

FESTIVAL DELLE LINGUE ROVERETO

PIANO
TRENTINO
TRILINGUE

8 9 10
MARZO
2018

150 WORKSHOP
80 ENTI PARTECIPANTI



An Irresistible Desire for the Original

Deborah J. Ellis

Loescher Editore and Helbling Languages

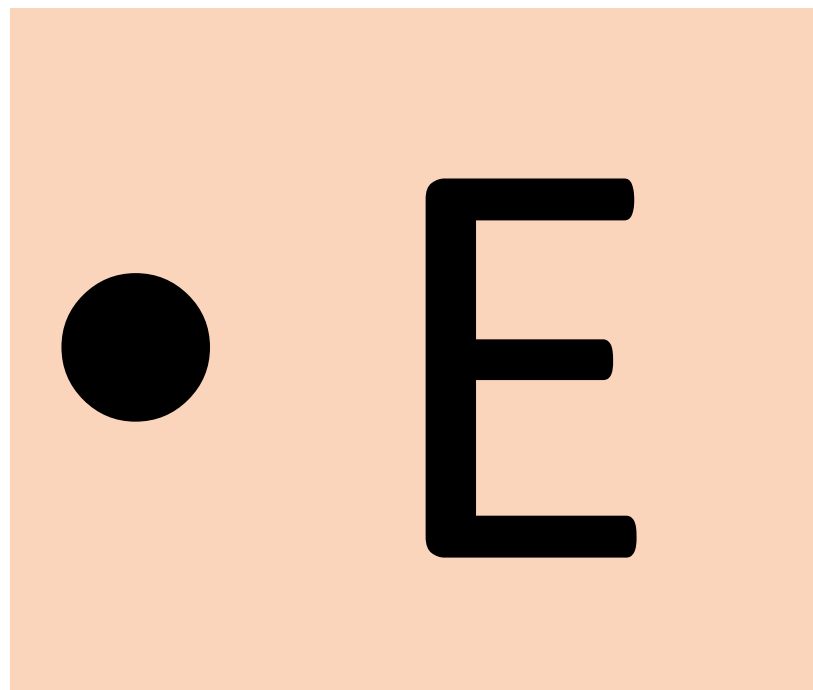
I have my mother's
mouth and my father's
eyes ...

I have my mother's
mouth and my father's
eyes; on my face they
are still together.

Warsan Shire

Irresistibly Original

- CULTURAL DEPTH
- DELICIOUS LANGUAGE
- CHALLENGING CONTENT
- UNFILTERED CONTACT WITH THE AUTHOR



Indicazioni Nazionali



- «Lo studio della lingua e della cultura straniera deve procedere lungo due assi fondamentali tra loro interrelati: lo sviluppo di competenze linguistico-comunicative e lo sviluppo di conoscenze relative all'universo culturale legato alla lingua di riferimento.»

Asse Culturale

Primo Biennio

- Analizza semplici testi orali, scritti, iconico-grafici, quali documenti di attualità, testi letterari di facile comprensione, film, video, ecc. per coglierne le principali specificità formali e culturali...

Secondo biennio quinto anno

- Analizza e confronta testi letterari provenienti da lingue e culture diverse; comprende e interpreta prodotti culturali di diverse tipologie e generi, su temi di attualità, cinema, musica, arte, ...



Irresistibly Original



- EMOTION
- CULTURAL DEPTH
- DELICIOUS LANGUAGE
- CHALLENGING CONTENT
- UNFILTERED CONTACT WITH THE AUTHOR

- LEXICAL COMPLEXITY
- SYNTACTIC COMPLEXITY
- CULTURAL DISTANCE
 - TIME
 - PLACE
 - EXPERIENCE

Jabberwocky

Lewis

Carroll

'Twas brillig, and the slithy
toves

Did gyre and gimble in the
wabe;

All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

Alice said...

“It’s rather hard to understand...it seems to fill my head with ideas – only I don’t know what they are.”

Through the Looking Glass (1871)



