

WE HAVE A DREAM...



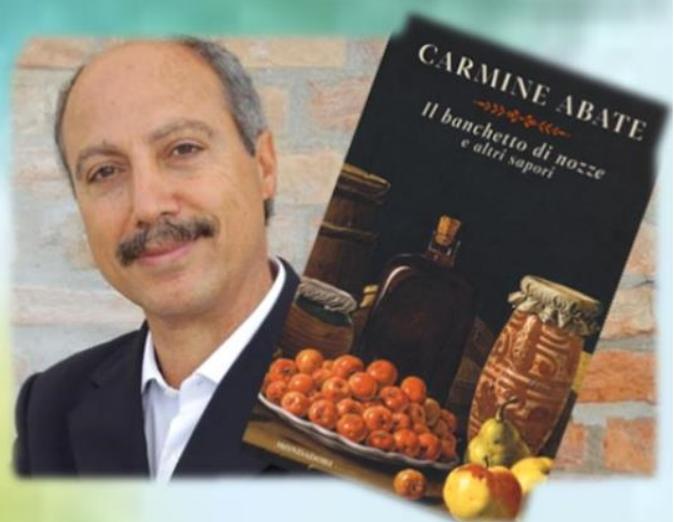
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MESSAGE FROM THE STAFF

Welcome to our first issue of *“We have a dream ...”*, the magazine of our school. By the way, did you know that Istituto Comprensivo Bruno Buozzi is now a member of Unesco Associated Schools? We are very proud of being part of this association. Founded in 1953, the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet) is a global network of educational institutions in different countries having the purpose to promote international understanding, peace, intercultural dialogue, sustainable development and quality education in practice.

You will probably know that life at I.C. Buozzi is quite busy and that we have had many important events. Last year we met Angelo Vassallo’s brother, who told us about the story of the courageous Fisherman Mayor. This year we have also worked on the stage with actor Ettore Bassi, at Teatro Ramarini; we performed a play dedicated to Fisherman Mayor. We met Carmine Abate, who told us very interesting stories about his childhood and about the tradition of his land.

In this issue of our magazine we focus on different topics. First of all, on the difficulties some children still have to access education. Secondly, on the rights of children and on the need to respect our digital rights. Then, we write to Malala to tell her how much we admire her courage.

Yet, we also deal with less serious topics, like the horoscope, the expectations of our leavers, the sport our students play and our favourite food. We have imagined our life in the future and we have found that some of us wouldn’t be happy to abandon our habits: our old school coaches will continue to be our favourite way to travel in the company of our friends. No flying car is comparable to our dear noisy and joyful school bus.

Now, we would like to thank our Headmistress for giving us the opportunity to be journalists for a while this year.

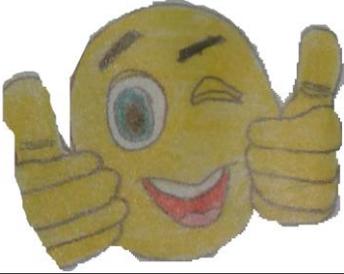
With very best wishes

Mrs Annalisa Abbondanza and the whole staff.





ENGLISH



Many of us suggested different names for our magazine and we have finally chosen “*We have a dream...*”, paraphrasing the famous speech by Martin Luther King. This is indeed the right name to represent our generation, our expectations for the future and our way of living. We are young dreamers, we dream of love, of happiness, of a good job for the future, of a better world, where everybody lives in harmony, without any distinction of races or culture. Yes, we dream, just like Martin Luther King (“*I Have a dream that one day ... little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers*”) or like Malala (“*I dreamt of a country where education would prevail*”).

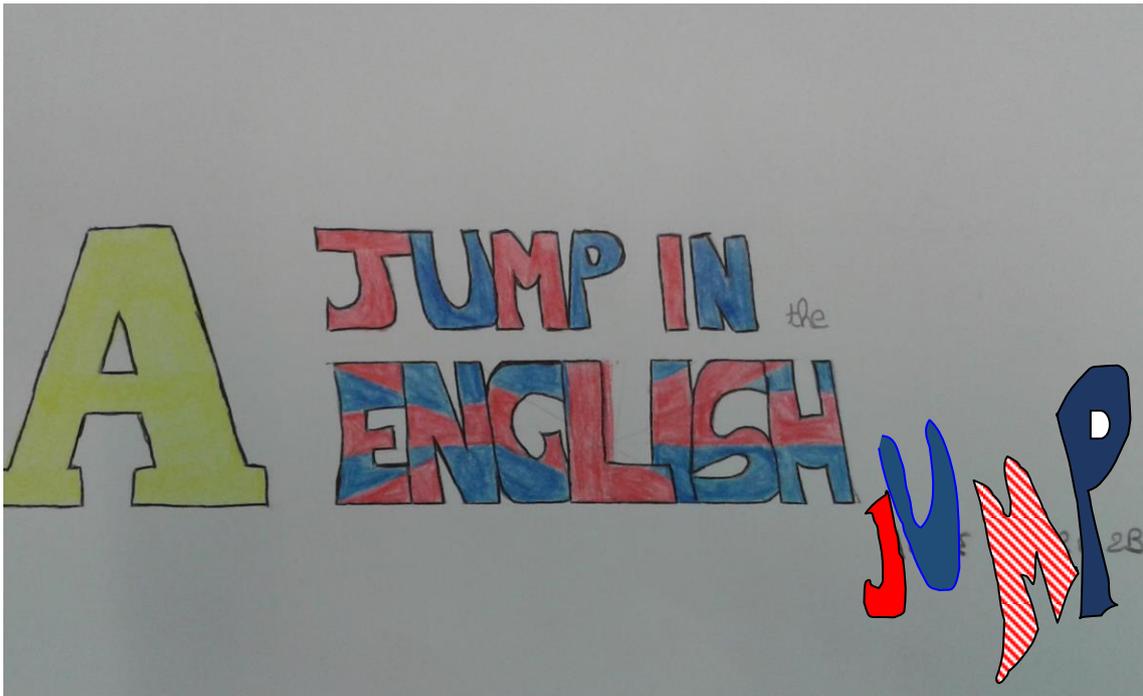
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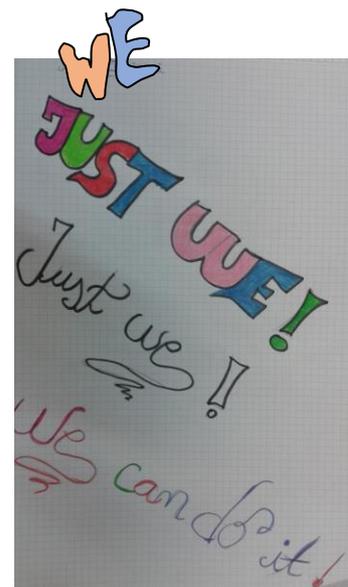




A. P.



A. P



A.B.



M. D. F.



G. M.



E. V.



One of the aims of UNESCO is to promote international understanding, peace, intercultural dialogue, sustainable development and **QUALITY EDUCATION IN PRACTICE**. That is something which is still impossible in many countries of the world.

Every day across the globe, millions of children don't go to school. We did a school project in order to find out why it is so difficult for some boys and girls to attend school. It's not because they're sick or because their school is closed for some temporary problem. And it's not because they don't want to be at school. On the contrary, the 58 million children who can't be at primary school right now are desperate to be sitting in a classroom every day and learning.

Yes, it may be hard to imagine that somewhere there are children who are desperate to go to school, in contrast to the situation of young people in the industrialised countries, where students are always complaining for their homework or for having to go to school every day.

There are lots of reasons why some children in the world don't go to school. We decided to highlight 10 of them.

1 Because their countries are poor

Some of the poorest countries in the world struggle to finance an education system for all their children.

2 Because they live in a war zone

In South Sudan hundreds of thousands of children have been displaced in the country since war broke out last year.

According to UNICEF, 48.5 million children worldwide aren't going to school because of wars and conflicts. Nearly half of the Syrian school population aren't attending school and around 290 schools have been destroyed or damaged in recent fighting in Ukraine



3 Because they have disabilities

The education policy of some countries do not support children with disabilities.

4 Because there are few teachers

The lack of qualified teachers leaves children in sub-Saharan Africa unable to read or write.

5 Because they are child labourers

There are more than 168 million child labourers in the world.

More than half of them work in farming or in the service sector.



Children from poor countries think that going to school is important to avoid problems in the future. My friends and I think that a good education is important so you can get a good job and be rich.

A. R.

6 Because they are girls

In Somalia only 36% of girls go to school. According to UNESCO it will take until 2089 for the poorest girls to finish school.

7 Because of child marriage

In Nigeria 10.5 million children are out of school. More than 60% are girls in the North of the country and the cause is child marriage. 15 million girls are married before they are 18. After their marriage they leave school, but without any education their new family will probably live in poverty.

8 Because of natural disasters



Earthquakes, floods and diseases can be other causes why going to school is impossible. In Liberia and Sierra Leone schools were closed for a long time because of Ebola.

Unfortunately, Italian

students in central Italy are having the same problems after the earthquakes of the recent months.

9 Because of poor sanitation

Many girls don't go to school because of the lack of privacy in the mixed toilets or because of water shortages. Some countries have recently started a school sanitation programme, like Bangladesh where there has been an increase of girls who go to school.

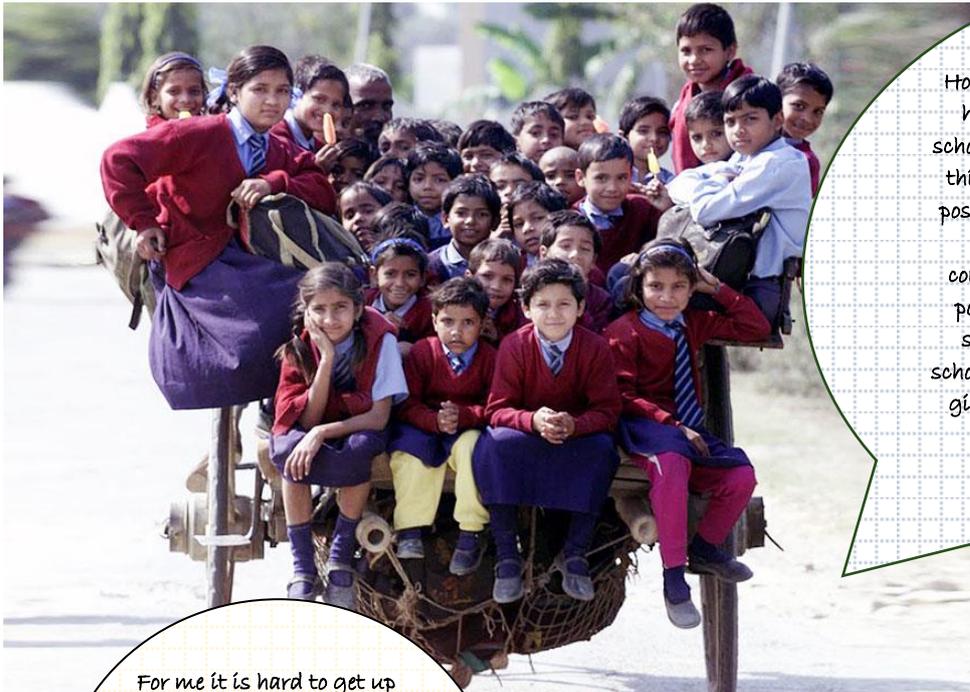


In poor countries it is not as easy as raising your hand and asking to go to the toilet. Especially for girls during menstruation period.

F. P. P.

10 Finally because there is no school at all

Many children in the developing world have classes in the open when the weather permits. Many schools don't even have desks or sufficient equipment



Children going to school on a cart

For me it is hard to get up early and go to school. I don't like school but I would like to help those children who haven't the possibility of a good education.

M. R.

How is it possible that we can go to school and we hate it, whereas some children who can't go to school want to go there? I would know the answer to this question: because we are stupid. We have all possibilities to be educated and to become someone important one day. Yet, we waste our time complaining and looking for fun. Just think of poor children and their living conditions. I am shocked. It is terrible that children can't go to school because they have to work or because they are girls or because they have disabilities or because they live in a war zone!

E. V.

Our life is very different from that of children who can't go to school. We have teachers and they can only be taught by their parents (sometimes). Some of them go to school but they have a very poor furniture and their teachers aren't qualified. We have qualified teachers and good class furniture. Another big difference is that they are happy of their school and we are unhappy of ours.

A. P.

I think school is necessary to grow up. Without a good education, you can't do anything. In places where the education system is not developed, people are very poor because they aren't able to build a good future life for themselves and for their children. We should find a way to help them have a comfortable and well equipped schools. If we keep on just sending them food, food will finish. But if we teach them to produce food, they will be fed forever.

L. B.

Two years ago, I went to school one day every fortnight. I hated school so much. Now I am older and I understand how important the right to a good and free education is and when I read stories of children who can't attend any school, I realise that I am a lucky person.

