

# The Voice of Teens

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*Let your dreams come true...*

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Site: <http://thevoiceofteens.blogspot.it/>

## LA FESTA DELLA MADONNA DELLA BRUNA



Il santo patrono della città di Matera è la Madonna della Bruna. La festa in suo onore avviene ogni 2 luglio sin dal XIII secolo. La celebrazione inizia alle cinque del mattino con una messa dopo la quale la folla porta il quadro della Madonna in giro per tutta la città nella



tradizionale "processione dei pastori" preannunciata da alcuni botti che affiancano le strade. In seguito, verso le dodici del mattino, il vescovo, scortato dai cavalieri, porta la statua della Madonna dalla cattedrale alla chiesa di Piccianello. Ma la parte più importante della festa ha inizio alle otto della sera quando il tradizionale carro patronale, fatto in cartapesta, viene trainato da sei muli fino al centro della città dove fa tre giri della piazza prima di essere distrutto dai cittadini. La tradizione vuole che chi riesce a prendere un pezzo del carro sarà molto fortunato per il resto dell'anno. Infine a mezzanotte c'è un grande spettacolo pirotecnico.

### La storia

L'origine della tradizione della distruzione del carro è narrata in una leggenda secondo la quale i materani, per evitare che il quadro della Madonna fosse rubato e distrutto dai Saraceni che insediavano la città, prima lo nascosero su un carro e, dopo averlo salvato, distrussero loro stessi il carro pur di non lasciare che l'immagine sacra finisse nelle mani dei pagani, ossia i Saraceni.

Questa festa coinvolge tutti i materani e anche molti turisti che vengono nella nostra città per prendere parte a questo evento. Quando i festeggiamenti sono conclusi, siamo soliti dire, nel nostro dialetto locale, "a moggh a moggh all'ann ca vonn" che significa "di meglio in meglio per l'anno che viene".



## THE FESTIVAL OF “MADONNA DELLA BRUNA”

The patron Saint of Matera is “Madonna della Bruna”. The festival takes place on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of July since the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The celebration starts at 5am with a mass, after people bring the picture of the Madonna around the city in the traditional “procession of the shepherds” which is announced by firecrackers. Then at 12am the Archbishop, escorted by many knights, carries the statue of Madonna from the Cathedral to Piccianello’s Church by a car. But the most important part of the festival begins at 8pm when the traditional patron float, made of papier-mâché, is towed by six mules to the centre of the city where it makes three rounds of the square before being destroyed by citizens. The tradition says that who is able to get a piece of the float will be very lucky person for the rest of the year. Finally at midnight there is a big fireworks show.

### The story

The origin of the tradition of the destruction of the float is narrated in a legend, according to which the citizens, to avoid that the picture of the Madonna was stolen and destroyed by the Saracens who were besieging the city, had hidden it before on a cart and, after saving the picture, they destroyed the cart by themselves so as not to leave the Christian picture in the hands of pagan Saracens. This festival involves many people of Matera and a lot of tourists who come to our city to take part to this event. When the festival ends we use to say in our dialect “a moggh a moggh all’ann ca vonn” that means



“always better for the year which is coming”.

Bruna Cotrufo and Gaia Salinaro  
III A Issa



# My favourite sport

My favorite sport is horse riding.

My adventure with horses began when my dad sat me on a horse for the first time - when I was five. I was afraid of it so much that time, but after a quick orientation that it was nothing to be afraid I started to stroke and speak tenderly to that horse.

When I grew up and I was 10 years old, my parents bought me a mare named *Allusion[Aluzja]*. She was 10 years old then.

After a year spent with *Aluzja*, my parents again decided to buy me a horse. This time it was a gelding. He had no name so I called him *The Count* - since he behaved like a count.

When I finished 12 years old I started to ride in jumping contests with the *Allusion*.

And in 2015 I'm going to start to ride there with *The Count*.



**Justyna Najda  
13 years old  
Class 1c**



## I CUCIBOCCA

Da diversi anni a Montescaglioso le festività natalizie si concludono il 5 gennaio con "La notte dei Cucibocca", una originale tradizione unica in tutto il meridione.