Jabberwocky

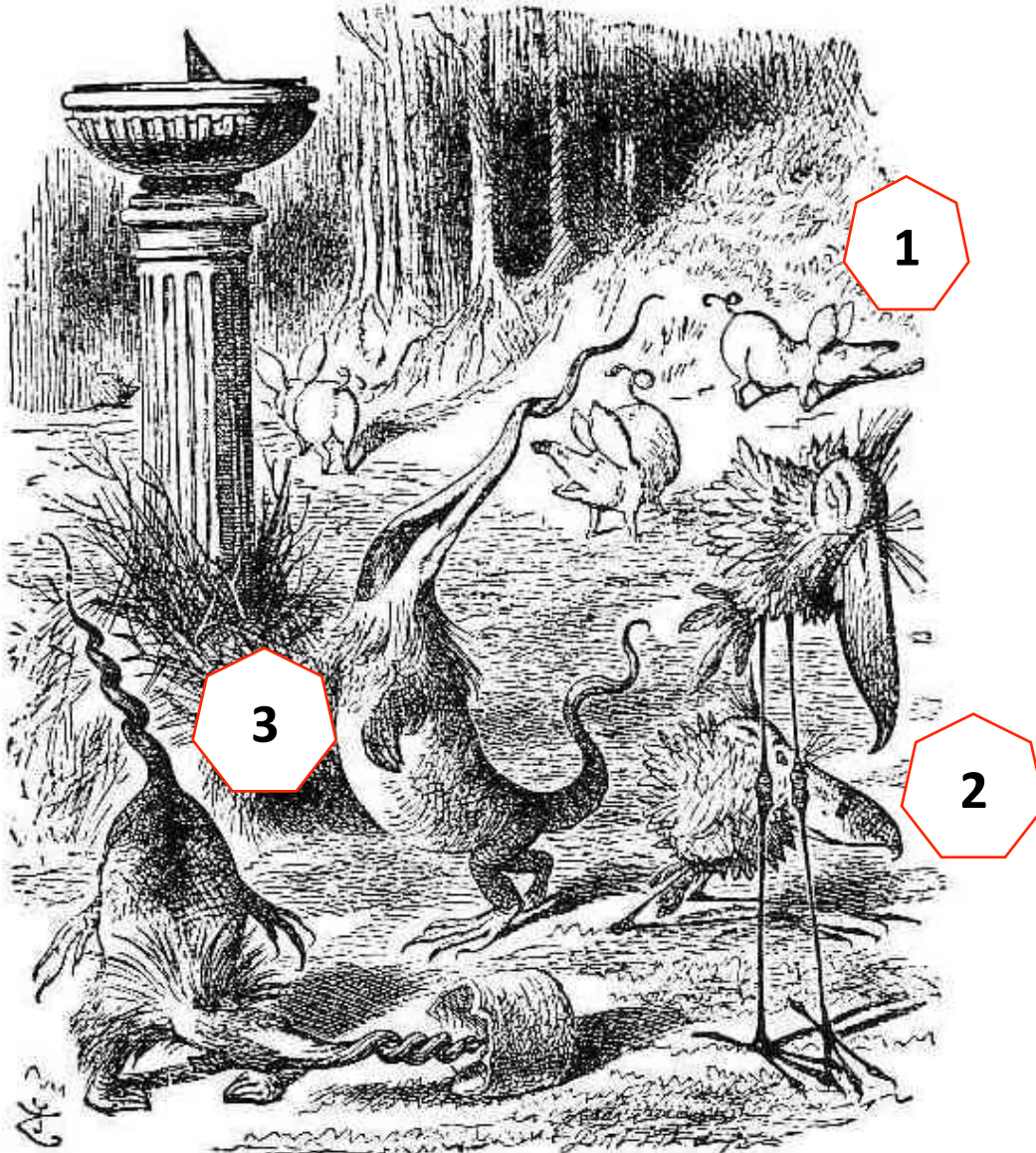
Lewis

Carroll

'Twas brillig, and the slithy
toves

Did gyre and gimble in the
wabe;

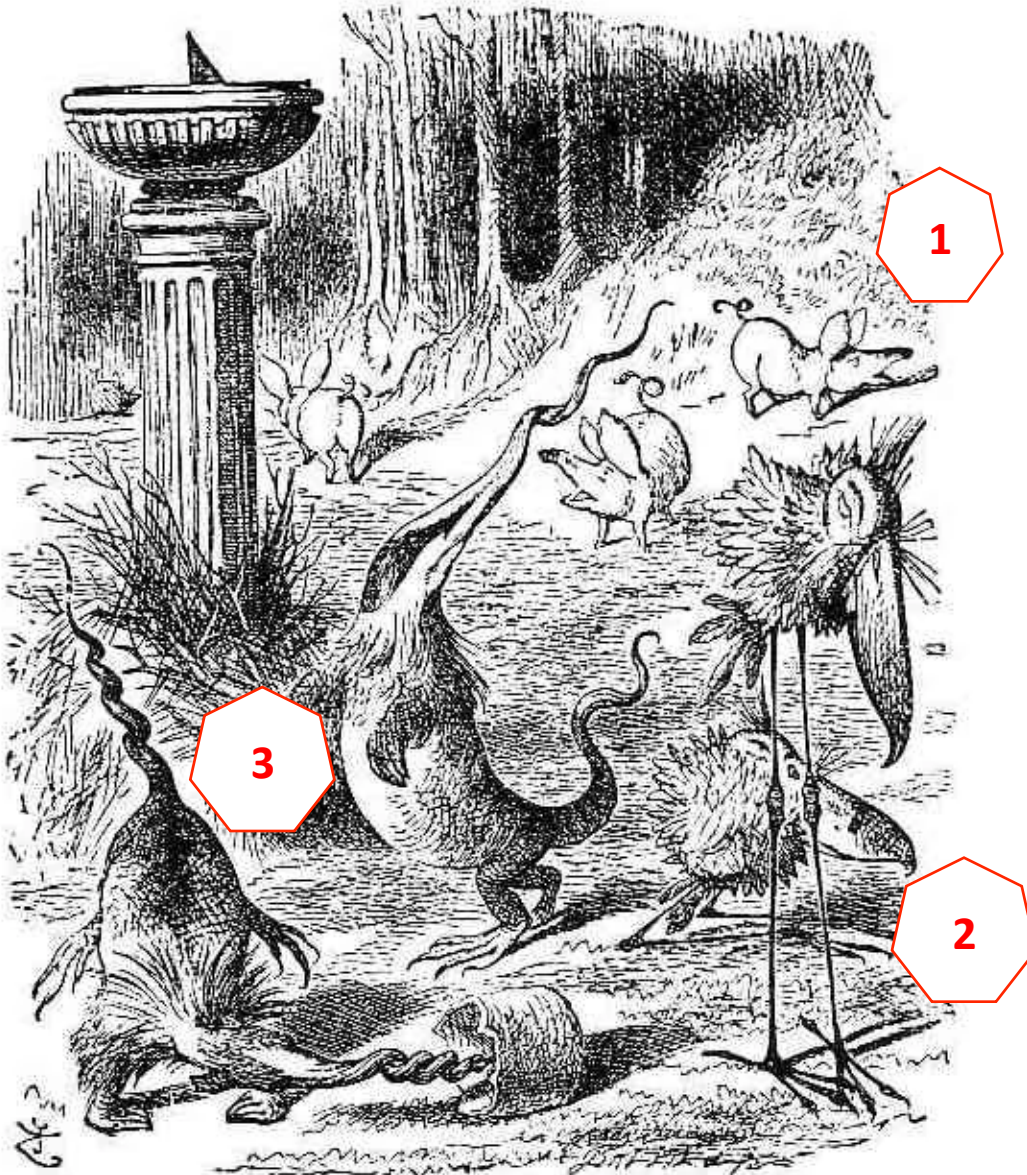
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.



slithy tove

mome rath

mimsy borogrove



1 mome rath

2 mimsy borogrove

3 slithy tove

Strategies?

