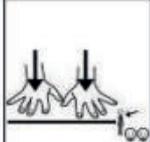




la Pinacoteca di Brera



Che cosa



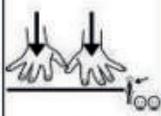
è



la Pinacoteca di Brera



La Pinacoteca di Brera



è



un museo



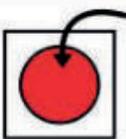
con



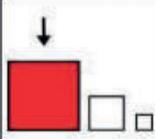
tanti



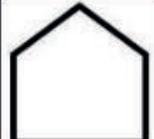
quadri



dentro



un grande



palazzo



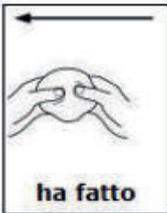
chiamato



Palazzo di Brera.



Napoleone



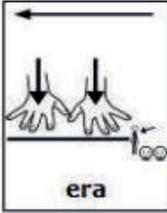
ha fatto



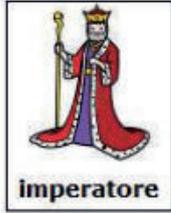
la Pinacoteca di Brera



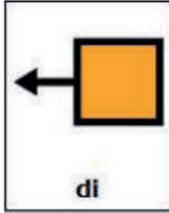
quando



era



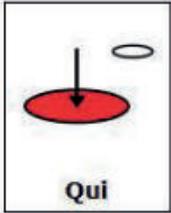
imperatore



di



Milano.



Qui



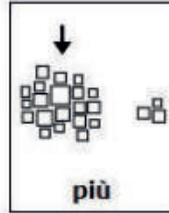
Napoleone



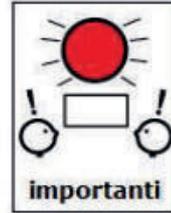
ha portato



i quadri e le statue



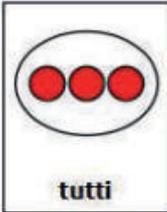
più



importanti



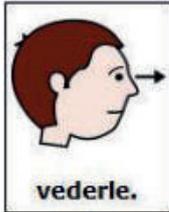
perché



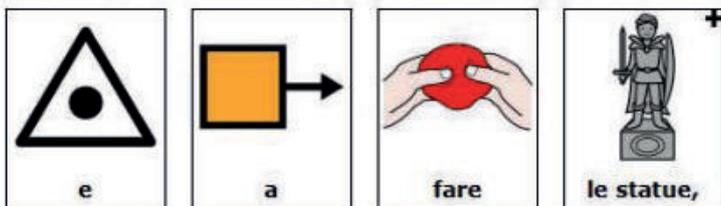
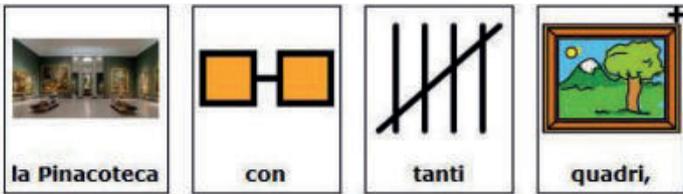
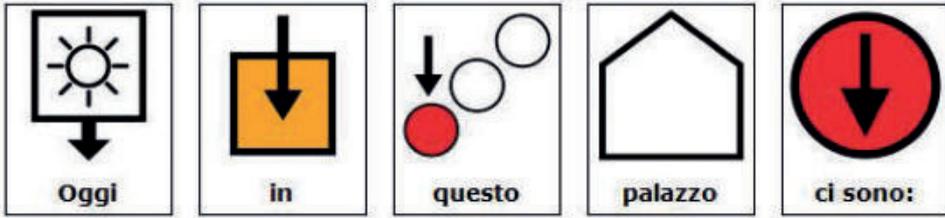
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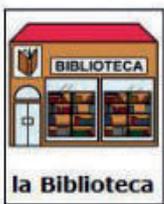


potessero



vederle.

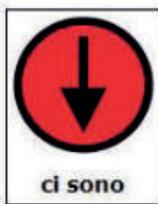




la Biblioteca



dove



ci sono



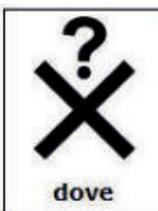
tanti



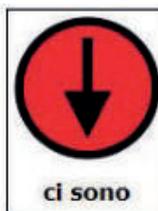
libri,



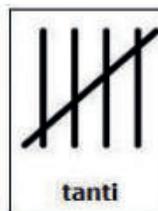
l'Orto botanico



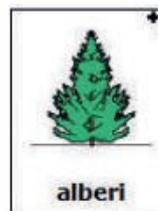
dove



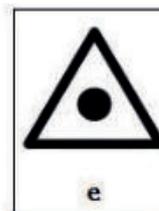
ci sono



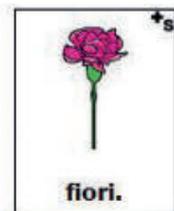
tanti



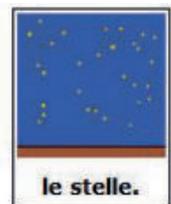
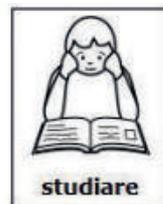
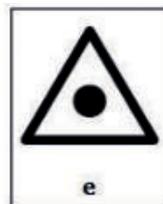
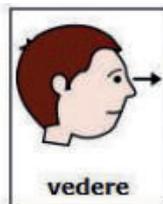
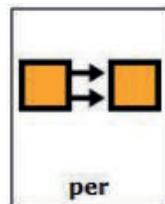
alberi

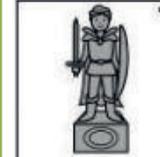
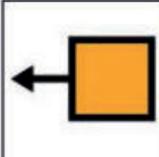


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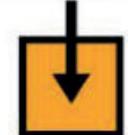
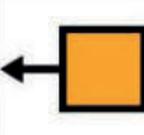
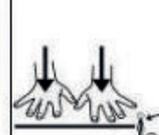
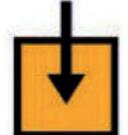
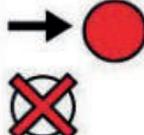
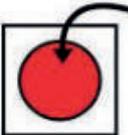
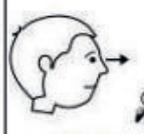
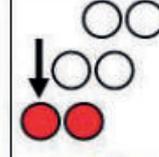
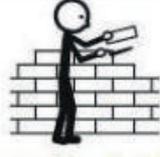


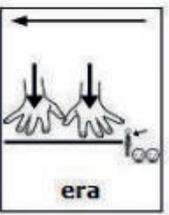
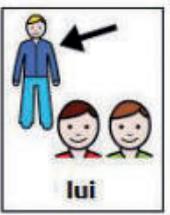
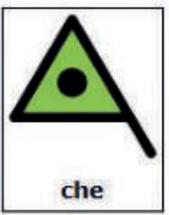
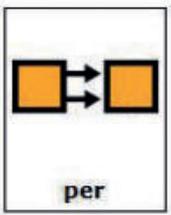
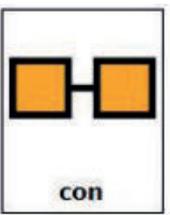
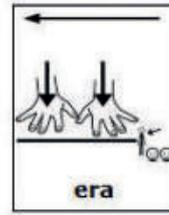
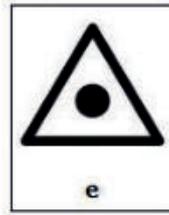
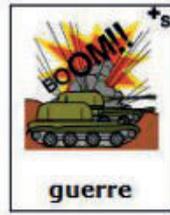
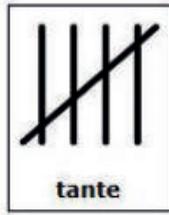
fiori.



 +		
Le statue	di	Napoleone



				 +		
Nel	Palazzo di Brera	ci sono	due	statue	di	Napoleone.
						
Una	è	nel	cortile,	l' altra	dentro	il museo.
		 +				
Vedi	queste	statue	perché	Napoleone	ha fatto costruire	la Pinacoteca di Brera.



XIV



Informational placards for the artwork.

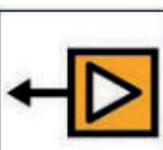




NI MAIUS CENSTRATVE IPSO  
NEC VIETI QUICQUAM SIMILE AUT SEQNDEM  
1821



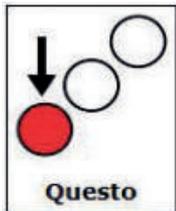
**Le opere**



**della**



**Pinacoteca di Brera**



Questo



quadro



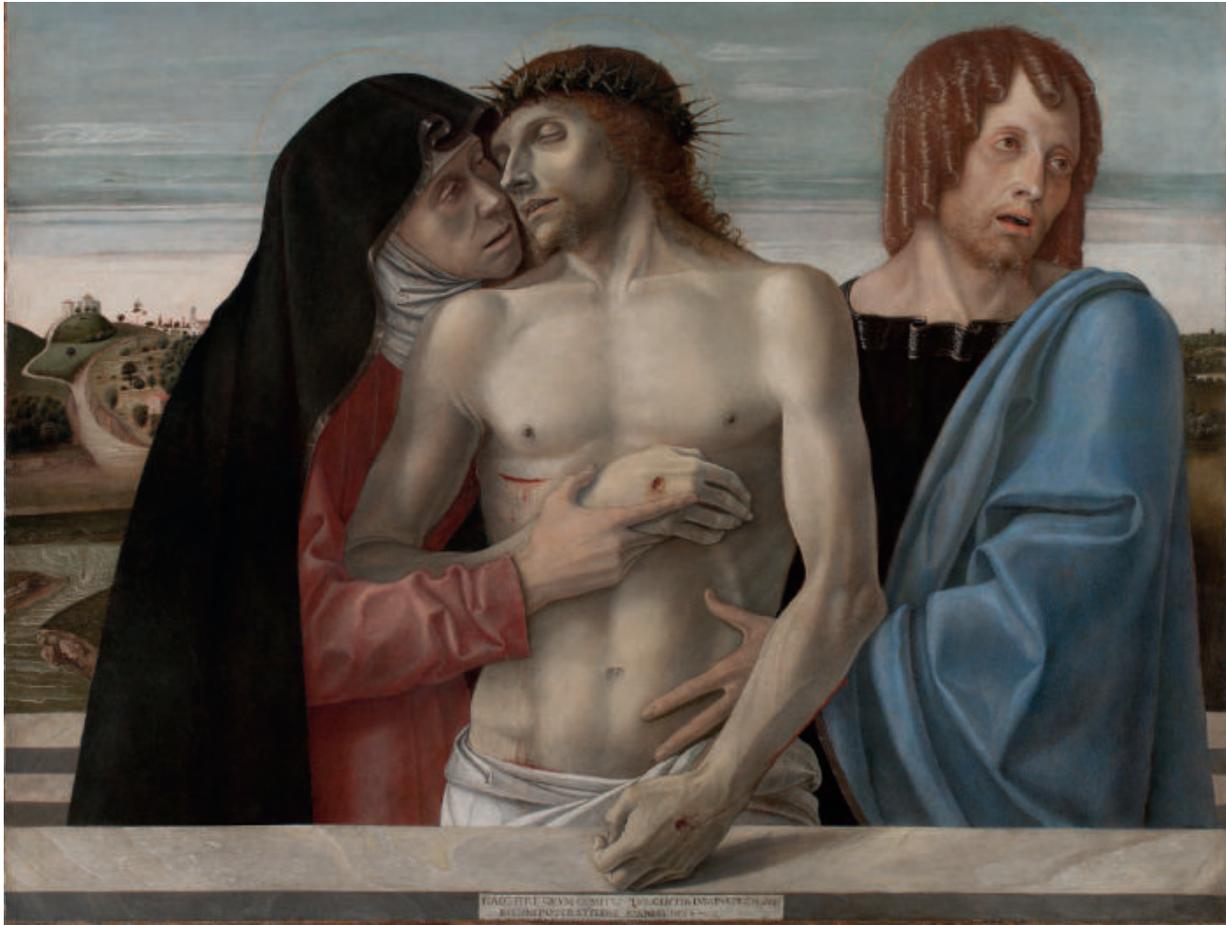
si chiama



Pietà.



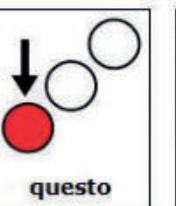
Sala azzurra



Giovanni Bellini



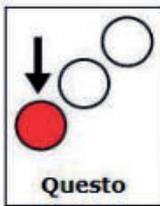
ha dipinto



questo



quadro.



Questo



quadro



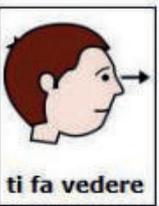
si chiama



Pietà



perché



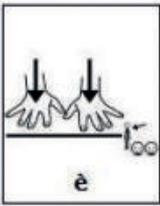
ti fa vedere



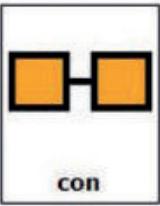
quando



Gesù morto



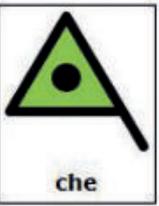
è



con



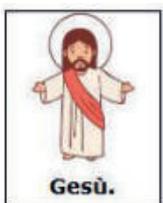
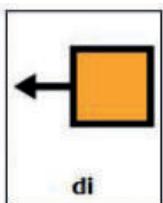
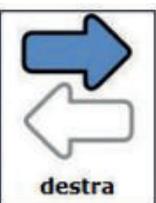
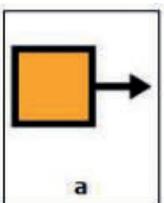
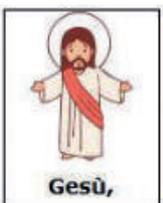
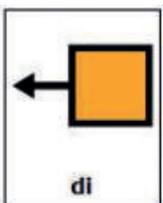
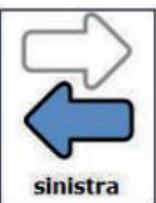
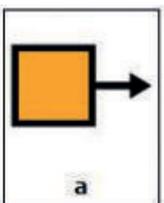
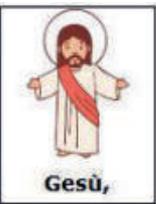
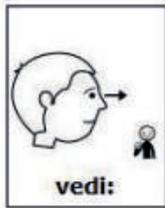
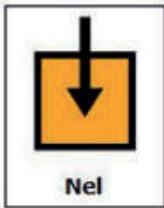
le persone

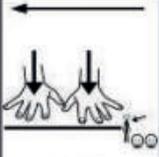
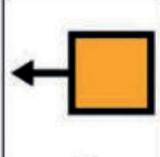
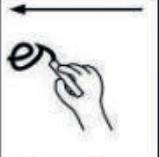
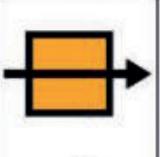
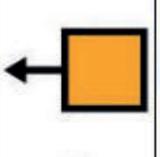


che

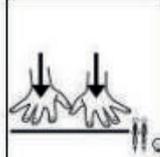
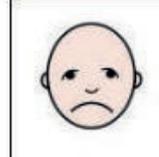
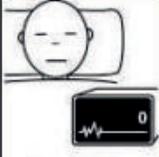
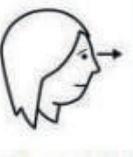
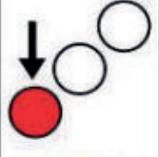
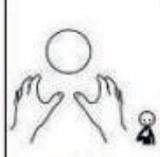
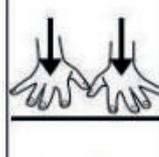
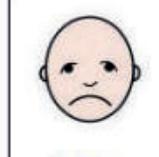


gli vogliono bene.

