



N.5

Aldo Moro Magazine

Periodico di divulgazione su fatti, curiosità e storia locale a cura degli studenti delle medie dell'Istituto Comprensivo Aldo Moro di Stornarella

Scuola



Focus ON: Rapporto scuola famiglia

Clii at School: The Big Ben 

REDAZIONE A CURA DEL PROF. KONTOS FRANCESCO IN COLLABORAZIONE CON LA PROF.SSA COSTA SARA

2025

Periodico di divulgazione di
storia locale, fatti e curiosità
a cura dei ragazzi della scuola
secondaria di I grado
“Aldo Moro”
di Stornarella.

Redazione a cura di:
prof. Kontos Francesco
prof.ssa Costa Sara

N. 5 Dic./Genn.
2024/25

SCUOLA vs FAMIGLIA

-- *Amici o Nemici?* --

Il rapporto tra scuola e genitori è fondamentale per il successo educativo degli studenti. La collaborazione tra queste due realtà crea un ambiente favorevole alla crescita e all'apprendimento dei ragazzi, favorendo un'educazione integrata che coinvolge sia la sfera accademica sia quella familiare.

I genitori, infatti, hanno il compito di supportare i figli a casa, stimolando la motivazione e valorizzando i progressi, mentre la scuola fornisce l'istruzione e le competenze necessarie per il loro futuro. Comunicazione e trasparenza sono gli elementi chiave di questa relazione.

Colloqui, incontri e strumenti digitali permettono a genitori e insegnanti di condividere informazioni e affrontare eventuali problematiche.

Tuttavia, un equilibrio deve essere mantenuto: i genitori non dovrebbero sostituirsi agli insegnanti, né questi ultimi ignorare il contributo della famiglia. Un rapporto sano tra scuola e genitori crea una rete di supporto che non solo rafforza l'educazione, ma favorisce anche il benessere psicologico e sociale degli studenti.

di *Fiorilli Sofia*



Collaboration



VINCENT VAN GOGH

-- *L'arte di illuminare l'oscurità* --

Vincent Van Gogh è stato un pittore olandese, autore di quasi 900 dipinti e di più di mille disegni, senza contare i numerosi schizzi non portati a termine e i tanti appunti destinati probabilmente all'imitazione di disegni artistici giapponese.

Tanto geniale quanto incompreso, Van Gogh influenzò l'arte dei contemporanei e dei secoli a seguire, in particolare l'Espressionismo da Henri Matisse a Edvard Munch. Iniziò a disegnare da bambino e nonostante le critiche del padre, un pastore protestante che gli impartiva delle norme severe, continuò a interessarsi all'arte finché non decise di diventare un pittore vero e proprio. Iniziò a dipingere all'età di ventisette anni realizzando molte delle sue opere più note nel corso degli ultimi due anni di vita. I suoi soggetti consistevano in autoritratti, paesaggi, nature morte di fiori, dipinti con cipressi, rappresentazioni di campi di grano e girasoli.



“*Notte stellata*” è un dipinto realizzato nel 1889 e conservato al *MoMa* di New York. Vera e propria icona della pittura occidentale, il dipinto raffigura un paesaggio notturno di Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, poco prima del sorgere del sole. In questo dipinto il pittore ha cercato il contatto diretto con la realtà, dipingendo quello che osservava dalla finestra della sua stanza del manicomio di Saint-Rémy. Van Gogh, tuttavia, non ha ripreso fedelmente questa veduta notturna, bensì l'ha manipolata con mezzi plastici, interiorizzandola fino allo spasimo e trasformandola in una potente visione onirica in cui poter fare affiorare le sue emozioni, le sue paure, i suoi viaggi dell'anima.

La *Notte stellata*, pertanto, non offre all'osservatore un'immagine fedele della realtà, ma una forma di “espressione” di quest'ultima.

di *Truoccolo Carmeliana*



BIG BEN

-- *The Timeless Icon of London* --

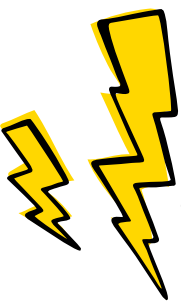
In 1852 *Edward Dent* won the commission to make the BIG BEN, but he died before completing the project, and it was subsequently finished by his son, *Frederick Dent*. The clock and bell were installed together in 1859.