Existing knowledge of syntax

Existing knowledge of lexis

Existing knowledge of word formation

Glossary

Images

Voice



KB

PIANO TRENTINO TRILINGUE

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TRENTINO



Original Texts

OVERCOMING DIFFICULTY



TEXT

SIMPLIFYING

ABRIDGING

ADAPTING

RE-WRITING

GRADING

TEXT SUPPORT

GLOSSARY

TRANSLATION

ANNOTATION

IMAGES

+ ACTIVITIES

EMOTION

ACTIVE LEARNING

GRADUALITY

OFF THE PAGE

Romeo and Juliet

Reader

“How did you come into this place,” said Juliet “and who guided you?”

“Love guided me,” answered Romeo.



Romeo and Juliet

Reader

“How did you come into this place,” said Juliet “and who guided you?”

“Love guided me,” answered Romeo.

Original

JULIET

How camest thou hither, tell me, and wherefore?

ROMEO

With love’s light wings did I o’erperch these walls,

For stony limits cannot hold love out,

THE COLLECTED POEMS OF

WILLIAM
WORDSWORTH



GRADED READER LEVEL B1

WORDSWORTH POETRY LIBRARY

DAFFODILS

**I was walking out, all on my own,
And feeling sad and blue,
When I saw some yellow flowers
And they were dancing, too.**

**They danced and danced and shook
their heads**

In shining golden light

**But OMG! Who would have
guessed**

How they'd make the future bright!

**I settle down upon my bed
Like a gentleman of leisure
Think back to what I saw that day
And my heart is filled with
pleasure.**



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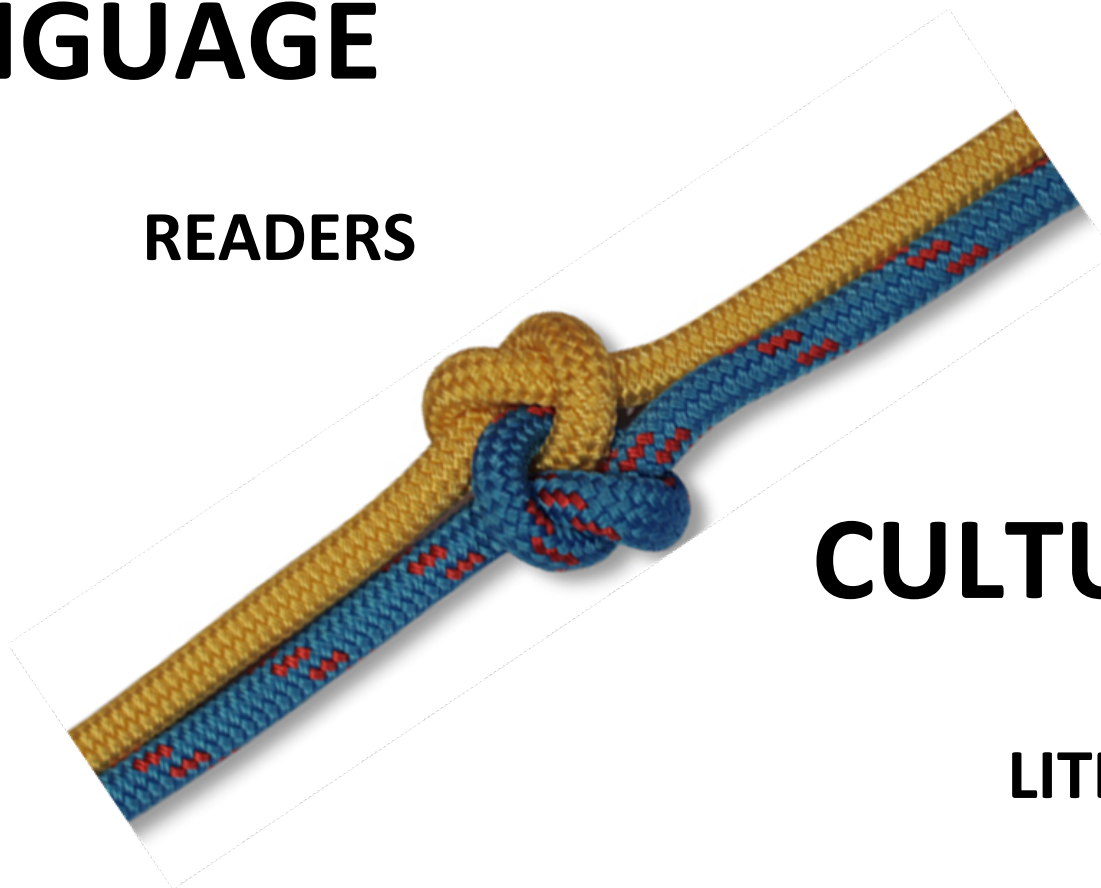
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TRENTINO



LANGUAGE

READERS



CULTURE

LITERARY TEXTS

Original Texts

OVERCOMING DIFFICULTY



TEXT

Original Texts

TEXT



**OBJECTIVE: reading skills,
vocabulary development**

- Lo studente comprende in modo globale, selettivo e dettagliato testi orali/scritti attinenti ad aree di interesse di ciascun liceo
- Riflette sul sistema (fonologia, morfologia, sintassi, lessico, ecc.)

LANGUAGE



LITERARY READERS

CULTURE

Original Texts

OVERCOMING DIFFICULTY



TEXT SUPPORT

Original Texts

TEXT SUPPORT



OBJECTIVE: E-ing THE ORIGINAL

Romeo and Juliet

JULIET

How camest thou hither, tell me,
and wherefore?