C. M.

We have an interactive whiteboard, technological devices, many many books, pens and sometimes we have two chairs and two desks for each student. Instead, somewhere in the world other schools haven't got any of these objects they don't even have chairs or desks. We can get up quite late because we arrive at school in five minutes. Poor guys have to get up very early because their school is very far. We often don't want to go to school, but we are making a mistake: we should be happy, instead because school is a very good thing for us and should be possible for everybody.

A. H.



Pupils crossing a damaged suspension bridge in Indonesia

We have seen a film where very young boys and girls have to face different difficulties just to get to school every day. They wake up at 5 because they have to climb the mountains for school or because they have to walk over a stream or through the woods. During their journey to school they can meet wild animals, but they are more afraid of destroying their slippers than of wild animals. In fact, they have grown up in poverty and for their parents buying a pair of slippers can be very expensive.

A. M.

Somewhere in the world girls are forced to marry young to men who are much older and they are not allowed to attend school just because they are girls!

I.C.

In many parts of the world children don't go to school for many reasons, but when they can go they are often 100 in class. They sit crowded on the mud together with their little brothers or sisters. The only furniture is a little table and a desk for the teacher. It is raining, the class is cold and sticky. The children shiver with cold. The teacher reads from a book and the children repeat what she says. In other parts of the world students learn in schools situated under a tree. THIS IS INCREDIBLE!

A. M.

Education is important: if we invest more on education, poverty is reduced more rapidly with health benefits and equality.

I. S.



Kids Flying 800m on a steel Cable 400m above a river, Colombia



This girls got married at 13 to a 35-year-old man



a crowded classroom

My idea?
Let's collect money to buy some furniture (boards, desks, chairs ...) and books for schools in poor countries!

M. D. F.

By class 3D



Life in Benin



An interview to our classmate A.

He spent his childhood in Benin before coming to Italy, where he is living with his new family.



A., tell us about your life in Benin

I was born near Phaouu in Benin. Benin is in central Africa, its shape reminds us of a recorder. It is bordered by Togo to the west, Nigeria to the east, and Burkina and Niger the north. The capital city of Benin is Porto-Nuovo.

What was your school like?

The classes were very big and C-shaped. More than 35 people could stay in the same class. The desks were very similar to the ones of our schools in Italy.



Where did you live? Did you go to school?



I lived in an orphanage and the school was quite close. It had several sections: nursery school, primary school and middle school.

What were your teachers like?

My teachers were very good teachers. They were only men. At school I always spoke Fon. The toilets were very dirty and there weren't any washbasin. Lessons finished at midday. We went to school in the morning and in the afternoon teachers came to the orphanage.



What did you eat?

- Breakfast: I had coconut, bananas, pineapples and watermelon. I drank coconut milk and the water I took from a well.
Before having lunch, I went hunting with my friends and I made the spears by myself. I had to pay attention to tigers and lions.
- Lunch: I ate the antelopes that I had hunted and sometimes I ate the fish we had taken.
- Dinner: I ate rice Jollof (smashed rice with tomato sauce and meat)



Did you use any forks or spoons to eat food?

- No, I didn't. I used my hands.

What languages did you speak?

I spoke French and Fon.

Italiano Fon

macchina moto^

acqua onsi

fratello grande fou fou

What are you going to be when you are older?

I'm going to be a chef because cooking and running a restaurant are my passions!

Where are you going to open your restaurant?

In Benin, where I was born.



Good luck!!

E. G.

3 E

IT'S MY RIGHT!

2^a G

Last year class 2G got an unexpected present from Mr Vincenzo Spadafora. Do you know who he is? He was the first person in Italy to be appointed, jointly by the Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament, as the first National Children's Ombudsman. An ombudsman is recognized as the national human rights institution, he or she represents the interests of the public; he or she investigates and addresses complaints of any violation of rights. Vincenzo Spadafora was in charge from 2011 to April 2016, when Filomena Albano took his place.

It all started last year when our Italian teacher, Mrs Celotto, talked to us about the existence of a Convention for the Rights of Children. We were studying some rights of the Italian Constitution and she told us that a very important man had published jointly with Geronimo Stilton, two interesting books. One of them explained the Italian Constitution to young students. The other book "*Che avventura stratopica, Stilton! Alla scoperta dei diritti dei ragazzi*" was about the Convention for the Rights of Children. We were particularly interested in this book and we wanted to read it. Unfortunately, we couldn't find it in any newsagent's. So, we decided to write a letter to Mr Spadafora to ask him if he could send us a copy of it and ... surprise ... some months later each of us received a copy of "*Che avventura stratopica, Stil-*

ton! Alla scoperta dei diritti dei ragazzi". The book is a funny way to understand the importance of respecting rules and of respecting people.

A.C. and A.C.

Reading the book, we have learnt that:

All children have the same rights and they are listed in the UN Convention for the Rights of Children (CRC).

All the rights are connected and all are equally important

All children have the right to adequate nutrition and medical care

All children have the right to a childhood

Almost all the countries have agreed to these rights.

All children have these rights regardless of race, colour, sex, religion, national or social origin

All children have the right to privacy

All children have the right to know their rights.

We were on the newspaper

In March 2016 we met a journalist from the newspaper "Tiburno". He asked us some things about the project we were working on. The name of the project was "Peace and Legality". The journalist was very fascinated and we guys were very excited about it. After a

week the journalist published the article on the newspaper.

We were in a picture together with our teachers and the headmistress.

We were famous!

A.B.

All children have the right to play and rest





Peace and Law

3B

Paraphrasing the famous slogan “Peace and Love” of the 1960s, we would like to tell you about someone who devoted his entire life to peace and justice. Last year, in February, we met Massimo, Angelo Vassallo’s brother, in our school. Few of us knew who Angelo Vassallo was and what he courageously did, risking his life for his community.

Angelo Vassallo was born in Pollica, on 22 September 1953. He was the mayor who fought against camorra in Pollica, a little town south of Naples. He was known as the Fisherman-Mayor, because he was a simple fisherman who decided to improve the life of his country. He was mayor of Pollica for three successive mandates from 1995 to 2010. He governed his country according to justice, honesty, respect and improvement of the territory. He restarted the abandoned local water purification system, he created pedestrian areas and promoted local rubbish recycling. He also introduced fines for dropping cigarette butts. Pollica became a popular tourist town and economy improved. Thanks to his love for the sea, Angelo Vassallo helped the coastline of Pollica become clean and attractive. The municipality won the prestigious international Blue Flag eco-label and the national Legambiente ‘5 Vele’ award. In March 2010 Vassallo was elected to a fourth mandate with 100% of the vote. On 5 September in the same year, while the Fisherman-Mayor was driving home, a man shot him. He was killed because his attempt to improve his town was seen by camorra as an obstacle to the control of the port for illegal trade like drugs.

R. B.



Angelo Vassallo was an environmentalist or, I would say, a Eco-Hero. He devoted all of his work to the improvement of his territory. He was probably one of the first in Italy to introduce car parking charges in Southern Italy to reduce the impact of pollution in town. He introduced a local rubbish recycling years ahead the outburst of the rubbish problem in Naples. He was the first to create a beach area for dogs. Not to mention the 1,000 euro fine for dropping cigarettes butts. He was President of the Comunità Montana Alento Monte Stella. He was also President of “Slow Cities”, involved in the association “Slow Food”.

V. P.

Angelo Vassallo loved his country. He strongly promoted the inscription of the Mediterranean Diet on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. He used to say that the Mediterranean Diet is Italy’s visit card and that the inscription was an occasion to highlight the importance of a healthy life style and eating. Angelo also founded the association “Centro Studi per la Dieta Mediterranea”, now in the castle of Capana Princes in Pollica. Pollica has been recognized as slow city by Slow Food.



Logo of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

M. M. D. F.

The TV film

Angelo’s story inspired a film, which we saw at the beginning of the term last year. The film was directed by Maurizio Zaccaro in 2016. Sergio Castellitto plays the role of Angelo Vassallo and Anna Ferruzzo the role of Angelo’s wife, Angelina.

G. L.

The novel



Dario Vassallo is Angelo’s brother and a doctor. He wrote a novel telling the story of Angelo’s life. He highlighted his honesty, his generosity and his courage. “He was a brave man who fought for justice and for the environment. But above all he was a positive man, who looked over the horizon hoping for a better world. He was actually used to look over the horizon at the sea, because he was a brave fisherman.

N. T.

The play

Ettore Bassi, adapted the novel to the stage. With the theatre director, Enrico Lamanna, he decided to involve the local teenagers in every town. The actor says that it has been quite tiresome, but worth the effort, because the young can learn a lot from stories like that. M. B. (3 B) says:

“I was one of the boys who actually played a small role in the play here in Theatre Ramarini. It was an unforgettable experience. We trained every evening with Ettore Bassi himself. Working with stage crew has taught me many things” and I would do it again.

E. C.

Angelo Vassallo Association.

Angelo Vassallo’s brothers have created an association “Associazione Angelo Vassallo”, that commemorates their brother’s death every year on 21 March.

F. R.



MY FAVOURITE DISH

GUESS WHAT WE LIKE EATING

Did you know that in 2013 the Mediterranean diet was inscribed on the Representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity?

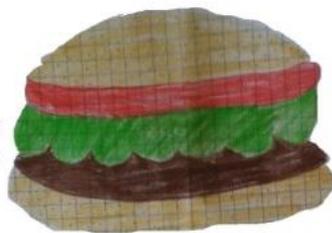
The Mediterranean diet constitutes a set of skills, knowledge, practices and traditions: from the landscape to the table, including the crops, harvesting, fishing, conservation, preparation and consumption of food. Its nutritional model has always remained constant. It consists mainly of olive oil, cereals, fresh or dried fruit and vegetables, fish, dairy and meat, and many condiments and spices, all accompanied by wine or infusions, with a big respect of the tradition of each community.

However, Mediterranean diet means not only food but also social interaction with its meals for ceremonies and festive events. Its mix of fresh fruit and vegetables,

grilled fish and olive oil also respects territory and biodiversity, and help maintain traditional activities and crafts like fishing and farming.

In class we have discussed about our favourite dishes and guess what?... They turn out to be PIZZA AND PASTA.

Are you surprised?



A.P.



G. F.



This is the logo of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

SPAGHETTI



A. I.



CARMINE ABATE AND HIS MEDITERRANEAN DIET

Last December 16th we had the chance to meet one of the writers who were inspired by The Mediterranean Diet, Carmine Abate. He came to talk about his new novel "Il Banchetto di nozze ed altri sapori".

His speech to us started more or less like this: "there is a daily meeting which

makes our life more beautiful and creates unexpected links: food." Of course, we totally agree with him, even though we are probably too young to appreciate some aspects and flavours. Yet, we feel the same pleasure as adults when we dig our fork into a plate full of spaghetti al pomodoro.



TORTELLINI IN BRODO DI ORIGINE MODENESE

INGREDIENTI

- 800 grams of flour
- 1 egg
- 150 grams of lean pork and calf
- 100 grams of sausage and ham
- Nutmeg, salt and butter
- 1 tablespoon of bread crumbs



METHOD

Mince meat and then the ham.

Melt butter and then add meat and simmer. Cook the mixture for 10 or 5 minutes

Then mix minced meat, ham, egg, bread, walnut and cheese, in a bowl.

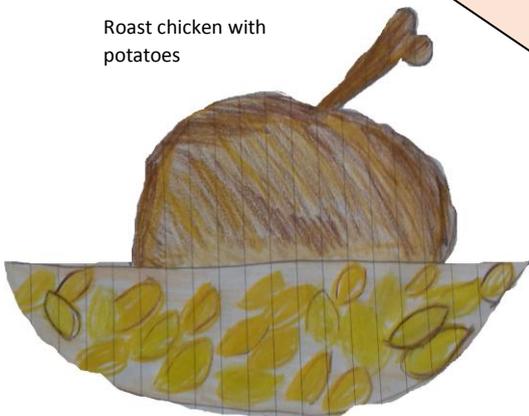
To make the dough: mix the eggs and flour until dough is smooth. Roll it out and shape it with a circular stencil. Put on the circle a little dough of meat and then close the dough by folding the circle and then closing the ends.

Put the broth on the stove and put tortellini inside.

This is my favourite dish. My grandma always cooks tortellini for me. She makes tortellini herself. She is from Modena and she knows well how to make them. Her mother taught her and her grandmother taught her mother. It is a family tradition. I hope I will make them for my family and, who knows, for my grandchildren, too.

M. R.

Roast chicken with potatoes



G. M.

A sandwich with vegetables salami and cheese



M. C. M.

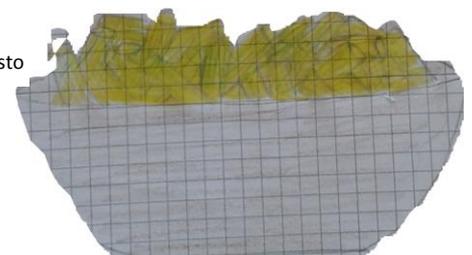
EAT A



PIZZA

D. C.

Pasta al pesto



A. R.

Last December we went to Teatro Argentina in Rome to see a play, “Social Life”. It was a very amusing show, but also quite serious. It was about social networking sites and their impact on our everyday life. The characters in the play were internet-addicted. They used their mobiles and their computers in every place at any time. The show was funny and shocking at the same time. I was impressed by the story of a girl who was bullied by her mates on the Internet: she was called names and she eventually committed suicide. I’m 13 years old and my parents don’t let me use my mobile all the time. But I see my friends and also adult people who are always on their phones, chatting or checking the mail or texting to their friends.