Per tutta la serata girano per le strade del paese delle misteriose figure: indossano larghi mantelli e cappotti scuri, grossi cappellacci o dischi di campana da frantoio e folte barbacce ingiallite. Camminano trascinando una catena legata alla caviglia e in mano portano un canestro con una lanterna e un lungo ago con cui minacciano di cucire la bocca ai bambini i quali, spaventati, si nascondono dietro i loro genitori.

Sempre secondo la tradizione, in piazza, ma anche in casa, si mangiano i "nove bocconi dei Cucibocca".

Naturalmente questa insolita tradizione ha un suo significato: il cucire la bocca segna la fine delle libagioni natalizie e l'avvicinarsi della Quaresima. Non solo: secondo una credenza molto antica pare che, proprio la notte tra il 5 e il 6 gennaio, le anime dei defunti tornino dal purgatorio e si dirigano verso le loro vecchie abitazioni, invisibili ai viventi, i quali lasciano fuori dell'acqua per dissetarle.

Sembra quindi che il corteo dei Cucibocca abbia anche lo scopo di segnare la presenza di quelle anime.



## THE NIGHT OF CUCIBOCCA

In Montescaglioso on the 5<sup>th</sup> of January, Christmas festivities end with "The night of Cucibocca", an original tradition in the South of Italy.

In the evening, some mysterious figures walk down the streets of the town; they wear baggy dark cloaks and coats, big hats or discs bell mill and bushy beards .They walk dragging a chain tied to their ankles and hand and carrying a basket with a lantern. They also have a long needle and threaten children to sew their mouths because of their bad behavior. Children usually hide behind their parents. According to tradition, people eat the "nine pieces of cucibocca" in the streets and at home.



This unusual tradition has its own meaning: the sewing of the mouth marks the end of Christmas celebrations and the beginning of Lent. Moreover, according to ancient belief, it seems that, on the night between the 5th and the 6<sup>th</sup> of January, the souls of the dead come back from purgatory and go back to their houses. They are invisible but people leave some water for them outside their houses. So the procession of Cucibocca also marks the presence of those souls.

Rocco Didio



## ΑΝΑΣΚΟΠΗΣΗ ΤΑΙΝΙΑΣ – «Death Race» (2008)



Η ταινία «Κούρσα Θανάτου» (2008) είναι ένα θρίλερ. Βασίζεται σε ένα διήγημα του LB Melchior με τίτλο «The Racer». Είναι μια πρωτότυπη ιδέα του Πωλ Άντερσον. Παραγωγή: Πωλ Άντερσον, Mpolt, Korman, Βάγκνερ. Σκηνοθεσία P. Anderson. Πρωταγωνιστούν: Τζέισον Στέιθαμ, Τζόαν Άλεν, Ιαν Μακ Σέιν, Νάταλι Μαρτίνεζ.

Η ταινία γυρίστηκε στις μέρες μας σε μια ιδιωτική φυλακή στις Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες. Ο Τζέισον Στέιθαμ πρωταγωνιστεί ως κρατούμενος (Frankenstein), ο οποίος πρέπει να νικήσει τους συγκρατούμενούς του σε μια αυτοκινητική κούρσα θανάτου προκειμένου να απελευθερωθεί.

Θα καταφέρει να νικήσει τους αντιπάλους του; Θα πρέπει να παρακολουθήσουν την ταινία μέχρι το τέλος για να το μάθετε!!

Το έργο είναι απρόβλεπτο με πολλές ανατροπές και επιτυχημένη επιλογή ηθοποιών. Τα ειδικά εφέ είναι θεαματικά και οι φιγούρες εκπληκτικές. Η μουσική της εμπνευσμένη. Δεν υπάρχει τίποτα αρνητικό στη ταινία. Είναι υπέροχη...

Συμπερασματικά, συστήνω το φιλμ «Κούρσα θανάτου» σε όποιον ενδιαφέρεται για ταινίες δράσης. Προς Θεού, μη το χάσετε!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C8bxJZrus0>

*Δημοσθένης Χασιώτης, 3<sup>ο</sup> ΓΕΛ Νέας Φιλαδέλφειας  
«Μίλτος Κουντουράς», Αθήνα - Ελλάδα*

## FILM REVIEW – «Death Race» (2008)



great...

