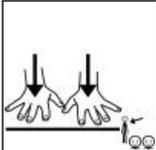




il Castello Sforzesco



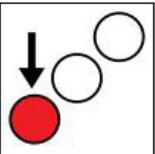
Che cosa



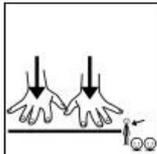
è



il Castello Sforzesco



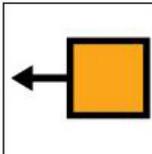
Questo



è



il Castello Sforzesco



di



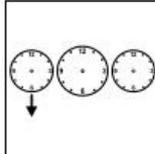
Milano



Molto



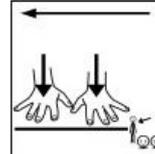
tempo



fa



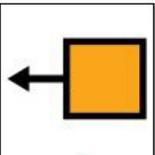
il Castello Sforzesco



era



la casa



di



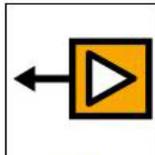
Bianca,



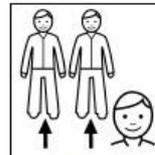
Francesco Sforza



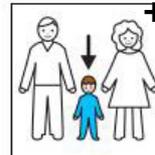
e



dei



loro



figli:



Galeazzo



e



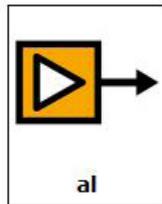
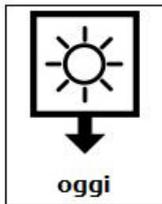
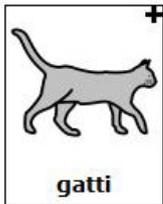
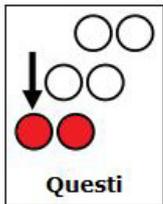
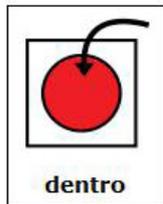
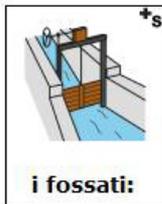
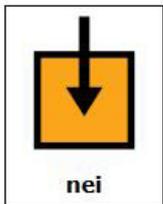
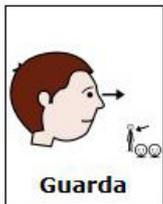
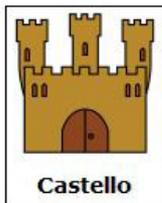
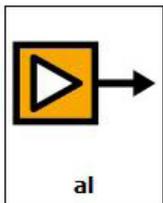
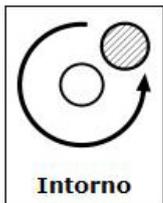
Ludovico.

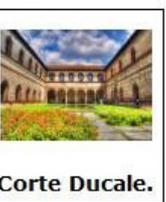
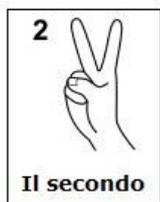
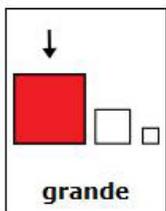
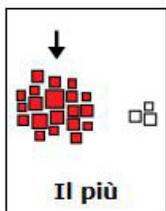
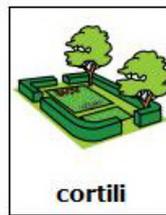
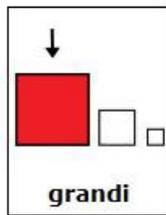
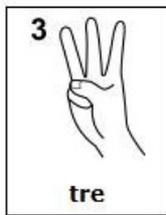
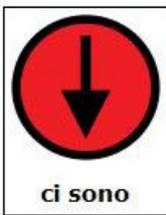
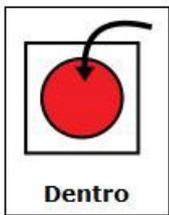


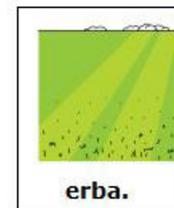
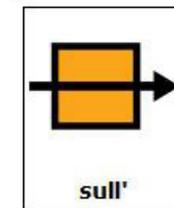
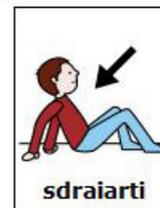
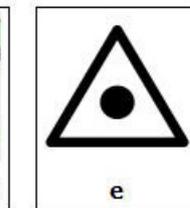
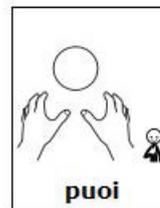
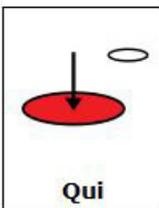
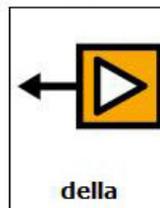
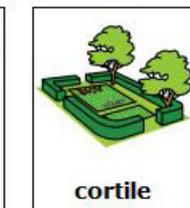
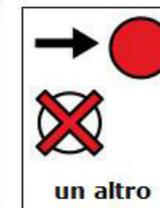
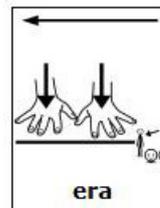
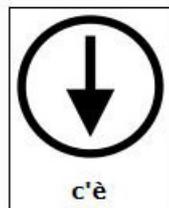
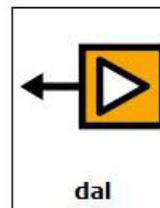
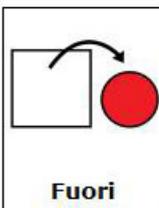
 Quando	 visiterai	 il Castello Sforzesco	 vedrai:	 delle mura
 e	 delle torri	 molto	 alte.	

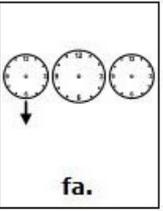
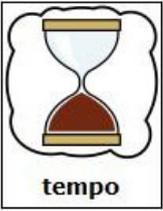
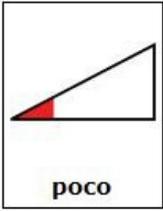
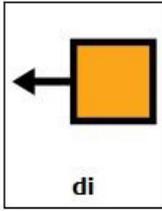
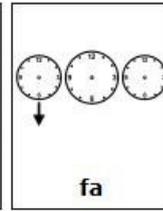
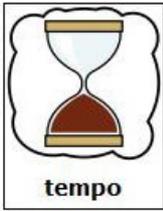
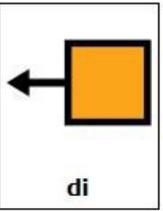
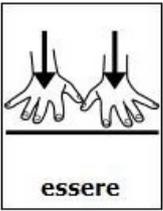
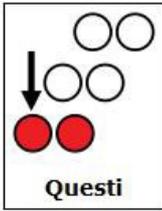
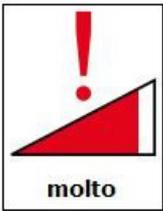
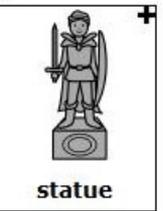
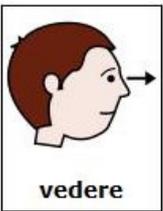
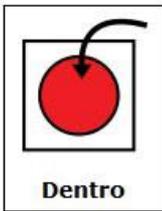
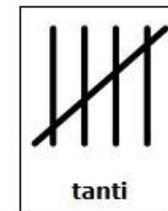
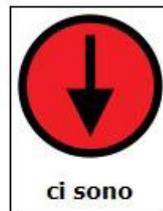
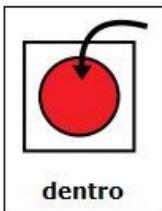
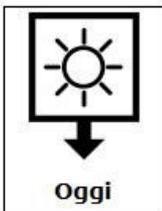