L. D. S.

TEENS LIFE

In rich countries, teen life depends on the internet. Thanks to the internet they can use social networking sites, listen to music, chat with friends and watch tv.

Social Networking Sites

Social networking sites are online platforms where people can share activities, photos, videos and sentences. A very famous example of social networking site is **FACEBOOK**. 157 million people use it. An other important social networking *app* is **WHATSAPP**, a mobile phone application where users can send text messages, in the same way they send SMS, but without paying. Teenagers use the IM language to send text messages having a fast conversation. IM language is a language where words are abbreviated (BFN=Bye For Now).

Mind these sites!

Social networking sites can be fine because people can talk with other people who live everywhere in the world, but we must be very careful, because users might not be who they say they are. So we shouldn’t share personal information on social networking sites.

The most famous social networking sites

- Facebook
- Whatsapp
- Youtube
- Twitter
- Instagram

A. V.

Watching the play at theatre I realized that today people are no longer able to live without using a smart phone or a computer with the internet connection.

Social networking sites reduce the chance of having a face-to-face relationship are, but I still prefer going out with my best friend or meeting her in my house and talking and laughing together.

C. T.

People who are always on the internet are usually angry or happy at the same time, because they are confused.

L. D. S.

The show teaches you that our relationships have completely changed. For example, you can start a relationship with someone on the net without knowing that he is your classmate. In one story of the show, a person who is in a terrible mood looks for happiness chatting with a person who claims to be someone else.

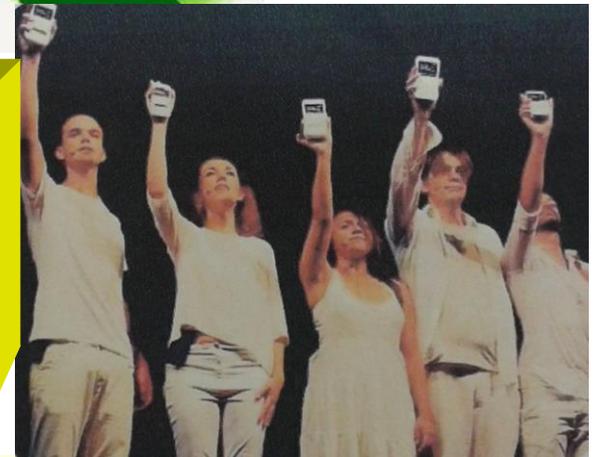
I think that social networking sites are not something you really need and I don't know if they are apposite thing.

S. N.



The show concentrated more on the negative aspects of social networking sites than on positive aspects. In fact, they take control of our life and they can really hurt people. For example, people can use fake profiles and offend someone for his/her physical appearance like in the story of Peppa Pig, where a girl finally committed suicide.

P. G.

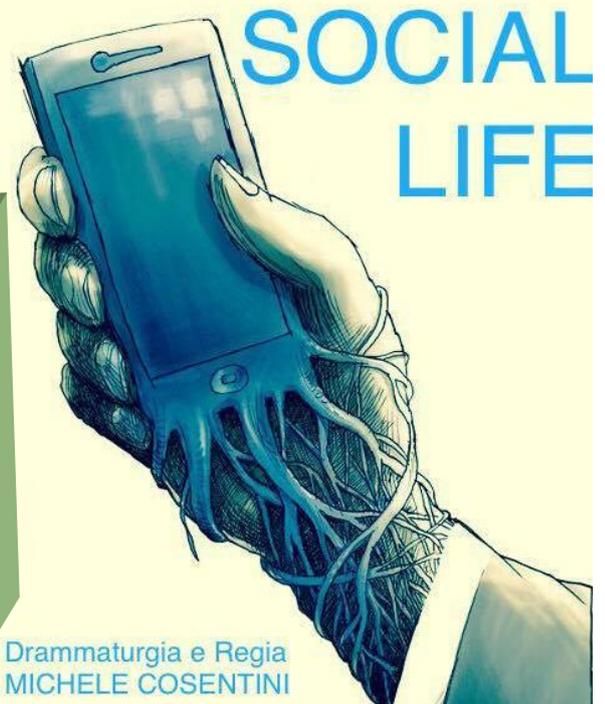


Social networking sites have become a drug for us and we are no longer able to communicate with other people without using our mobiles. The show made me realise that behind our smartphones there is a world to discover which we will never find out because our eyes are always looking down to a touchscreen.

C. D'A.

I think the show was really nice and original. My favourite part was when the characters threw their phones away, but one minute later they picked them up again because they were too obsessed by them.

A. A.



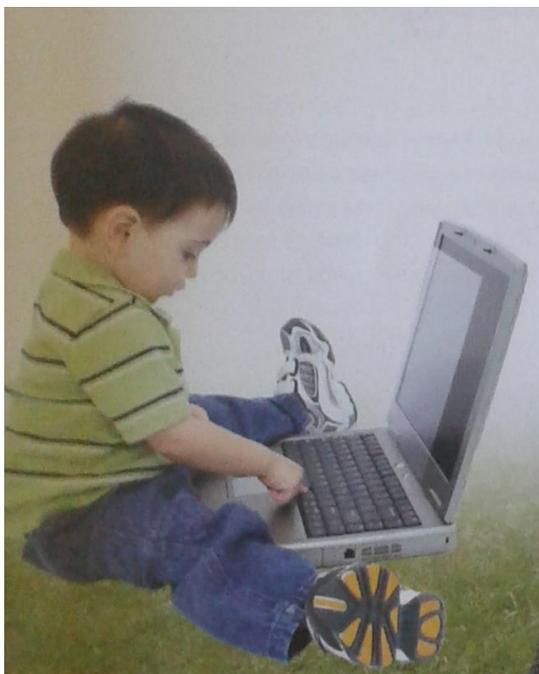
Drammaturgia e Regia
MICHELE COSENTINI

SAFER INTERNET DAY

Every year we celebrate the Safer Internet Day (SID), an occasion to make the internet a safer and better place for all and especially for children and young people. It all started in 2004 with an initiative of the EU Safe Borders project. Each year SID chooses a theme which reflects current concerns, like cyberbullying or social networking. This year's SID was on Tuesday, 7 February and its theme was "Be the Change: Unite for a better internet".



Safer Internet Day (SID) is organised by the joint Insafe-INHOPE network, with the support of the European Commission, with funding provided by the Connecting Europe Facility programme (CEF).



Talking about the Internet Safer Day with Mrs Abbondanza, we have learnt how important it would be to have an international chart of digital rights and be a good online citizen. Some of us have thought of some rules that the chart could contain.

A. P. (2 D)

OUR CHART OF RULES

- 1) Don't give out your address, telephone number or your parents' personal information to anybody without your parents' permission.
- 2) Don't post pictures of you and of your family without your parents' permission.
- 3) Don't download anything from the internet before checking with an adult.
- 4) Don't accept to meet anyone that you just met online.
- 5) Don't post any picture of your friends without asking for their parents' permission.
- 6) Don't offend or hurt anyone online.

Our school is working in order to help young people, their teachers and their families to make the best possible use of online technology. Mrs Celotto and other teachers are writing a document which will contain the rules that the students have to respect on the Internet and Social Networking Sites. The name of this document is "Epolicy". The rules will be shared with students, teachers and students' parents. The Epolicy is very important because all the students will learn how to avoid bad things like Cyberbullying. Cyberbullying is on the Internet and you don't know who the person that chats with you is; he or she may be a stalker and he or she can use photos of you and your personal information and send them all over the world without your permission.

E. T. (2 G)

TEEN LIFE IN THE FUTURE

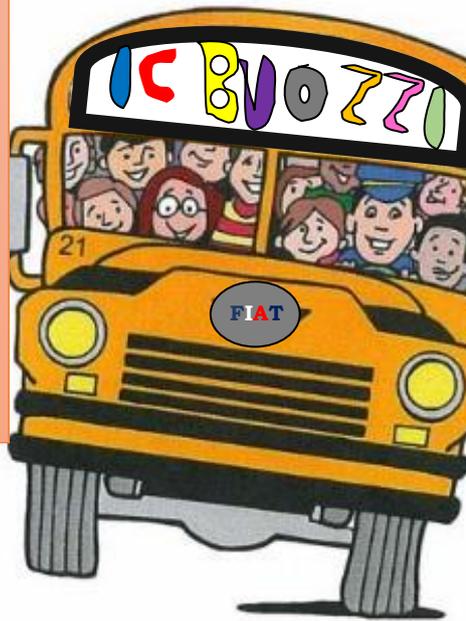
We have imagined teenagers in 20 years. What will life be like? Will it be more technological? Will teenagers be lazier because computers and robots will do anything in our place? Will our brain be more developed? Will our bodies be different? Will our diet be different?

Here are some of our predictions

In 2036 we will wake up hearing the sound of an alarm clock which will also tell us if we are on time or if we are late. We will have breakfast in a big kitchen near our bedroom and opposite our office. The office will be equipped with the most technological devices, because we will all work at home. Computers will do household jobs like cleaning, washing, dusting, hoovering, ironing ... Students will go to school with just a laptop in their bags.

But ... an old bus will take us to school ... This old bus will be the only place where we could meet our friends physically and chat to them holding their hands.

E. P.



There is no doubt that life will be very different: it will be more **technological!**



This alarm clock will issue some low frequencies that we will surely hear, its color will be green or black; the future alarm clock will also turn off with the use of a remote control or a smartphone

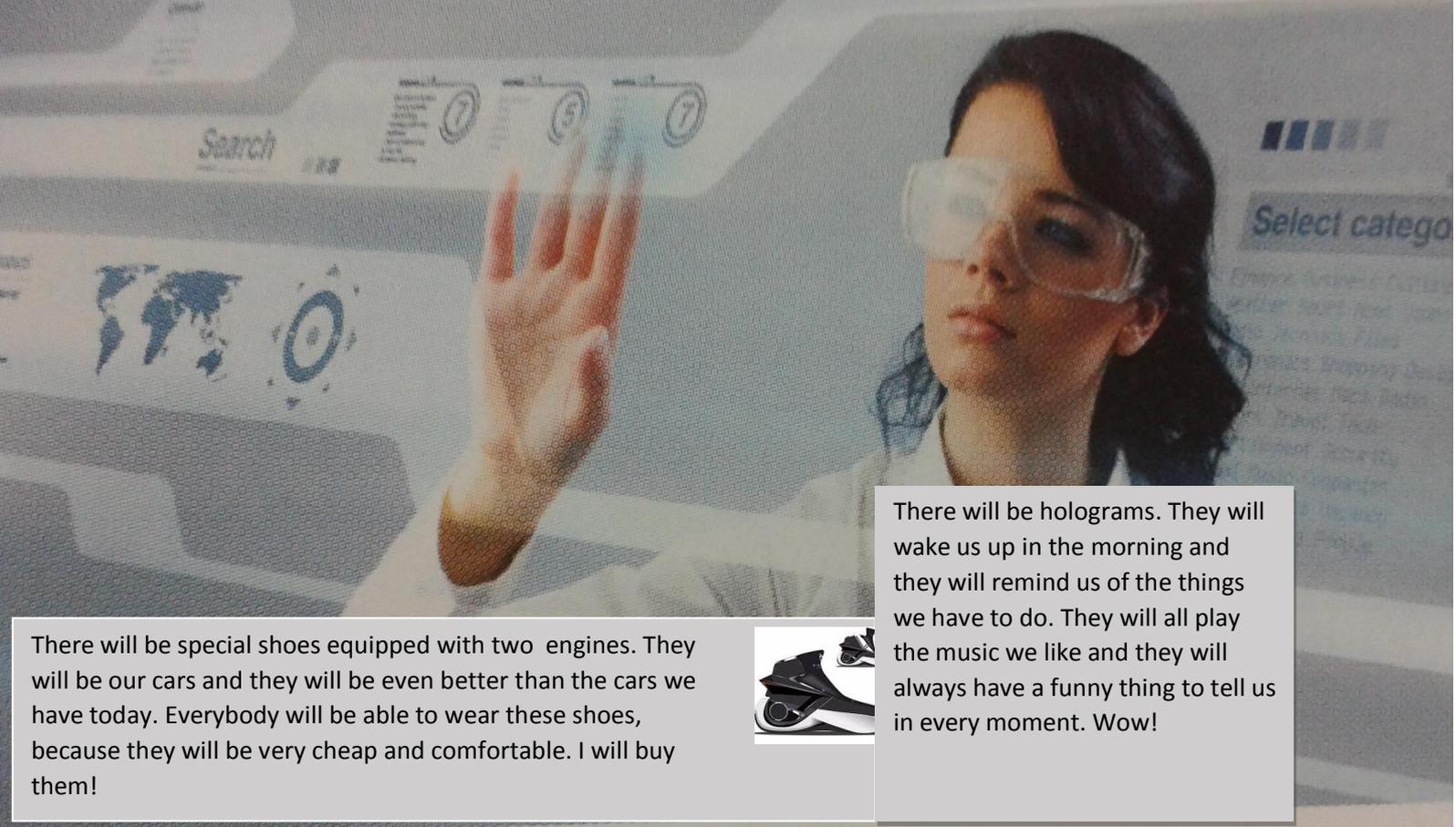


application. Cars will fly using a propulsion device that will propel the car upwards and their colour will be mainly red, green and blue.