The *Houses of Parliament* and *Elizabeth Tower*, commonly called Big Ben, are among London's most iconic landmarks and must-see London attractions. Technically, Big Ben is the name given to the massive bell inside the clock tower, which weighs more than 13 tons. The clock tower looks spectacular at night when the four clock faces are illuminated. Big Ben is found in the Elizabeth Tower at the north end of The Houses of Parliament in Westminster, Central London, next to the river Thames. You can visit Big Ben and go inside by booking a 90 minute guided tour that takes visitors up 334 stairs to see the clock mechanism room, behind the four clock dials and the Belfry, where the famous bell is located. The five year restoration project on the Elizabeth Tower and Big Ben was completed in August 2022. The extensive work included restoring the clock face to its original Victorian style and the iconic

dials to their original Prussian blue colour. Other works included installing energy efficient LEDs behind the clock face and replacing 700 defected masonry stone pieces.

di Cappiello Mauro





THE HISTORY OF ROCK

-- *A Journey Through Musical Revolutions and Cultural Icons* --

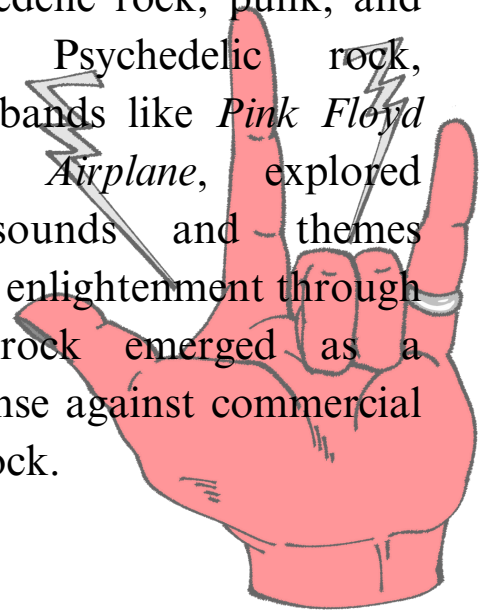
Rock is more than just a musical genre; it's a cultural phenomenon that has shaped generations, influenced social movements, and set the rhythm of an era. From its birth in the 1950s to the contemporary age, rock has undergone various evolutions and nuances, giving rise to a wide range of styles and subgenres. Rock and roll was born in the United States in the 1950s, blending elements of rhythm and blues, country, and jazz. Artists like Chuck Berry, Little Richard, and Elvis Presley were pioneers of this new sound, bringing the music to a young audience eager for innovation. *Chuck Berry*, with his innovative guitar style and lyrics aimed at teenagers, quickly became a central figure. His songs, like "*Johnny B. Goode*", not only defined a genre but also told stories of youthful life that resonated with a generation seeking freedom and independence.

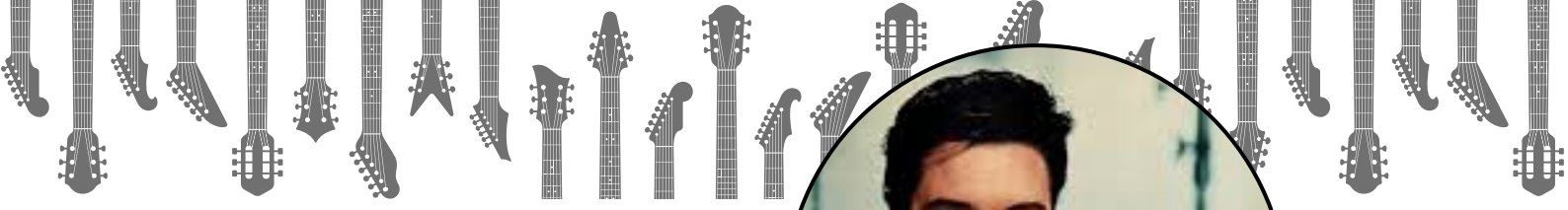
Elvis Presley, also known as the "*King of Rock 'n' Roll*", brought rock and roll into American homes through television programs and concerts, cementing the genre as a mass phenomenon. His charismatic image and bold dance moves represented a paradigm shift for youth culture,