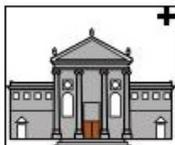
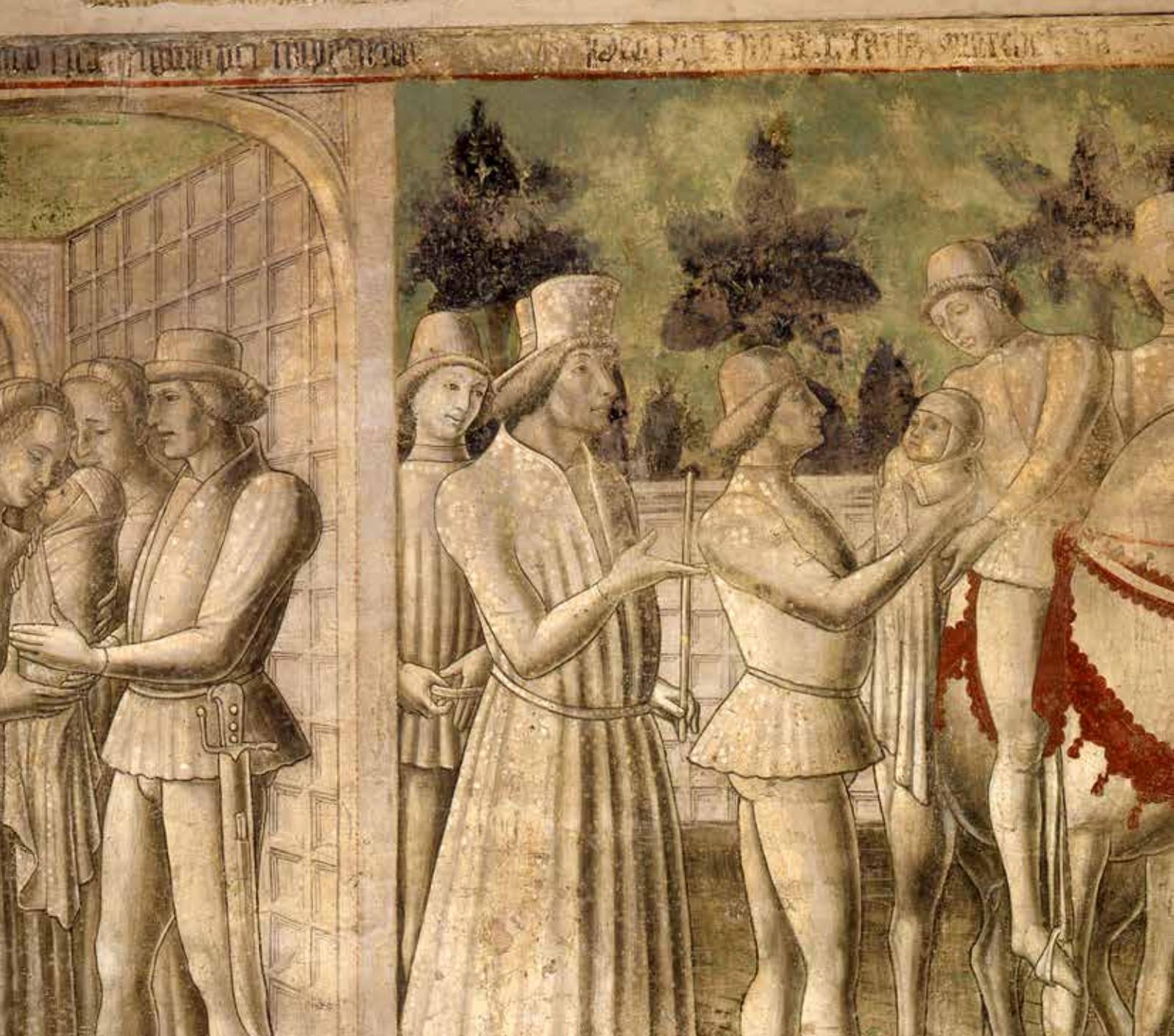
 Vedrai	 una torre	 con	 un grande	 orologio.
------------	---------------	---------	---------------	---------------



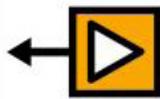








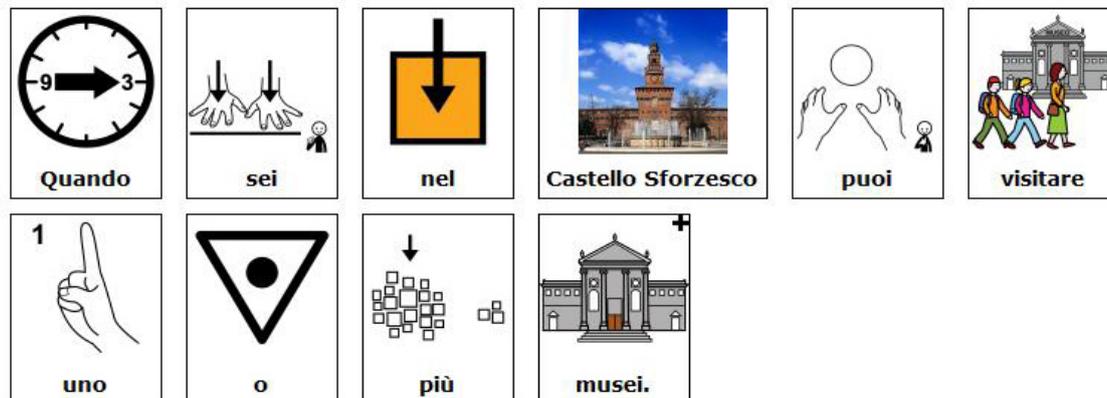
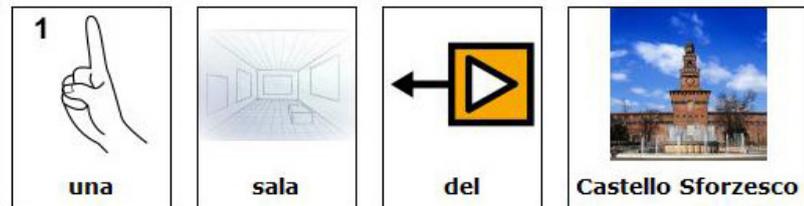
I musei



del



Castello Sforzesco





Puoi



visitare



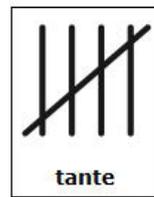
il Museo d'Arte Antica



dove



ci sono



tante



statue.



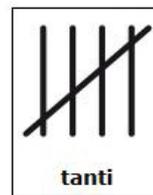
Il Museo dei Mobili e delle Sculture Lignee



dove



ci sono



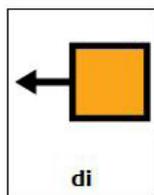
tanti



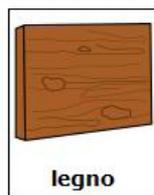
mobili,



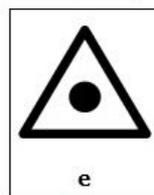
delle sculture



di



legno



e



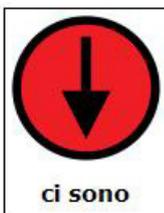
degli affreschi.



La Pinacoteca



dove



ci sono



tanti



quadri.



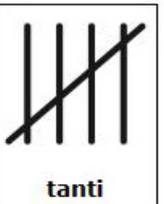
Il Museo delle Arti Decorative



dove



ci sono



tanti



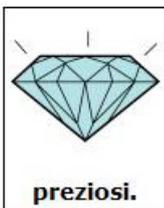
oggetti



belli



e



preziosi.




Il Museo degli Strumenti Musicali



dove



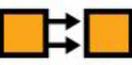
ci sono



tanti



strumenti



per



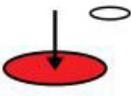
fare



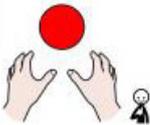
musica.



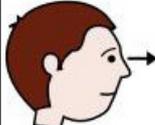

La Sala della Balla



Qui



puoi



vedere



tanti



arazzi



molto



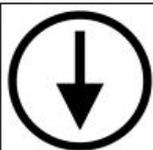
belli.



Il Museo della Pietà Rondanini



dove



c'è



una statua



molto



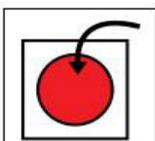
bella.



Visitare



il Museo delle Arti Decorative



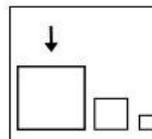
Dentro



il Museo delle Arti Decorative



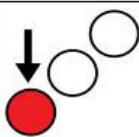
non ci sono quadri e statue



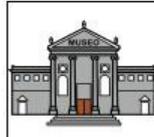
grandi.