Life in the future will also have its own history: a fourth industrial revolution could take place in 2078, where everything will be technological, even human relationships. We will all be controlled by cameras which will be located in every single place. There could also be someone who will still consider technology as a wrong tool and could be marginalized and regarded as an anomalous person.

D. F.





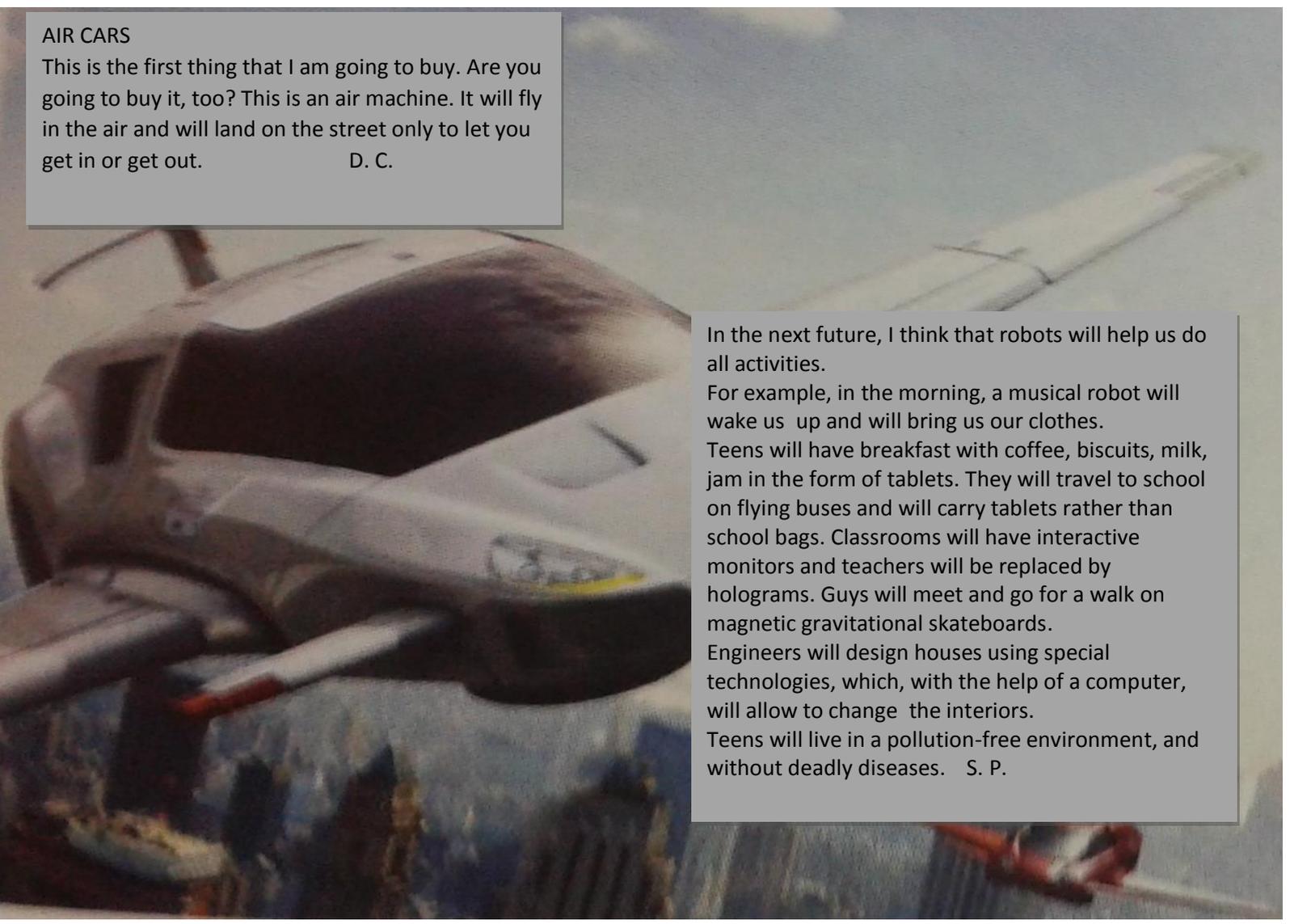
There will be special shoes equipped with two engines. They will be our cars and they will be even better than the cars we have today. Everybody will be able to wear these shoes, because they will be very cheap and comfortable. I will buy them!



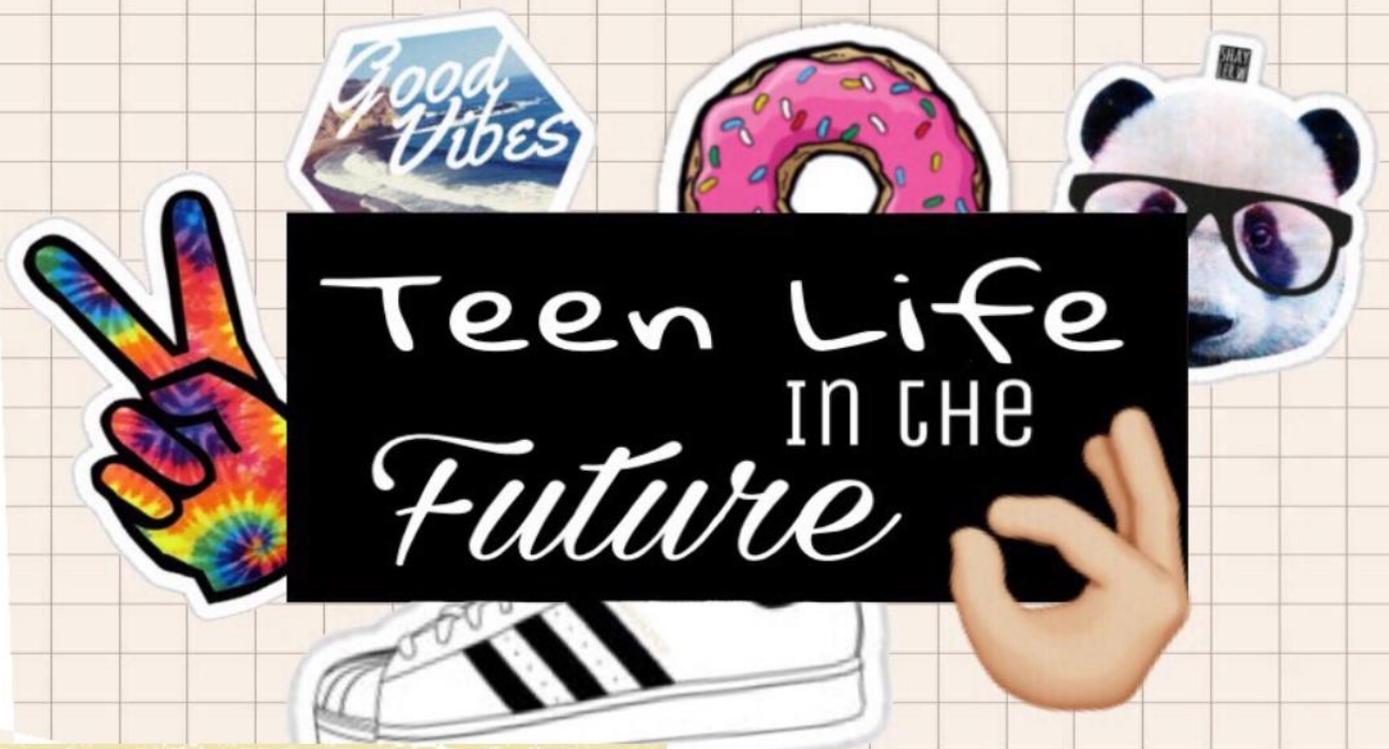
There will be holograms. They will wake us up in the morning and they will remind us of the things we have to do. They will all play the music we like and they will always have a funny thing to tell us in every moment. Wow!

AIR CARS

This is the first thing that I am going to buy. Are you going to buy it, too? This is an air machine. It will fly in the air and will land on the street only to let you get in or get out. D. C.



In the next future, I think that robots will help us do all activities. For example, in the morning, a musical robot will wake us up and will bring us our clothes. Teens will have breakfast with coffee, biscuits, milk, jam in the form of tablets. They will travel to school on flying buses and will carry tablets rather than school bags. Classrooms will have interactive monitors and teachers will be replaced by holograms. Guys will meet and go for a walk on magnetic gravitational skateboards. Engineers will design houses using special technologies, which, with the help of a computer, will allow to change the interiors. Teens will live in a pollution-free environment, and without deadly diseases. S. P.



Teen Life IN THE Future

Teen life in the future will be more technological. Our houses will be full of computers! Our bedrooms will be much prettier than now, I think (like in the photo). A bed in the air, isn't that cool? In the morning we will be woken up by a modern alarm clock, or just by our smartphone playing our favourite song.

When we choose our clothes, we will have two options: a computer will choose them for us according to our taste, or we will do it by ourselves. I would prefer the second one. How about breakfast? Our mum will make it for us, because she won't want to be replaced by an emotionless robot. In the future, teenagers will go to school on foot or on their skateboards. Skateboards won't be more modern or more technological, they will remain the same. But a thing will change: in the rucksacks, the students won't have heavy books, but an e-book reader with all the texts. They will also have a pencilcase with all the materials for Art at school and a notebook for taking notes during the lesson.

After school, students will get home and then they will have lunch. After that, they will have to do their homework, on a laptop. Teenagers will also bring it to school for work. Very comfortable! In their free time, teenagers will continue to use their devices: their mobile phone, their TVs, their stereo with CDs and other things like tablets and computers. Guys will continue to listen to music the way we do it now. But books won't stop to exist. So guys will continue to be able to read and smell paper.



What about phones... Maybe... phones will be like ours.



Today, mobile phones are essential for us, especially for teenagers. Now we have very cool phones, but will they change in the future? Maybe they will be like ours, or they will change a little bit. They will have the same functions of ours. Someone says that phones will be elastic, so we'll wear them. I think this won't be cool: phones will be so ugly! 😞 We must hope that they will never change! Maybe someone should make a project of a phone that works listening to the owner's voice: who can't use the phone with hands because of a problem can use it just speaking to it.



Teen Life in the future

Future will be positive...

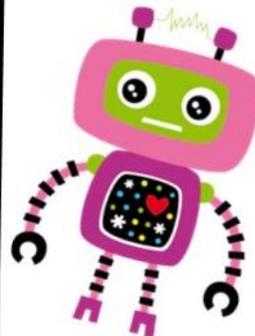
In the morning a robot will wake up me at 6.30 AM with a soft ringtone because I hate noisy ringtones. Then, I will go into the kitchen and I will select my breakfast, so a robot will cook this for me.

a robot with "brush-arms",

"soap-head" and "vacuum cleaner-feet" will clean my house, a robot with a "oven-tummy" and "rolling pin-arms" will cook for me...

M. S.

To go to school I will use my teleport. Everyone will have their teleport to go everywhere. After school I will get back home. My home will be big, with a swimmingpool and there will be a lot of robots. They will do everything for me, but I will pay them back with my love. There will be a lot of strange robots to do everything in our place.



I don't know what will happen in 2050, but I hope that the world will be better than now...

Future without a smile...

For me, in 2050 everyone will have a mobile phone, babies will have it, too! In 2050, everything will lose colours, the world will be black and white, everything will be very sad.

All the people will have their own house, but everyone will have the same things in it! Every house will be white, with a robot that will be small, nice, white and with

big blue eyes! It will cook for you, it will do everything for you! The robot will be your friend, too!

You will be able to buy all things on the internet, no one will go out! Everybody will spend all day at home, with computers and videogames. Schools won't exist, every teenager will have lessons at home, on the internet.

In my opinion, the world will be in a BIG WAR, it will be dangerous, everyone will be

scared, every country will want to be the most powerful one in the world.

Everyone will lose their smile in the future.

G. F.

G. F.

An evening without television?

INTERVIEW TO MY GRANDFATHER

Which was the most important thing that you had?

We had animals, they were very important when I was a child and a teenager. We had cows, pigs and sheep.

How did you use to keep food cool, without a fridge in your house?

We put a bucket with food into our full of cold water well. But we drank hot sodas in summer, too.

Without television, the internet or the social media, where did you get the news?

We listened to the voices around, people spoke and we knew the news.

When did you buy your first television?

We bought our first television in 1955 or around it, at the end of the 1950s.

Can you describe your old house?

The rooms were bigger than now, because there were larger families. We had few things, what was really necessary in a house, furniture was of wood, we had only tables, chairs and cupboards. There wasn't a big sofa, rooms had no televisions or pillows everywhere like now.