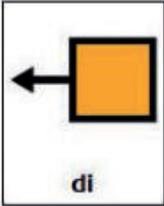
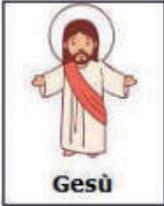
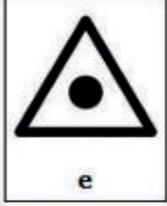
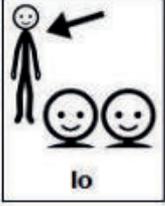
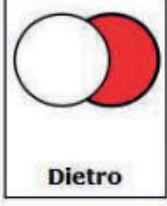
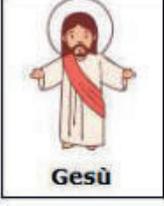
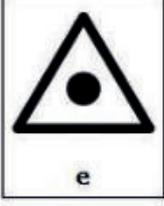
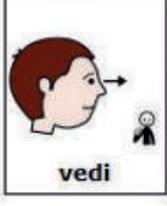
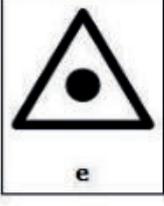


 San Giovanni Evangelista	 era	 un apostolo	 di	 Gesù.
 San Giovanni Evangelista	 ha scritto	 un libro	 sulla	 vita
 di	 Gesù.			

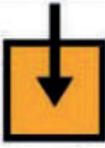
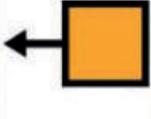
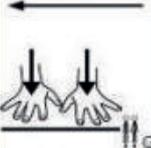
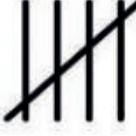
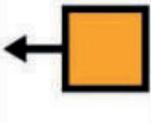
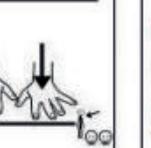
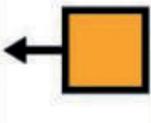
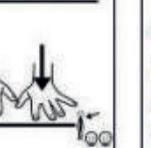
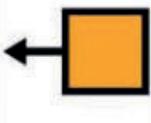
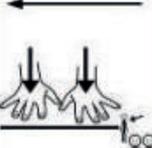
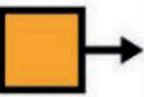
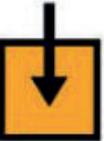
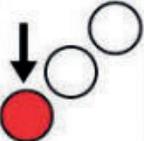


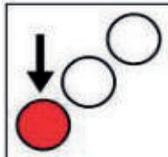
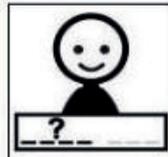
 Maria	 e	 San Giovanni Evangelista	 sono	 molto	 tristi	
 perché	 Gesù	 è morto.				
 Guardando	 questo	 quadro	 anche tu	 puoi	 essere	 triste.



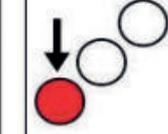
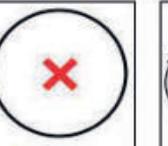
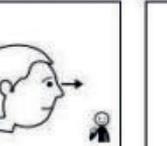
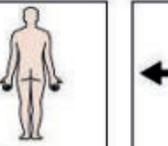
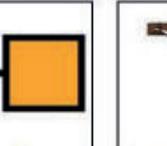
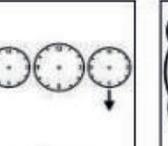
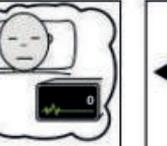
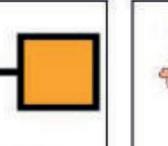
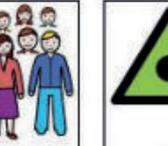
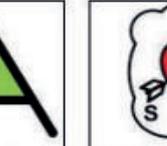
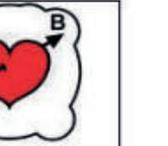
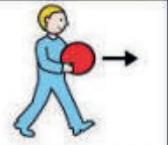
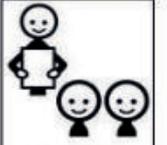
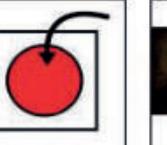
 Maria	 ha	 la guancia	 vicina alla	 guancia	 di	 Gesù
 e	 lo	 abbraccia.				
 Dietro	 Maria,	 Gesù	 e	 San Giovanni Evangelista		
 vedi	 il cielo	 e	 le colline.			

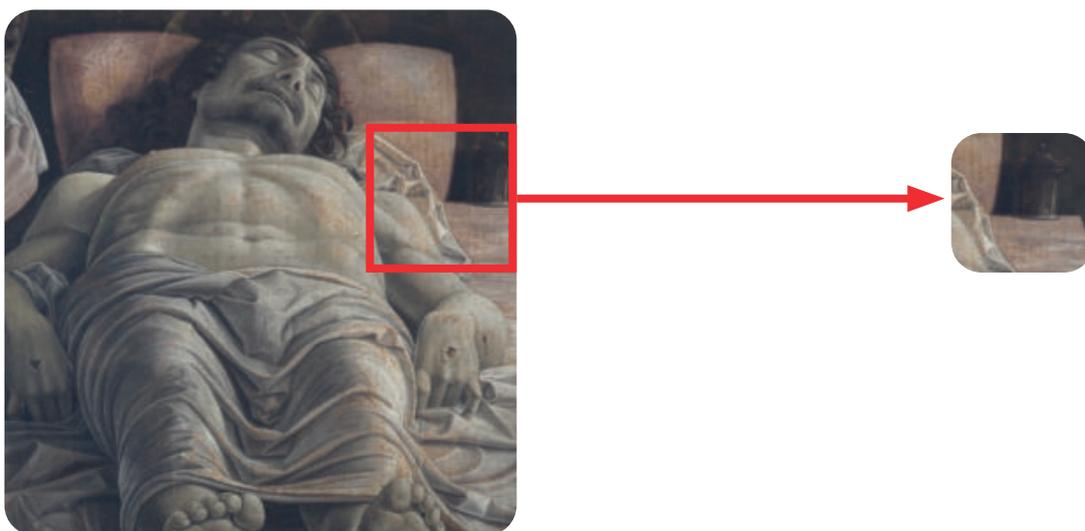


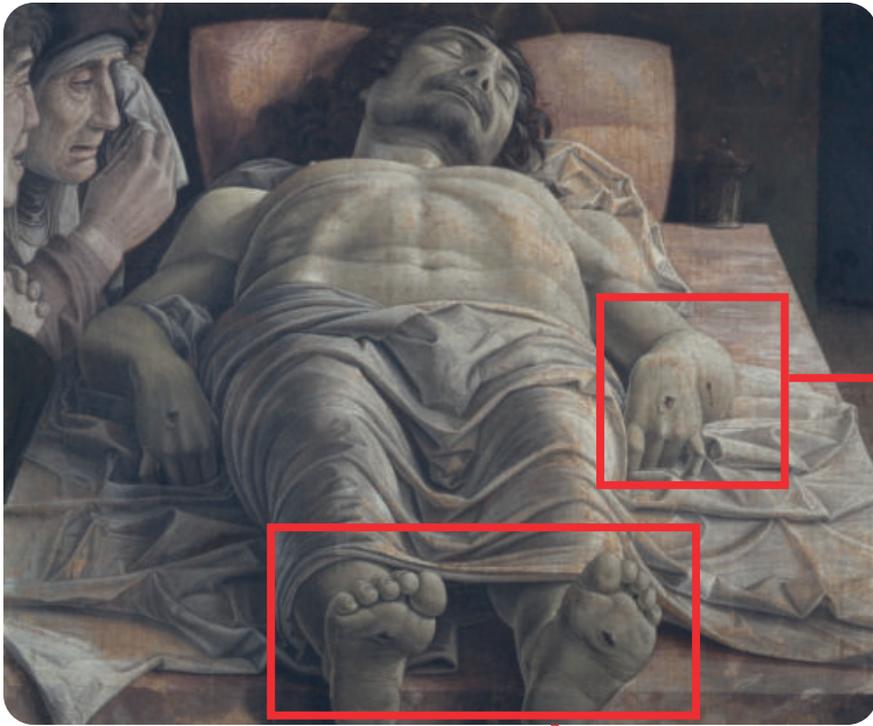
 Nella	 famiglia	 di	 Giovanni Bellini	 c'erano	 tanti	 pittori.
 Gentile,	 il fratello	 di	 Giovanni,	 era	 un pittore.	
 Jacopo,	 il padre	 di	 Giovanni,	 era	 un pittore.	
 Nicolosia,	 la sorella	 di	 Giovanni	 e	 Gentile	
 aveva sposato	 Andrea Mantegna	 che	 era	 un pittore.		
 A	 tutti	 in	 questa	 famiglia	 piaceva	 la pittura.

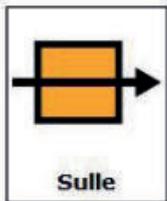
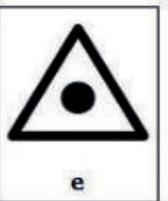
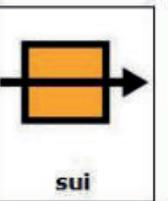
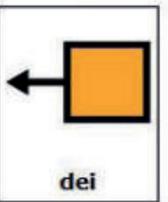
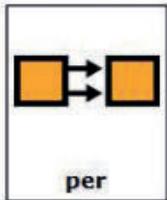
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Cristo morto.	 Sala azzurra
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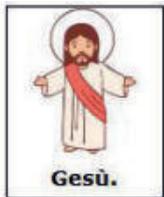
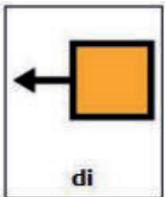
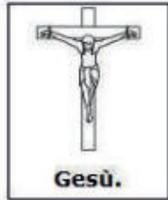
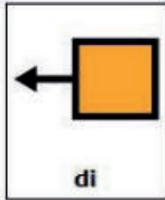
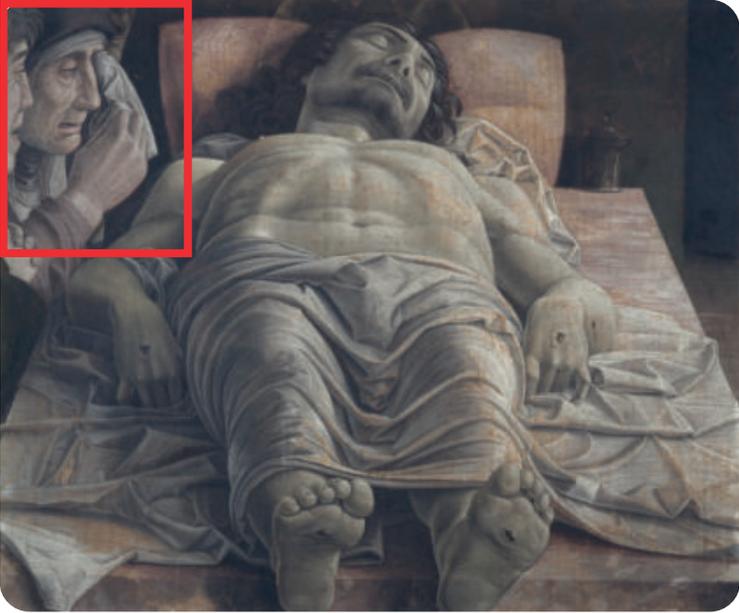
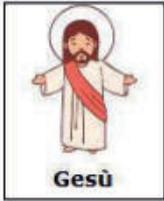
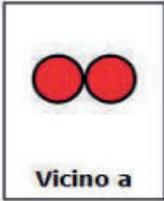


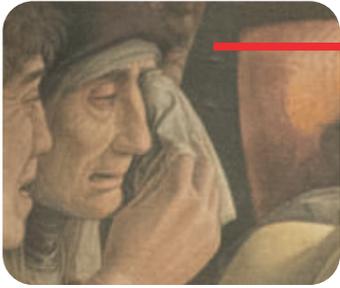
 Andrea Mantegna	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.			
 Al centro	 vedi	 il corpo	 di	 Gesù morto.		
 Dopo	 la morte	 di	 Gesù,	 le persone	 che	 gli volevano bene
 hanno portato	 il suo	 corpo	 dentro	 il sepolcro.		

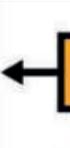


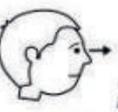
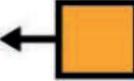
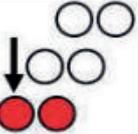
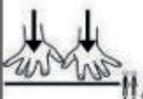


 Sulle	 mani	 e	 sui	 piedi
 vedi	 i segni	 dei	 chiodi	 usati
 per	 metterlo sulla croce.			

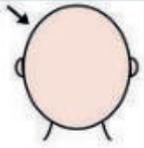
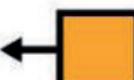
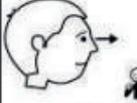
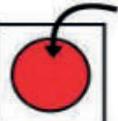
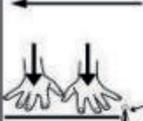
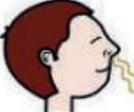
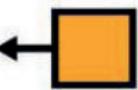
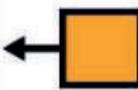


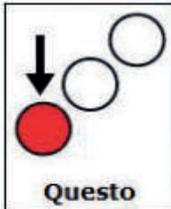


 Maria Maddalena,	 un'amica	 di	 Gesù.
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 Vedi	 la bocca	 e	 il naso	 di	 Maria Maddalena.	
 Queste	 persone	 sono	 molto	 tristi	 perché	 Gesù è morto.



 Vicino alla	 testa	 di	 Gesù	 vedi	 un vasetto.
 Dentro	 il vasetto	 c'era	 un olio	 profumato	
 da	 mettere sul corpo	 di	 Gesù morto.		



Questo



quadro



si chiama



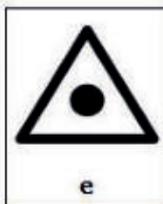
Predica di San Marco  
ad Alessandria d'Egitto.



Sala verde



Giovanni



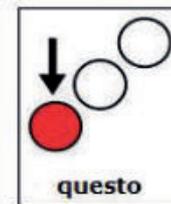
e



Gentile Bellini



hanno dipinto



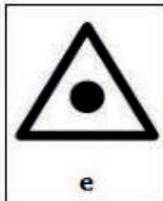
questo



quadro.