«**Death Race**» is a thriller. It is based on a short story by LB Melchior entitled “The Racer”. It is an original idea of Paul W. S. Anderson. It was produced by Anderson, Bolt, Corman, and Wagner. It is directed by P. Anderson. Cast: [Jason Statham](#), [Joan Allen](#), [Ian McShane](#), [Natalie Martinez](#)

The film is set in modern times at a private prison in the USA. Jason Statham stars as a prisoner (Frankenstein) who has to beat his fellow-prisoners at a death race in order to be released. Will the Frankenstein manage to kill his opponents? You'll have to watch the film to the end to find out!!

The plot is unpredictable with many twists, the casting is successful. The special effects are spectacular and the stunts are amazing. The soundtrack is inspiring. There isn't anything negative about that film, which is

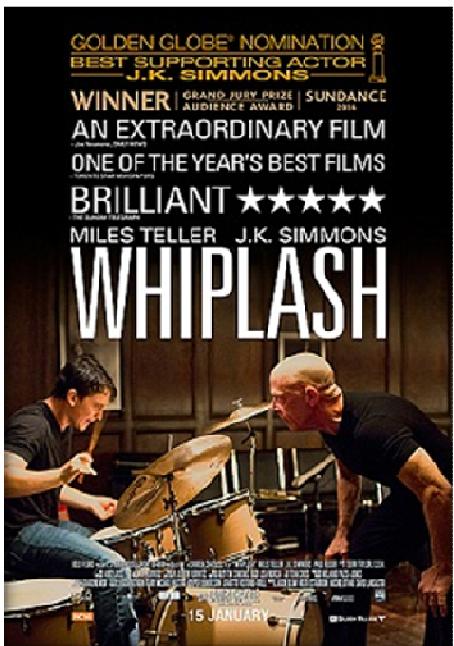
All in all, I recommend “Death Race” to anyone who is interested in action films. You shouldn't miss it for the world!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C8bxcJZrus0>

*By Demosthenes Hasiotis, 3<sup>rd</sup> Upper Secondary School of Nea Philadelphia «Miltos Kountouras», Athens - Greece*



## «Whiplash» - Κριτική ταινίας



«Whiplash» είναι μια ταινία του 2014. Είναι musical με αρκετά στοιχεία δράματος. Το σενάριο και η σκηνοθεσία είναι του Damien Chassell ενώ η παραγωγή του Jason Blum. Ο ηθοποιός J.K. Simmons πήρε το Oscar 2<sup>ο</sup> ανδρικού ρόλου. Η ταινία διαδραματίζεται στο διάσημο ωδείο Shaffer της Νέας Υόρκης. Εκεί ο Andrew Neiman (Miles Teller) παίζει τύμπανα για να γίνει ένας αό τους καλύτερους ντράμμερ σαν τον Buddy Rich. Ο μαέστρος, Terence Fletcher (J.K. Simmons) δέχεται τον Andrew στη μπάντα του αλλά η συμπεριφορά του απέναντι στους μαθητές του είναι βίαιη. Όταν ο Andrew κάνει πρόβα ένα κομμάτι για να το τελειοποιήσει, ο Terence Fletcher του ρίχνει μια καρέκλα και τον ταπεινώνει μπροστά στους συμμαθητές του. Θα καταφέρει ο Andrew να γίνει σπουδαίος ντάμμερ; Πρέπει να δείτε την ταινία ως το τέλος για να το ανακαλύψετε!

Η πλοκή είναι απρόβλεπτη και η επιλογή των ηθοποιών είναι επιτυχημένη. Η ηθοποιία είναι εντυπωσιακή! Τα ειδικά εφφέ είναι θαυμάσια και η μουσική της ταινίας καταληκτική!

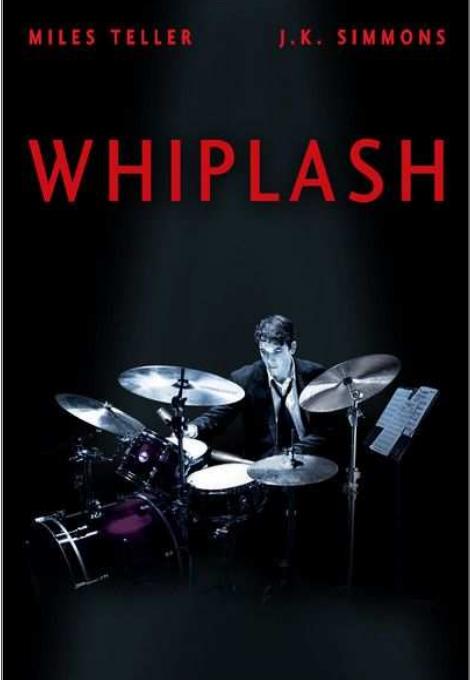
Συνιστώ ανεπιφύλακτα την ταινία σε όσους ενδιαφέρονται για τη μουσική και τις ανθρώπινες σχέσεις.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e2lWF8ohXuI>

