

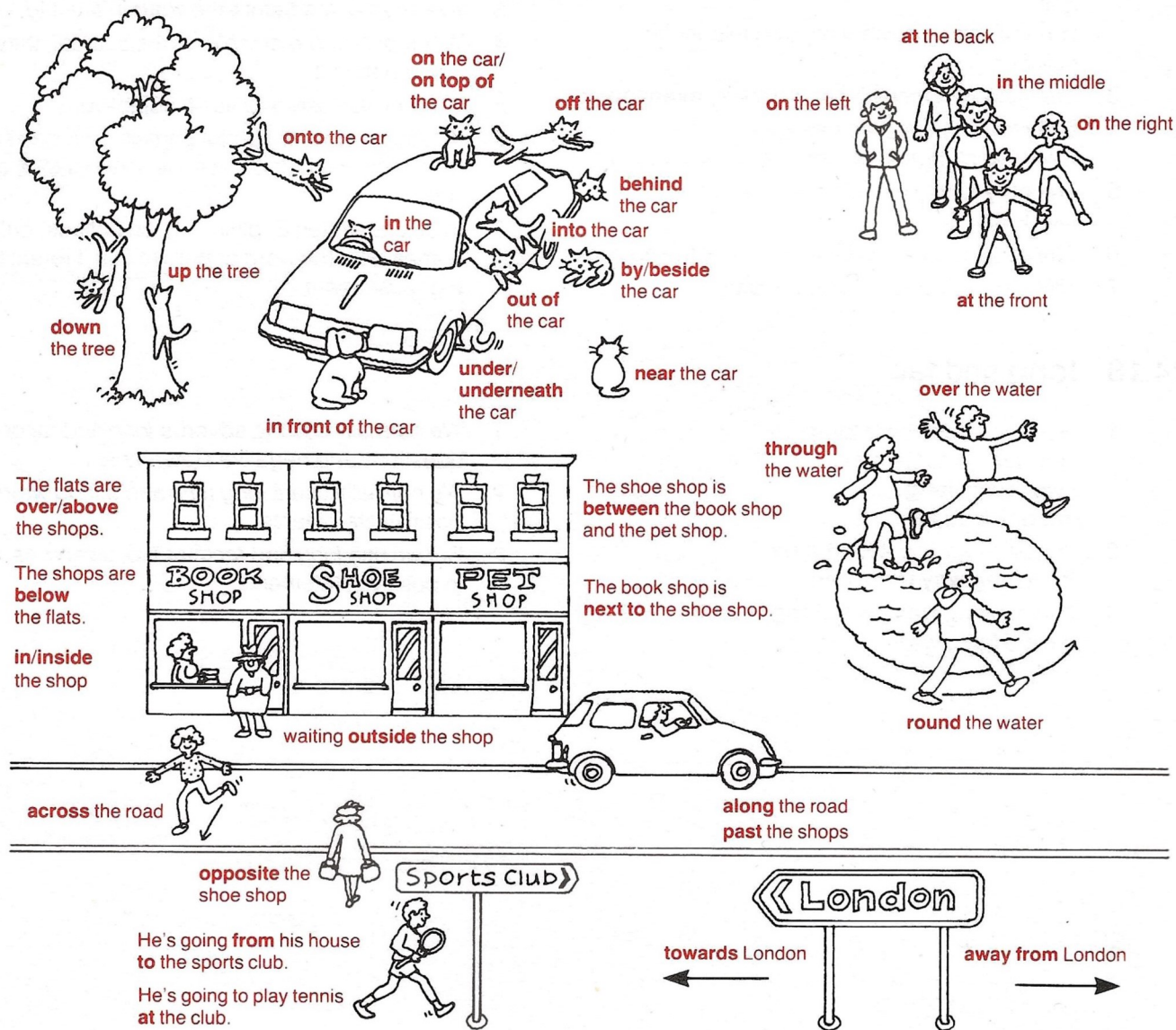
1) Click on the link below and watch the documentary about Ravenna