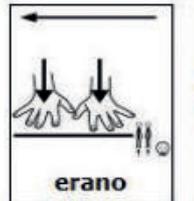
Giovanni



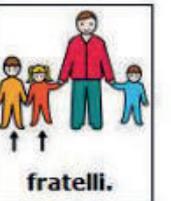
e



Gentile Bellini



erano



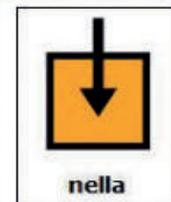
fratelli.



San Marco



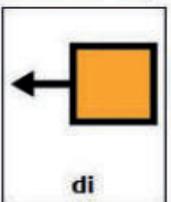
sta predicando



nella



piazza



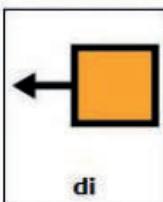
di



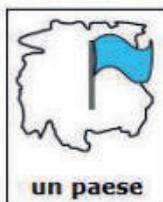
Alessandria d'Egitto,



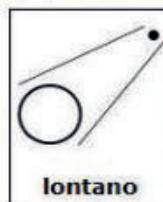
una città



di



un paese



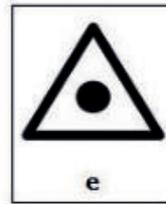
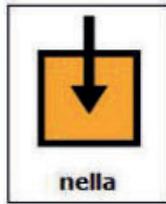
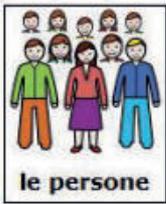
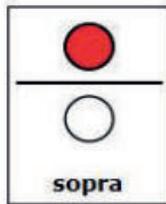
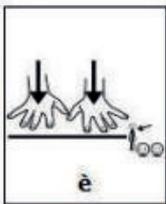
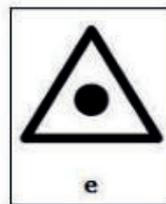
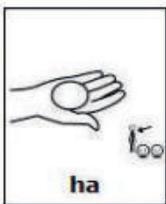
lontano



chiamato



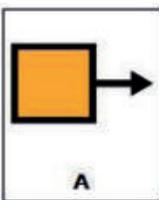
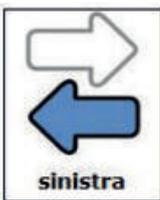
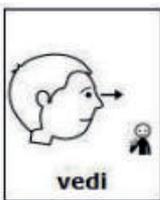
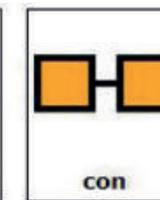
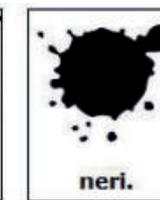
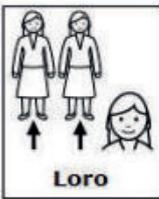
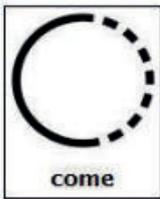
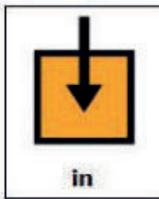
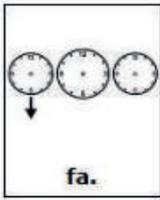
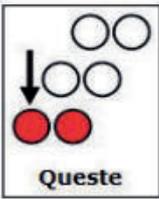
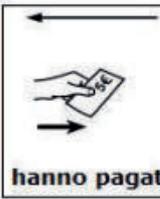
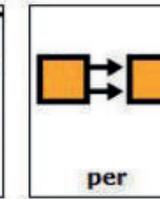
Egitto.

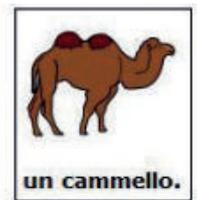
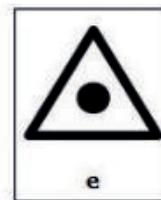
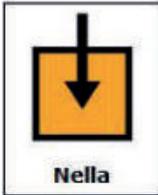




 La piazza	 è	 piena	 di	 persone	 che	 ascoltano:	
 vedi	 delle donne	 con	 il velo	 sulla testa.			
 Vedi	 uomini	 con	 vestiti	 colorati	 e	 turbanti	 sulla testa.
 Questi	 sono	 i vestiti	 delle	 persone	 che	 vivono	
 in	 paesi	 come	 l'Egitto.				

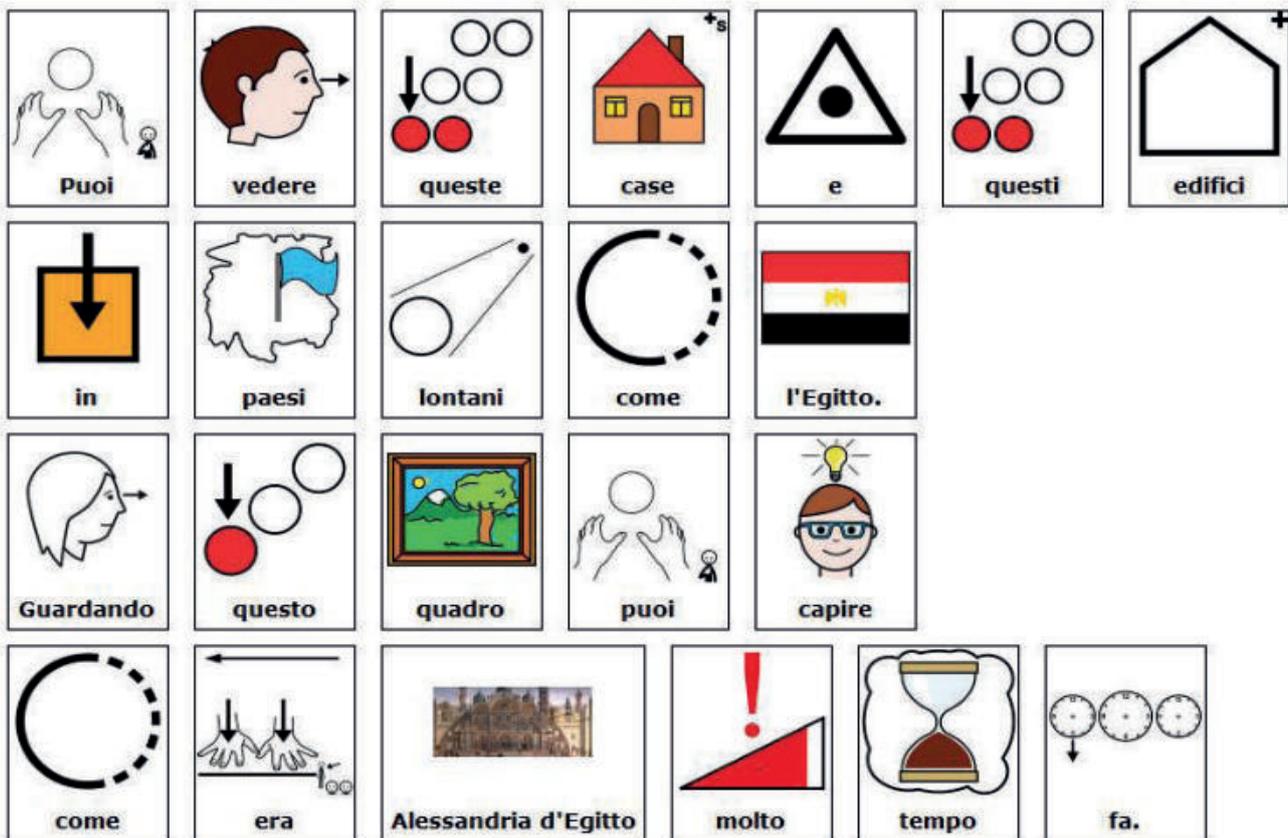


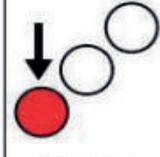
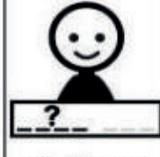
 A	 sinistra	 vedi	 delle persone	 con	 cappelli	 neri.
 Loro	 sono vestiti	 come	 facevano	 le persone	 in	 Italia
 molto	 tempo	 fa.				
 Queste	 persone	 hanno pagato	 i pittori	 per	 dipingere	 il quadro.

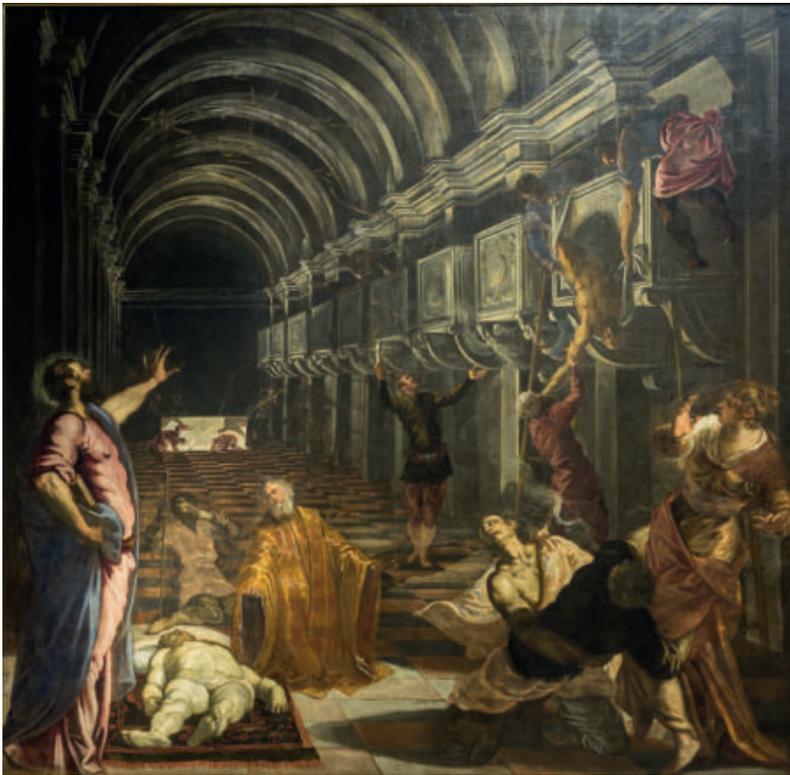


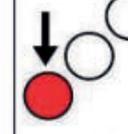
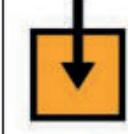
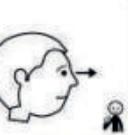
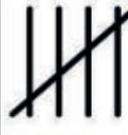
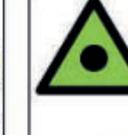
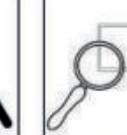
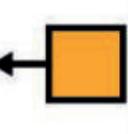


Dietro	la piazza	vedi	un grande	palazzo		
con	tre	cupole	azzurre.			
Intorno	alla	piazza	ci sono	altre	case	bianche
con	delle torri	molto	alte.			

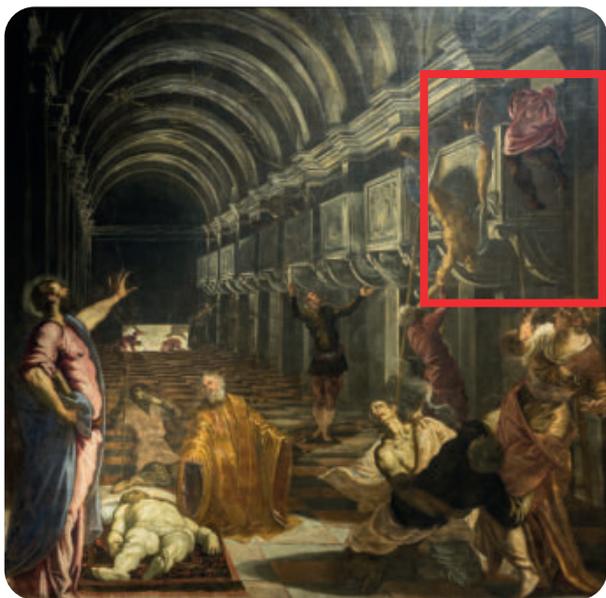


 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Ritrovamento del corpo di San Marco.	 Sala verde
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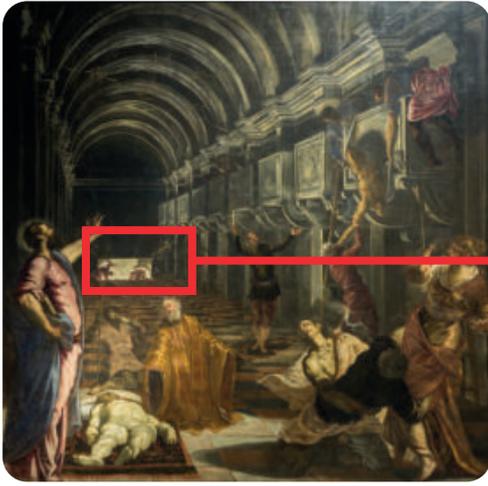


 Tintoretto	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.		
 Si chiama	 Ritrovamento del corpo di San Marco	 perché	 nel	 quadro	
 vedi	 tante	 persone	 che	 cercano	 il corpo
 di	 San Marco	 morto.			

Alcune	persone	avevano messo	il corpo	di	San Marco	
in	una bara	dentro	una chiesa	di	Alessandria d'Egitto.	
Dopo	un po'	di	tempo	altre	persone	hanno cercato
il corpo	di	San Marco	in	quella	chiesa.	