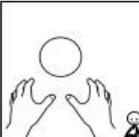
In



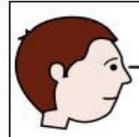
questo



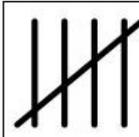
museo



puoi



vedere



tanti



oggetti decorati



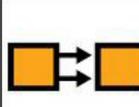
Gli artisti



decorano



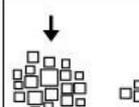
gli oggetti



per



farli



più



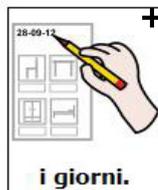
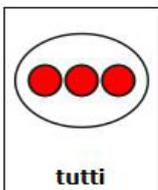
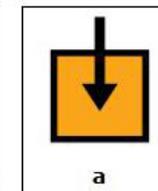
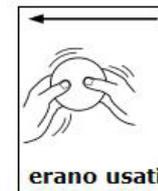
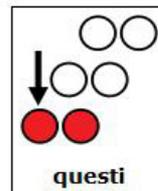
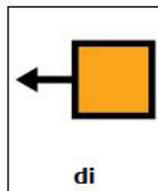
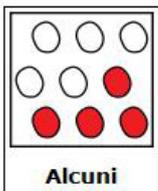
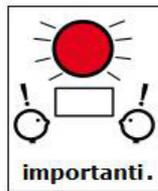
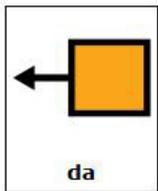
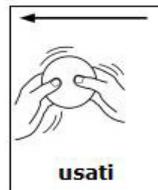
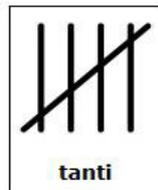
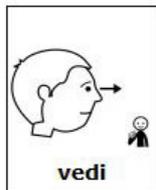
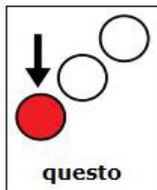
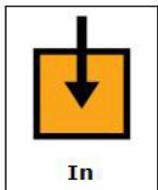
belli

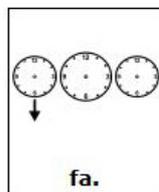
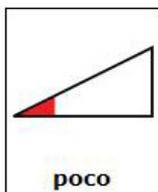
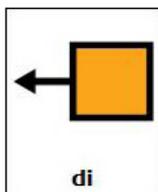
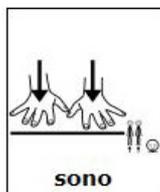
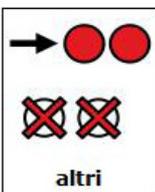
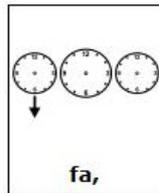
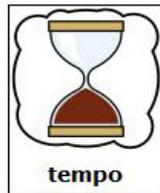
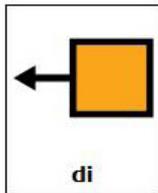
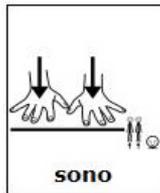
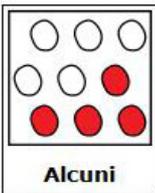


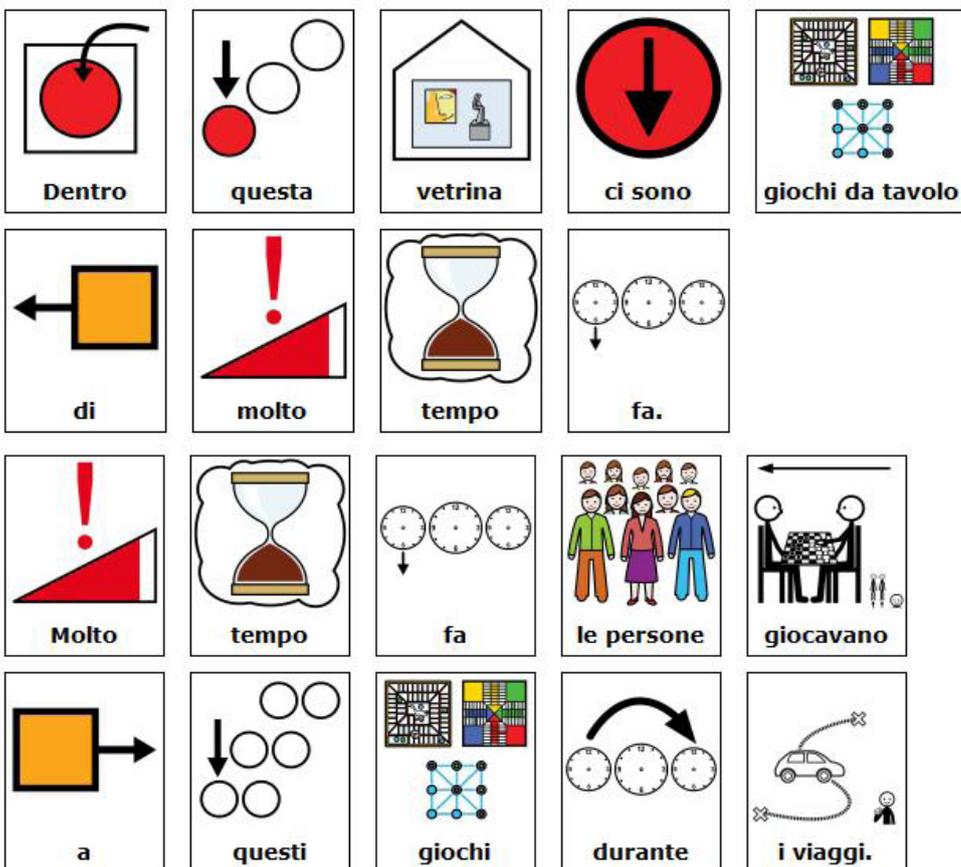
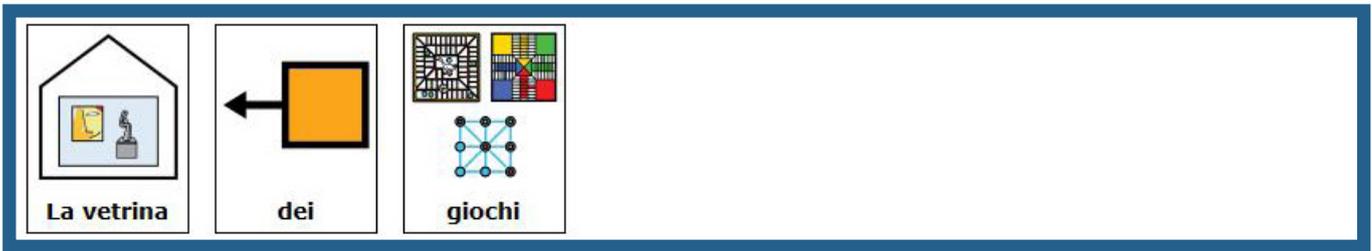
e



preziosi.





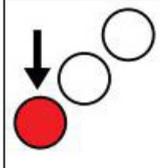
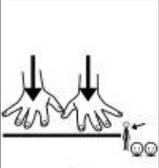
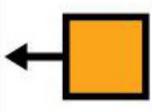




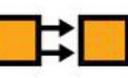
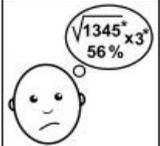
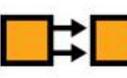
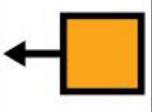
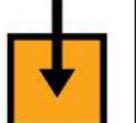
 Nella	 vetrina	 c'è	 una piccola	 scatola	 decorata.	
 Dentro	 la scatola	 c'erano	 le pedine	 di	 un gioco.	
 Su	 due	 parti	 della	 scatola	 è disegnata	 una scacchiera.



 Nella	 vetrina	 ci sono	 le pedine	 per	 giocare a scacchi.
 Alcune	 sono	 bianche,	 altre	 sono	 nere.

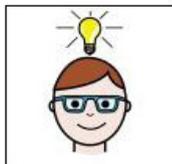
				
Questo	è	il Compasso geometrico militare	di	Galileo Galilei



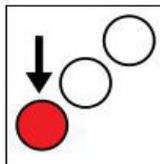
						
Si chiama	Compasso geometrico militare	perché	era usato			
	$\begin{matrix} \times 8 \\ \hline 2 \end{matrix} +$					
per	fare le operazioni	difficili,	per	misurare la distanza tra due posti		
						
e	perché	era usato	dai	soldati	in	guerra.



Galileo Galilei



ha inventato



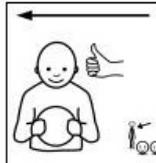
questo



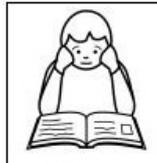
compasso geometrico militare



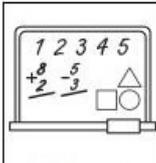
perché



gli piaceva



studiare



matematica



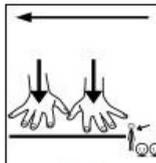
e



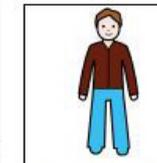
le stelle.