challenging the social norms of the time. The 1960s marked a golden age for rock. During this period, the genre evolved, giving birth to new forms and styles. The British Invasion, led by *The Beatles* and the *Rolling Stones*, revolutionized the music scene. Meanwhile, artists like *Bob Dylan* introduced profound and meaningful lyrics into rock, addressing social and political themes that resonated with a changing audience.

The 1969 *Woodstock Festival* became a milestone for rock music, symbolizing the union of music and counterculture. Featuring legends like *Jimi Hendrix*, *Janis Joplin* and *Joan Baez*, Woodstock became the epicenter of the hippie movement and its values of peace and love.

The 1970s saw rock diversify further, giving rise to a series of subgenres, including psychedelic rock, punk, and heavy metal. Psychedelic rock, represented by bands like *Pink Floyd* and *Jefferson Airplane*, explored experimental sounds and themes seeking spiritual enlightenment through music. Punk rock emerged as a rebellious response against commercial and grandiose rock.





Heavy metal made its debut with bands like *Black Sabbath* and *Led Zeppelin*, combining distorted guitars and dark lyrics to create a new powerful and aggressive sound.

Bands like *Duran Duran*, *U2*, and *Guns N' Roses* brought rock to a global audience, using captivating videos to promote their music.

In the early 1990s, *Grunge* emerged from Seattle, with bands like *Nirvana* and *Pearl Jam* giving voice to a disillusioned generation.

Nirvana's album "*Nevermind*" became a symbol of this era, marking a transition to rawer sounds and introspective lyrics. The use of the internet and streaming platforms has changed how music is consumed and distributed. Bands like *Coldplay* and *Radiohead* experiment with futuristic sounds, while artists like *Linkin Park* blend rock, rap, and electronic music, creating a new hybrid form of music.

Each new generation of musicians draws inspiration from their predecessors, continuing the tradition of innovation and reinterpretation.

The history of rock is a testament to the power of music as a form of expression and as a tool for social change.

di Guerrieri Angelo



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WORK

-- *Opportunity or Threat for Young People?* --

The rise of artificial intelligence (AI) has sparked both excitement and concern about its impact on the workforce, particularly for young people entering the job market.