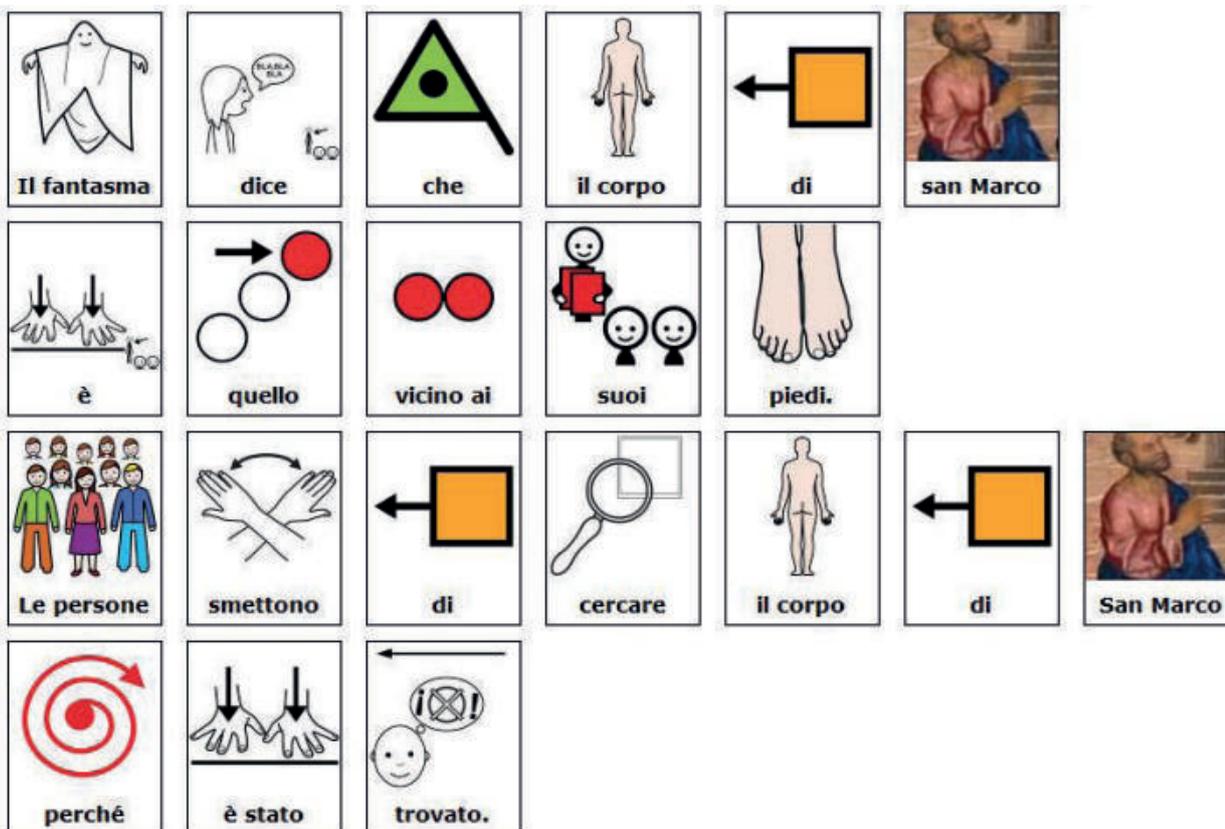
Alcune	persone	hanno aperto	una bara	sulla	parete	
e	portano giù	il corpo	che	era	dentro	la bara.

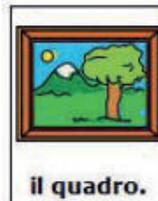
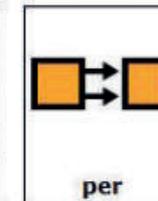
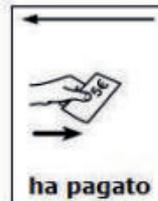
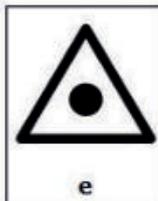
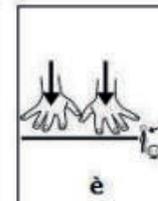
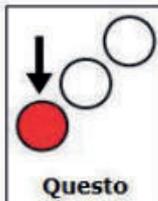
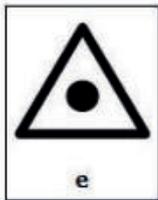
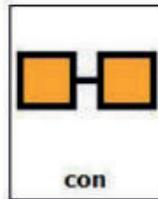
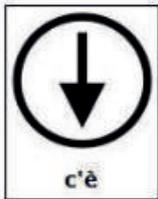
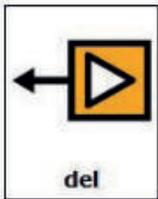
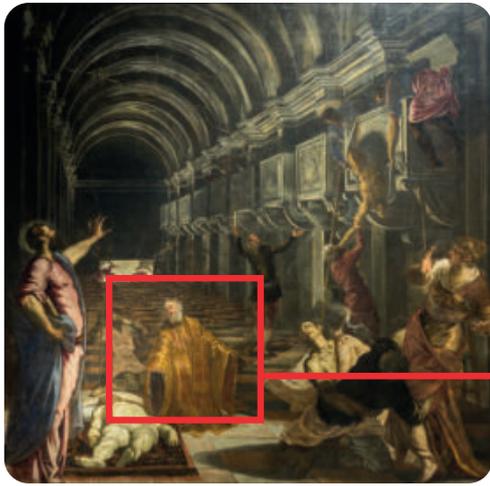


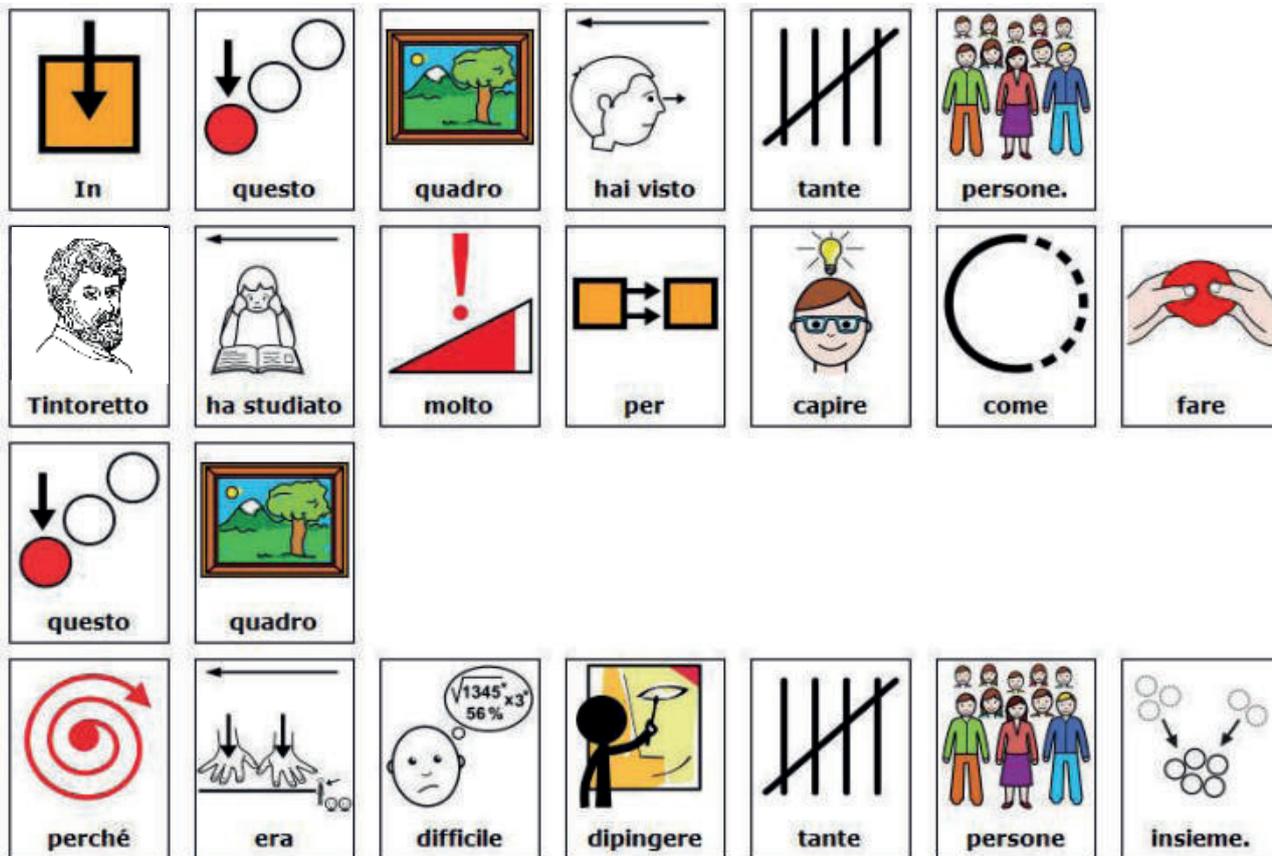
Altre	persone	cercano	il corpo	di	San Marco
sotto	il pavimento	della	chiesa.		



In basso	nel	quadro	c'è	il fantasma	di	San Marco
con	un vestito	rosa	e	un mantello	blu.	

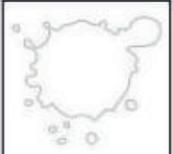






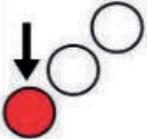
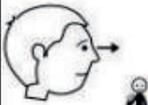
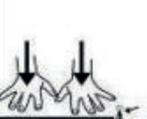
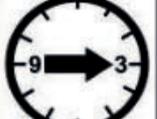
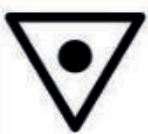


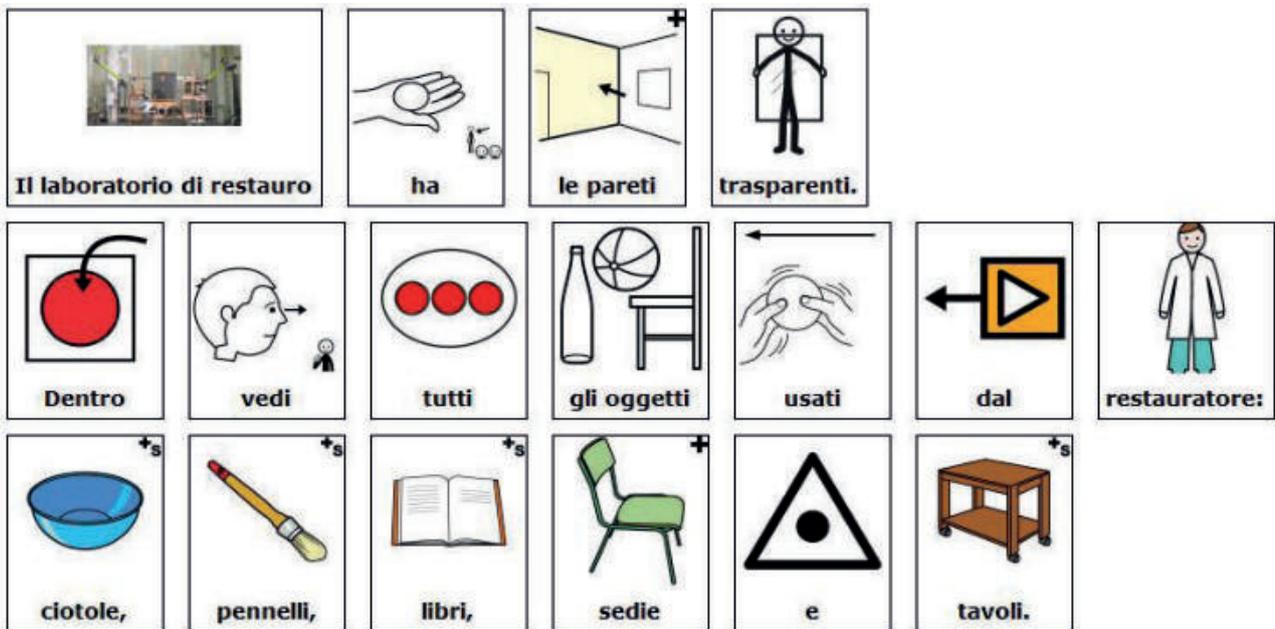
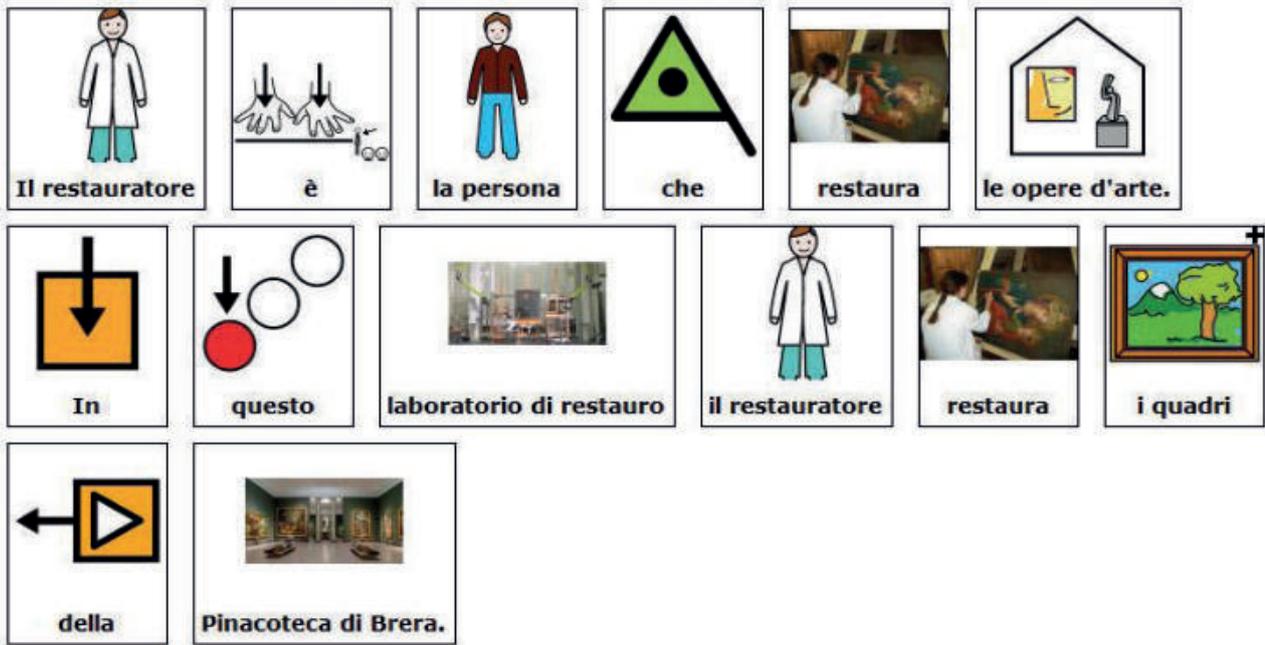
Il laboratorio di restauro

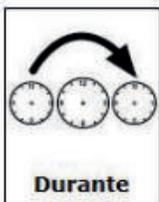


Sala bianca



 In	 questa	 sala	 vedi	 il laboratorio di restauro	
 dove	 si restaurano	 i quadri.			
 Restaurare	 è	 quando	 si aggiustano	 e	 si puliscono
 le opere d'arte	 rotte	 o	 rovinate.		

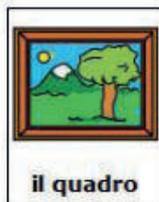




Durante



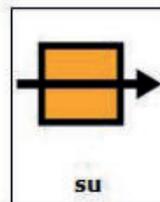
il restauro



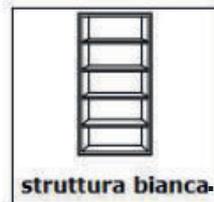
il quadro



è messo



su



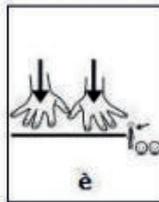
struttura bianca.



Restaurare



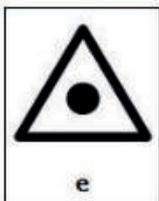
un quadro



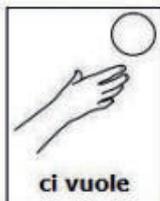
è



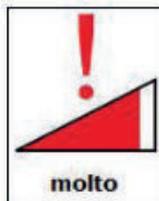
difficile



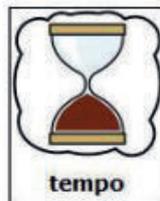
e



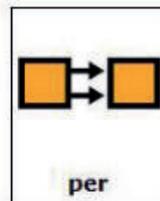
ci vuole



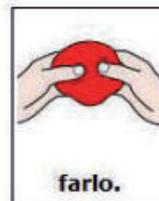
molto



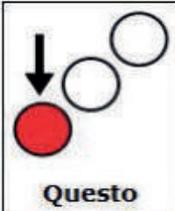
tempo



per



farlo.



