 BC, the Mayans whose civilization was most developed in the 6th century AD, and the Aztecs. The Aztecs founded a fine modern city in 1325 at Tenochtitlán: it had spring water and pyramids where human sacrifices were performed.



In 1519, the Spanish general Hernán Cortés and 600 men landed at Veracruz and marched to Tenochtitlán. They made the Aztec emperor Moctezuma II a prisoner and took over the city. But the Indians fought back and drove the Spanish out. Two years later the Spanish defeated the Aztecs and destroyed the city. It was rebuilt as Mexico City, the capital of New Spain. Within ten years many of the Indians had been converted to Christianity, but they were treated very much as slaves by the Spanish.

Mexico was ruled by Spain until 1821 when it became independent. In 1847 the US army invaded Mexico and defeated the Mexican Army. The states of California, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas became part of the USA after this.

After a devastating civil war, Benito Juárez, a Zapotec Indian, became president in 1861 and he introduced many reforms. In 1863 Napoleon III's French army entered Mexico City and the Austrian Maximilian became emperor of Mexico. A republican force under Porfirio Díaz eventually reconquered the country in 1867 and Juárez became president again. Díaz himself was president-dictator from 1877 to 1911.

In 1917, after a period of guerrilla fighting, led by Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa, a new liberal constitution was drawn up. Venustiano Carranza became president as leader of the Revolutionary Party.

B1

Read the brief history of Mexico and find the answers to these questions:

- 1 Who was Moctezuma II?
- 2 How many men did Cortés have?
- 3 For how long was Mexico a Spanish colony?
- 4 Which states of the USA used to be part of Mexico?
- 5 Who was Maximilian?

2

***Work in pairs* Discuss these questions:**

- What are the three most important dates in your country's history?
- What would you say to a visitor about them?