από τον Πέτρο Παναγιώτου, 3<sup>ο</sup> ΓΕΛ Νέας Φιλαδέλφειας  
«Μίλτος Κουντουράς», Αθήνα - Ελλάδα

## «Whiplash» - Film Review

«Whiplash» is a 2014 musical with some drama elements. It is an authentic concept of Damien Chassell. It was produced by Jason Blum and directed by Damien Chassell. The film was awarded the Oscar prize for the acting of J.K. Simmons.



It is set in a prestigious Shaffer conservatory in New York where Andrew Neiman (Miles Teller) plays the drums to become one of the greatest drummers like Buddy Rich. The conductor, Terence Fletcher (J.K. Simmons), accepts Andrew into his studio band. Fletcher is abusive towards his students and when Andrew tries to rehearse a song and struggles to play it right, Fletcher throws towards him a chair and humiliates him in front of the class. Will Andrew manage to become a great drummer? You have to watch it to the end to find out.

The plot is unpredictable and the casting is quite successful. The acting is brilliant! The special effects are superb and the stunts are amazing. The soundtrack is just great!

I do recommend this film to anyone interested in music and human relationships.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7d\\_jQycdQGo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7d_jQycdQGo)

by Peter Panagiotou, 3<sup>rd</sup> Upper Secondary School  
of Nea Philadelphia «Miltos Kountouras», Athens - Greece



# Selena Gomez

**Selena Gomez is very popular actress and singer. She is the best. She has very beautiful voice. She takes a part in a lot of films and musicales.**

**Young people really like this actress. She is very young. She is 23 years old. She is from Texas. She is very beautiful and very intelligent women. She has a very big talent. Selena Gomez has a lot of fans. I like this artist and her films and songs.**



Katarzyna Caldarella

## My sports star



Each of us has got an idol.

Mine is Magdalena Piekarska – a Polish fencer, the Olympics winner. I was lucky - not everyone could have a chance - I met Magda personally. She is full of energy, nice and has a positive attitude to life.

My idol started her adventure with the woman fencing in a sports club - *UKS Zagłoba*. At once she succeeded what brought her to the peak. Of course, as an every real athlete, she had injuries, but she has never given up and I admire that. Magdalena took part in the Olympics what I also hope to do in the future. I believe that one day my injury will be cured and I will stand up on the highest podium there.

Patrycja Mielowska

15 years old

class 3A

Gimnazjum no 37, Warsaw, Poland



## My favourite sport idol

I would like to present my own sport idol who represents soccer discipline.

His name is Iker Casillas. He was born on 20th of May in 1981 in Spain.

He's a captain of two Spanish football representations.

He is a 5-tuple football master, 2-tuple captor of Football Cup .

He is also a main goalkeeper in Real Madrid.

He got married with Sara Carbonero – a Spanish sports journalist.

He has got one son who was born on the 3rd of January in 2014.



Przemysław Oleksy, 16 years old, class 3a  
GIMNAZJUM NO. 37, Warsaw, Poland



## KUNG FU SHAOLIN



Da secoli ormai l'Occidente è "invaso" da quelle che noi comunemente chiamiamo arti marziali... ma che cosa sono le arti marziali?

Arte marziale significa arte di Marte, dio della guerra secondo il mondo latino. Questo nome era utilizzato per riferirsi alla "scienza e all'arte" del duello di spade ma, nel corso dei secoli, il nome venne adoperato per indicare il tipo di combattimento cinese.