Questo



quadro



si chiama



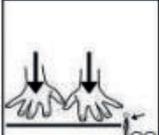
Trittico di Camerino.



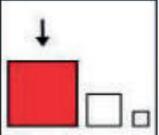
Sala rossa



Il Trittico di Camerino



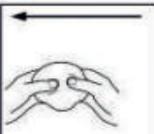
è



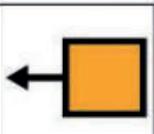
un grande



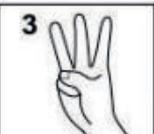
quadro



fatto



da



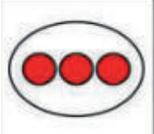
tre



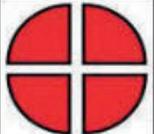
parti.



In



tutte



le parti



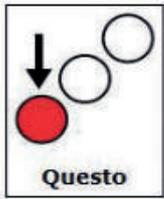
ci sono



persone



sante.



Questo



quadro



si chiama



Trittico di Camerino



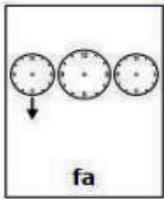
perché



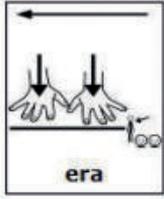
molto



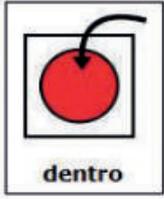
tempo



fa



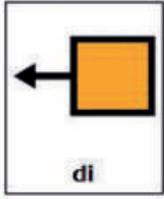
era



dentro



una chiesa



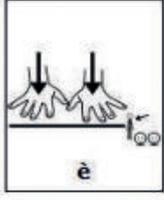
di



Camerino.



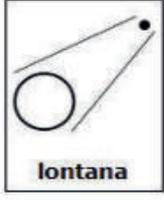
Camerino



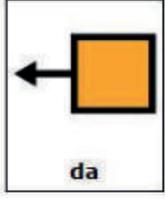
è



una città



lontana



da



Milano.



Carlo Crivelli



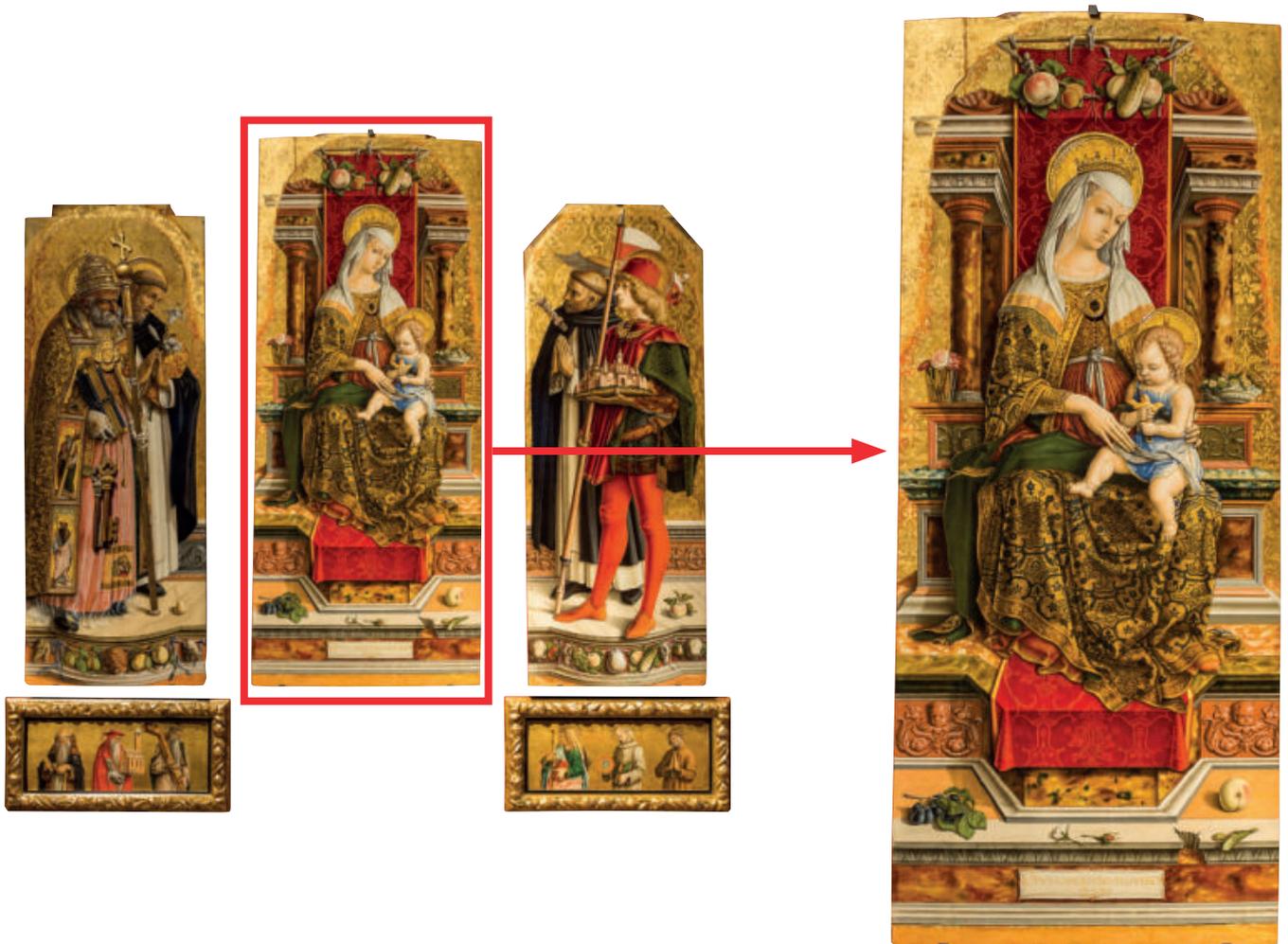
ha dipinto



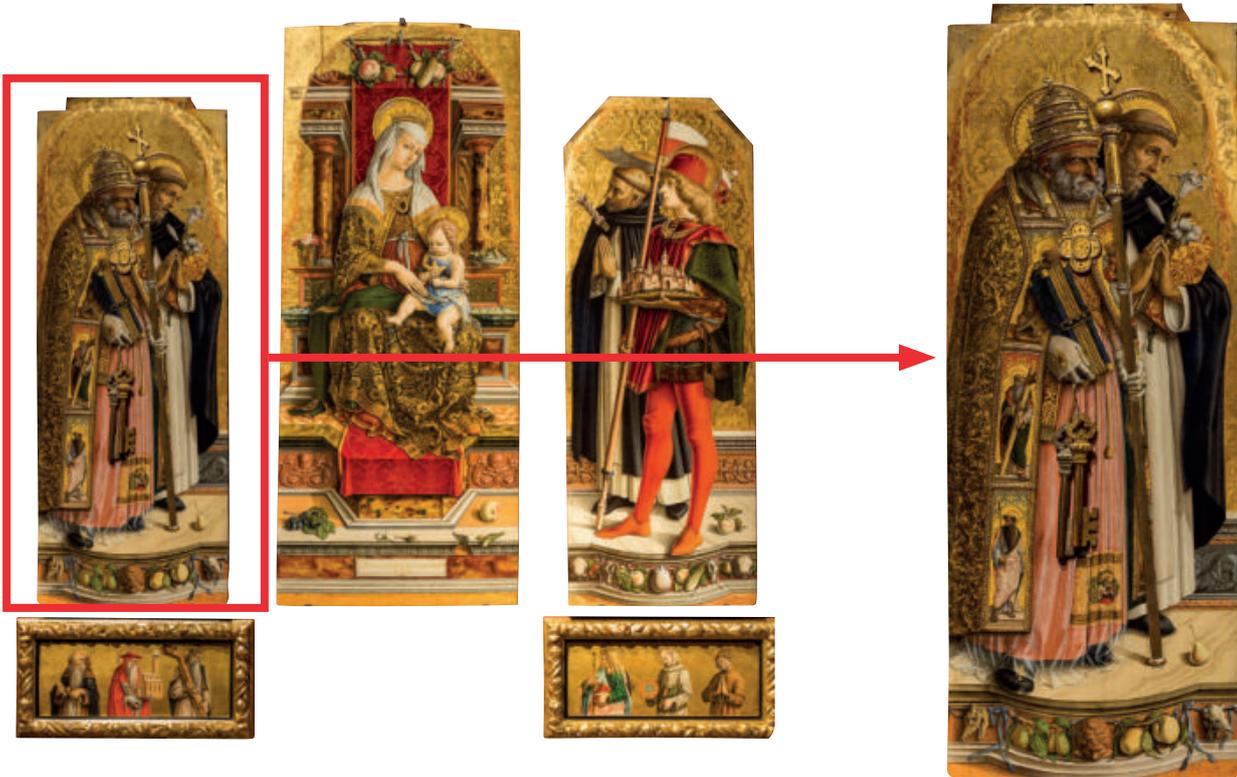
questo

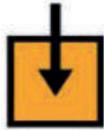
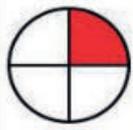
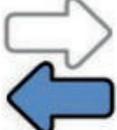


quadro.



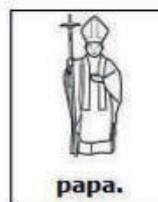
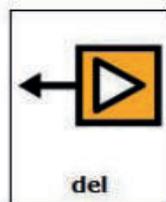
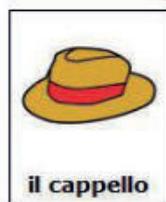
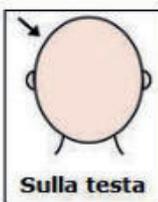
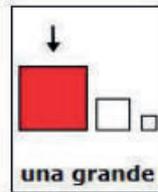
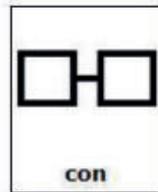
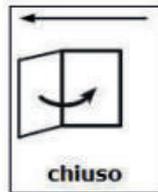
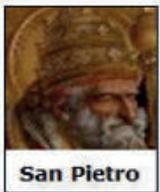
 Nella	 parte	 centrale	 vedi	 Maria	 e	 Gesù bambino.
 Gesù bambino	 ha	 in	 mano	 un uccellino.		
 Maria	 ha	 un mantello	 verde	 e	 giallo.	
 Maria	 è seduta	 su	 un trono	 di	 marmo	 colorato.

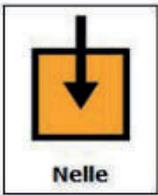


						
Nella	parte	a sinistra	ci sono	San Pietro	e	San Domenico.



						
San Domenico	ha	in	mano	un libro	e	dei fiori.





Nelle



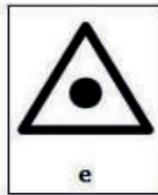
mani



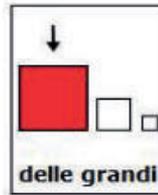
ha



un bastone



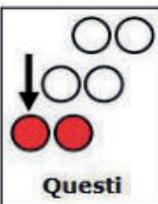
e



delle grandi



chiavi.



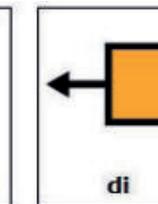
Questi



oggetti



sono fatti



di



gesso.



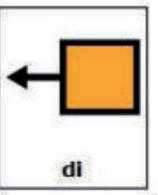
Carlo Crivelli



ha colorato



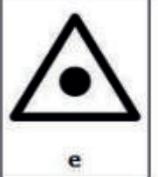
gli oggetti



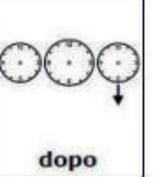
di



gesso



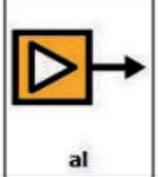
e



dopo



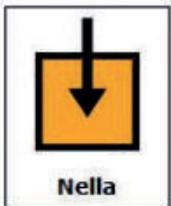
li ha attaccati



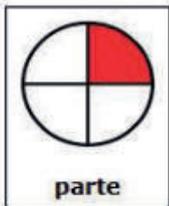
al



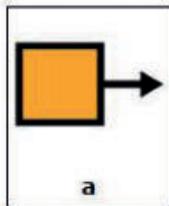
quadro.



Nella



parte



a



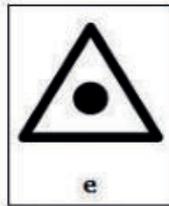
destra



ci sono



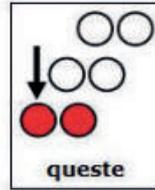
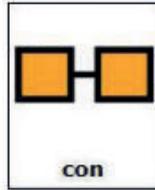
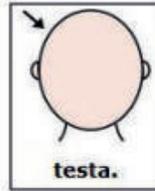
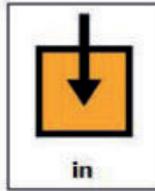
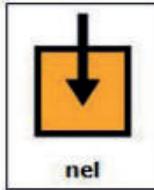
San Pietro Martire



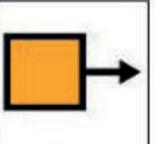
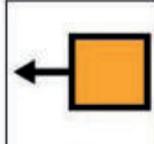
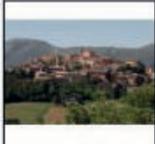
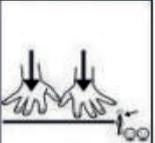
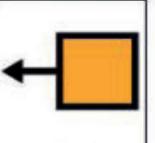
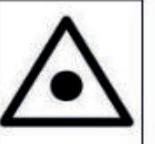
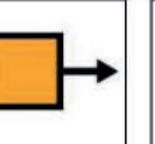
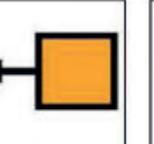
e



San Venanzio.

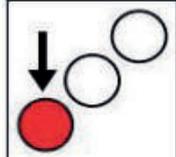
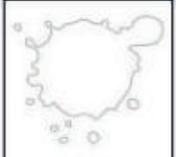




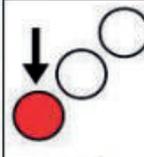
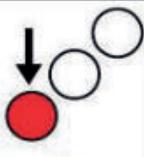
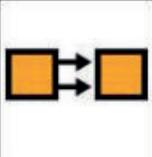
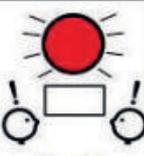
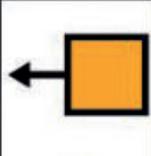
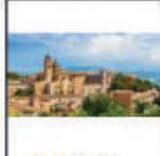
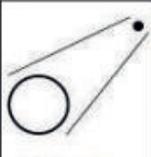
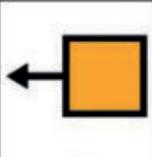
 San Venanzio	 mostra	 a	 Maria	 un modellino	 di	 Camerino.
 San Venanzio	 è	 il santo	 di	 Camerino		
 e	 chiede	 a	 Maria	 di	 proteggerla.	