The orchard walls are high and hard
to climb,

And the place death, considering
who thou art,

If any of my kinsmen find thee here.

ROMEO

With love's light wings did I
o'erperch these walls,

For stony limits cannot hold love
out

PARALLEL TEXT

Juliet asks how he got into the garden and why he is there. She says the walls are high and difficult to get over. It is also a dangerous place for him - her relatives would kill him if they found him there.

Romeo says he flew over on the wings of love because walls cannot keep love away.

Romeo and Juliet

Medieval towns were usually built along or very near a river. Water was very important for drinking and for washing but also for waste. Often towns grew in places where roadways met – this was crucial if they were to be a meeting

CULTURAL INSIGHTS



Original Texts

TEXT SUPPORT

PARALLEL TEXTS

GLOSSARIES

LAYOUT

IMAGES

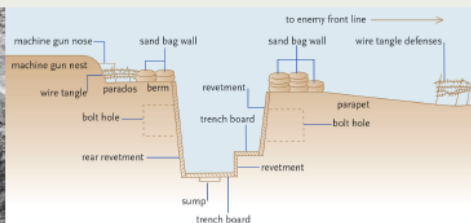
MEDIA

ACTIVE LEARNER TASKS

Culture Box / Life in the Trenches during World War I

1

UNDERSTAND CONTEXT Read the texts and underline key information about life in the trenches.



Types of Trenches

The Allied Forces built four different types of trenches. The front-line trenches lay within a few hundred yards of the enemy's front line with 'No Man's Land' between them. Behind these were the support and reserve trenches which could provide back-up in case of emergency and all three were connected by a network of communications trenches. Soldiers were supposed to rotate, spending eight days in the front line before moving to the trenches further back, but they could sometimes spend up to three weeks before replacement troops relieved them.

“The trench when we reached it, was half full of mud and water. We set to work to try and drain it. Our efforts were hampered by the fact that the French, who had first occupied it, had buried their dead in the bottom and sides. Every stroke of the pick encountered a body. The smell was awful.”

— **Private Polland** writing about trench life in his memoirs published in 1932.

Living Conditions

Living conditions in the trenches were cramped and filthy. Rats were everywhere, feeding on corpses and spreading disease. All soldiers were infested with lice, which they called 'chats' and which caused trench fever. Men would meet together to pick them off each other or burn the eggs with a candle flame and the process, which could take hours, became known as 'chatting'. The bottom of the trenches were always filled with mud and water and caused some soldiers to suffer from 'trench foot'; their feet would become infected and had to be amputated. During the winter soldiers also had to fight against the cold and they used newspapers as extra layers under their clothes to keep themselves warm. Conditions were no better in summer when the stench from the latrines and rotting corpses became unbearable.

“The stench of the dead bodies now is awful as they have been exposed to the sun for several days, many have swollen and burst. The trench is full of other occupants, things with lots of legs, also swarms of rats.”

— **Sergeant A. Vine**, diary entry 8th August 1915.

↓ *In the Slough of the Somme*, 20th-century litho.



LAYOUT

T

Culture Box / World War I Recruitment

1

UNDERSTAND CONTEXT Read the text about recruitment and answer the questions.

- Who was Lord Kitchener? Lord Kitchener was the British Secretary of State for War.
- How many men enlisted in the first weekend of the war? Who could enlist? → Keys
- Why did Brooke say "It will be Hell to be in it; and Hell to be out of it"? → Keys

Recruitment

When war came in August 1914, Lord Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, realised that Britain needed a bigger army. He did this by creating a new volunteer army, which became known as 'Kitchener's Army'. He made a direct and personal appeal to the men of Britain. Posters were printed showing him pointing his finger at passersby with the words 'Your Country Needs You'.

Kitchener's Army

Soldiers had to be at least 18 years old to join the army, and 19 before they could be sent abroad to fight, but lots of younger teenagers tried to 'join up' too. They lied about their age, hoping the recruitment officer would believe them. Often they succeeded, and some boys as young as 13 or 14 went to war. Not everyone could enlist. Only men could go, and they had to be aged between 18 and 41 (the age limit was increased to 51 in April 1918). Priests and ministers were also exempt. Some failed the medical test and others had 'reserved occupations'. This meant they did important jobs like drive trains, work in the coal mines, shipyards and munitions factories or were farmers, and had to stay in Britain.

'Your Country Needs YOU!'

Posters and newspaper reports tried to encourage other men who could go to volunteer. The Government wanted as many men as possible to join the forces willingly. However in 1916, a law was passed to say men had to join the war whether they wanted to or not. This was called conscription. [...]

Conscientious Objectors

People who refused to fight on moral or religious grounds were called conscientious objectors. When conscription was introduced in 1916, conscientious objectors had to appear before a kind of court, called a tribunal, to explain why they would not go to war. There were about 16,000 conscientious objectors. Some were allowed to do 'non-combatant' (non-fighting) work, such as farming. Others went to the battlefields, not to fight but as stretcher-bearers, helping to rescue wounded soldiers. Thousands more were sent to prison, where they were often treated harshly.

BRITONS



JOIN YOUR COUNTRY'S ARMY!
GOD SAVE THE KING

↑ Ready to fight

In the first weekend of the war in 1914, 100 men an hour (3,000 a day) signed up to join the armed forces. 54 million posters were issued, 8 million personal letters were sent, 12,000 meetings were held, and 20,000 speeches were delivered by military spokesmen. By the end of 1914 1,186,337 men had enlisted.

“It will be Hell to be in it; and Hell to be out of it.”

