

ALLEGATO 6

Read the following passage and answer questions 1-10

The tourist who arrives in Palazzo Adriano finds himself in the large square of Piazza Umberto I. The film director Giuseppe Tornatore was so attracted by its charm that he decided to use it as the natural setting of his film “Nuovo Cinema Paradiso” (1991). There is a wonderful octagonal fountain in the square dating back to the year 1608. Piazza Umberto I is the heart of the village. Here people go for a walk, meet, take part in the religious, cultural and folkloristic festivals which take place throughout the year. On the right side of the square, there is the  Church of  Santa Maria Assunta, on the left the Church  of Santa Maria del Lume and opposite this church the Town Hall. The Greek-Byzantine Church of  Santa Maria Assunta was built in 1532. It was enlarged in 1770 thanks to the contribution of the people, acquiring the present-day structure. It can be considered the largest and most decorated of all the Byzantine rite churches built in the 18th century in Sicily and Calabria. This church is the Pantheon of the Albanian community of Palazzo Adriano. Inside are  the tombs of some of its famous people and the first existing tables written in Albanian language of great historical and cultural importance. The inner structure is made up of three naves decorated with artistic golden stuccoes. In the church there are also ten paintings produced between 1835 and 1869 by remarkable exponents of the artistic Schools of the time as Patania, Di Giovanni and Carta Bagnasco. The main front is made up of worked stone with columns and niches. In the bell-tower there is a magnificent bell, the third largest bell in Sicily. The Latin-rite Church of Santa Maria del Lume was built by the baron Schirò between 1740 and 1746 over the ancient Church of St. Sebastiano. Citizens also contributed to its building. Its wonderful and main front  is adorned by three niches containing the statues of St. Peter, St. Paul and St. Michael the Archangel. The bell-tower contains a big mechanical clock  built by Scibetta in 1900.The interior of the church is divided into three naves. It has twelve columns in two blocks, the lateral altars are adorned with valuable artistic paintings attributed to Zoppo di Ganci and to the School of Pietro Novelli. The vault is decorated with frescos representing the twelve Apostles, the four Evangelists and the Prophets while Valenti's  Blessing Christ reigns in the Apse. The Town Hall built around 1850, shows all the features of an eighteenth-century palace: an arch entrance; a covered path from where one can approach the great staircase; an inner courtyard with a fountain. It was purchased by the Town Council in 1948 thanks to the mayor Girolamo Sirretta. Today on the first floor there is the Town Hall, on  the ground-floor the Pro-Loco.

1. What is the name of the square used by the film director Giuseppe Tornatore as the setting of “Nuovo Cinema Paradiso”?
2. When does the fountain in the square date back?
3. What can people do in the square?
4. What can you see on the right side of the square? And on the left?
5. When was the Greek-Byzantine Church of “Santa Maria Assunta” built?
6. How can this Church be considered?
7. What can you find inside?
8. Who built the Latin-rite Church of” Santa Maria del Lume”?
9. Who built the mechanical clock in the bell -tower?
10. When was the Town Hall built?

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qq38b_oRYr0> : This is one of the many scenes set in the square.

1.Why are there so many people in the scene you saw?

2.Why are they running and crying?

3.What does Alfredo decide to do?

4.Is The little Totò happy about Alfredo’s decision?

5.Who is the man who is crying “The square is mine”?

6.What does the square mean to him?