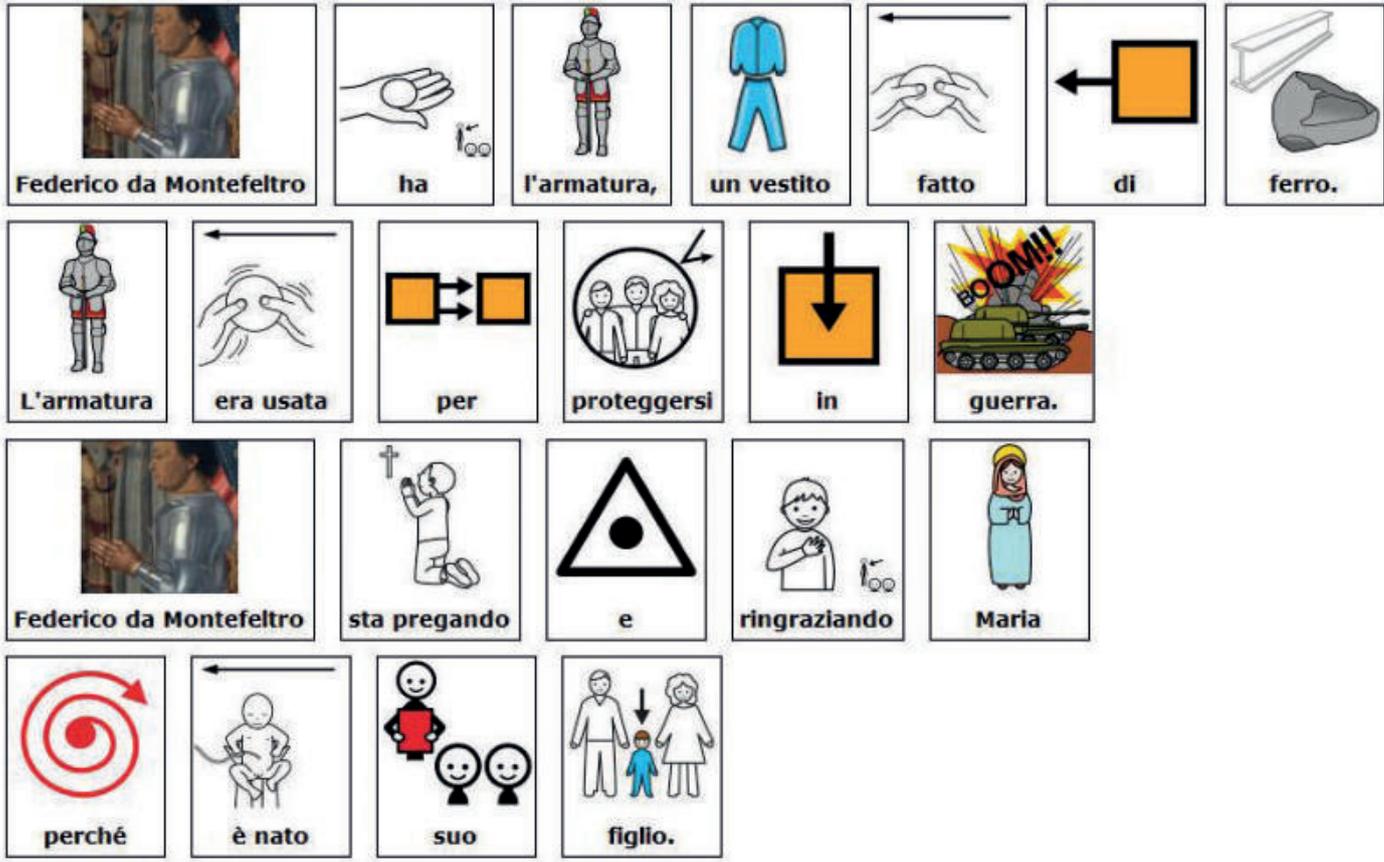
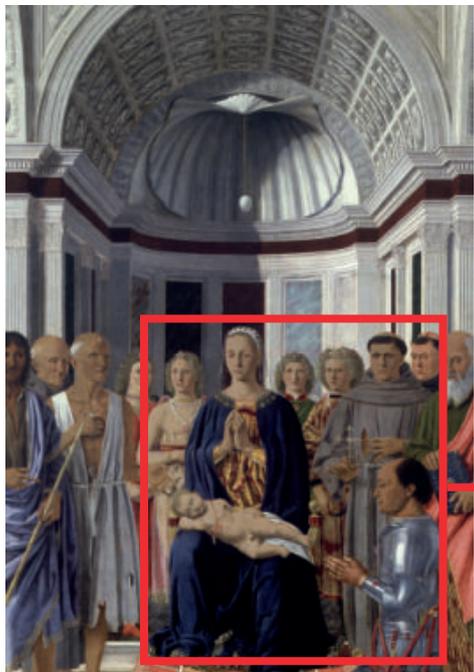
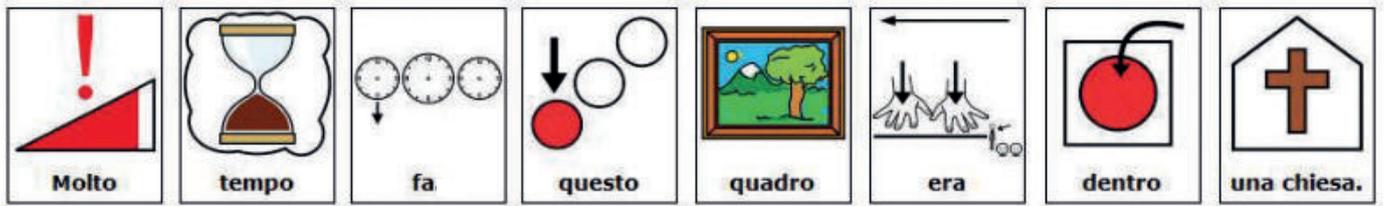


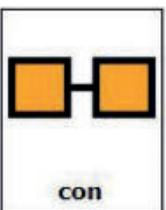
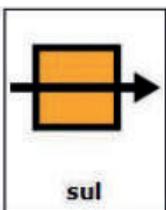
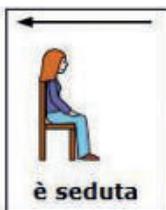
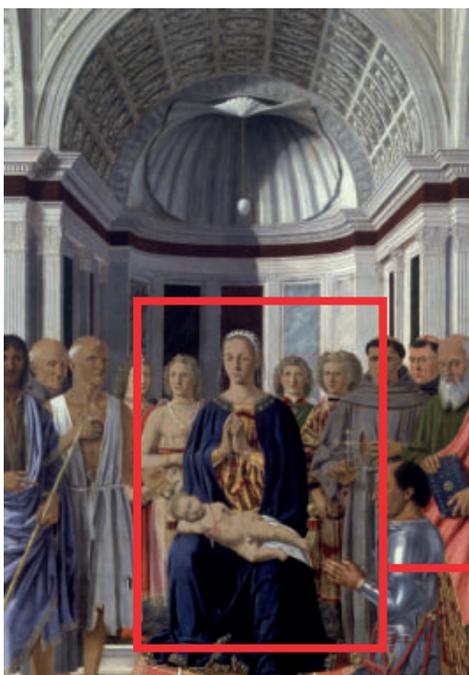
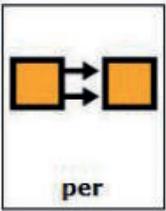
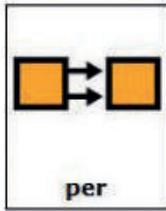
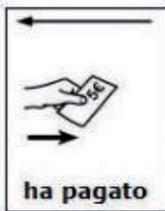
Dietro	le persone,	il quadro	è	dorato.		
Tutti	i quadri	di	questa	sala	sono	dorati.

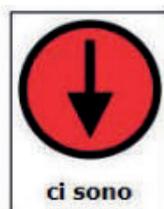
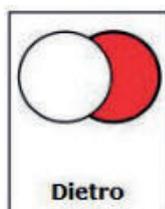
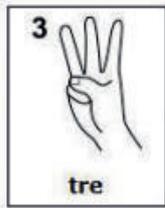
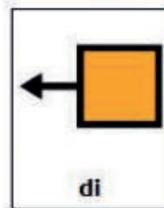
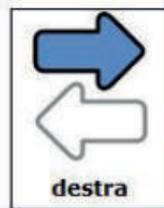
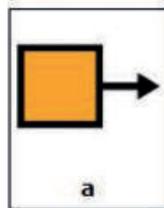
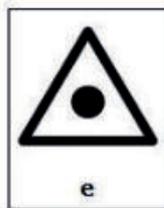
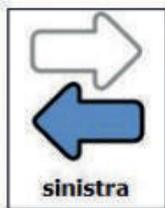
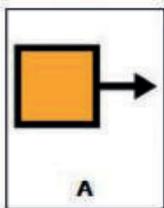
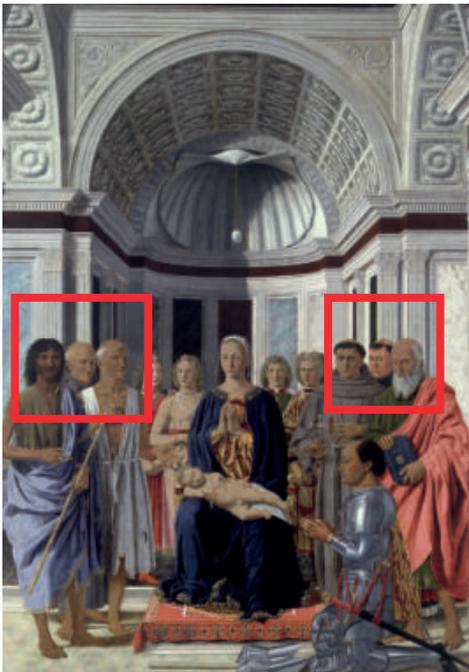
 <b>Questo</b>	 <b>quadro</b>	 <b>si chiama</b>	 <b>Pala Montefeltro.</b>	 <b>Sala bianca</b>
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 <b>Piero della Francesca</b>	 <b>ha dipinto</b>	 <b>questo</b>	 <b>quadro.</b>			
 <b>Questo</b>	 <b>quadro</b>	 <b>si chiama</b>	 <b>Pala Montefeltro</b>	 <b>per</b>	 <b>ricordare</b>	 <b>Federico da Montefeltro,</b>
 <b>il capo</b>	 <b>di</b>	 <b>Urbino,</b>				
 <b>una città</b>	 <b>lontana</b>	 <b>da</b>	 <b>Milano.</b>			



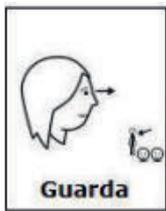
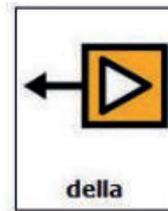
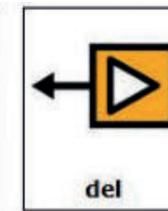
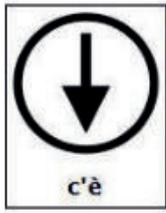
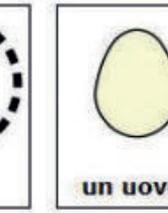






 Tutte	 queste	 persone	 sono	 dentro	 una chiesa.	
 Sul	 soffitto	 della	 chiesa	 c'è	 una grande	 conchiglia.
 Appeso	 alla	 conchiglia	 c'è	 un uovo.		



 <p><b>Guarda</b></p>	 <p><b>il soffitto</b></p>	 <p><b>della</b></p>	 <p><b>sala</b></p>	 <p><b>del</b></p>	 <p><b>museo:</b></p>
 <p><b>c'è</b></p>	 <p><b>un lampadario</b></p>	 <p><b>fatto</b></p>	 <p><b>come</b></p>	 <p><b>un uovo.</b></p>	

Questo

quadro

si chiama

Sposalizio della Vergine.

Sala bianca



Raffaello

ha dipinto

questo

quadro.

Questo

quadro

si chiama

Sposalizio della Vergine

perché

qui

vedi

il matrimonio

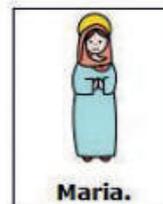
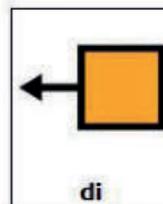
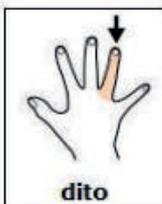
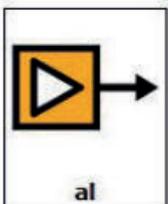
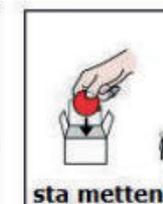
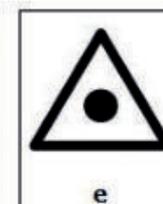
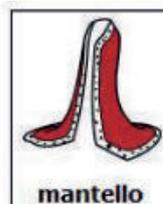
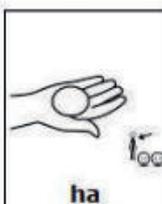
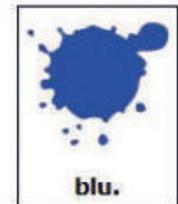
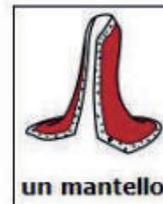
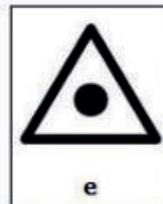
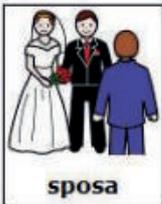
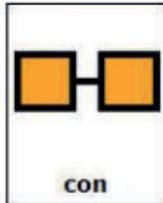
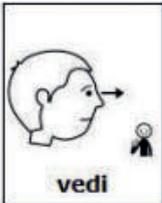
di

Maria,

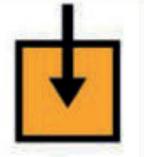
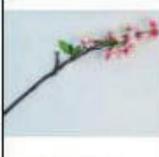
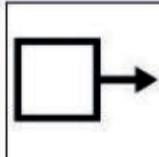
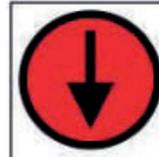
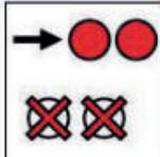
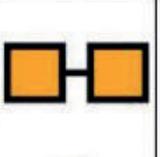
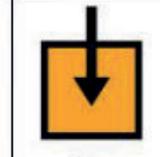
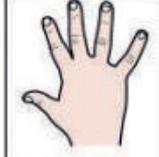
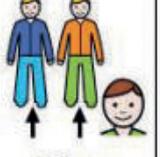
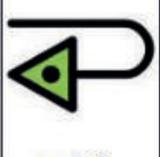
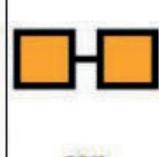
la madre

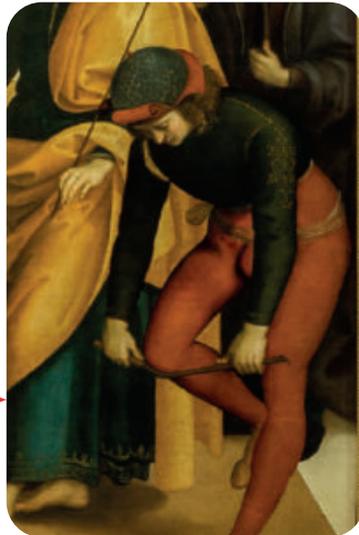
di

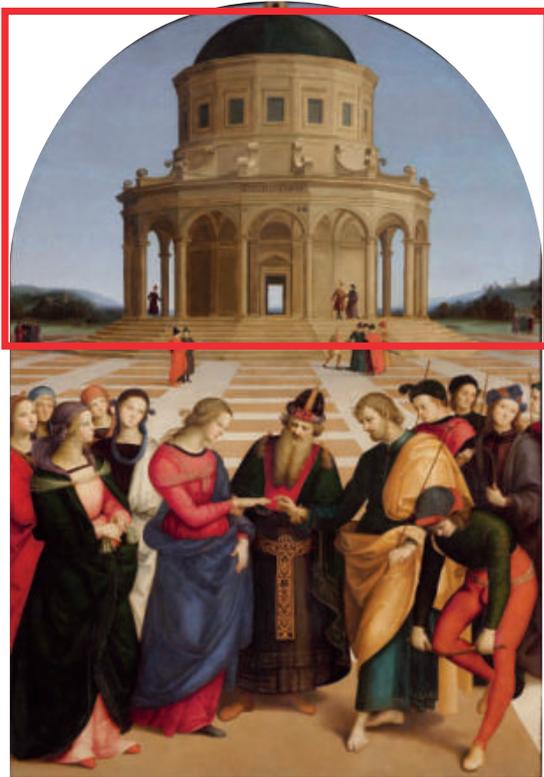
Gesù.