My grandad told me that life was more difficult than now, but sometimes more funny.

Children used to go out in the park everyday, they played with their friends with balls, and they were happy with little things.

When I was a kid, I played "Acchiapparella" with my friends every Wednesday after school, and then we ate a very good ice cream. Now kids play with smartphones and tablets...

My grandmother used to help her mother wash clothes by hand. There was no washing machine. The most common food at lunch or dinner was bread with salt and oil or bread with sugar and oil. She says that this was a very popular “snack” among her friends. There wasn't running water in the houses. They had to go and collect some water from a fountain some metres or even kilometres from their houses. Our town was very small at the time: everyone respected everyone and everything. Everyone respected and tried to protect their own life. They kept themselves quite occupied without any of today's modern technologies. If she wanted to meet her friend, she just had to go near their house and shout their names and they used their imagination to play games. She played in the outside with the other kids from the neighbourhood.

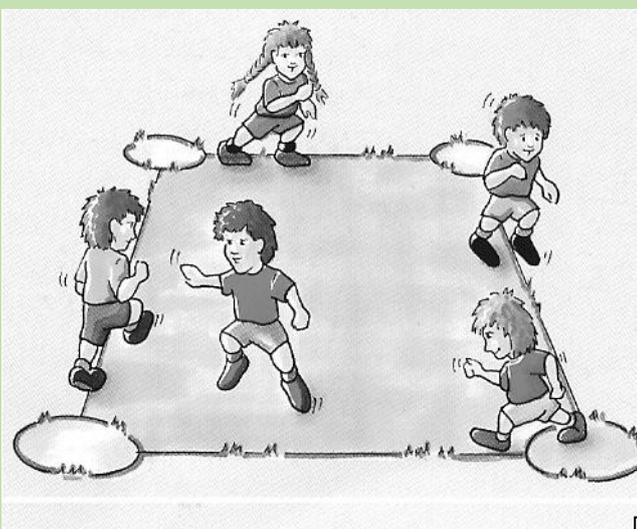
Battimuro was a very popular game. There were two or three players. Each one launched a coin towards the wall: the winner was the one whose coin went further, after hitting the wall.

Quattro Cantoni was another typical game. There were four players. Each one stood on a corner and when one of them shouted “quattro cantoni”, they had to change their position moving from corner to corner.

Salta montò: kids lined up and bended down; then they jumped over each other in a row.

All these games required long walks or wide spaces, but other than that they cost nothing.

D. C. (3 A)



Quattro cantoni

The following pictures were taken by E. B. (3B) in Piana dell Orme, where fantastic old toys are displayed.



Toys in rich British homes

Rich children used to play with train sets, toy soldiers, rocking horses, dolls and doll's houses, tea-sets and toy shops with toy fruit, vegetables, meat, hats and medicines. Other popular toys were alphabet bricks, sailing boats, jigsaw puzzles and Noah's Arks. In many homes, children were not allowed to play with toys on Sundays - except Noah's Ark, because that was in the bible.



This alphabet/spelling game (1850) had letters that stacked inside the box.

E. B. (3 B)



This is CAMPANA, one of the few old games that have survived

Toys in poor British homes

Most toys were made of wood, paper or metal. There were no plastic toys. Poor children usually played with home-made toys. A clothes peg became a doll, and a lump of wood became a toy boat. A piece of rope could be used for skipping, and rags stuffed with sawdust might become a ball or an animal to cuddle. As a treat, families sometimes bought cheap factory-made toys from a 'penny stall' in the market. Rocking horses were grey and their mane and tail were made from real horsehair. The first teddy bear was made in 1903.

Toy soldiers were home-made and they were made from wood or card. Rich boys had toy soldiers, made from tin or lead, and painted in the uniforms of the British Army.

G. P. (3 B)



Poor boys had home-made toys, made from wood or card.



Photos taken during our trip to Piana Delle Orme



STUDENTS FROM I.C. BUOZZI AND THEIR FREE TIME

How do teenagers from I. C. Buozzi spend their free time? We made a survey and we have discovered that we like spending our free time with our friends. This is a positive thing, but what do we do when we are with our friends?

60% of us say that they like playing games with their friends. 11 to 13 - year-old boys like playing football while girls like sleeping over or chatting. 13 to 14 year-old boys and girls say they like spending their time with their friends, but when they are all together they keep on using their mobile phones or playing video games. Almost everyone plays sport. The most popular sport is football, followed by basketball. Girls usually attend dance lessons or go swimming. A very small percentage does iceskating or rollerblading. Michele practices taekwondo.



I practice table tennis and I'm very good at it. I made a research to see how this sport started and that's what I discovered.

The term "table tennis" appeared for the first time in an English catalogue for table tennis and for its equipment in 1884. Some people call it "ping pong", but this is a trade mark name. The sport started in England towards the end of the 19th century when, some upper-middle class Victorians decided to use their dining room tables to play a miniature version of the traditional lawn tennis playing field. They used different every-day objects like a line of books as the net. They made their rackets from empty cigars boxes. The ball was either a ball of string, or perhaps more commonly, a champagne cork or rubber ball. At first they called the game "Whif whaf," "gossamer," and "flim flam", after the sound that the ball made when hit back and forth on the table. But the first modern equipment was built by David Foster in 1890 England under the name of "Parlour Table Game. Now the table tennis champion is Ma Long.

G. F. (2C)

Taekwondo was born 2000 years ago, when current Korea was divided into 3 kingdoms. The name Taekwondo is derived from the Korean word "Tae" meaning foot, "Kwon" meaning fist and "Do" meaning way of, which all together means "the way of the foot and fist".

The smallest and weakest of the three kingdoms, Silla, developed a very effective system of defence and attack against the other two kingdoms which were fighting for new ground. The 24th king of Silla, Chin Heung, formed a group of warriors, trained in weapons such as the sword, spear and bow. Warriors also studied an unarmed form of combat called SooBak, a primitive form of foot fighting, using some hand, but mostly foot techniques. Finally, a code of ethics was created to accompany these techniques.

With a the code of ethics and with their skills in fighting the warriors became the HwaRangDo, which meant "way of the flower of manhood." The HwaRangDo became known for their bravery and fighting skill and soon supplied the leadership to defeat the other two kingdoms and unify Korea into one country known then as Koryo.

In the 1950s this art of fighting took the name of taekwondo. Taekwondo became a national sport and at the same time started to spread all over the world. It has now become an Olympic sport. In 2000 during the Olympic games in Sidney in 2012 in London, the Italy team won its first Olympic gold medal with Carlo Molfetta.

I started doing this sport when I was 5 years old and I still like it so much today. Here I am with Carlo Molfetta.

By M. P. (2D)



CODE OF ETHICS

1. Be loyal to your king
2. Be obedient to your parents
3. Have honour and faith among friends
4. Have perseverance in battle
5. Never take a life without a cause



I'm S. B.H. and I practice **synchronized swimming**. I know that the first water ballet competition was in Berlin,



swimming."

Germany in 1891 and that the inventor of the modern sport of synchronized swimming seems to be an Australian actor and swimmer named Annette Kellerman. Kellerman was a champion distance swimmer, diver, and practiced ballerina in the early 1900s. She impressed the world by swimming almost thirty miles down the Thames River and by wearing a one-piece swim suit that didn't cover her arms and legs on a beach in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1907, Kellerman performed underwater, in a large glass tank at the New York Hippodrome. During the next 30 years, countries began developing more and more synchronized clubs and college teams. In 1934, sixty swimmers swam in the lagoon at the Century of Progress World's Fair in Chicago using what they called, "a combination of strokes, tricks and floating formations." They were very successful. The announcer at the event inadvertently named the sport "synchronized

When Hollywood discovered Esther Williams, the beautiful swimming champion, ynsynchronized swimming started to be popular all over the world. It wasn't unusual to see a man swimming alongside Williams either. In fact, in the youngest days of the sport, men swam synchronized too, until it became almost entirely a women's sport.

Today there are some male champions, like the Italian Giorgio Minisini.



It seems ironic but a sport that doesn't have a men's category was probably invented by one of the founding fathers of the United States: Benjamin Franklin. He used to spend his time swimming in the Atlantic Ocean and experimenting with exercise and its health benefits. In 1724, he performed manoeuvres in the Thames River that he called "ornamental swimming" for the entertainment of observers. The popularity of swimming definitely contributed to the invention of synchronized swimming. Franklin was included into the International Swimming Hall of Fame for his contributions to aquatics.

S. B.H. (2C)

Boys usually play extreme sports because they like strong emotions, they like to feel the adrenaline rise inside their body. I think they are really cool and exciting. I would like to try sometimes.

D. D.P. (2C)



The HISTORY OF SWIMMING

Swimming dates back to prehistoric times. There is some evidence of its existence in cave paintings. One cave in particular is called "the cave of swimmers" and it is in the Libyan desert. Its name comes from the depictions of men with their limbs bent as if they were swimming. Maybe, the depictions were created 10,000 years ago, when the Sahara was greener and wetter than today.



The cave of swimmers in the mountainous Gilf Kebir plateau of the Libyan Desert



F. R. (2C)



LEAVERS 2017

About 140 students of III media from I.C. Buozzi are leaving this year. They have already chosen their destination. Most of them are going to study at Liceo. Many girls are studying at Liceo Linguistico, most boys are going to Liceo Scientifico. A small group of our leavers are going to work as soon as possible so they will study at vocational schools. Many are quite ambitious and think they will be important men and women. They think they will work in hospitals as doctors. Some think they will be managers of great companies. This is what they foresee for themselves and for their friends.

B. IN 10 YEARS

Today is the 13 may 2027 and it's a really sunny spring day. This morning I meet B. G., an ex class mate of the middle school. Now she's a very famous stylist and her creations are on every fashion magazine!



When she were at the same school she wanted to be a psychologist. We used to meet often but on the second year she changed her mind: she decided to be a famous stylist! When she finished high school, she went to university and studied languages because in her opinion they are very useful for a stylist because she travels all over the world! After her degree she started to work in a fashion agency and 2 years ago she became a really famous fashion designer.

Now she's married with A., another ex class-mate, and lives in a big house in Los Angeles with her 2 children: Genoveffa and Filomena, and with her dog Fido.

I'm studying medicine and I'm going to become a famous surgeon. I live in Los Angeles with my husband Lucky and my children Rachele and Artemisia.

B. S. (3F)

A. IN 30 YEARS



A. was my friends at school when I was 13 years old. Last week I met him in the shopping centre, and he told me about his life. He is an important manager of an important electronic company "APPLE". He lives in the USA and every year he comes to Italy. He is married with an American woman and has got two boys: Mark and Manuel, Mark is 5 years old and Manuel is 10 months old. His house is on a top floor in the best area of San Francisco. He doesn't have to go to work because he works at home in his study; his wife is a boss of 4 supermarkets. He is an important and rich person and I admire him for his intelligence.

F. T. (3 F)

B. is one of my best friends, She is a cute woman and she is married with a man that she met at the academy; they have a child, his name is Marco; they live on the mountain because Bea an her husband are two "forest rangers": This is a kind of policeman specialized in nature. It is a very beautiful work. 10 years ago B. attended Liceo delle Scienze Umane. Bea is very happy because she loves her job and her beautiful life with her family.

C. D'A. (3F)

V. IN THE FUTURE

V. is 64 years old, he has got 4 children and 5 grandchildren. V. isn't blond any longer, he is dark and has got blue eyes as when he was a child. He lives in Milan with his family. His children are: Alessandro who is 35 years old, Francesca who is 33, Paolo who is 30 and Ludovica who is 28. Valerio works in a restaurant as a waiter while his wife, Valentina, who is 60 years old, works in a famous bar in the center of Milan. They live in the countryside in a big house.

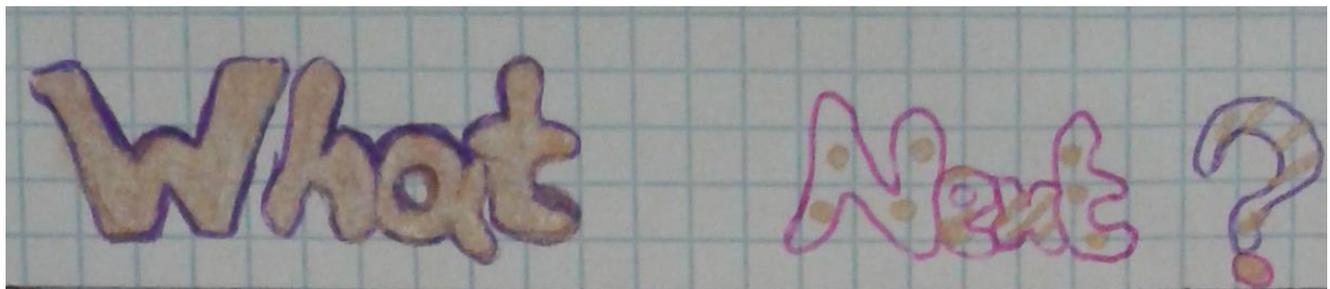
T. G. (3F)

Hi my name is B. and today I will talk about my friend: B. She was my classmate at middle school. She is cheerful, generous and intelligent. She is a surgeon, she works in a famous hospital in Rome. B. has been married with Cameron for 14 years, he is her colleague, and they have got 4 children: Rosangela, Luciano, Matilde and Liam. Rosangela is 12 years, Luciano is 10, Matilde is 8 years and Liam is 5 years. They live in a big house with two gardens and one swimming-pool, she likes swimming so much. They have a bunny, it has got a very funny name: Losangelo!