— **Rupert Brooke** on the outbreak of war.

from www.bbc.co.uk

**That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made
aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to
roam,
A body of England's, breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of
home.**

**And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;
Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,
In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.**

*The
Soldier*

Texts for Learners

Priming

(preparing the ground)

- Knowledge
- Cultural awareness

IMAGES



Texts for Learners

Priming

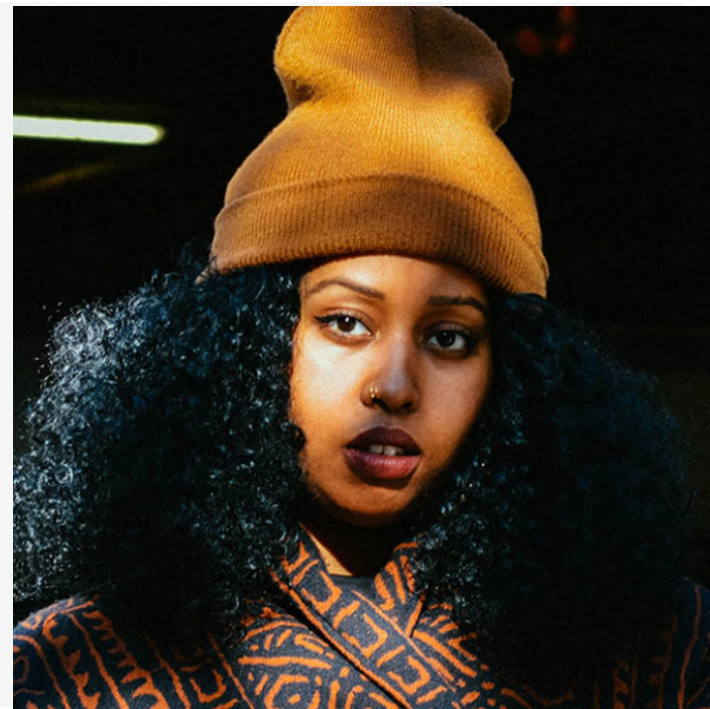
(preparing the ground)

- Knowledge
- Cultural awareness
- EMOTION

Home

Warsan Shire

- written in 2015
- simple vocabulary
- simple syntax
- young author
- important, relevant message



PIANO TRENTINO **TRILINGUE**

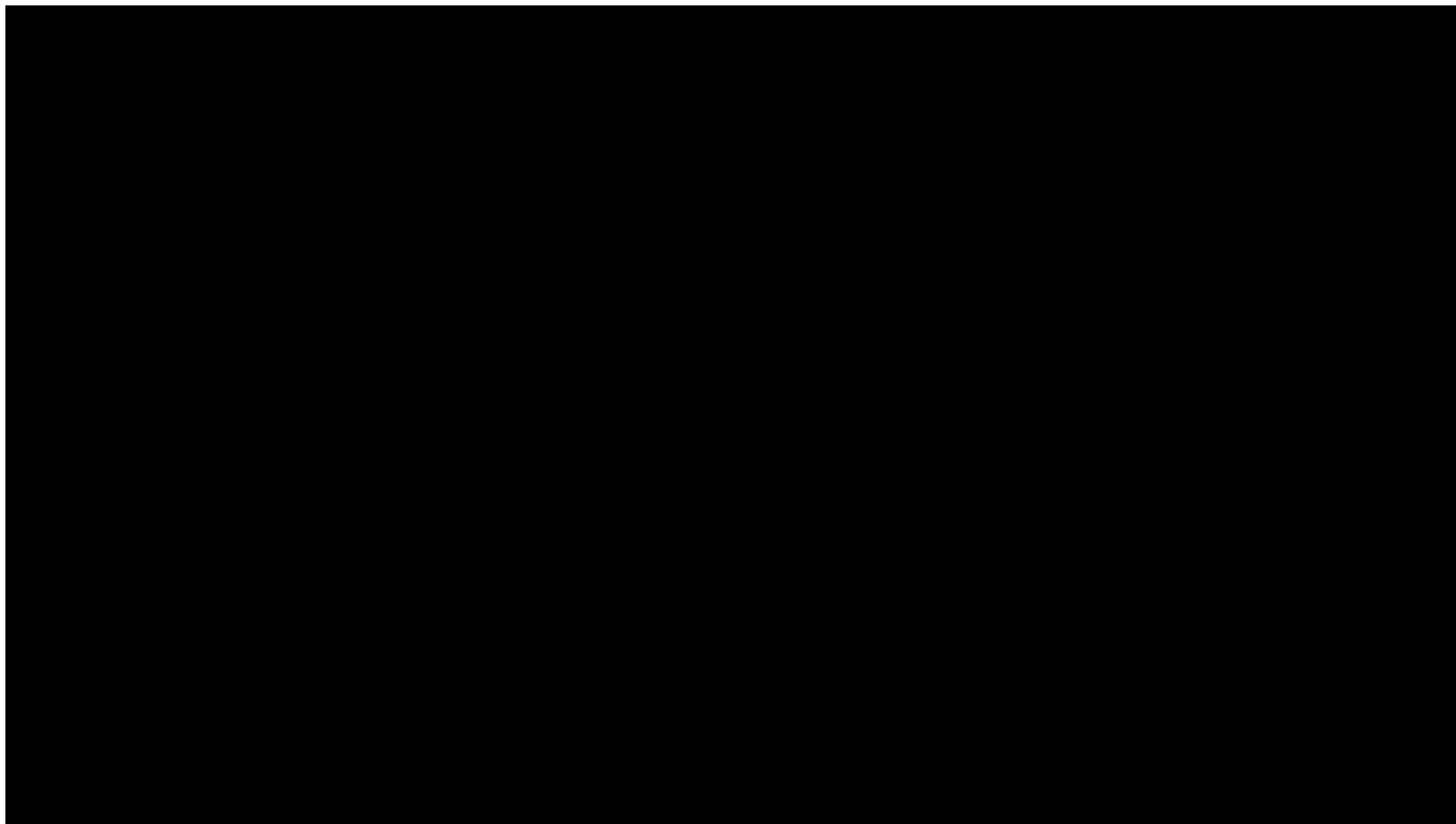
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Home Warsan Shire