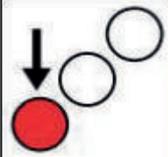


 Giuseppe	 ha	 in	 mano	 un bastoncino	 fiorito.	
 Intorno	 a	 Giuseppe	 ci sono	 altri	 uomini	
 con	 dei bastoncini	 in	 mano.			
 I loro	 bastoncini	 però	 non hanno i fiori.			
 L'uomo	 con	 il bastoncino	 fiorito	 poteva	 sposare	 Maria.

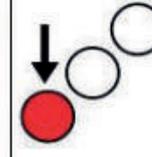
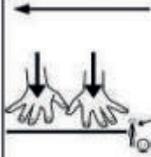
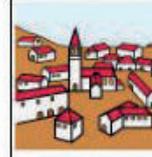
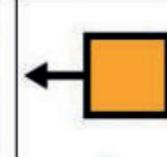
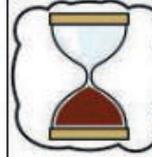
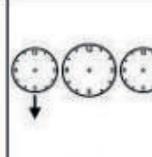
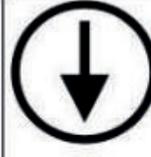
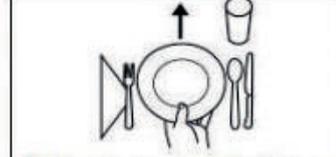
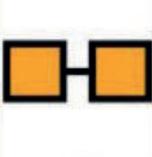
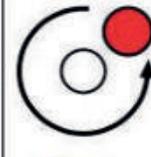


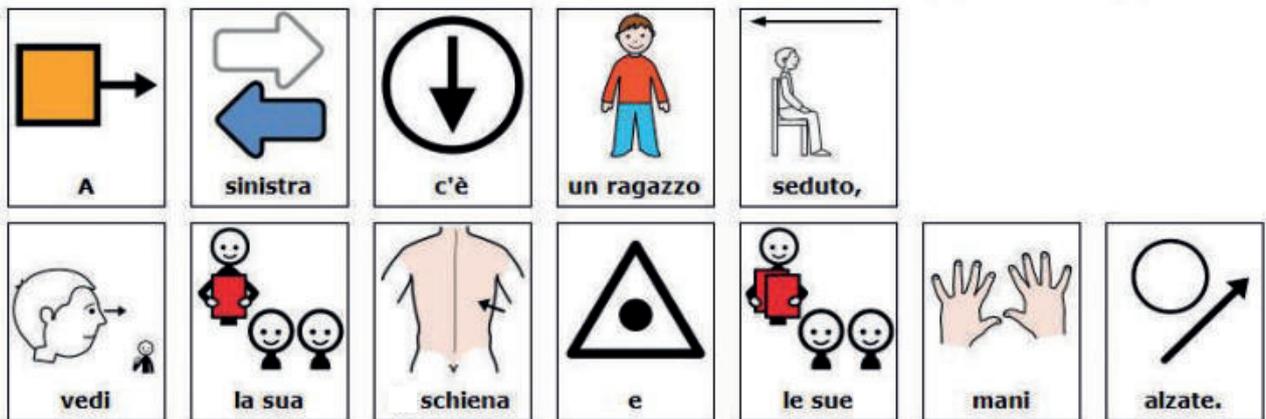
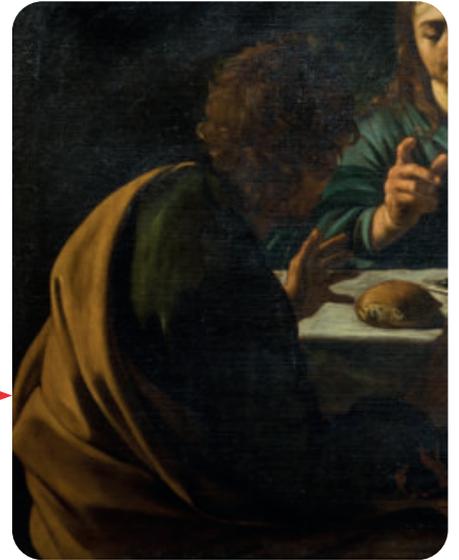


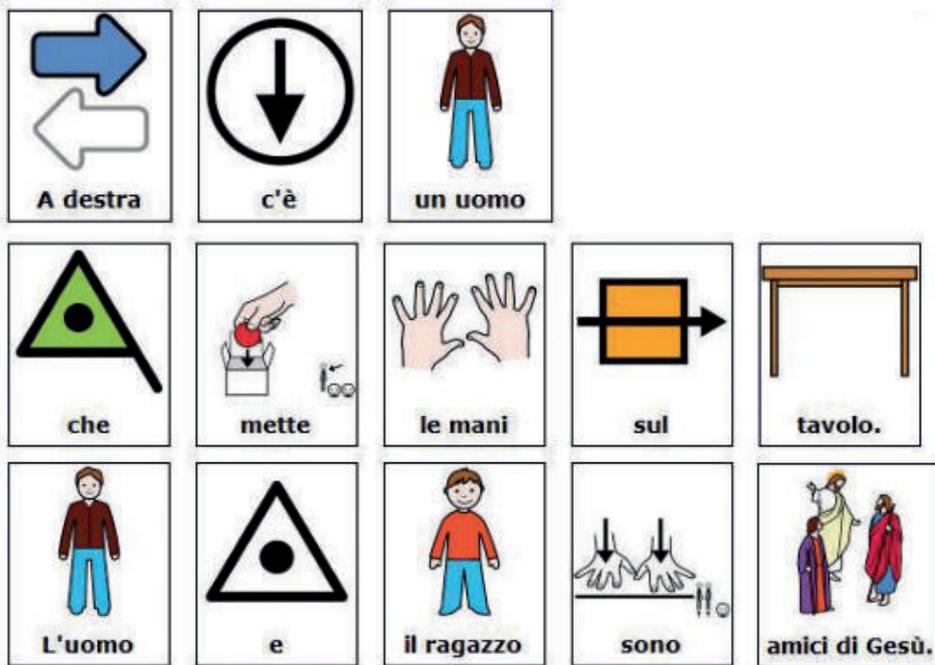
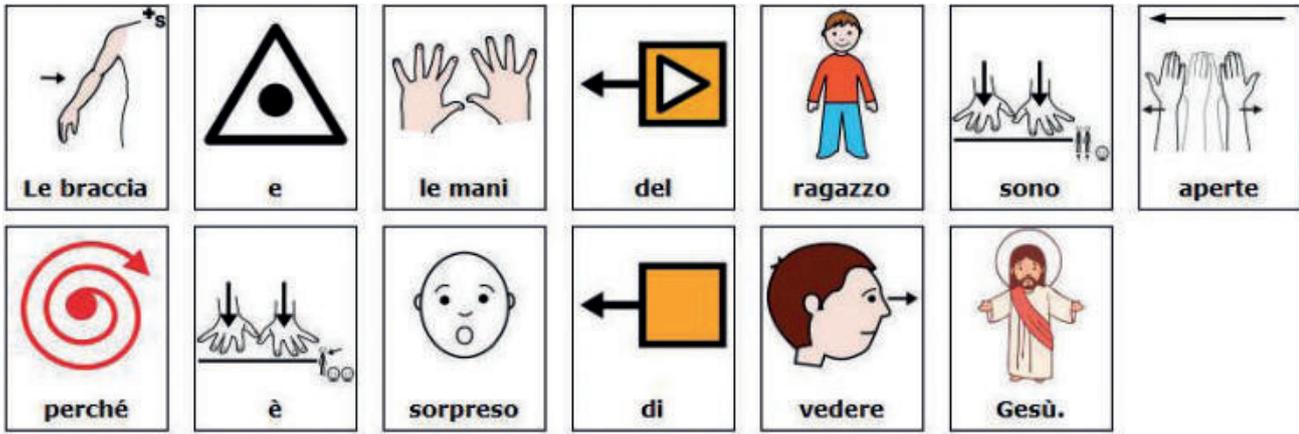
Dietro	Maria e Giuseppe	vedi	il cielo	e	un grande	tempio.
Raffaello	ha dipinto	molto bene	il tempio	perché	era	un architetto
e	sapeva	come	si costruisce	un tempio.		

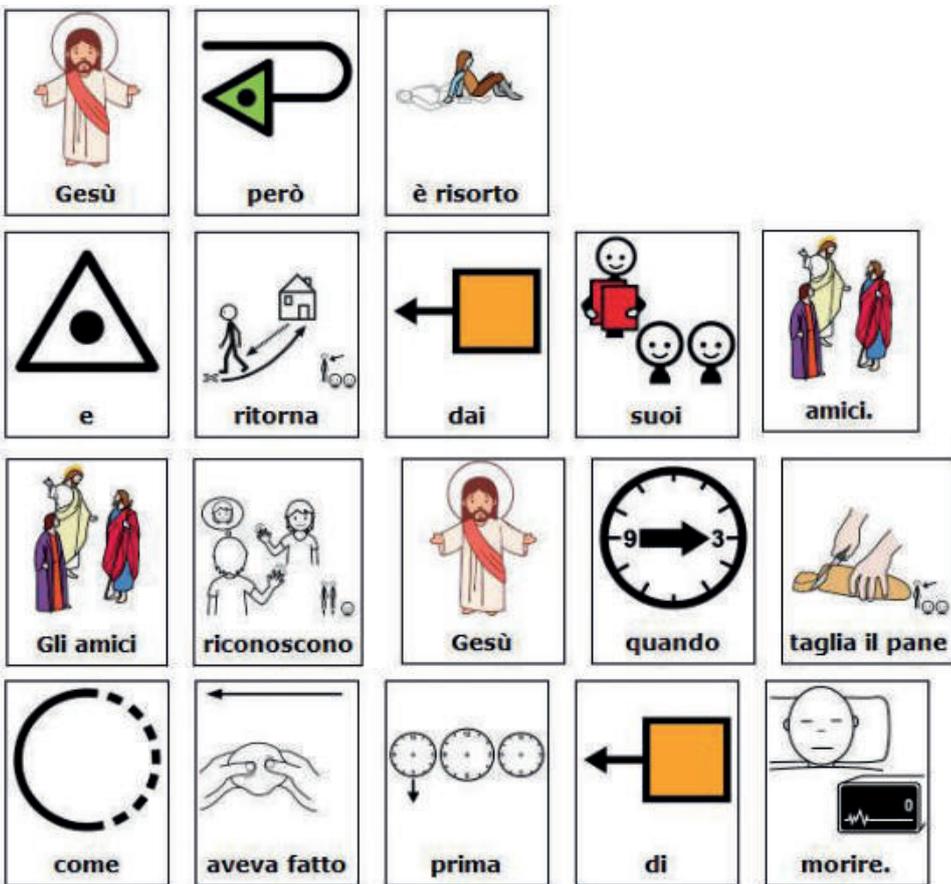
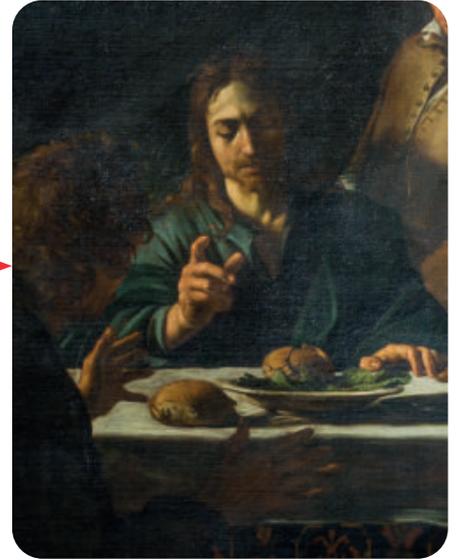
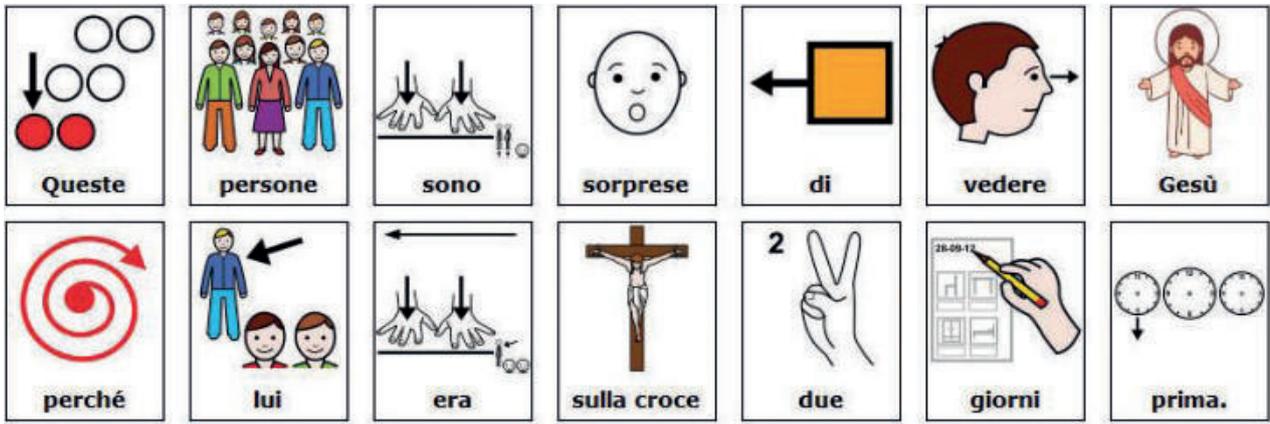
 Questo	 quadro	 si chiama	 Cena in Emmaus.	 Sala rosso scuro
---	---	--	--	---

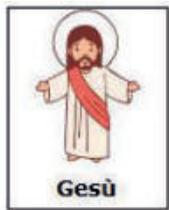
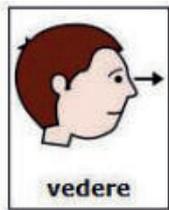
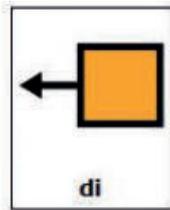
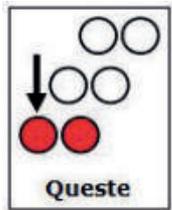
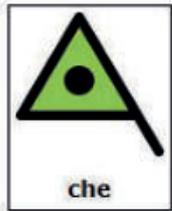
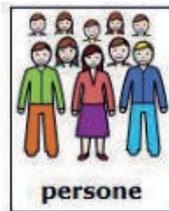
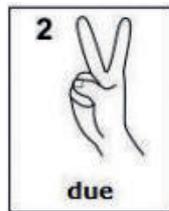


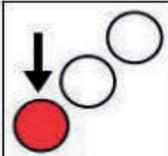
 Caravaggio	 ha dipinto	 questo	 quadro.			
 Emmaus	 era	 una città	 di	 moltissimo	 tempo	 fa.
 Al centro	 c'è	 una tavola apparecchiata				
 con	 intorno	 cinque	 persone.			