I will meet her next weekend in a bar, I am very happy.



B. G. (3 F)



I'm good at art, but I'm going to study at Liceo Linguistico. I will go to university. I want to be a fashion blogger: I love shopping and I would like to work in the world of fashion designers.

R. N. (3 E)



Do you believe in astrology?

1F and 1E

What's your star sign? How many times have you asked this question? How many times have you answered this question? I personally don't believe in the horoscope, I think it's all nonsense. But I know that astrology is a very old "science". The word astrology is an ancient Greek word and it means "study of stars". Astrologers believe that the position of planets and stars at the moment of our birth influences our destiny. They divide the star signs into four groups: Air, Fire, Water and Earth. I was born on 18 March and according to astrology, I am a Pisces....

C. P. (1E)



CRAZY @

BIRTH DATE: 22 MAY – 21 JUNE
SYMBOL: THE TWINS
BIRTHSTONE: AGATE
ELEMENT: AIR
RULING PLANETS: MERCURY
SOUL MATE: SAGITTARIUS
GOOD POINTS: WITTY, CURIOUS, SOCIAL, CAN BE VERY PERSUASIVE
BAD POINTS: NOSY, SUPERFICIAL, CAN APPEAR NERVOUS AND CRAZY

THE SIGNS WHICH IN THE ZODIAC WHEEL ARE OPPOSITE ONE TO ANOTHER ARE COMPATIBLE. SO GEMINI IS COMPATIBLE WITH SAGITTARIUS. IN THIS CASE WE CALL THEM SOUL MATES.

Gemini



Sagittarius

SAD



BIRTHDATE: 22ND DECEMBER–20TH JANUARY
SYMBOL: THE GOAT
BIRTHSTONE: GARNET
ELEMENT: EARTH
RULING PLANET: SATURN
SOUL MATE: TAURUS
GOOD POINTS: VERY DETERMINED PERSEVERING, SHREWD, SERIOUS
BAD POINTS:- CAN APPEAR COLD HEARTED, OBSTINATE, SOMETIMES SAD AND ALWAYS PESSIMISTIC, FEARING THE WORST



MEAN:



BIRTH DATE:
24 OCTOBER – 22 NOVEMBER

SYMBOL: THE SCORPION

BIRTHSTONE: TOPAZ

ELEMENT: WATER

RULING PLANETS: MARS AND PLUTO

SOUL MATE: PISCES

GOOD POINTS: OBSERVANT, POWERFUL, INTUITIVE

BAD POINTS: POSSESSIVE, A LITTLE MEAN,
OBSESSIVE, DRAMATIC.



BIRTH DATE: 20 FEBRUARY – 20 MARCH

SYMBOL: THE FISH

BIRTHSTONE: AMETHYST

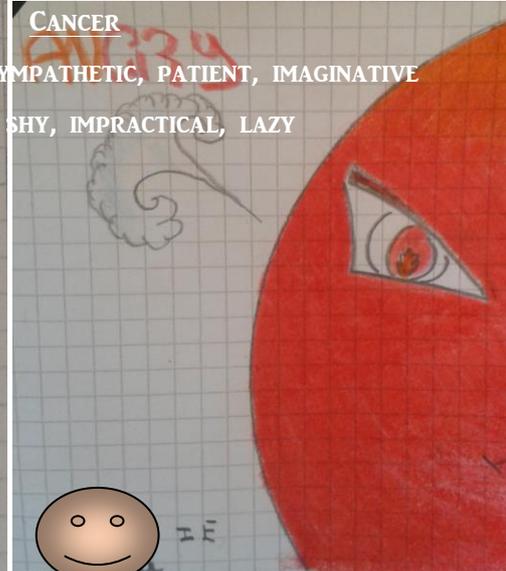
ELEMENT: WATER

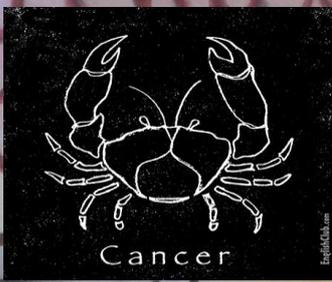
RULING PLANETS: JUPITER AND NEPTUNE

SOUL MATE: CANCER

STRENGTHS: SYMPATHETIC, PATIENT, IMAGINATIVE

WEAKNESSES: SHY, IMPRACTICAL, LAZY





Cancer

BIRTH DATE: 22 JUNE – 22 JULY

SYMBOL: THE CRAB

BIRTHSTONE: RUBY

ELEMENT: WATER

RULING PLANETS: MOON

SOUL MATE: TAURUS

STRENGTHS: PROTECTIVE, LOVING, CAUTIOUS

WEAKNESSES: MOODY, SENSITIVE, POSSESSIVE

BIRTH DATE: 21 APRIL – 21 MAY

SYMBOL: THE BULL

BIRTHSTONE: EMERALD

ELEMENT: EARTH

RULING PLANETS: VENUS

SOUL MATE: CAPRICORN

STRENGTHS: PATIENT, PRACTICAL, DETERMINED

WEAKNESSES: JEALOUS, GREEDY, MATERIALISTIC

GENEROUS!

BIRTH DATE: 21 MARCH – 20 APRIL

SYMBOL: THE RAM

BIRTHSTONE: DIAMOND

ELEMENT: FIRE

RULING PLANETS: MARS

SOUL MATE: GEMINI

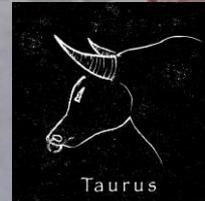
STRENGTHS: INDEPENDENT, OPTIMISTIC, AMBITIOUS

WEAKNESSES: MOODY, IMPATIENT, PUSHY



Aries
Aries

TAURUS



Taurus

LET ME HELP YOU!!!!!!

George Karameras



Leo

BIRTH DATE: 23 JULY – 21 AUGUST

SYMBOL: THE LION

BIRTHSTONE: PERIDOT

ELEMENT: FIRE

RULING PLANETS: SUN

SOUL MATE: AQUARIUS

STRENGTHS: GENEROUS, PLAYFUL, DEVOTED

WEAKNESSES: ARROGANT, BOSSY.

BIRTH DATE: 22 AUGUST – 23 SEPTEMBER

SYMBOL: THE VIRGIN

BIRTHSTONE: SAPPHIRE

ELEMENT: EARTH

RULING PLANETS: MERCURY

SOUL MATE: PISCES

STRENGTHS: INTELLIGENT, PUNCTUAL, DETAIL-ORIENTED

WEAKNESSES: INDECISIVE, PICKY, NERVOUS



Virgo

DA YOU

BIRTH DATE: 24 SEPTEMBER – 23 OCTOBER

SYMBOL: THE SCALES

BIRTHSTONE: OPAL

ELEMENT: AIR

RULING PLANETS: VENUS

SOUL MATE: AQUARIUS

STRENGTHS: WELL-BALANCED, FAIR, CHARMING

WEAKNESSES: WEAK, INDECISIVE, CARELESS



BIRTH DATE: 23 NOVEMBER – 22 DECEMBER

SYMBOL: THE ARCHER AND CENTAUR

BIRTHSTONE: TURQUOISE

ELEMENT: FIRE

RULING PLANETS: JUPITER

SOUL MATE: LEO

STRENGTHS: HONEST, OPTIMISTIC, HUMOROUS

WEAKNESSES: IRRESPONSIBLE, RESTLESS, SUPERSTITIOUS



Believe

Astrology

BIRTH DATE: 21 JANUARY – 19 FEBRUARY

SYMBOL: THE WATER BEARER

BIRTHSTONE: AMETHYST

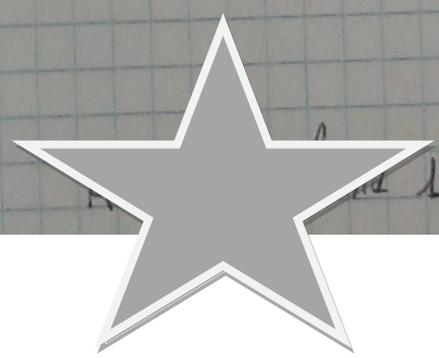
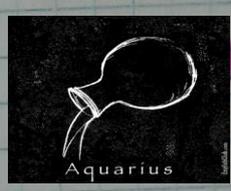
ELEMENT: AIR

RULING PLANETS: SATURN AND URANUS

SOUL MATE: LIBRA

STRENGTHS: WELL-ORGANIZED, INDEPENDENT, HUMANITARIAN

WEAKNESSES: UNPREDICTABLE, DETACHED, SARCASTIC



We & Malala

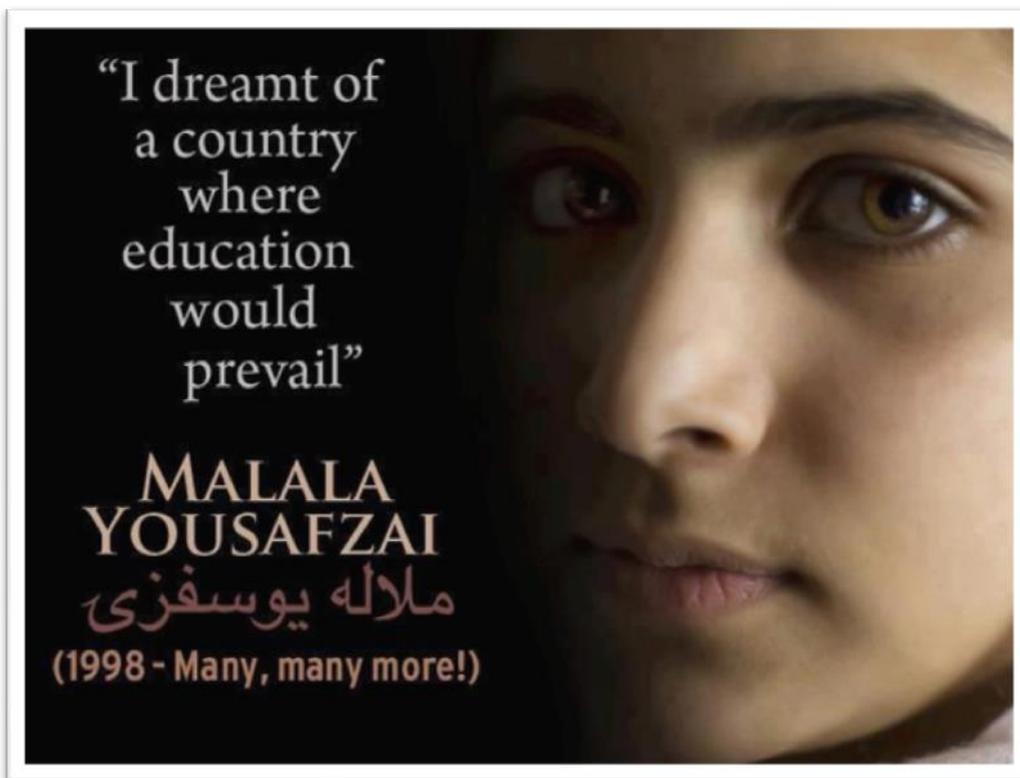


3A I.C. BRUNO BUOZZI

Monterotondo



Malala Yousafzai is a girl of our time
who risked death to defend her right to go to school.

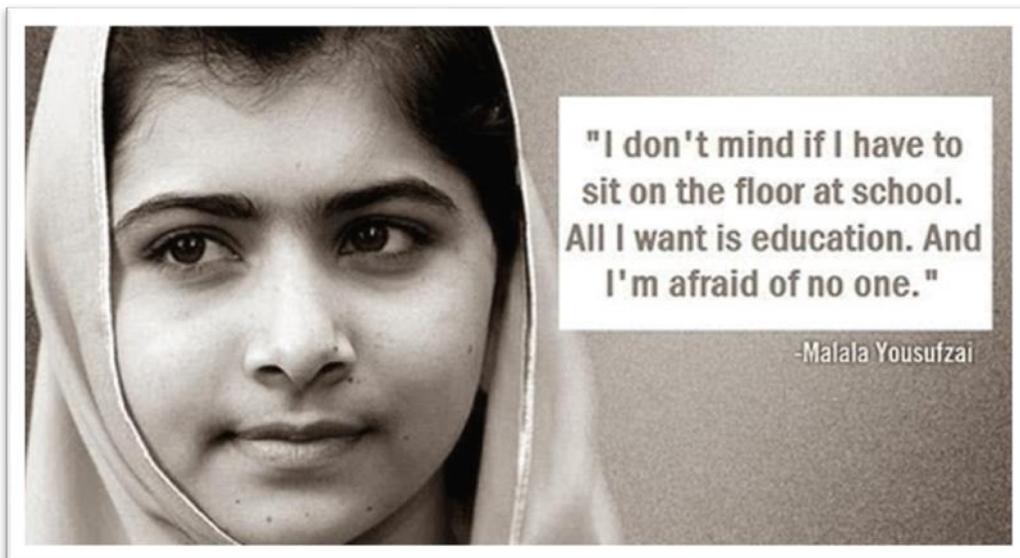


Malala was born in 1997 in the Swat Valley in northwest Pakistan.