Una delle principali arti marziali cinesi diffusa nel mondo è il kung fu shaolin. Questo è il fondamento di tutte le arti marziali ed è nato nel tempio Shaolin situato sul monte Song, una collina considerata sacra. Questo nacque nel momento in cui si arrivò ad unire in un'unica arte tutte le tre religioni del luogo: Confucianesimo, Buddismo e Taoismo. L'unione di tutte queste religioni andò a formare un'arte perfetta costituita

dalle migliori tecniche di tutte le altre arti.

Lo sviluppo di quest'arte e la formazione in essa comporta un lavoro duro ed impegnativo ed il programma tecnico si divide in tre fasi: il riscaldamento all'interno del quale si mira a perfezionare l'agilità degli arti, le tecniche di combattimento ed infine lo studio dello Shaolin tradizionale e lo sviluppo dell'energia interiore.

Il kung fu, come d'altronde tutte le arti marziali, è retto da regole rigidissime come il divieto di utilizzare quest'arte al di fuori dalla scuola shaolin in quanto questa è un'arte puramente a scopo difensivo.

Ma che cosa comporta praticare questo sport e che cos'è questo sport.

A queste due domande ha risposto il maestro Rosario Antezza della scuola kung fu shaolin di Matera:

<Il kung fu non è solo un'arte marziale ma è anche conoscenza, cultura.

Inoltre il kung fu porta al raggiungimento di un benessere inizialmente fisico ma, col passare del tempo, anche ad un benessere interiore>

## KUNG FU SHAOLIN

Nowadays the West has been “invaded” by those that we commonly call martial arts but, what are martial arts?

Martial arts mean a gift of Mars (god of the war according to the Latin world). This name was used to talk about “science and art” of the duel of swords but, in the following centuries, the name referred to the Chinese fight type.

One of the Chinese martial art diffused in the world is kung fu shaolin. This is the foundation of all martial arts of the Shaolin temple situated on the Song mountain (sacred hill).



It was born when the 3 Chinese religions were under one: they were Confucianism, Buddhism e Taoismn; the union of all those religions gave life to a perfect art.

The development of this art and the formation of it, involves however a difficult and demanding work. The technique program is divided into three phases: the heating, to improve the agility of the limbs; the fight's technique and the development of the interior energy.

Kung fu is based on the strict rules as the ban on using this art outside the shaolin school, because it has a defensive aim.

What is the aim of this sport?

To this question, the kung fu shaolin teacher of Matera school, Rosario Antezza, answers:

<<The kung fu shaolin isn't only a martial art but it is also knowledge and culture.>>.

MIMMA LA CAVA



## What I'm going to do in the future

In the future I am going to be a doctor, because I like Biology, Chemistry and Science.

I would like to help all people who are ill.

Maybe in the future I will go to Africa to treat people there, because there are few doctors only.

Now, I am trying to help different people as a volunteer.

I am a friendly and dedicated person, so I think I will do my future job very well.



EwelinaBednarska

Class: 2D

Age: 15

## What I'm going to do in the future

In the future I want to be a policewoman and want to help people, but first I have to go to a technical school with such professional profile.

My sister who lives in Łomża also chose the school with such profile.

She told me how there is, what subjects she learns in this school and what very interesting activities she participates in.

Zuzanna Trębicka  
14 years old

class 2d



## ABBAZIA DI SAN MICHELE ARCANGELO



Nel centro storico di Montescaglioso, un piccolo ma interessante paese vicino Matera, è possibile visitare la bellissima ed importante Abbazia di San Michele Arcangelo, uno dei monumenti più importanti della Basilicata. La sua costruzione risale probabilmente all'anno 893, periodo in cui nella valle del Bradano era presente una dipendenza monastica della grande abbazia longobarda di S. Vincenzo al Volturno.

In pochi decenni l'abbazia riuscì a controllare anche le zone circostanti.

Con le rendite di tale patrimonio fu possibile realizzare lavori di ampliamento del monastero.

Al piano superiore è ancora oggi possibile ammirare diversi affreschi, anche se molti dipinti furono distrutti dagli stessi monaci nella prima metà del XVIII secolo, nel corso di lavori di modifica che interessarono sia il monastero sia la chiesa.



Interessante è la scoperta di 14 cisterne, costruite nel corso dei secoli, in grado di raccogliere oltre 2 milioni di litri d'acqua piovana: in particolare quella del chiostro occidentale forniva acqua potabile sempre fresca alla comunità.