'Ravenna, Italy: Church of San Vitale - Rick Steves' Europe Travel Guide - Travel Bite'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I5roWfW2Ghw>

25 Prepositions

25.1 Prepositions of place and movement



SAN MINIATO AL MONTE, FLORENCE



EXTERIORS

1  Listen to the following tour guides' commentaries and choose the right ones.

1.
 - a. This wonderful basilica dates back to the 11th century.
 - b. San Miniato was built in the early 12th century.
 - c. This magnificent church was constructed sometime during the 14th century.
2.
 - a. The façade is covered with red and white marble.
 - b. This spectacular façade is entirely made of white marble and brick.
 - c. Look at the exquisite pattern formed by white and grey-green marble.
3.
 - a. The mosaic below the gable gives an episode of the life of St Miniato.
 - b. The mosaic located below the gable shows Christ, the Virgin and St Miniato.
 - c. Above the gable you can see a mosaic representing Christ enthroned.
4.
 - a. We are pretty lucky to see a castle that is exactly as it was when it was built.
 - b. The castle we can see today is quite different from the original.
 - c. The castle has been completely rebuilt and nothing remains of the original building.
5.
 - a. The emperor Hadrian built it as the mausoleum for his family and himself.
 - b. Originally the building was meant to be a fortress.
 - c. The castle was initially built as a prison by the emperor Hadrian.
6.
 - a. Notice the rectangular base surmounted by a circular structure.
 - b. The cylindrical structure rising out of the bare ground is truly spectacular.
 - c. As you can see the building consists of a square base on which a cylindrical fortress was constructed.

no. 1

Mary: And this is the Basilica of San Miniato al Monte. It was worth walking all the way up the hill to see it, wasn't it?

San Miniato, built in the 11th century over the **shrine** of San Miniato, is one of the most striking examples of the Romanesque style in Tuscany.

The façade was begun in the 11th century and its white and grey-green marble form a beautiful geometrical pattern. As you can see the lower part of the façade is decorated with fine arcading while the upper part is simpler. Below the gable you can see the beautiful 13th century mosaic of Christ between the Madonna and San Miniato. The statue on the **gable** holds a bale of woolen cloth, the symbol of the Arte of Calimala, the powerful guild of wool importers. But let's go and have a look at this church's unique interior...



no. 2

Peter: Castel Sant'Angelo is one of my favorite buildings in Italy. Originally it was much different from as you see it today. The building was constructed 2000 years ago as the mausoleum of the emperor Hadrian. Its ancient sections can be identified by the large blocks of **peperine** and **travertine** stone. During the Middle Ages, the site was converted from tomb to a fortress to defend Rome. Used as a shelter for popes and as a jail until the late 19th century, it now houses a national museum.

As you can see, the cylindrical structure sits atop a square base. The four circular towers at each corner bear the names of the Four Evangelists, Saints Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

Let's step aside and I'll tell you more about the history of this castle...



shrine: a casket containing sacred relics

gable: the triangular top end of the wall of a building where it meets the sloping parts of a roof

peperine: a volcanic rock, formed by the cementing together of sand, scoriae, cinders etc.

travertine: a compact calcium carbonate used as a facing material in construction

2 Match each of the following verbs with its synonym.

1. build
2. decorate
3. start
4. convert
5. house

- a. transform
- b. adorn
- c. construct
- d. contain
- e. begin

3 What does it mean?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. pattern means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. arrangementb. shapec. outline <p>2. mausoleum means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. relicb. tombc. decoration | <p>3. block means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. materialb. piecec. layer <p>4. shelter means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. chamberb. jailc. refuge |
|---|--|