Malala's ideas were formed from childhood when she learned to value school and her education. She believes that boys and girls have equal right to the same education.



When the Taliban took control of the Swat Valley, in 2008, they imposed Sharia law. They banned cable TV channels, destroyed CDs and DVDs, stopped child vaccinations, closed girls' schools and forced girls to cover their faces and wear burkas.



She started to write a blog denouncing the situation in Pakistan. She became famous when it was read on BBC radio. The people at first didn't know the author was Malala, as she wrote under a pseudonym (Gul Makai).



Her real identity was revealed when she started doing interviews on the radio and appearing on TV. Gradually she became a symbol of the fight for equal education and human rights.



The Taliban published a death threat against Malala on the internet. When her father saw it, he told her to stop going on TV and radio, but Malala wouldn't listen. She knew the Taliban wanted to kill her and she was afraid. She locked windows and doors at home, she was accompanied when she went out, but it wasn't enough.



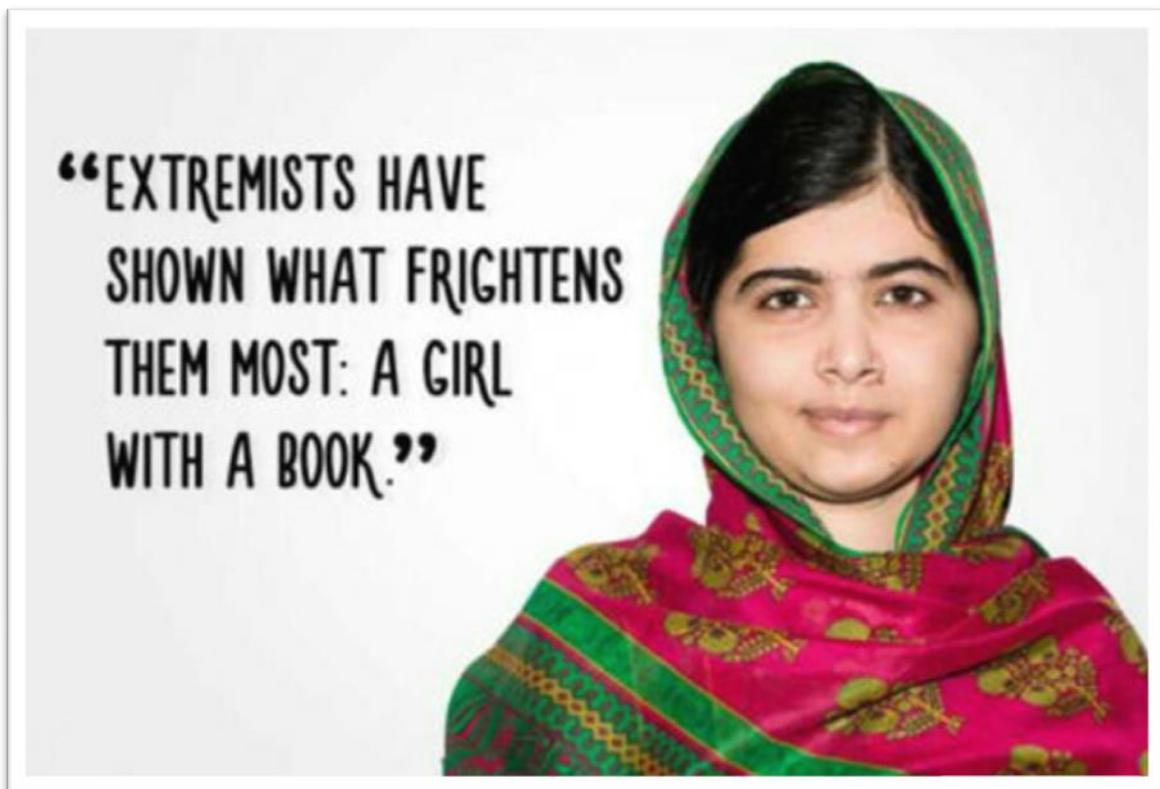
She was travelling on a bus with school friend, on 9th October 2012, when a gunman arrived and asked which of them was Malala. She was the only girl who didn't have her face covered. The man shot at her and one bullet hit her on the side of her head and ended in her shoulder.



She was taken to a military hospital in Pakistan, where the bullet was removed. On 25th October she was transferred to a hospital in England, but her face was half paralyzed. She went through rehabilitation and she was completely recovered.



She continued her protests for female education. In 2014, at age of 17, she received the Nobel Peace Prize, so she is the youngest Nobel Prize winner in the world.



The Taliban thought they could silence Malala, but instead they gave her more strength and made her more determined.



She met a lot of important people, like former American President Obama.



She doesn't want to be famous because the Taliban shot her. She wants to be famous for her struggle for women's rights.

Now she lives in England, she fights for women's rights everyday.

She is fighting for us.

From: 3A Bruno Buozzi, Monterotondo

To: Malala Yousafzai

Subject: *These thoughts are for you...*

Hi Malala...

Hi Malala,

I'm M., I'm 13 years old, I live in Monterotondo with my parents and my sister, a two-year-old child.

I attend the third year of middle school, and next year I will start high school.

I think you're a special and strong girl because you fought for what you believe in: study and education and for your rights.

I am luckier than you because no one prevents me from creating my own future and doing what I like.

No one has the right to deny education to girls, women have the right to create their own future and only with education they have a chance to do it.

I heartily wish you good luck for everything.

How are you now ?

Love from

M. A. 3A



Hi Malala,
My name is E. I am fourteen years old.

I am a student and I attend the last year of middle school.

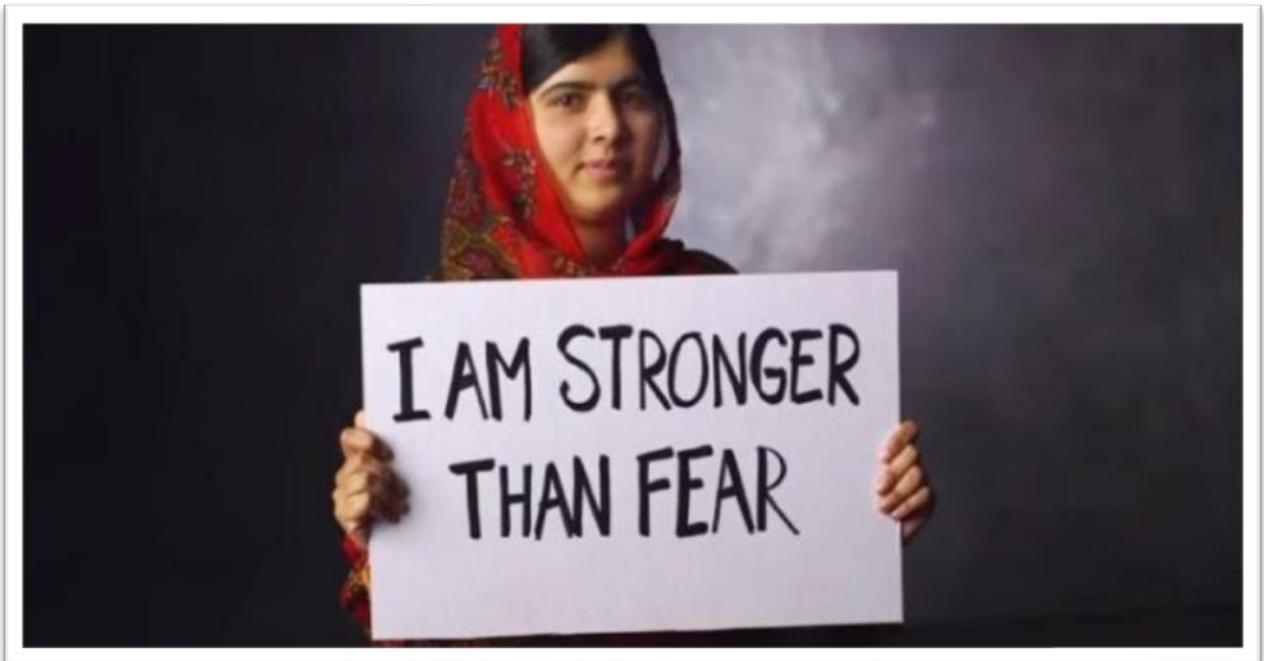
I think you are a very courageous girl and I think education is important because everyone needs to have a chance for their future and to know things.

I wanted to ask you some questions, too: what do you think of your Nobel Prize?

What do you think about doing in the future?

Yours

E. B. 3A



Hi Malala,

we are L. and A., two 14-year-old girls living with our parents in a town near Rome called Monterotondo.

We have attended public school since we were 3 and we like studying, we have always liked it because we love spending the day with a lot of people who then become your friends and are almost like brothers and sisters to you.

We know it is important for our future to study. We attend the last year of Middle school and this year we also have our exams, but in a way we are happy especially for the oral part of it because we like the idea of having a kind of talk with our teachers.

We really admire what you have done, you have always struggled for your ideals and you are still doing it, because you really believe in women's rights for education and respect because there are no disparities between men and women. You have also written a book about your story that we will read and that has been read all over the world.

We cannot compare our situation to yours because here in Italy the right to female education has been reached for over 50 years, so here the situation is definitely better than in your country.

Our opinion is that everyone should have the rights set by law without distinction or prejudice. It seems simple, but evidently it is not.

There is one thing we wanted to ask you: as a 15-year-old girl, what was it like when they shot you? How did you manage to go on? Were you not afraid, after all you had passed, just to leave home? And one last question: how did you think about writing your own blog?

We send you a kiss and we so much hope that you will read this email.

We wish you the best for your future

Yours,

A. C. and L. L.R. 3A



Hi Malala,

My name's D. and I have lived near Rome since I was born. I am happy with my life and at school, because here in Italy the situation for children is positive.

I think that you did and you are doing nice things, you are helping people that need education because they haven't got it. So my situation is very different from yours, in your country you can't study if you are a girl. For me going to school must be a right for all children, there mustn't be difference between boys and girls.

I have got a question for you: can you go back and live in Pakistan again?

Thank you if you read this e-mail.

Love from,

D. C. 3A



Hi Malala

My name is M. and I live in Monterotondo near Rome . My school is called “Bruno Buozzi” and I attend the third year of middle school.

I admire your courage because you have been in hard circumstances . In my country there is no discrimination between genders about education and I hope there won't problems like the ones you had faced any more, everywhere in the world and very soon .

I would like to ask you a question: Would you struggle for women's rights if you were in a free country?

I wish you live happily and safe.

Yours

M. D.D. 3A



Hi Malala,

I'm G., I'm fourteen, so I'm younger than you!

I live in Rome (Italy), I have parents that love me (like you) and here I go to school everyday, like boys!

I attend the third year of middle school, and sometimes I'm bored at school, and I don't like studying some subjects.

I always prefer going out with my friends on Friday afternoon and I do all my homework on Sunday morning.

Every morning almost every student here thinks "Oh my God, I don't want to go to school today!".

But we always forget that a lot of people would like to study but they can't.

We are very lucky, we are luckier than guys who live in your country for example.

I think that you are the greatest woman in the world.

What is wonderful about you is that you defend the rights of every girl without fear.

I think that women must have the same education and life of men.

We are people who fight against discrimination every day.

Do you live better now in another country?

Do you feel better now, without fears?

I hope you will reach your goals as soon as possible!

Kisses,

G. F. 3A

Hi Malala

My name is A. and I was born in Rome on March 29, 2004.

I live in Monterotondo with my family: my father Raffaele, my mother Angela, my babysitter, my brother Walter and my sister Cinzia.

According to me, you are a very strong girl because even after the accident you continued to fight to bring children to school so I really appreciate it.

It is a miracle that you have been saved from this accident but thanks to this miracle other miracles happened.
I hope you read this letter Malala.