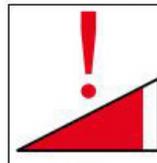
Galileo Galilei



era



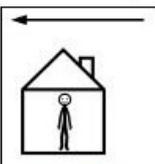
una persona



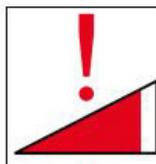
molto



intelligente



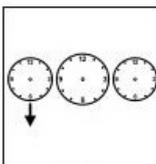
vissuta



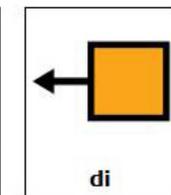
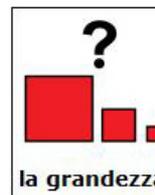
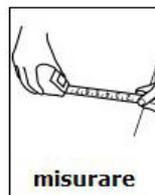
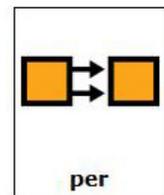
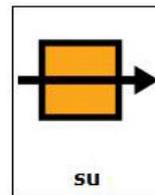
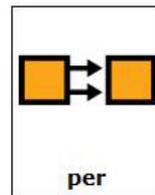
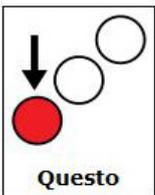
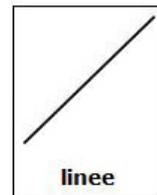
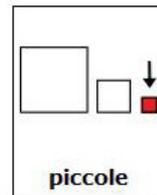
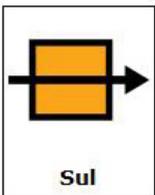
molto

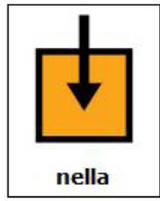
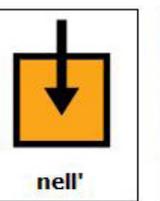
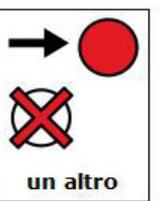
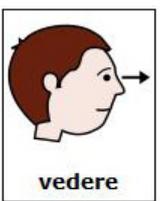
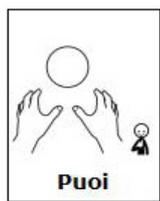
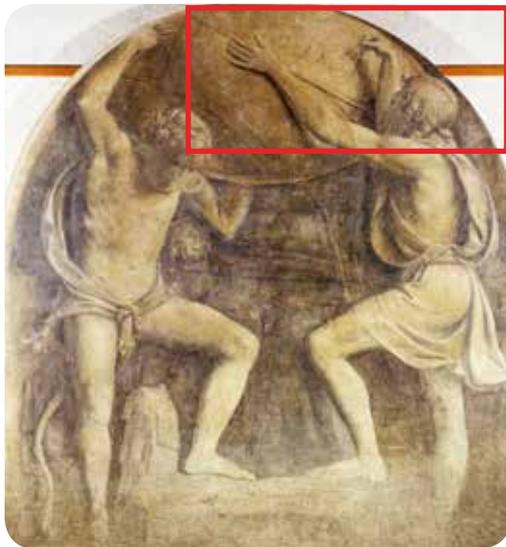
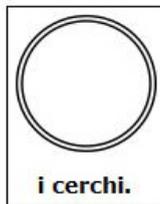
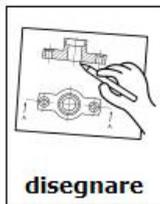
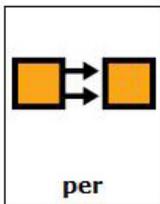
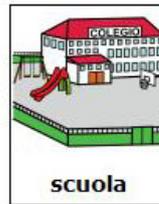
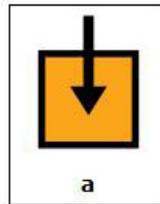
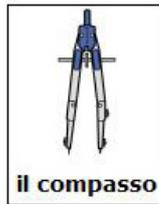
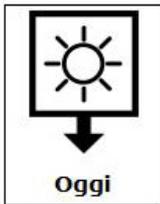
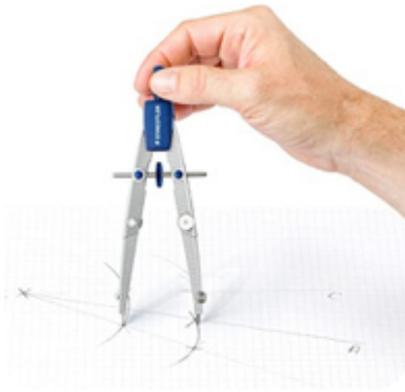


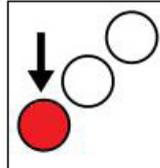
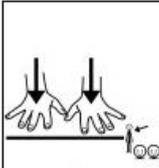
tempo

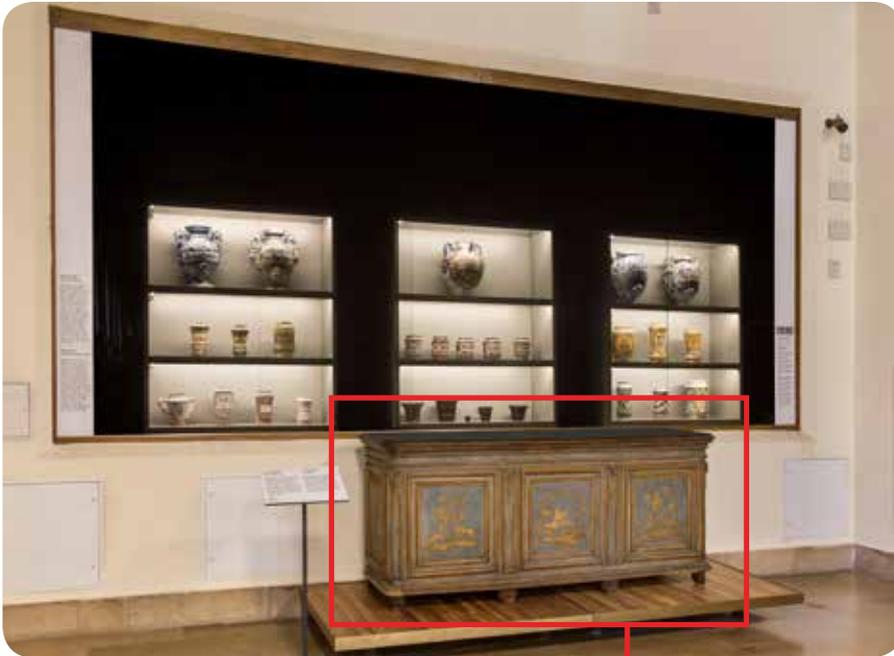


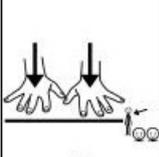
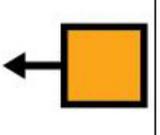
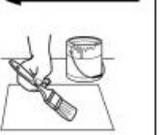
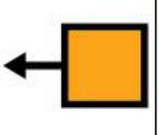
fa.

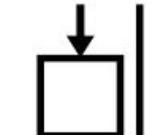
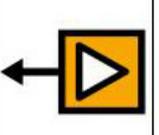
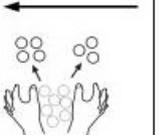
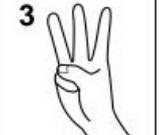


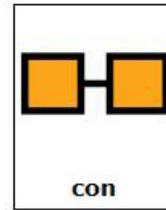
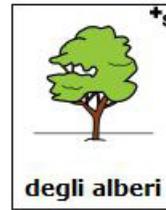
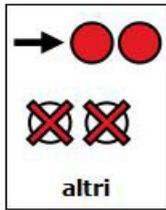
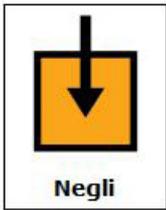
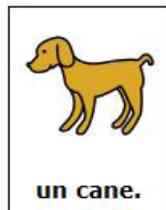
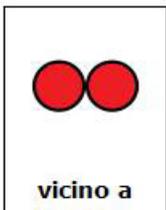
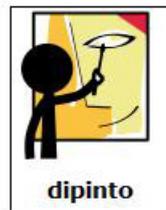
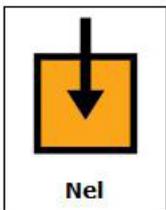


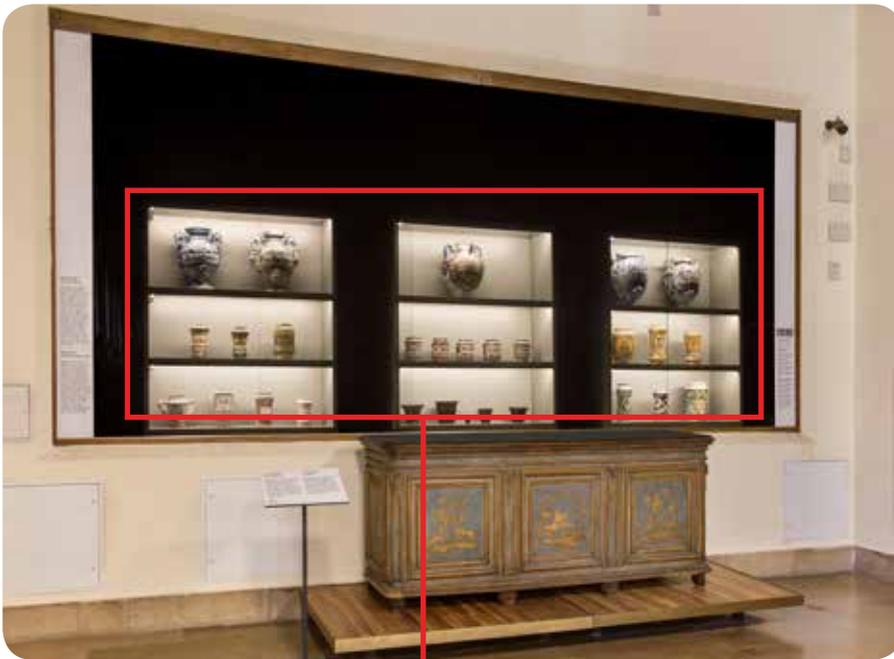
		
Questo	è	un bancone da farmacia.