**No-one leaves home
unless home is the mouth of a
shark
you only run for the border
when you see the whole city
running as well**

**You have to understand,
no-one puts their children in a boat
unless the water is safer than the
land.**

**No-one burns their palms their
palms
under trains, beneath carriages,
no-one spends days and nights in the
stomach of a truck
feeding on newspaper unless the
miles travelled
mean something more than journey.**



Texts for Learners

Priming

(preparing the ground)

Less is More

PIANO TRENTINO **TRILINGUE**

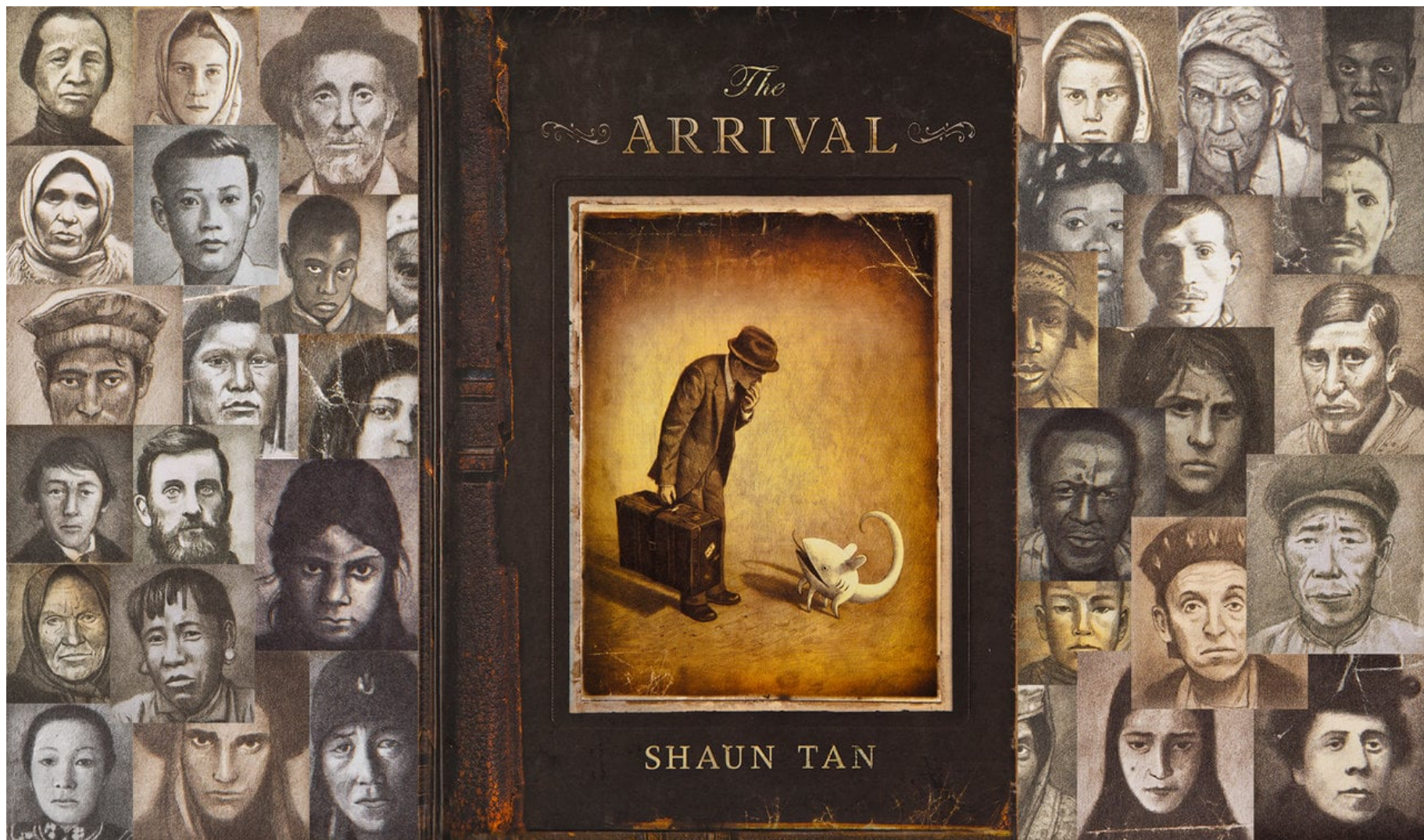
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Active Learner Tasks : parallel writing

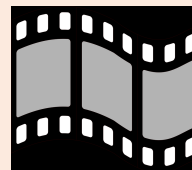
Introducing

Dulce et Decorum Est

1. Cultural context
2. Relevance
3. Parallel writing

Cultural Context

short World War I documentary



images and information about life in the trenches



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FESTIVAL **AL** LINGUE DELLE ROVERETO

150 WORKSHOP

80 ENTI PARTECIPANTI

TRENTINO



PIANO TRENTINO **TRILINGUE**

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FESTIVAL **DELLE** LINGUE ROVERETO

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Weapons of War — Poison Gas



Mp3 LS030

Considered uncivilised prior to World War One, the development and use of poison gas was necessitated by the requirement of wartime armies to find new ways of overcoming the stalemate of unexpected trench warfare.

First Use by the French

Although it is popularly believed that the German army was the first to use gas it was in fact initially deployed by the French. In the first month of the war, August 1914, they fired tear-gas grenades (xylyl bromide) against the Germans. Nevertheless the German army was the first to give serious study to the development of chemical weapons and the first to use it on a large scale.