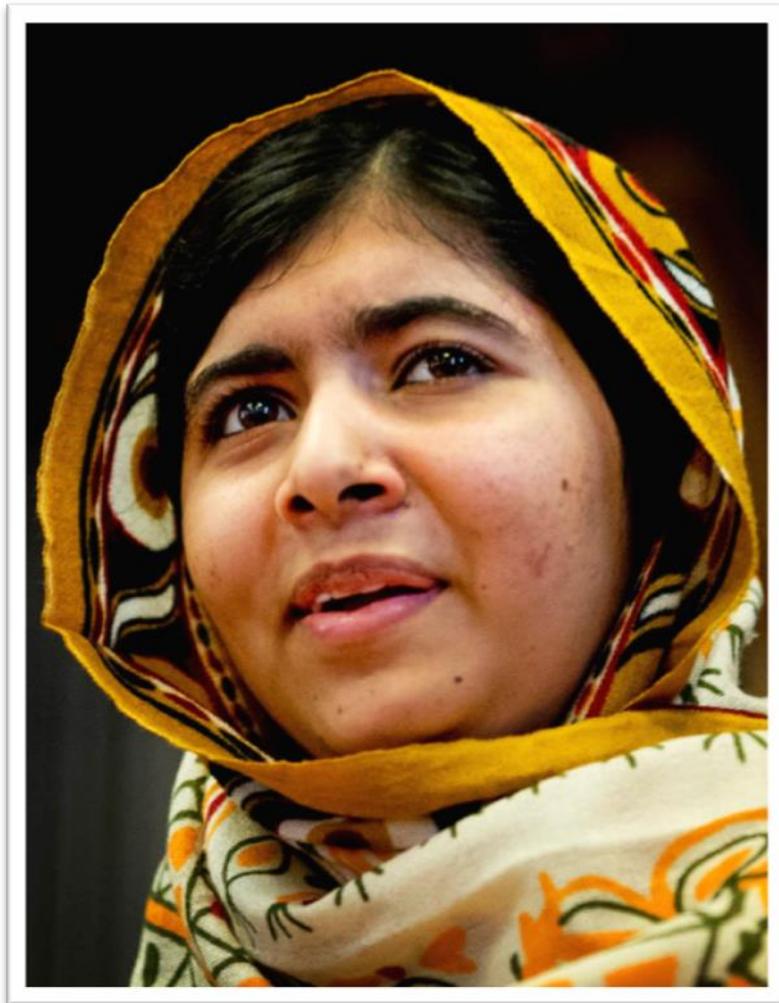
Yours,

A. F. 3A



Hi Malala,
my name is M., I'm fourteen. I live in Monterotondo near Rome with my parents
and my sister Elisa. I'm in middle school.
I think you are a brave girl. I read your story and I agree with you that boys and
girls have the same rights to education and it's important to fight for human
rights. I'm very sorry that the Talibans shot at you.
In Italy everyone has the right to go to school and we are free to watch TV, to
listen to music, to express our own opinions and to wear what we want.
How is your life now?
I hope to meet you

Yours
M. F. 3A



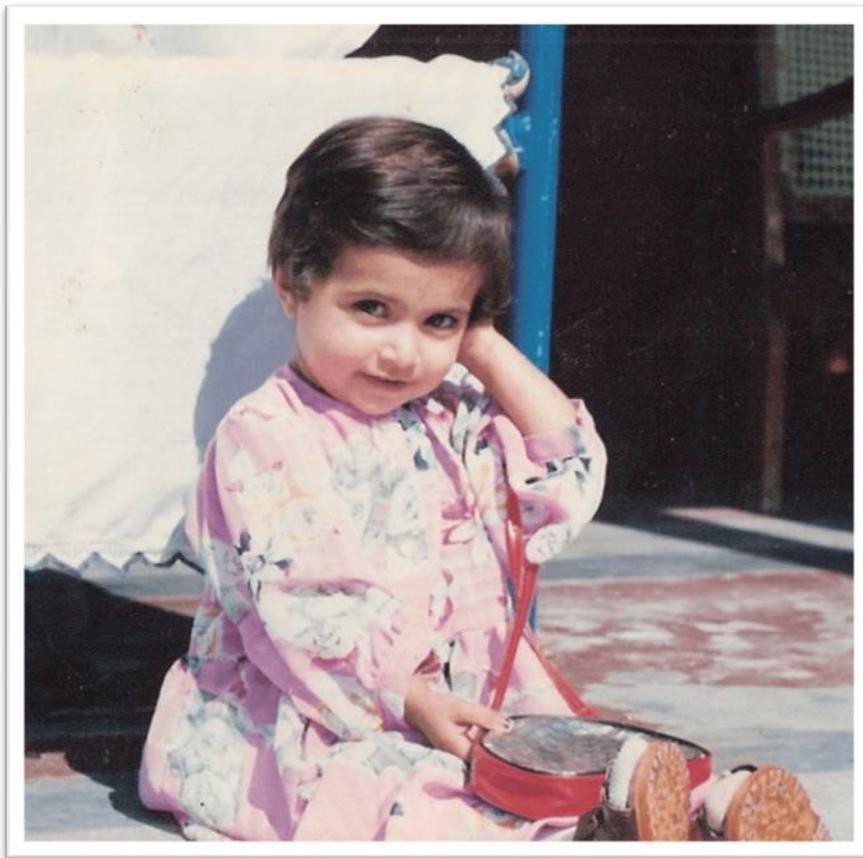
Dear Malala,

My name is D. and I'm 13 years old. I'm sorry for your situation and I think nobody would like to be at your place. Fortunately I do not have serious problems: I live in Monterotondo, a town near Rome, I'm fine with my family and I often have fun. At school I'm quite good, both with my friends and my teachers. I think that here women are treated with more respect and that they have the right to do what they think.

I would really like to ask you what you would do to get rid of the Talibans.

Yours,

D. F. 3A



Hi Malala,

My name is V. and I'm a 13-year-old boy. I live in Italy in Monterotondo, a town near Rome. I attend the 3 year of " Bruno Buozzi Middle school " and I like studying . My favourite subjects are History and Art ! I think you're a brave and unselfish person. After your attack you found the strength to continue to move forward and this does you credit. I congratulate on you ... I'm really impressed ! I think that education is one of the most important things and I don't see the reason why men and women shouldn't have the same rights ... we are the same !

What do you think about doing in the future ? I hope that the dream that made you become an activist will be realized.

A hug

V. G. 3A



Hi Malala,

my name is S., I'm 13. I live in Italy near Rome. In my family there are four people: my dad, my mum, my brother and I. I attend the 3rd year of Middle school and I like studying.

You're so brave because you went on fighting for your rights.

I'm just grateful I can go to school without problems and I'm so sorry because you had your injury. Anyway I think that women have the same rights of men because we can do a lot of things like men.

Yours,

S. G. 3A



Hi Malala,

My name is B., I am 13 years old and I go to school “Bruno Buozzi” in Monterotondo, near Rome.

This year in English we did a project about your story, which struck me because you did something really surprising and important and received many awards for peace, the most important in 2014.

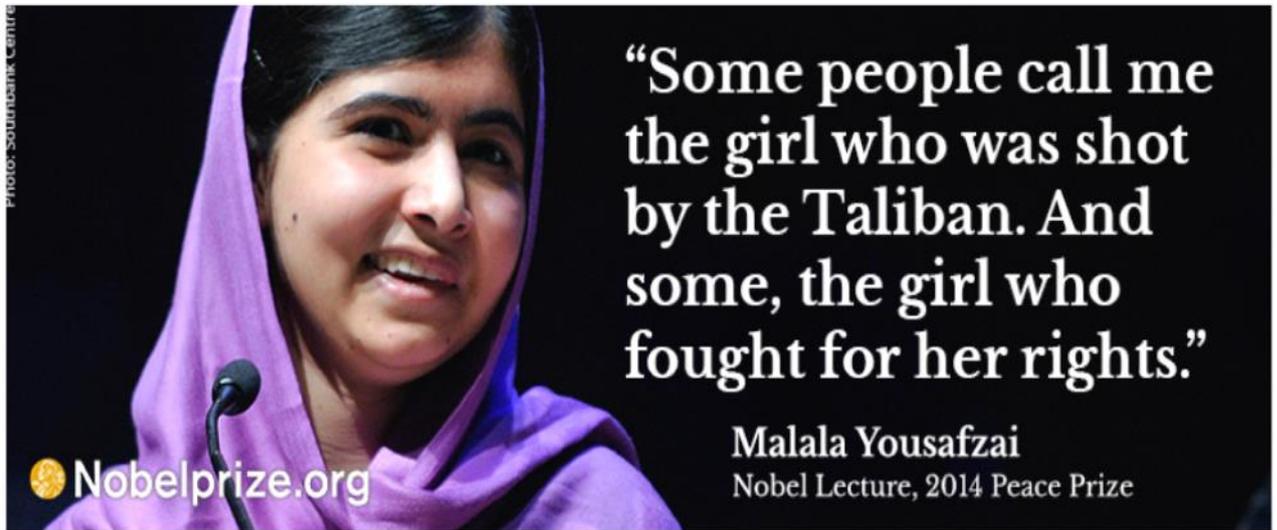
I will try to take example from you because I find it important to help troubled children in their schools.

I hope there will be plenty of other people like you to help the world.

I send you a big kiss and please, go on this way!

Yours,

B. G. 3A



Hi Malala,

I'm a 15 year-old boy. I live in Italy near Rome and I attend the third year of Middle School, but I don't like studying very much! In my family there are four people: my brother, my mom, my sister and I.

I think that you are a strong girl because after your accident you continued to fight for the rights of girls. I'm so sorry because I can go to school instead you had a lot of problems. How are you now?

Goodbye, see you soon.

Yours

M. H. 3A



Hi Malala,

I'm F. and I'm 14 years old. I'm from Italy and I live in Monterotondo, a town near Rome. I live here with my family: my dad, my mum and my younger sister. I go to school, I attend my 3rd year of middle school, and in June I'm doing my exams. I like going to school because I like to see my friends, but sometimes I don't want to go because some subjects are very boring!

In this email I want to tell you that you are a very brave girl. I think you did a lot for the women in your country. Not every person would do something similar and I admire you for this reason. Sometimes I think about my situation and I compare it with other situations like yours: in my country there aren't any wars and women can do the same things of men, but I'm sure that in the future it will be the same in your country, because discrimination against women is one of the worst things on our planet and someone has to stop it; everything like this has to finish as soon as possible.

Before I go, I want to ask you a question: why did you want to continue to help even though the Taliban almost killed you? This was brave, but dangerous too!

Now I have to leave you. I hope you'll read my email, I would like it so much. I admire you!

Lots of hugs,

F. M. 3A



Hi Malala,
I'm A. I am 13 years old and I live in Monterotondo.
I like so much what you did for women.
Will you continue to help women in the world?

Yours,
A. P. 3A



Hi Malala,

I'm S., I am 13 and I live in Rome with my family: my mom, my father and my sister.

I think you're a brave girl, because you have changed the world only with your words and with your ideas.

My life in comparison to yours is very different, I have normal family conditions, in my country I can study freely and there is no discrimination.

The cause you are fighting for is very important, because between men and women there must be no difference and everyone must have the same rights.

When did you begin to spread your opinion, how many people agree with you?

I hope that your ideas will be heard by everyone and everywhere in the world.

Yours,
S. P. 3A



Hi Malala,

My name is E. and I am 14 years old.

I live in Monterotondo with my dad, my mum, my brother, and my sister. I attend the third year of middle school. I think that your fight for women's rights is really important.

Would you like to study in Monterotondo?

Yours,

E. P. 3A



Hi Malala,

I'm E., a student from Italy. In this country both males and females can go to school, they study the same things and they stay together in the same class. You decided to speak up for girls' right to education - banned by an edict of the Talibans when you were only 11, and when you were 15 you were severely wounded by the Talibans.

Two years later, you took the Nobel Peace Prize along with Indian activist Kailash Satyarts.

I think it is important, because women's rights and education are two important factors worldwide, but in many countries women haven't got rights of equality and they can't go to school yet, in many of these countries men decide what women can or cannot do.

I hope to have your news,

Yours,
E. P. 3A



Hi Malala,

My name is M. and I am 13 years old. I attend “Bruno Buozzi” school in Monterotondo, near Rome and this year I have the final exams. I’m worried for these exams, but thanks to your example I will manage to face them with courage and determination.

Good luck for your life, thank you for your help.

Yours,

M. R. 3A



Hi Malala,

I'm a 13 year-old girl. I live in Italy near Rome and I attend the third year of Middle School, I like studying! In my family there are four people: my dad, my mom, my brother Tiziano and I.

I'm so sorry for your injury but I'm happy because you continued to fight for your and our rights (us ladies!). I esteem you a lot because I would never be able to do the same. I'm just grateful I can go to school without too many problems but I promise you that I will always apply myself in the study.

Anyway I don't understand this discriminations against women! We can do a lot of things even though we aren't as strong as boys and men!

Do you think you will come to Rome one day? I'd like to meet you! I have to do my Science and Art homework now, so I must greet you!

Yours,

M. S. 3A



Hi Malala.

My name is S., I am 14 years old and I live near Rome with my parents and my little brother. I attend the last year of Middle school.

I'm writing to you to know how you are and how you live today.

I would like to tell you that you are a brave woman and that you are a woman who leaves everything behind and goes on in life and you are strong.

I was impressed by your courage, it is awesome how you managed to do such wonderful things.

How are you now?

Yours,

S. Z. 3A





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WE HAVE A DREAM...

Front cover designed by A. V. and V. G. (III C). Pictures in the magazine were taken by students themselves or from the Internet.

Our redaction included students from nearly every class and articles were often written by the whole redaction jointly. The articles which were written individually by students are signed by their authors' initials.



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