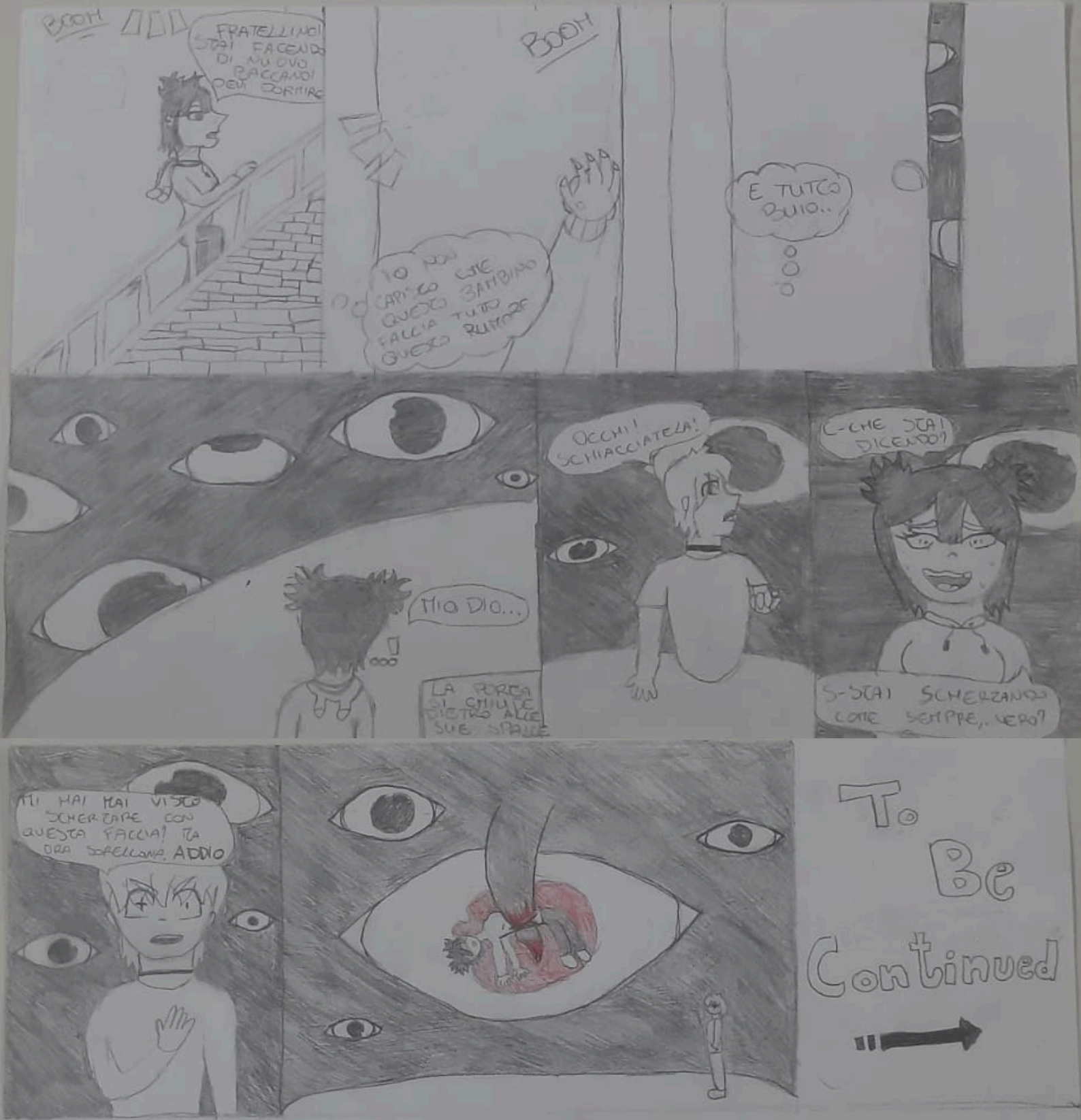
On one hand, AI promises efficiency, innovation, and the creation of entirely new industries, on the other, it raises fears of job displacement and widening inequality.

AI offers numerous opportunities to reshape the job market in positive ways. One of its most promising aspects is the potential to create new roles that were unimaginable a few years ago. Fields such as machine learning, data science, and AI ethics have already become hotbeds of innovation, attracting young talent with their dynamic and future-focused nature. AI can also empower young entrepreneurs. With tools that automate repetitive tasks, analyze market trends, and enhance customer experiences, startups can scale faster and compete with larger corporations. Platforms driven by AI, such as chatbots or automate data analytics, reduce the need for large teams and allow small businesses to punch above their weight.

Furthermore, AI can enhance productivity across traditional sectors like healthcare, education, and agriculture. For instance, AI-powered diagnostic tools can assist doctors, while precision farming technologies can help young farmers optimize crop yields. These developments not only create jobs but also improve the quality of life, making work more meaningful and impactful. To ensure that AI becomes an opportunity rather than a threat, governments, educators, and businesses must take proactive steps. Education systems need to adapt, emphasizing digital literacy, problem-solving, and adaptability. Coding bootcamps, online courses, and vocational training can help young workers gain relevant skills quickly.

AI is neither inherently good or bad for young workers; its impact depends on how society chooses to implement it. With thoughtful planning and collaboration, AI can unlock immense opportunities, fostering innovation and economic growth.

di Braccia Matteo



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nel prossimo
numero!**