Initial German Experiments

In the capture of Neuve Chapelle in October 1914 the German army fired shells at the French which contained a chemical irritant whose result was to induce a violent fit of sneezing. Three months later, on 31 January 1915, tear gas was employed by the Germans for the first time on the Eastern Front. Fired in liquid form contained in 15 cm howitzer shells against the Russians at Bolimov, the new experiment proved unsuccessful, with the tear gas liquid failing to vaporise in the freezing temperatures prevalent at Bolimov. Not giving up, the Germans tried again with an improved tear gas concoction at Nieuport against the French in March 1915.

Introduction of Poison Gas

The debut of the first poison gas however — in this instance, chlorine — came on 22 April 1915, at the start of the Second Battle of Ypres. During the morning of 22 April the Germans poured a heavy bombardment around Ypres, but the line fell silent as the afternoon grew. Towards evening, at around 5 pm, the bombardment began afresh — except that sentries posted among the French and Algerian troops noticed a curious yellow-green cloud drifting slowly towards their line.



↓ Two US soldiers wear gas masks while walking through plumes of smoke during World War I.



↑ *Gassed* (1919), by John Singer Sargent (1856-1925), oil on canvas (London, Imperial War Museum).

Puzzled but suspicious the French suspected that the cloud masked an advance by German infantry and ordered their men to 'stand to' — that is, to mount the trench fire step in readiness for probable attack.

The cloud did not mask an infantry attack however; at least, not yet. It signalled in fact the first use of chlorine gas on the battlefield. Ironically its use ought not to have been a surprise to the Allied troops, for captured German soldiers had revealed the imminent use of gas on the Western Front. Their warnings were not passed on however.

The effects of chlorine gas were severe. Within seconds of inhaling its vapour it destroyed the victim's respiratory organs, bringing on choking attacks. [...]

Condemnation — and Escalation

The Germans' use of chlorine gas provoked immediate widespread condemnation, and certainly damaged German relations with the neutral powers, including the US. The gas attacks were placed to rapid propaganda use by the British although they planned to respond in kind. [...]

Allied Retaliation

The British were the first to respond.

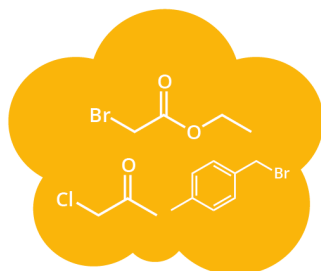
Raising Special Gas Companies in the wake of the Germans' April attack (of approximately 1,400 men) operating under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Foulkes, instructions were given to prepare for a gas attack at Loos in September 1915. [...]

On the evening of 24 September 1915, therefore, some 400 chlorine gas emplacements

Relevance

CHEMICAL WARFARE WORLD WAR I

WORLD WAR I IS SEEN AS THE DAWN OF MODERN CHEMICAL WARFARE, WITH A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT CHEMICAL AGENTS BEING EMPLOYED ON A LARGE SCALE, RESULTING IN APPROXIMATELY 1,240,000 NON-FATAL CASUALTIES, AND 91,000 FATALITIES. A VARIETY OF POISONOUS GASES WERE USED THROUGHOUT THE CONFLICT, WITH EACH HAVING DIFFERING EFFECTS UPON VICTIMS.



TEAR GASES

(ethyl bromoacetate, chloroacetone & xylil bromide)

SMELL & APPEARANCE

Both ethyl bromoacetate and chloroacetone are colourless to light yellow liquids with fruity, pungent odours. Xylil bromide is a colourless liquid with a pleasant, aromatic odour.

EFFECTS

Tear gases are what is known as 'lachrymatory agents' - they irritate mucous membranes in the eyes, mouth, throat & lungs, leading to crying, coughing, breathing difficulties, and temporary blindness.

FIRST USED

1914 In August 1914, the French forces used tear gas grenades against the German army, to little effect.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

0 fatal
These gases were used to incapacitate enemies rather than to kill; symptoms commonly resolved within 30 minutes of leaving the affected area.



CHLORINE

SMELL & APPEARANCE

Chlorine is a yellow-green gas with a strong, bleach-like odour. Soldiers described its smell as 'a distinct mix of pepper and pineapple'.

EFFECTS

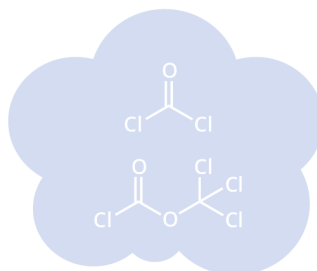
Chlorine reacts with water in the lungs, forming hydrochloric acid. It can cause coughing, vomiting, and irritation to the eyes at low concentrations, and rapid death at concentrations of 1000 parts per million.

FIRST USED

1915 Used by German forces at Ypres in April 1915. British forces used it for the first time at Loos in September.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

>1,100
number of fatalities in first use of chlorine at Ypres
Chlorine was devastating as troops were initially unequipped to deal with it. Later, gas masks limited its effectiveness.



PHOSGENE & DIPHOSGENE

(carbonyl dichloride & trichloromethane chloroformate)

SMELL & APPEARANCE

Phosgene is a colourless gas with a musty odour comparable to that of newly mown hay or grass. Diposgene is a colourless, oily liquid.

EFFECTS

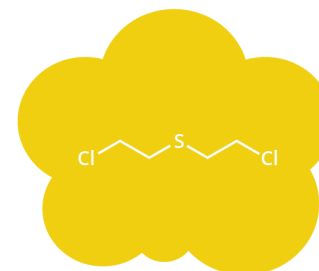
React with proteins in lung alveoli, causing suffocation. Cause coughing, difficulty breathing and irritation to the throat & eyes. Can cause delayed effects, not evident for 48hrs, including fluid in the lungs & death.