PRACTICE YOUR LANGUAGE

Here are some sentences that may be useful when describing buildings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ We are now approaching a very famous church/square.■ Dominates the city/square...■ The building was built by... in...■ Building was carried out throughout...■ It was designed by... upon request of...■ It was commissioned by...■ The building is located in/on...■ The building is in Romanesque style.■ It is made of...■ The building served as...■ The building was turned into...■ It was renovated in...■ It has undergone extensive restoration.■ It is currently under restoration. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ It was demolished and rebuilt in...■ It was rebuilt in its present shape by/in...■ It was badly damaged during...■ The building has changed over the centuries.■ It looks much as it did in...■ The building stands on the site of...■ Most of what you see is original.■ The façade overlooks...■ It features a wide array of...■ What is extraordinary about this building is...■ Let's walk round the outside to admire...■ Offers a fine view of the city. |
|--|---|

4 Find sentences which mean much the same as the following in the section above. In some cases more than one sentence can be used.

1. The building is situated in...
.....
2. It is built from...
.....
3. It was refurbished in...
.....
4. The present building is the result of subsequent heavy restructuring.
.....
5. It was subsequently altered many times.
.....
6. It is very well-preserved.
.....

5 Complete the following passages using some of the sentences on the previous page. In some cases more than one sentence can be used.

no. 1

Filippo Brunelleschi's dome is a massive structure, which of Florence and is the third largest dome in the world. It is so big that it can be viewed from the outskirts of the city. The dome is one of the most important examples of Renaissance architecture. The dome was to cover an opening of about 42 meters in diameter. that Brunelleschi designed an octagonal self-supporting structure that didn't need a centre. As you can see the dome different materials: stone in the lower part and brick in the higher one. For a thrilling experience you can head for the top of the dome that

no. 2

.....The Basilica di San Paolo Fuori le Mura is indeed one of the four major basilicas in Rome. outside the ancient walls of Rome Constantine in the 4th century. St Paul's tomb. in the 19th century, after it had been completely destroyed by a fire. historical, religious and artistic sights to explore. Although heavily restored, the present Basilica the 4th century.

Preposizioni di luogo

Le preposizioni di luogo si suddividono in preposizioni di stato e preposizioni di moto.

1. Le preposizioni di stato in luogo sono le seguenti.

■ **in:** "in", "dentro"

Es. The jails are in the basement.

■ **at:** "a", "in" (indica il luogo in cui avviene l'azione)

Es. Peter is working at the National Gallery.

■ **on:** "su", "sopra" (indica sovrapposizione con contatto)

Es. The new brochure is on my desk.

■ **in front of:** "davanti a"

Es. The museum shop is in front of the lift.

■ **behind:** "dietro"

Es. The museum is behind the church.

■ **between:** "tra" (si usa in riferimento a due persone, cose o luoghi)

Es. The main entrance is between two marble columns.

■ **near:** "vicino"

Es. The cash desk is near the entrance.

■ **next to:** "accanto"

Es. The town hall is next to the church.

GRAMMAR CHECK

■ **opposite: "di fronte"**

Es. The bell tower is opposite the baptistery.

■ **over: "sopra"**

Es. The sign is over the door.

■ **under: "sotto"**

Es. The mosaic is under the gable.

2. Le preposizioni di moto a luogo sono le seguenti.

■ **to: "a", "verso"**

Es. We are going to the park.

■ **into: "dentro" (indica movimento verso l'interno)**

Es. Shall we go into the basement?

■ **towards: "verso" (indica direzione)**

Es. Go towards the entrance.

■ **from: "da" (indica provenienza)**

Es. What time will the clients from London arrive?

■ **across: "dall'altra parte di", "attraverso" (una superficie)**

Es. The main entrance is just across the street.

■ **through: "all'interno di", "attraverso" (indica passaggio)**

Es. We will walk through a very narrow passageway.

■ **over: "sopra"**

Es. The road goes over the mountains.

■ **up, down: "verso l'alto", "verso il basso"**

Es. The statue of the angel is up on the top floor. / Is this lift going down?

■ **under: "sotto" (indica passaggio)**

Es. You walk under the bridge.

■ **past: "oltre"**

Es. Walk past the cash desk and turn left.

■ **along: "lungo", "da un capo all'altro"**

Es. Along the promenade there are several bookstores.