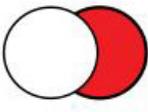
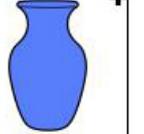
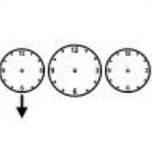
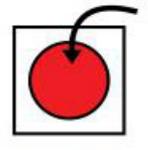
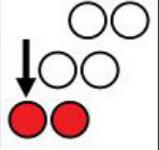
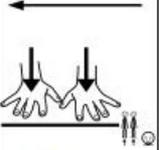


						
Il bancone da farmacia	è	di	legno	dipinto	di	azzurro.

						
La parte davanti	del	bancone da farmacia	è divisa	in	tre	quadrati.

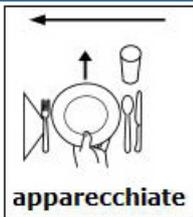




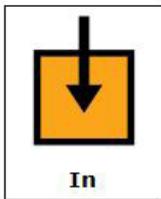
 Dietro	 il bancone da farmacia	 c'è	 una vetrina	 con	 tanti	 vasi.
 Molto	 tempo	 fa				
 dentro	 questi	 vasi	 c'erano	 delle medicine.		



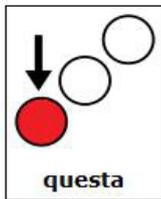
Le tavole



apparecchiate



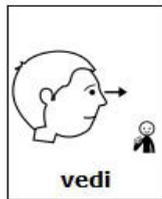
In



questa



sala



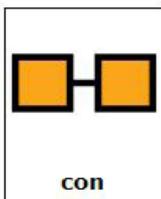
vedi



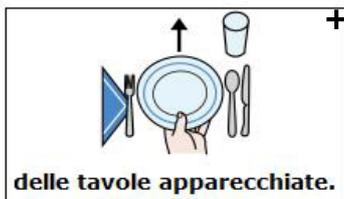
quattro



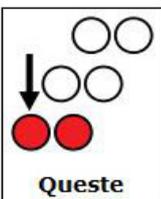
vetrine



con



delle tavole apparecchiate.



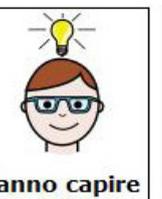
Queste



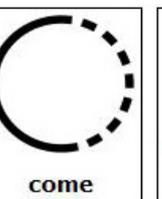
vetrine



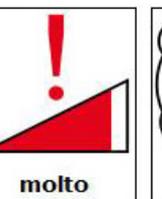
ti



fanno capire



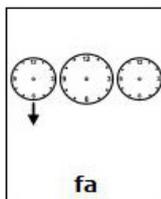
come



molto



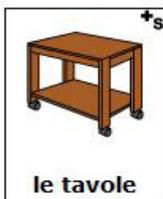
tempo



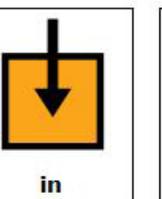
fa



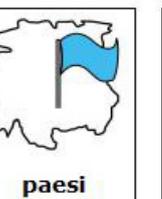
venivano apparecchiate



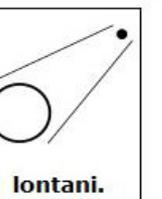
le tavole



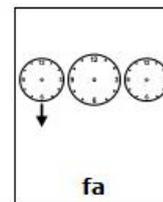
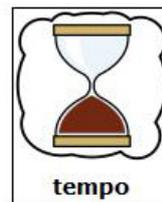
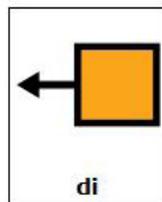
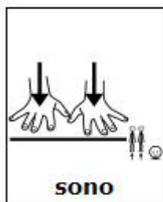
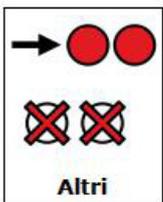
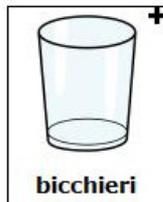
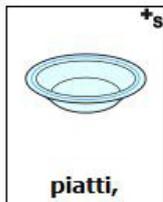
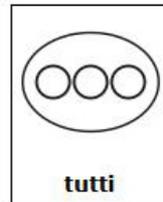
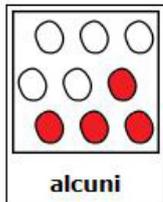
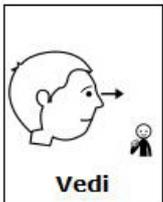
in

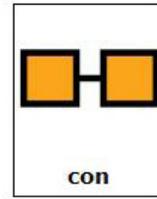
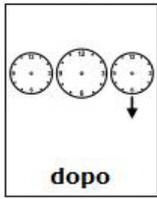
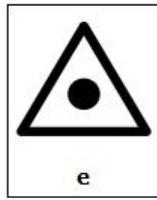
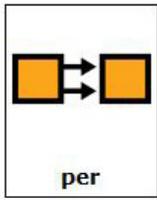
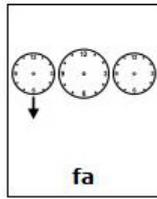
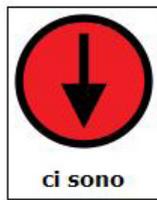
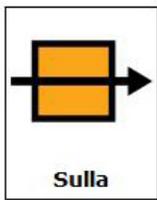
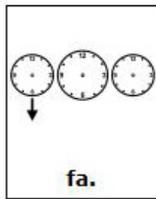
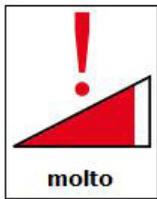
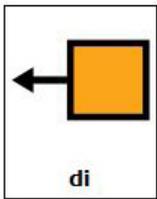
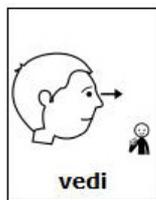
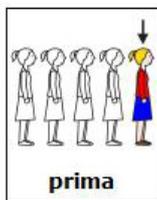
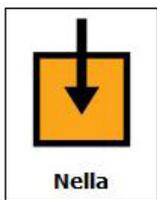


paesi



lontani.



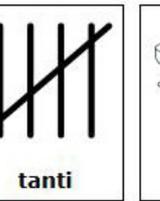
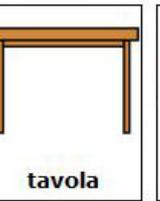
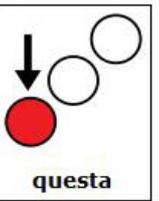
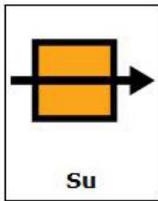
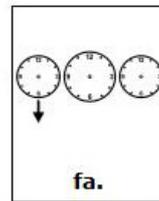
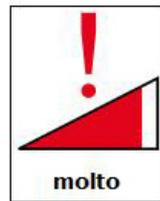
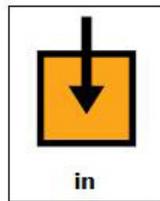
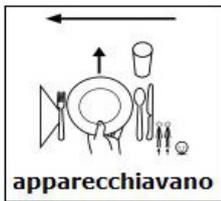
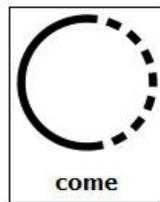
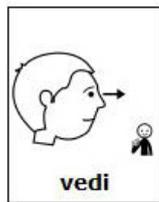
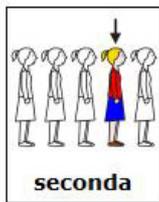


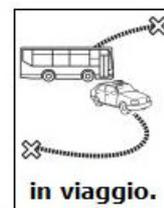
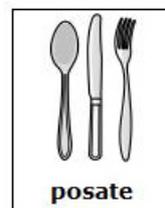
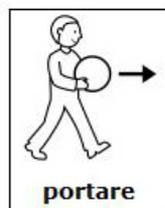
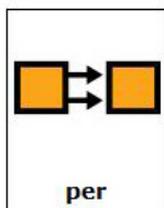
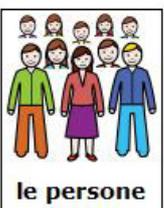
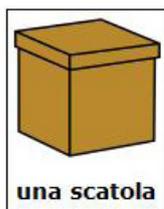
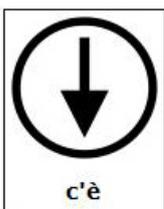
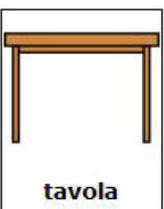
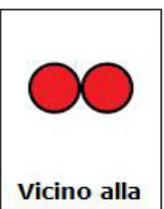
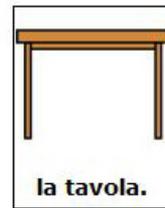
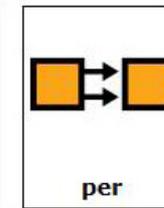
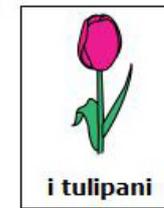
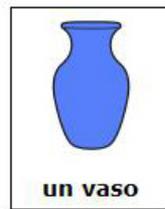
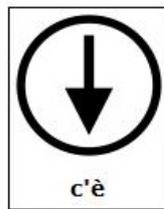
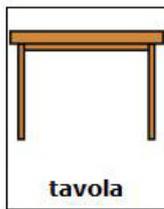
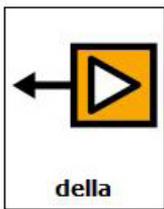


Sulla	tavola	c'è	una brocca	una ciotola	che	erano usate
per	lavare le mani	dopo	aver mangiato	con	le mani.	