Esistevano dei complessi sistemi meccanici per la raccolta e la decantazione dell'acqua.

Il monastero è stato anche un importante centro culturale. In esso, infatti, c'era una grande biblioteca ricca di edizioni rare, nonché uno scriptorium noto per la produzione di documenti. Purtroppo però nel 1784 i monaci, stanchi dei conflitti con il Marchese e l'Università di Montescaglioso per i diritti sul patrimonio territoriale dell'abbazia, si trasferirono a Lecce portando via tutte le opere d'arte, la biblioteca e l'archivio del monastero.

Nel 1785 l'abbazia ha ospitato Re Carlo di Borbone, di passaggio sul viaggio verso la Sicilia.

Con l'occupazione napoleonica l'abbazia fu assegnata ai francescani (1818) e solo con l'Unità d'Italia diventò proprietà del comune di Montescaglioso, ospitando per più di un secolo uffici e scuole.



## St. Michele Arcangelo Abbey

In the historic centre of Montescaglioso you can visit the beautiful and important St. Michele Arcangelo Abbey, one of the most important monuments in Basilicata. Its probably dates back to 893, when in the valley of Bradano there was the monastic dependency of the big Abbey of S Vincenzo in Volturno.

In a few decades the abbey could also check the surrounding areas, including Metaponto, Stigliano, Gorgoglione, Pomarico and Pisticci.

The expansion of the monastery was possible thanks to the revenues of these assets. Upstairs it is still possible to admire several frescoes, although many paintings were destroyed by the monks in the first half of the eighteenth century, in the course of some works that involved the monastery and the church.

Interesting is the discovery of 14 tanks, built during the centuries, able to collect 2 million liters of rainwater: in particular that of the western cloister always gave fresh drinking water to the community.

There was a complex mechanical systems for the collection and decanting of the water.

The monastery was also an important cultural centre, in fact it was a large

library full of rare edition of books, as well as a scriptorium known for the production of documents. Unfortunately, in 1784 some monks, tired of the conflict with the Marquis and the University of Montescaglioso for territorial rights over the assets of the abbey, moved to Lecce, taking away all the products of art, the library and archives of the monastery.

In 1785, the abbey has hosted King Carlo of Bourbon, on his trip to Sicily.

With the Napoleonic invasion the abbey was given to the Franciscans (1818) and only with the unification of Italy it became the property of the town of Montescaglioso, hosting, for more than a century, offices and schools.



Rocco Didio

## PIZZA



Il cibo italiano è uno dei più conosciuti e salutari al mondo a partire dal IV secolo a.C. I tipici cibi italiani sono: la pasta, la mozzarella, la polenta, il tiramisù, il vino, l'olio ed ovviamente la pizza!

La parola "pizza" risale al 997 e deriva dal volgare latino di Gaeta ma la pizza vera e propria nacque nel 1889 quando un cuoco napoletano cucinò una

pizza Margherita in onore della Regina d'Italia, Margherita di Savoia. Questa pizza è fatta con pasta lievitata, salsa di pomodoro, mozzarella e basilico: gli stessi colori della bandiera italiana.

Prima del XVII secolo, la pizza era ricoperta con una salsa bianca poi sostituita con olio d'oliva, formaggio, pomodori o pesce. Inizialmente, la pizza era una focaccia, molto simile a del pane schiacciato, con diversi tipi di condimento mentre il pomodoro è stato aggiunto solamente nel XVI secolo. Fino al 1830 la pizza era venduta solamente nelle bancarelle ma, con il passare del tempo, sono state inventate, nell'Italia meridionale, delle vere e proprie pizzerie. Solo dopo la Seconda Guerra Mondiale, in seguito alle emigrazioni italiane, le pizzerie si sono diffuse nell'Italia settentrionale e nel resto del mondo.

La pizza ha un diametro di 35cm e deve essere cotta nel forno a legna a 485°C per circa 60-90 secondi. Nel 1886, Francesco de Bourcard divise la pizza in tre categorie: margherita, marinara (solo con salsa di pomodoro, origano, olio e aglio) e calzone (una pizza ripiena).

Pensiamo che probabilmente non abbiate mai mangiato una pizza italiana, quindi cosa ne pensate di venire in Italia? Potreste visitare il nostro bellissimo paese e assaggiare una fantastica pizza, magari in nostra compagnia.