6 With the help of the picture, complete the following passage with the appropriate prepositions of place.

Situated the banks of the Arno river, Pisa draws millions of visitors a year to visit its famous monuments Piazza del Duomo, with its Leaning Tower, the Duomo, Baptistery and Camposanto. Campo dei Miracoli is a wide, walled area the heart of the city of Pisa. The massive bronze main doors of the Duomo were made Giambologna's workshop.

..... the doors there are four rows of open galleries with, on top, statues of Madonna with Child and, the corners, the four evangelists. The stunning mosaic, the apse, of Christ in Majesty, the Blessed Virgin and St John the Evangelist, was completed by Cimabue in the early 14th century.



7  Listen to the tour guides talking about the interiors of two famous monuments and complete the following sentences using the lexicon given.

■ nave ■ jails ■ crypt ■ five floors ■ terrace ■ signs
■ choir ■ funeral ■ chapel

- The inlaid marble on the floor represents the of the zodiac.
- The Chapel of the Crucifix dominates the
- The contains a mosaic of Christ enthroned.
- The oldest part of the church is the
- The of the Cardinal of Portugal is located on the north wall.
- The castle consists of
- On the second floor there are the and storerooms.
- From the at the top you can enjoy a wonderful view of the city.



no. 1

Mary:

Come forward, please. The interior is divided into three naves. The floor is beautifully decorated with **inlaid** marble with the signs of the zodiac and animal motifs in the centre. The centre of the nave is dominated by the Chapel of the Crucifix designed by Michelozzo in the 15th century.

The choir is raised on a platform above the crypt and contains a Byzantine-style mosaic of Christ enthroned that dates back to the 13th century.

The crypt, containing 36 columns of various origin, is the oldest part of the church and **allegedly** contains the remains of San Miniato.

On the outer stone walls of the aisles there are a number of beautiful frescoes.

On the north wall there is the funeral Chapel of the Cardinal of Portugal, who died in Florence in 1439 at the age of 25.

But let's go and have a closer look...

no. 2

Peter: The castle interior consists of five floors and houses a National Museum. These spiral staircases will take us to the chamber in which Hadrian's ashes were kept. On the second floor you can still see the gloomy jails and vast storerooms for oil and grain. The third floor is the military floor with two large courtyards. On the fourth floor, we will visit the loggia of Pope Julius II by the architect Bramante, the pope's richly decorated apartments, the treasure room, and the room of the legendary Count Cagliostro, the famous magician and alchemist who was imprisoned and tortured there in the 18th century. The terrace at the very top offers a fine view of the city and opera lovers will know that this is where the final act of Puccini's opera *Tosca* takes place.

inlaid: embedded into the surface of an object
allegedly: supposedly



8 Match each of the verbs in column A with the appropriate words in column B.

A

1. is divided into
2. decorated with
3. is dominated by
4. is raised on
5. is made of

B

- a. frescoes
- b. a platform
- c. this huge building
- d. various sections
- e. brick and stone

9 Place each of the following words next to its definition.

■ nave ■ crypt ■ ramp ■ chamber ■ jail ■ courtyard ■ terrace

1. An inclined surface connecting different levels:
2. A platform extending outdoors:
3. A room under the floor of a church:
4. A place for the confinement of prisoners:
5. An open space surrounded by walls or buildings:
6. The long central part of a church:
7. A room in a house:

PRACTICE YOUR LANGUAGE

- We are now entering one of the...
- On entering the building the effect is overwhelming.
- The interior of the building is especially beautiful.
- All rooms can be visited.
- The interior is divided into...
- The floor/wall is decorated with...
- This spacious interior/hall can hold/keep...
- The building consists of four floors.
- The stairs will take us to...
- On the first/second/third floor you can see...
- You can get a sense of what life was like for the people who lived here.