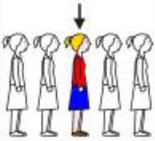
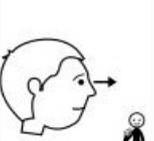
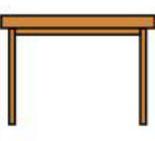
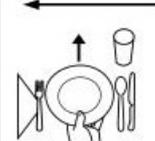
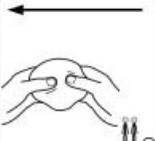
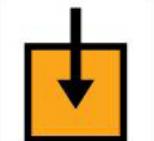
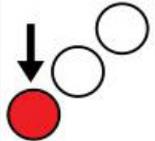
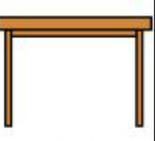
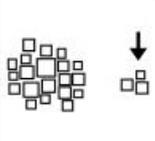
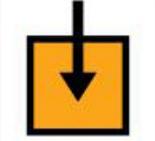
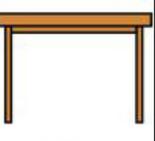
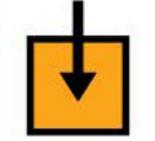


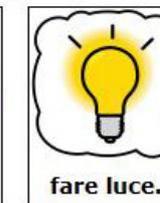
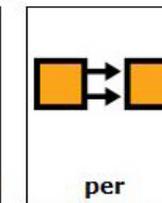
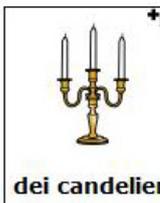
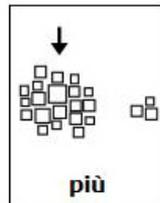
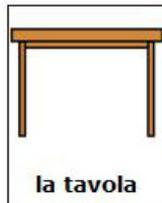
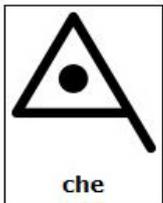
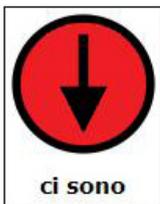
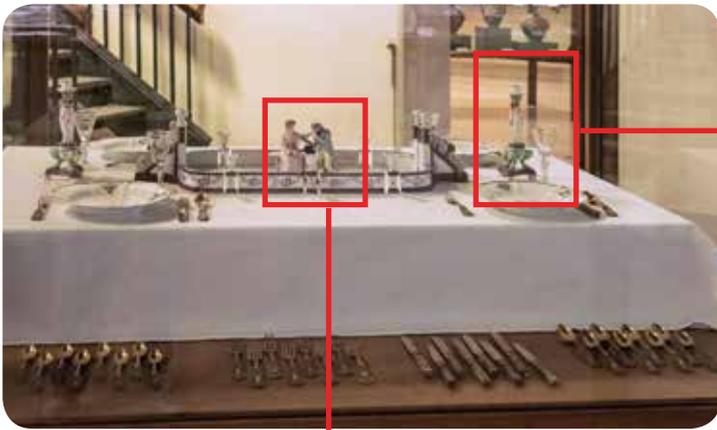
Nella	vetrina	c'è	una tavola	
con	delle bottiglie,	dei bicchieri	e	dei calici.







 Nella	 terza	 vetrina	 vedi	 la tavola	 apparecchiata
 come	 facevano	 le persone	 in	 Russia.	
 In	 questa	 tavola	 ci sono	 meno	 oggetti
 che	 nella	 tavola	 usata	 in	 Francia.

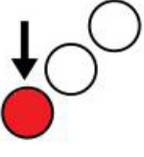




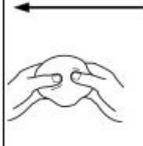
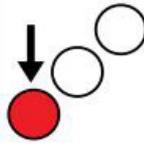
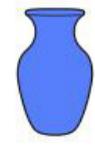
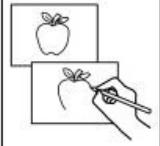
 Nella	 quarta	 vetrina	 vedi	 una tavola	
 con	 oggetti	 di	 poco	 tempo	 fa.
 Questi	 oggetti	 sono	 di	 argento	
 e	 sono	 preziosi.			

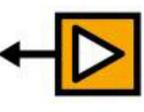


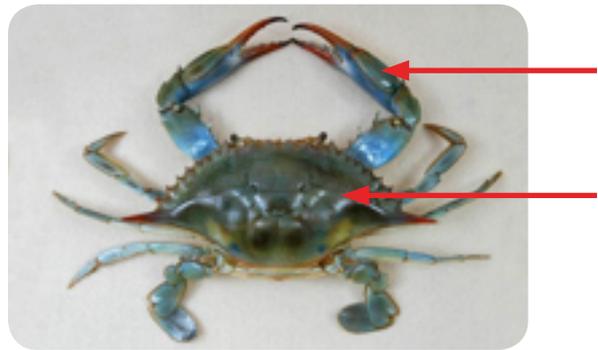
 Vedi	 dei piatti,	 delle brocche	 e	 dei bicchieri.
 Vedi	 delle tazze	 messe	 una sopra l'altra.	

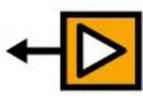
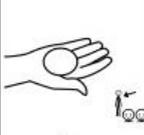
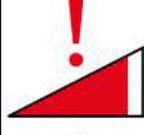
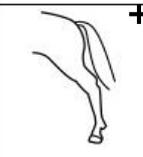
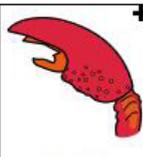
 Questo	 vaso	 si chiama	 Granchio
---	---	--	---



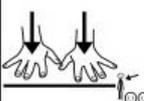
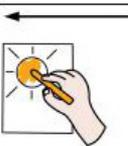
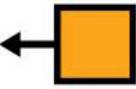
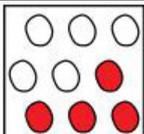
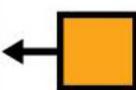
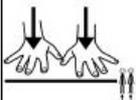
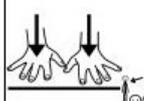
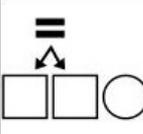
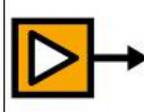
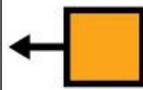
 Ferruccio Mengaroni	 ha fatto	 questo	 vaso	 copiando	 i granchi ^{+s}
--	---	---	---	--	--

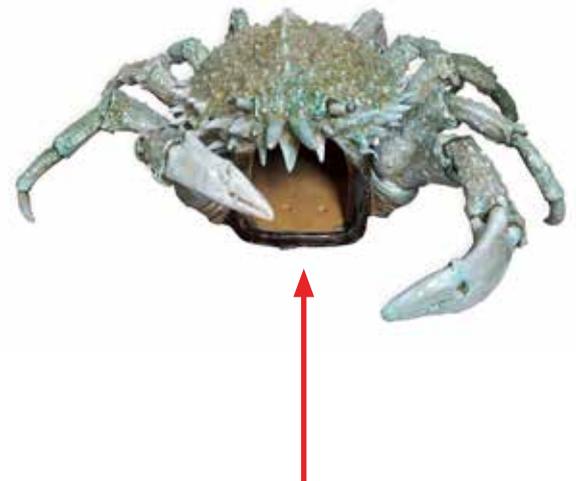
 del	 mare.
---	--

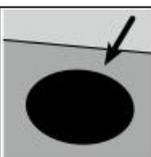
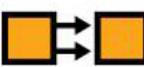
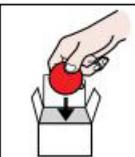
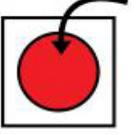
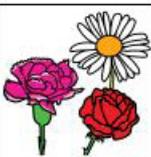


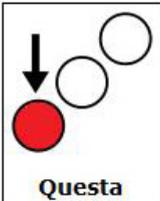
 Il granchio	 del	 mare	 ha	 un guscio	 molto	 duro,
 otto	 zampe ⁺	 e	 due	 chele. ⁺		



 Il vaso a forma granchio	 è	 dipinto	 di	 verde	 e	 azzurro.	
 Alcuni	 granchi	 di	 mare	 sono	 verdi	 e	 azzurri.
 Il vaso a forma di granchio	 è	 uguale	 al	 granchio	 di	 mare.	