FIRST USED

1915 In December 1915, the German forces used phosgene against the British at Ypres.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

85%
of all gas-related fatalities in WWI
It's estimated 85% of all gas-related fatalities in World War I resulted from phosgene and diposgene, which were both used to fill artillery shells.



MUSTARD GAS

(bis(2-chloroethyl) sulfide)

SMELL & APPEARANCE

When pure, mustard gas is a colourless and odourless liquid, but it's used as a chemical agent in impure form. These are yellow-brown in colour and have an odour resembling garlic or horseradish.

EFFECTS

Powerful irritant and vesicant (blistering agent) that can damage the eyes, skin, & respiratory tract. Causes chemical burns on contact with skin. Forms intermediates that react with DNA leading to cell death.

FIRST USED

1917 On 12th July 1917, German forces used mustard gas against the British at Ypres.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

2-3%
mortality rate of mustard gas casualties
The mortality rate of mustard gas casualties was low, but its effects were debilitating, and patients required elaborate care.

Parallel Writing

Group work

Write a short poem in three stanzas:

- Stanza one – make sure you put across the setting and the emotions of life at the Front Line in the trenches
- Stanza two – it must begin with the word “Gas!”. Describe what happens in the immediate aftermath of the gas attack
- Stanza three – describe the consequences and, in the last two lines, reflect on war / ethics / ...

Poems by 5BS



THE LETHAL FOG

Walking, marching, running
Tired, fatigued, exhausted
Against the enemy
Against ourselves

Gas! Surprised and shocked
Falling, crawling, dying
The fog is taking our lives

The unbreathable air is part of me
The coughing sound leads to death
The silence is overwhelming us

Such brutality, such cruelty
Human wrath has no mercy



AS ALWAYS

*Wounded rafts adrift in the ocean
When the fog begins to fall,*

*And they realized despite their blindness
That the storm's coming back again.*

*One sinks,
Waiting for the others...*



Active Learner Tasks : student teachers

Teach Me Teresa

- 1. Show students a teaching video**
- 2. Analyse**
- 3. Reproduce for other poems**

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L. LESCHER

Active Learner Tasks : words off the page

Romeo and Juliet

- 1. Focus on the prologue**
- 2. Use movement for meaning**
- 3. Use voice for meaning**

Maya Angelou (1928 – 2004)

Author, poet, historian, songwriter, playwright, dancer, stage and screen producer, director, performer, singer and civil rights activist.

Presidential Medal of Freedom

And Still I Rise
Phenomenal Woman



Maya Angelou

When she was 8 years old, Maya Angelou stopped speaking. She silenced her voice because she thought her voice had killed a man. For almost five years, she spoke to no one but her beloved brother, Bailey.

The man she believed she had killed with her voice -- her mother's boyfriend, Mr. Freeman -- had raped her.

After she testified against him in his trial, he was convicted and sentenced, but released from jail. Four days later, he was found dead. Murdered.



Maya's English teacher - Mrs. Flowers

“Your grandmother says you read a lot. Every chance you get. That’s good, but not good enough. Words mean more than what is down on paper. It takes the human voice to infuse them with the shades of deeper meaning.”

“You do not love poetry, not until you speak it.”

The prologue

Two households, both alike in dignity,

In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,

**From ancient grudge, break to new
mutiny.**

The prologue

Two households, both alike in dignity,

In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,

**From ancient grudge, break to new
mutiny.**

The prologue

Two households, (*STEP*) both alike in
dignity,

In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,

From ancient grudge (*HATE*), break to
new mutiny (*HATE*).

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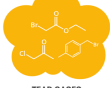



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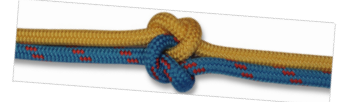
TRENTINO



CHEMICAL WARFARE WORLD WAR I

World War I is seen as the dawn of modern chemical warfare, with a variety of different chemical agents being employed on a large scale, resulting in approximately 1.3 million non-fatal casualties and 95,000 fatalities. A variety of poisonous gases were used throughout the conflict, with each having different effects on victims.

 <p>TEAR GASES</p> <p>SMELL & APPEARANCE: Both CN and Phosgene are irritants and cause a burning sensation in the eyes, nose, and throat. Phosgene also causes a characteristic cough with a metallic taste.</p> <p>USE: Tear gases were used to disperse crowds and to incapacitate soldiers.</p> <p>FIRST USE: In August 1914, the French forces used CN gas during the Battle of the Yser.</p> <p>DEATHS: 0</p>	 <p>CL₂</p> <p>CHLORINE</p> <p>SMELL & APPEARANCE: Chlorine is a yellow-green gas with a strong, bleach-like odor. It is highly toxic and causes severe respiratory distress.</p> <p>USE: Chlorine gas was used in the first gas attack on the Western Front at Ypres in April 1915.</p> <p>FIRST USE: In April 1915, the German forces used Cl₂ gas during the Second Battle of Ypres.</p> <p>DEATHS: >1,100</p>	 <p>PHOSGENE & DIPHOSGENE</p> <p>SMELL & APPEARANCE: Phosgene is a colorless gas with a musty odor, comparable to that of cut hay. Diposgene is a colorless, oily liquid.</p> <p>USE: Phosgene was used in the first gas attack on the Western Front at Ypres in April 1915.</p> <p>FIRST USE: In April 1915, the German forces used Phosgene during the Second Battle of Ypres.</p> <p>DEATHS: 85%</p>	 <p>MUSTARD GAS</p> <p>SMELL & APPEARANCE: Mustard gas has a strong, garlic-like odor and is highly toxic. It causes severe blistering and respiratory distress.</p> <p>USE: Mustard gas was used in the first gas attack on the Western Front at Ypres in April 1917.</p> <p>FIRST USE: In April 1917, the German forces used Mustard gas during the Battle of Passchendaele.</p> <p>DEATHS: 85%</p>
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THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING!