10 Complete the following sentences using some of the sentences above.

1. one of the most beautiful Italian villas.
2. As you can see, and it's worth a visit.
3. Fortunately the building is no longer under restoration and
4. the first floor.
5. over 150 people.
6. What I really like about these old villas is that

I verbi modali inglesi sono: *can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, ought to, must, need e dare*.
Qui ci soffermeremo solo su alcuni di quelli più usati, ovvero *can, could, may, might e must*.

I verbi modali sono verbi difettivi e svolgono la funzione di ausiliari, anche se hanno un significato proprio. In comune hanno tre regole di importanza fondamentale:

- sono seguiti dall'infinito del verbo senza *to*;
- la stessa forma è valida per tutte le persone;
- non hanno tutti i tempi verbali.

“Potere” – Can/Could

Can corrisponde in italiano ai verbi “potere”, “sapere”, “essere capaci di”, “riuscire a”. Questo verbo modale esprime quindi la capacità e l'abilità del soggetto a svolgere un'azione.

Can si usa:

- per offrirti di fare qualcosa;
- per fare richieste;
- per chiedere un permesso;
- per formulare delle norme.

La forma affermativa si costruisce secondo il seguente schema:
soggetto + *can* + infinito del verbo senza *to*.

La forma negativa si costruisce secondo il seguente schema:
soggetto + *can't/cannot* + infinito del verbo senza *to*.

La forma interrogativa si costruisce secondo il seguente schema:
can + soggetto + infinito del verbo senza *to*.

Es. *At the end of the tour you can go for a walk in the city centre.*
Today we can tour the richly decorated apartments where the Pope frequently lived.
We can still see what it looked like in the 12th century.

Could è il condizionale di *can* e rispetta le stesse regole valide per quest'ultimo.

Could si usa:

- per chiedere un permesso;
- per esprimere possibilità;
- per dare suggerimenti.

Es. *Could I speak to Mr Hub, please?*
Excuse me, could I just say something?

“Potere” – May/Might

May e might corrispondono in italiano al condizionale del verbo “potere”.

Questi due verbi modali si usano per fare previsioni su fatti incerti.

Es. *The church might be under restoration.*

Il verbo modale *may* si usa anche per chiedere o dare un permesso in contesti formali (nella lingua parlata, tuttavia, si usa il verbo modale *can*).

Es. *May I ask you to wait here for a while?*

"Dovere" - Must

Must corrisponde in italiano al presente indicativo del verbo "dovere".

Must si usa:

- per esprimere un obbligo;
- per esprimere una proibizione o un divieto;
- nei regolamenti.

La forma affermativa si costruisce secondo il seguente schema:

soggetto + **must** + infinito del verbo senza **to**.

La forma negativa si costruisce secondo il seguente schema:

soggetto + **must not/mustn't** + infinito del verbo senza **to**.

La forma interrogativa si costruisce secondo il seguente schema:

must + soggetto + infinito del verbo senza **to**.

Es. *If you like Romanesque churches, you must see San Miniato.*

11 Complete the following sentences using **must** or **may**.

1. When entering the Basilica you be dressed properly.
2. If you want to enjoy a view of the city you climb up to the top of the Dome.
3. At the end of the tour you have a stroll in the nearby gardens.
4. Later on you visit the other floors of the castle.
5. Unfortunately we stand in a straight line.
6. If you want to visit the entire building you rent an audio guide at the entrance.

12 Write down a short commentary on this building using both the information and the sentences given.

- **Name of building:** San Giorgio Maggiore.
- **Date:** 1560 to 1580.
- **Location:** on the island of San Giorgio, Venice.
- **Architect:** Andrea Palladio.
- **Style:** Italian Renaissance.
- **Things to see:**
 - two paintings by Tintoretto – *The Last Supper* and *The Harvest of Manna* – in the presbytery;
 - a fine view of the city from the bell tower.



■ we are now approaching... ■ the church is located... ■ construction was carried out from... ■ it was designed by... ■ inside we can see... ■ later we are going to the top of...