Aurora Pallotta

Paola Tralli

Rosa Francomagro

## PIZZA

Italian food is one of the most famous and healthy food in the world since the IV century B.C. The typical Italian food consists of pasta, "mozzarella", "polenta", "tiramisu", oil, wine and obviously PIZZA!

The word "pizza" dates back to 997 and belongs to the vulgar latin of Gaeta but pizza was born in 1889 when a Neapolitan chef, called Raffaele Esposito, cooked pizza Margherita in honor of the Italian Queen Margherita di Savoia. This pizza is made with tomato, mozzarella cheese and basil which represent the colours of the Italian flag. Before the XVII century pizza was covered with white sauce, then it was substituted for olive oil, cheese, tomatoes or fish. At first, pizza was a "focaccia", so it was a flattened bread with different kinds of concrescences but tomato was added only in the XVI century. Until 1830 pizza was sold only in stalls; later many "pizzerie" were built only in the South of Italy. Instead, "pizzerie" were born in the North of Italy and in the rest of the world only after the Second World War with the Italian emigration.

The size of a pizza is about 35 cm of diameter and it has to be cooked in the wood oven to 485°C for 60-90 seconds. In 1886, Francesco De Bourcard divided pizza into three categories: "margherita", "marinara" (with tomato, some spices, oil and garlic) and "calzone" (a stuffed pizza). We think that you probably have never



eaten an Italian pizza, so what about coming to Italy? You could visit our beautiful country and taste a fantastic pizza, maybe with us.

Aurora Pallotta  
Paola Tralli  
Rosa Francomagro

## INTERVISTA A ROCCO

Abbiamo intervistato il vincitore di una competizione letteraria chiamata “Una cartolina da Matera”, Rocco Didio, di 17 anni.

Lui non ha mai partecipato ad un concorso, ma ha scritto altre poesie quando aveva 16 anni.

Quest'anno ha vinto il terzo posto ex-aequo nella competizione giovanile con la poesia “Il nero” che parla dell'uomo in relazione alle sue azioni e ai suoi comportamenti. Ha affermato di riflettersi in essa nel modo di pensare, ma non nel modo di agire.

Scrive su tutto ma preferisce temi legati alla natura e scrive guardando la realtà con una prospettiva diversa.

Di solito scrive tutto ciò che ha in mente, poi unisce le idee e, quando è totalmente immerso nella composizione, finisce di scrivere e poi fa cambiamenti.

A Rocco piace scrivere pensieri filosofici e pensa di essere una persona creativa perché gli piace andare oltre i confini della realtà.

Infine ha detto che non vorrebbe avere un futuro nell'ambito letterario, ma gli piacciono molto la filosofia e la psicologia.

### IL NERO

Ormai nulla è più.

Ormai più nessun valore han le meraviglie incantate;

carta sgualcita di inchiostro in tinta,

in piuma stretta in man d'alcuni.

E quel fascio lucente che 'l frutto ha al suo interno

È lontano dal guardar dell'uomo.

Ormai tutto ciò di rispetto è manco:

il mostro va, e passa e macchia,

e impronta scura infligge.

E il dolce silenzio di freschezza,

ormai dal grigio è ricoperto.

E il pianger delle creature

è coperto dal tenebroso baccano,

che schiaccia e annienta ogni bellezza.

E ciò che è vivo viene soppresso.

Rocco Didio



## ROCCO'S INTERVIEW

We have interviewed Rocco Didio, a 17- year- old- student in our school, who is the winner of the literary competition “Una cartolina da Matera” (A postcard from Matera).

He has never taken part in a competition before, but he wrote other poems when he was 16.

During this school year he has won the 3<sup>rd</sup> place ex-aequo with the poem “Il nero”(The black); it talks about man in relation with his actions and his behaviors. He said that the poem reflects his way of thinking, but not his way of acting.

He writes about everything, but he prefers to write poems about nature and he is inspired by seeing reality from a different prospective.

He usually writes about everything he has in his mind, then he gathers his ideas and, in the end, after writing the poem, he makes some changes. Rocco also likes writing philosophical thoughts and he thinks that he is a creative person because he likes going beyond reality.

In the end he said that he doesn't want to have a future as a writer, but he likes philosophy and psychology a lot.



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