 Il vaso a forma di granchio	 ha	 un buco
 per	 metterci	 dentro
		 dei fiori.



Questa



scultura



si chiama



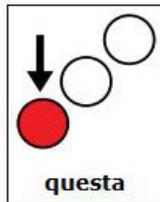
Ballerina



Pietro Melandri



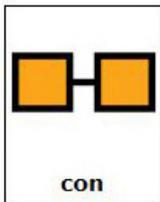
ha fatto



questa



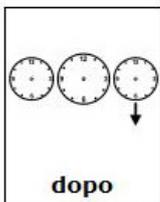
Ballerina



con



la ceramica,



dopo



Pietro Melandri



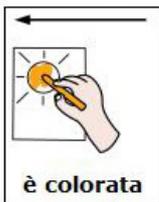
ha dipinto



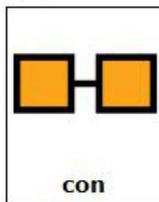
la Ballerina.



La Ballerina



è colorata



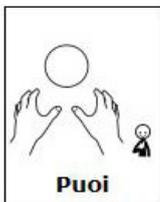
con



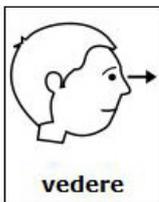
colori



brillanti.



Puoi



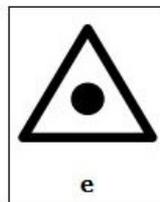
vedere



il rosso,



il giallo



e



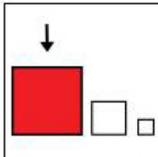
l'argento.



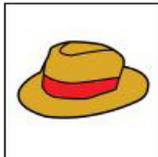
La Ballerina



ha



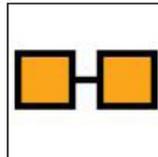
un grande



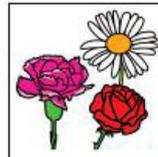
cappello,



un vestito



con



i fiori



e



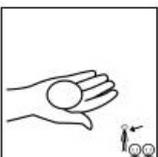
un fiocco



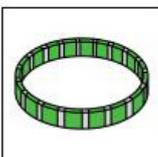
blu.



La Ballerina



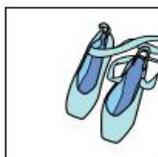
ha



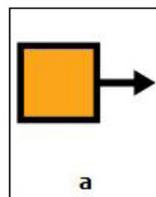
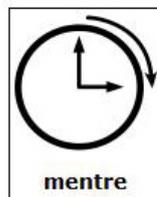
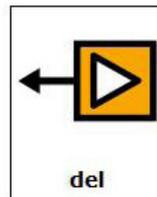
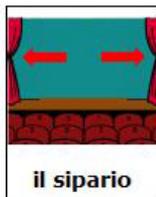
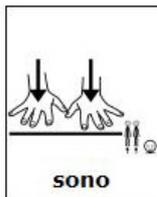
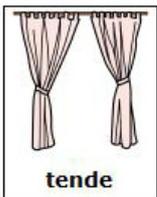
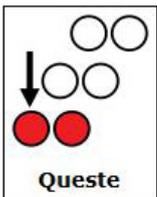
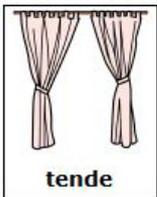
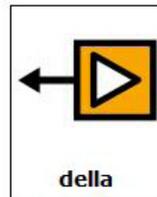
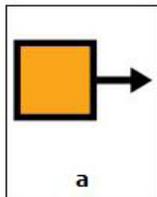
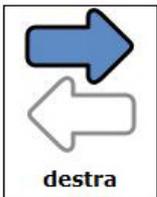
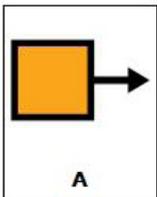
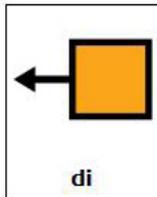
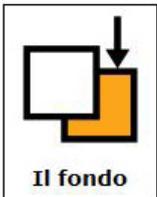
un bracciale



e

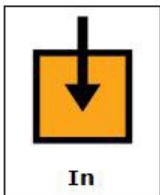


scarpette da ballo.

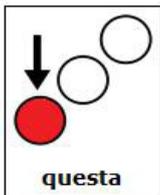




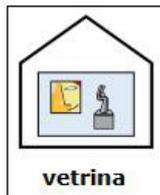
I bronzi di Giambologna



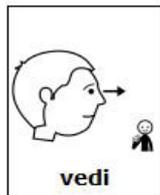
In



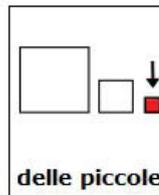
questa



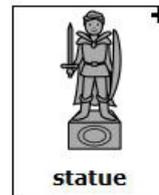
vetrina



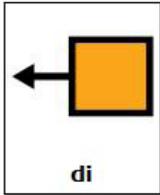
vedi



delle piccole



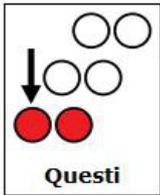
statue



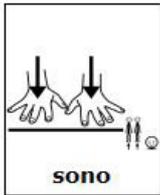
di



bronzo.



Questi



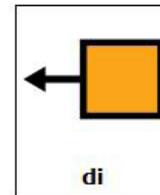
sono



i bronzi di Giambologna,



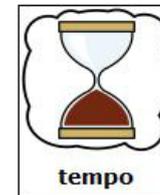
uno scultore



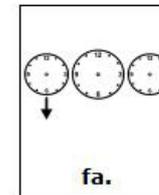
di



molto



tempo



fa.



Questa

statuetta

si chiama

Ercole come Atlante

perché

ti fa vedere

Ercole

che

aiuta

Atlante,

un dio

di

molto

tempo

fa.

Ercole

tiene

sulla

schiena

una grande

palla.

Questa

palla

è

il cielo con le stelle

e

i pianeti.

Atlante

chiede aiuto

a

Ercole

per

tenere

il cielo con le stelle

e

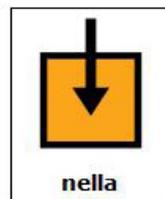
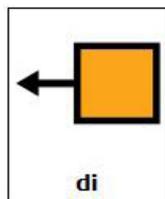
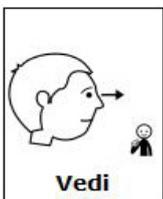
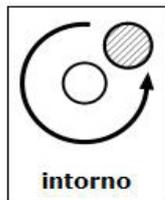
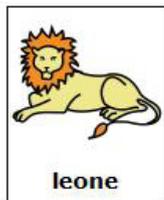
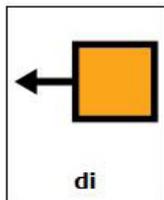
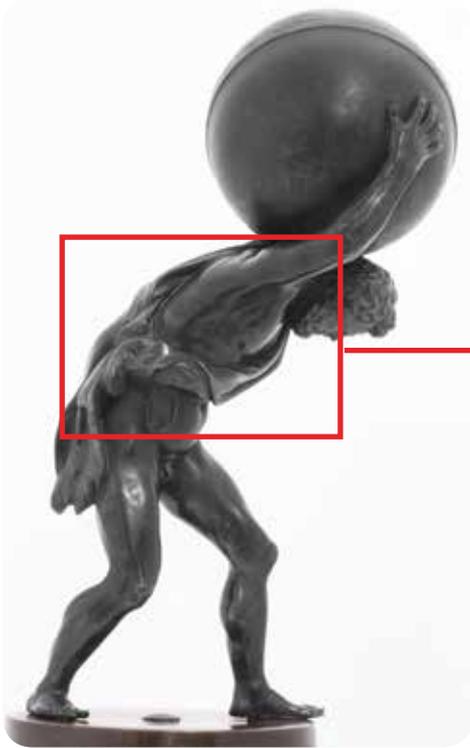
i pianeti

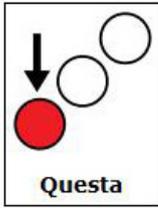
perché

sono

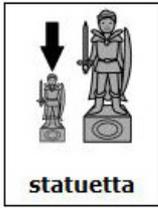
molto

pesanti.





Questa



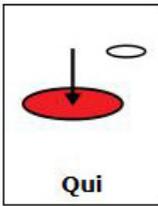
statuetta



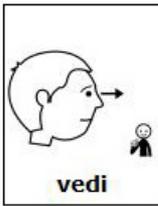
si chiama



Ercole e il toro di Creta.