Exteriors

1 Listen to the following tour guides describing two famous Italian buildings and fill in the gaps.

no. 1

Mary: Located in of the city centre, the Duomo dominates the city of Milan. This huge Cathedral is the second largest in the world. Commissioned by Gian Galeazzo Visconti in the the Cathedral was not completed until the early 18th century. Built of brick faced with, the Cathedral is of spires, statues and pillars.

If you have the chance, go to of the Cathedral. From up there you get a fantastic view of the city.

Let's go inside, so you can get an idea of how big this Cathedral is.

no. 2

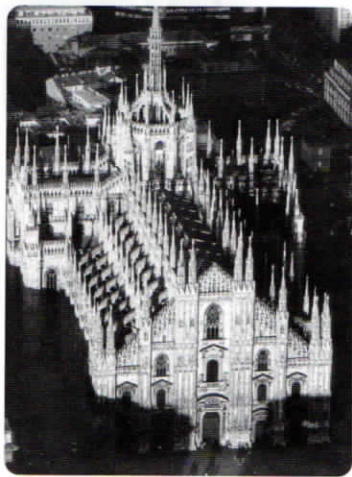
Peter: The breath-taking in front of us is the Doge's Palace. The palace is strategically located with the Basilica of San Marco to the side and St. Mark's Square in

We do not know exactly what it looked like when it was first built in the but it was probably more like a castle. After a series of fires and subsequent rebuilding, it became as we can see it today.

The palace served for centuries both as the home of the elected Doge and the centre of government.

The in pink and white marble of the façades and the wonderful open arcades in the two lower give this huge building a dainty, elegant appearance.

Let's get closer to see the wonderful main entrance to the Doge's palace called the Porta della Carta.



2 Find expressions in the text which mean much the same as the following.

1. Situato in...
.....
2. Domina la città.
.....
3. Commissionato da...
.....
4. Potete avere un'idea di...
.....
5. ... com'era quando fu costruito.
.....
6. Fu utilizzato per secoli.
.....

3 What does it mean?

1. **spire** means:
 - a. the triangular top end of the wall of a building
 - b. a tall pointed structure on top of a building
 - c. the top part of a column
2. **brick** means:
 - a. a rectangular block used for building walls
 - b. a type of very hard rock which has a pattern of lines going through it
 - c. a piece of baked clay used for covering roofs
3. **pillar** means:
 - a. a continuous structure of masonry or other material
 - b. a decorative horizontal band
 - c. a slender, freestanding, vertical support; a column
4. **arcade** means:
 - a. a covered passage with arches along one or both sides
 - b. a type of arch which supports a roof or ceiling
 - c. a room within a larger building



4  Listen to the commentaries and answer the following questions.

1. How many people can the Duomo hold?
.....
2. Where does the staircase just inside the entrance lead to?
.....
3. When was the Golden Staircase built?
.....
4. What do we find on the second floor?
.....
5. How long is the Higher Council Hall?
.....
6. Whose are the portraits under the ceiling guild decorations?
.....

5 Read the following information and write down a short commentary on the Cathedral.

- **Name of building:** Cathedral of San Giovanni Battista.
- **Date:** 1498.
- **Location:** Piazza San Giovanni, Turin.
- **Commissioner:** Cardinal della Rovere.
- **Architect:** Meo del Caprina da Settignano.
- **Style:** Italian Renaissance.
- **Things to see:**

- façade with three finely-carved doorways;
- Cappella della Sacra Sindone (Chapel of the Holy Shroud), a Baroque masterpiece by Guarini which contained the urn with the Holy Shroud – the sheet of linen in which Christ is said to have been wrapped after his descent from the cross. After the Chapel was badly damaged by a fire in 1997, the original Holy Shroud was moved and it's very difficult to be able to see it; a life-size copy is on display to the left of the high altar;
- 60 metre-high Campanile di San Giovanni, built 30 years before the Cathedral itself.



THE DUCAL PALACE, URBINO

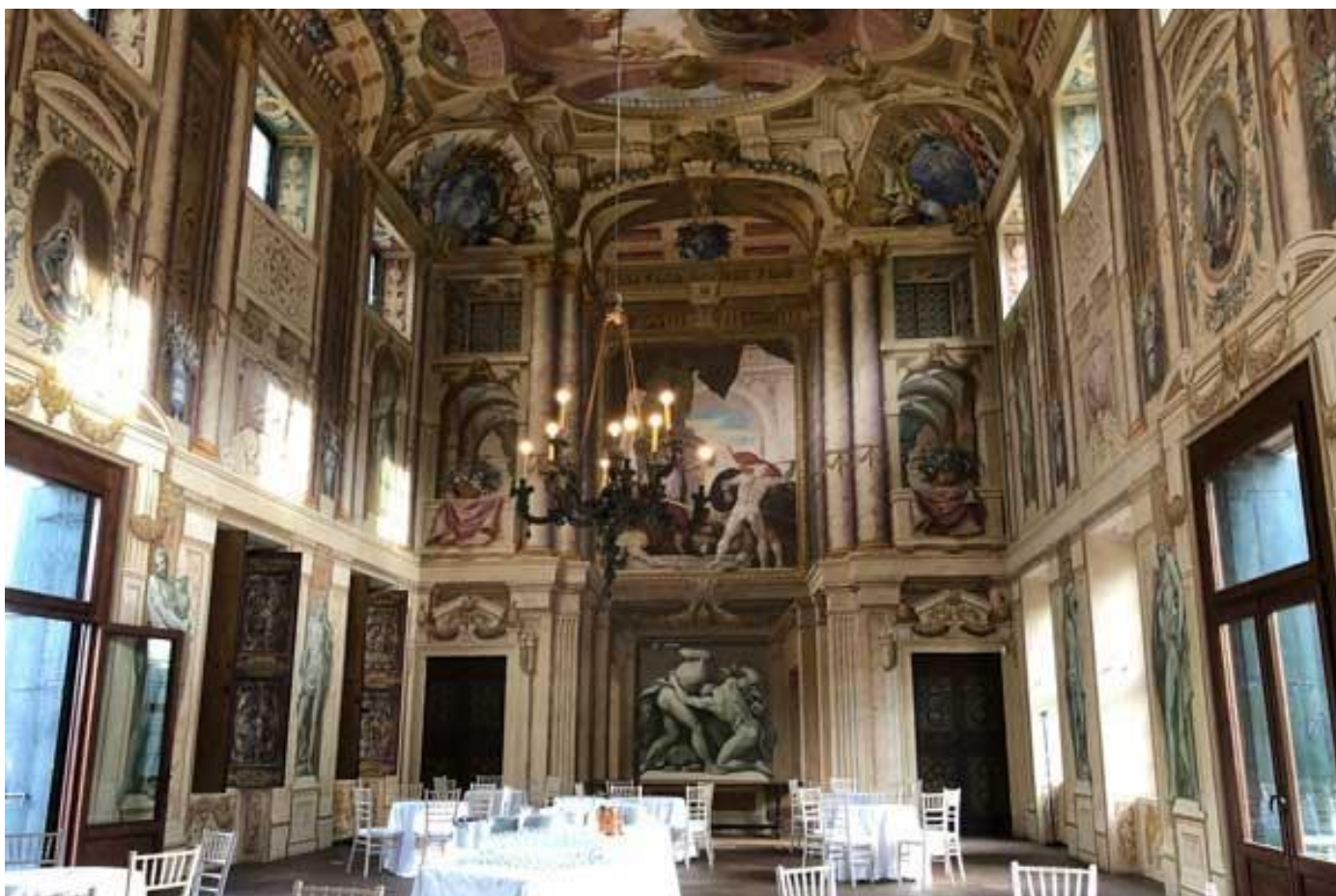


THE SFERISTERIO ARENA, MACERATA



VILLA GIGLI, RECANATI





La Rocchetta Mattei



<https://squarekufic.com/2021/05/28/italian-orientalism-oriental-villas-and-castles-from-north-to-south-italy/>