Qui



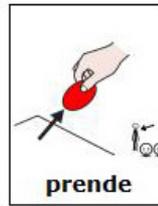
vedi



Ercole



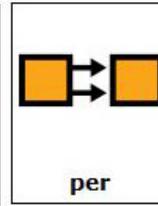
che



prende



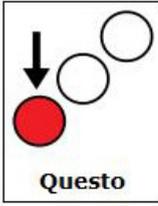
un toro



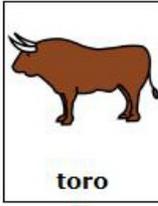
per



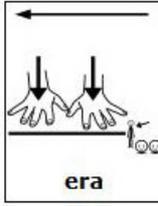
le corna.



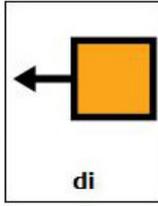
Questo



toro



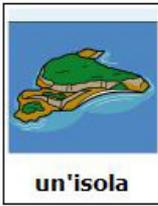
era



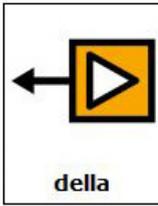
di



Creta,



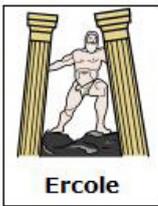
un'isola



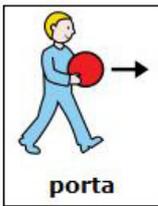
della



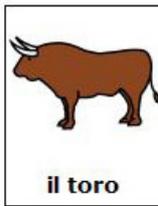
Grecia.



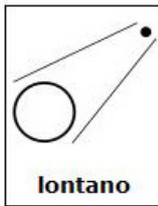
Ercole



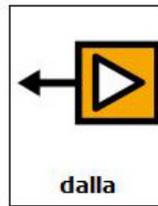
porta



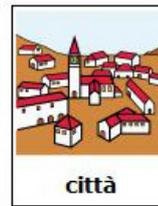
il toro



lontano



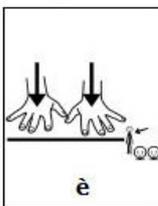
dalla



città



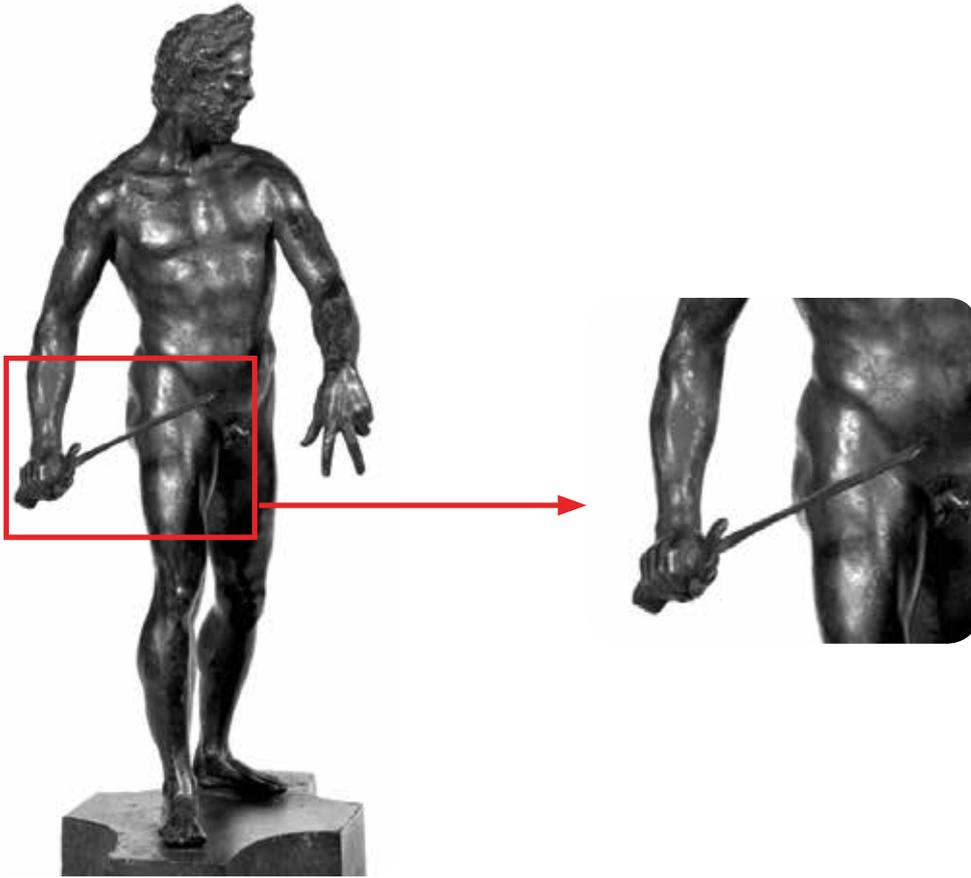
perché



è



cattivo.



 Questa	 statuetta	 si chiama	 Marte con spada.			
 Marte	 ha	 una spada	 in	 mano		
 perché	 moltissimo	 tempo	 fa	 era	 il dio	 della guerra.
 Marte	 era	 molto	 forte	 e	 coraggioso.	

Questa

statuetta

si chiama

Ercole e il cinghiale di Erimanto



perché

ti

fa vedere

Ercole

con

un cinghiale

sulla

schiena.

Questo

cinghiale

viveva

su

una montagna

della

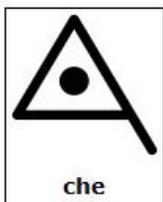
Grecia

chiamata

Erimanto.



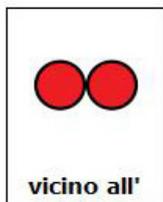
I contadini



che



vivevano



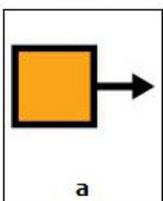
vicino all'



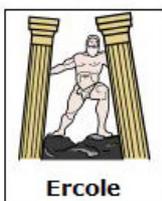
Erimanto



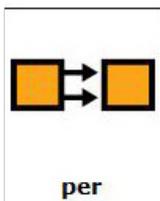
hanno chiesto aiuto



a



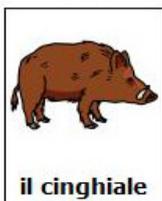
Ercole



per



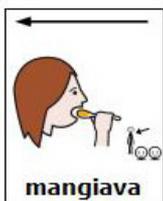
cacciare



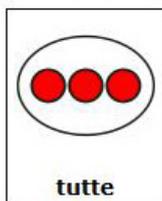
il cinghiale



perché



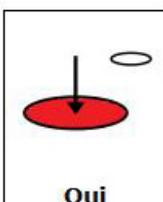
mangiava



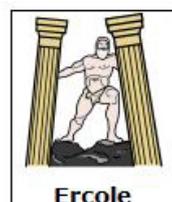
tutte



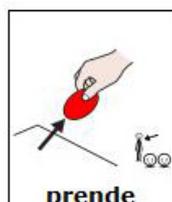
le piante.



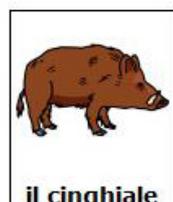
Qui



Ercole



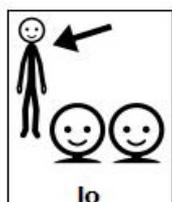
prende



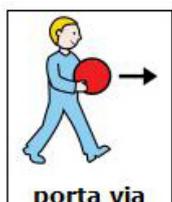
il cinghiale



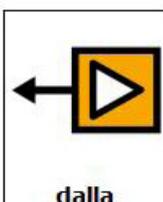
e



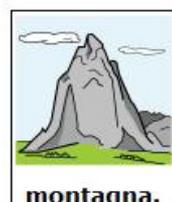
lo



porta via

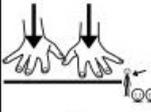
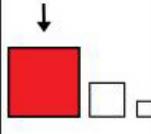
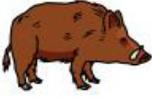
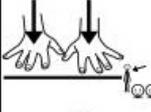


dalla



montagna.



 <p>Il cinghiale</p>	 <p>è</p>	 <p>molto</p>	 <p>grande</p>	 <p>e</p>	 <p>ha</p>	 <p>la bocca aperta.</p>
 <p>Il cinghiale</p>	 <p>è</p>	 <p>arrabbiato.</p>				



Questa	statuetta	si chiama	Nesso rapisce Deianira.				
Nesso	è	metà	uomo	e	metà	cavallo.	
Nesso	ha	sulle	spalle	Deianira,	la moglie	di	Ercole.
Nesso	si innamora	di	Deianira	e	la porta via	da	Ercole.
Ercole	però	uccide	Nesso	e	libera	Deianira.	