Questo



quadro



si chiama



Veduta del Bacino di San Marco.



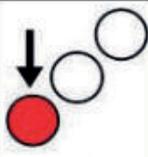
Sala grigia



Canaletto



ha dipinto



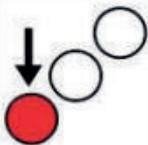
questo



quadro.



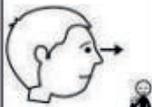
In



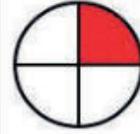
questo



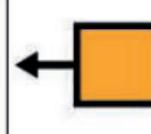
quadro



vedi



la parte



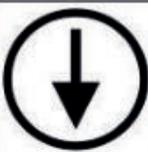
di



Venezia



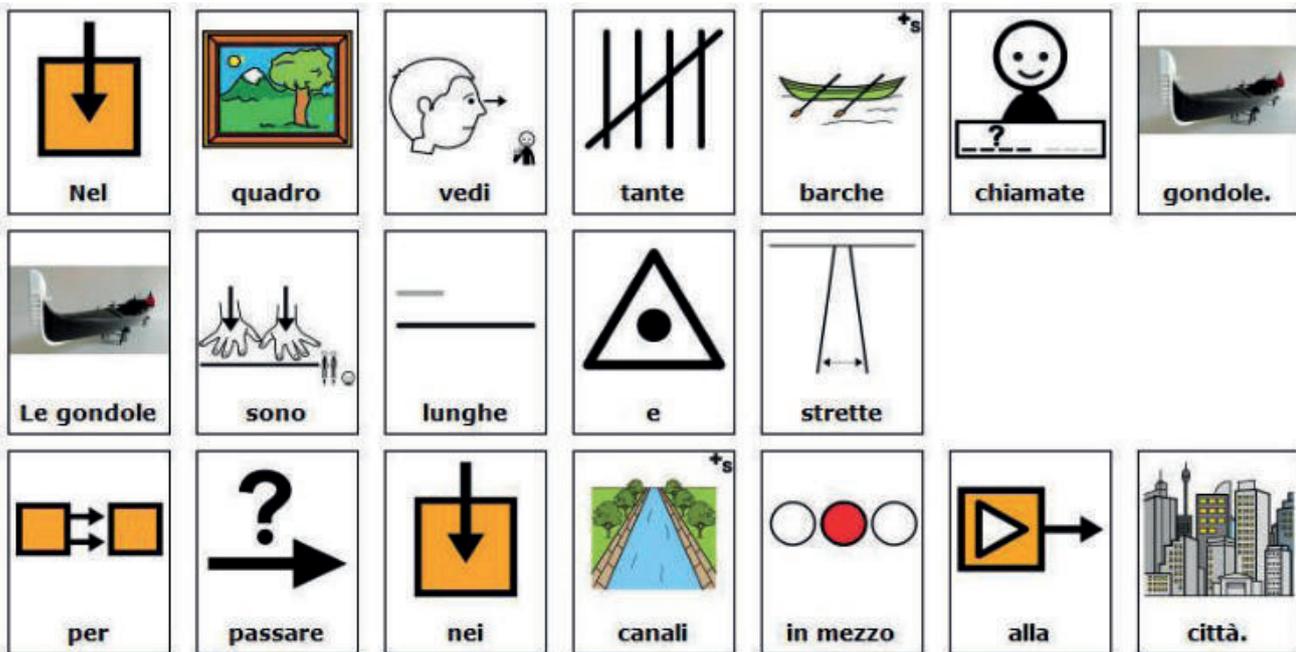
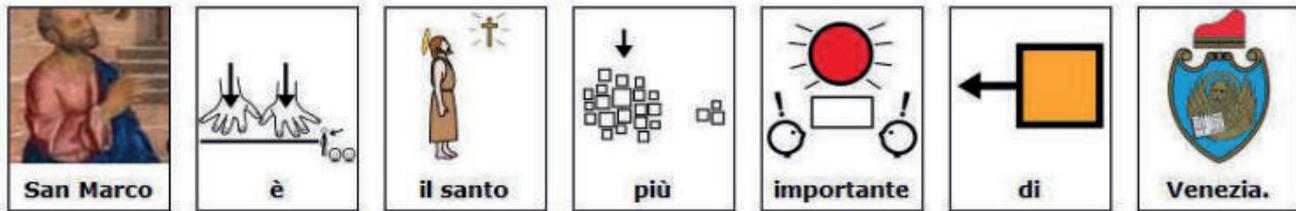
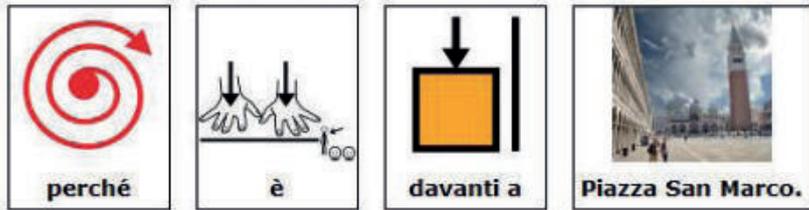
dove



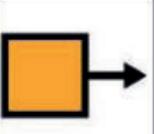
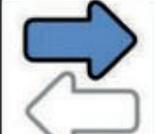
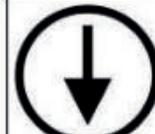
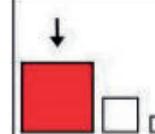
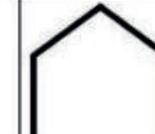
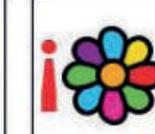
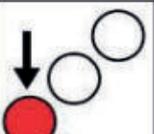
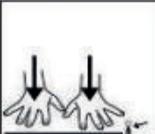
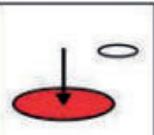
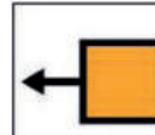
c'è

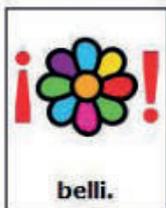
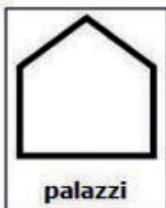
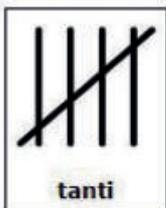
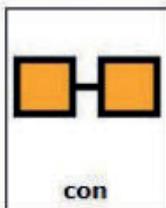
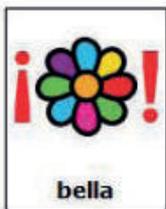
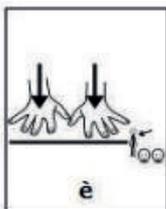
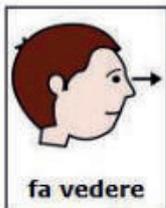
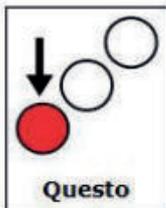
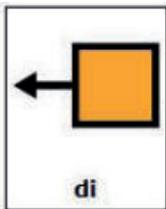
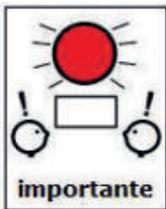
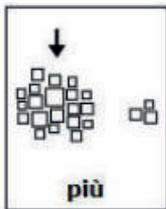
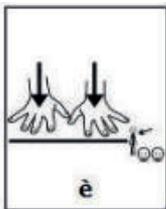
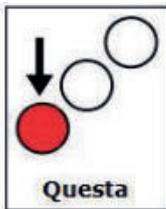
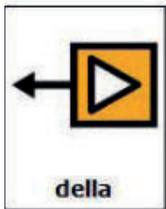
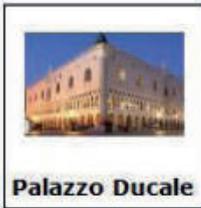
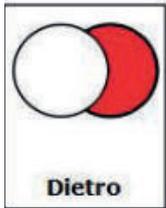
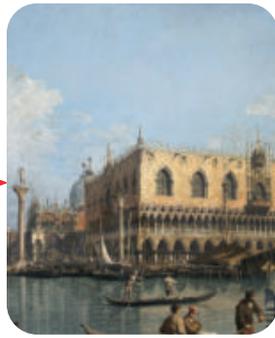
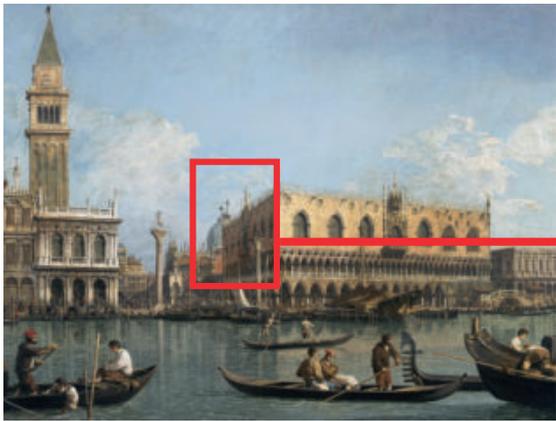


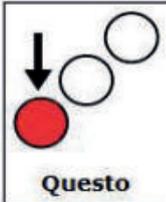
il mare.





 <b>A</b>	 <b>destra</b>	 <b>c'è</b>	 <b>un grande</b>	 <b>palazzo</b>	 <b>molto</b>	 <b>bello.</b>
 <b>Questo</b>	 <b>è</b>	 <b>Palazzo Ducale.</b>				
 <b>Qui</b>	 <b>viveva</b>	 <b>il capo</b>	 <b>di</b>	 <b>Venezia.</b>		





Questo



quadro



si chiama



Il bacio.



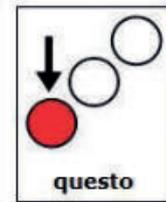
Sala blu



Francesco Hayez



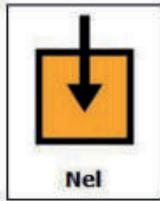
ha dipinto



questo



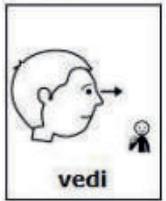
quadro.



Nel



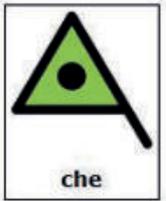
quadro



vedi



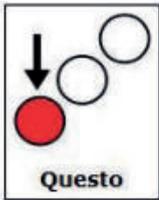
un ragazzo e una ragazza



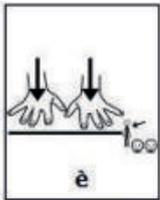
che



si baciano.



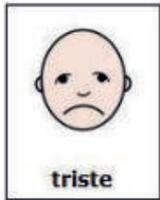
Questo



è



un bacio



triste



perché



il ragazzo e la ragazza



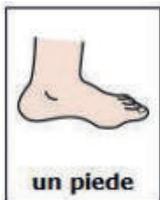
si stanno salutando.



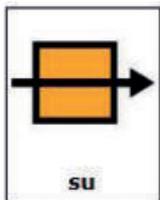
Il ragazzo



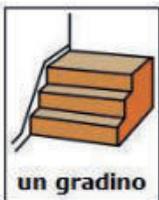
ha



un piede



su



un gradino



perché



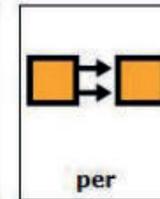
sta andando via.



Il ragazzo



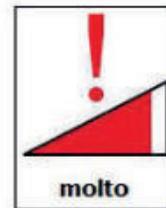
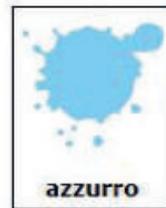
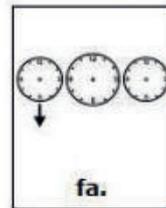
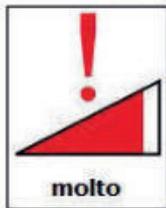
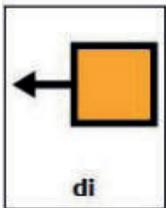
sta partendo

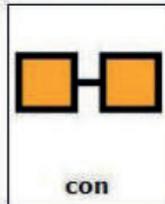
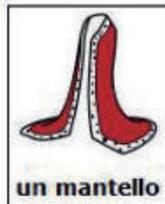


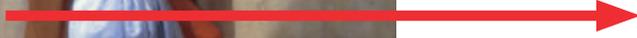
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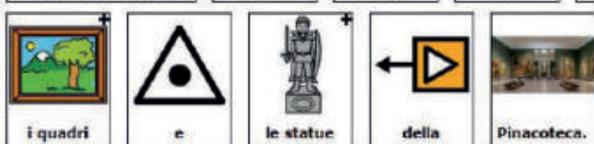
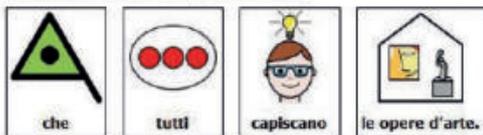
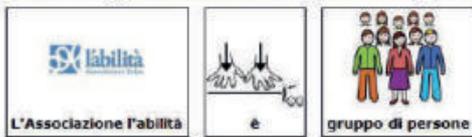
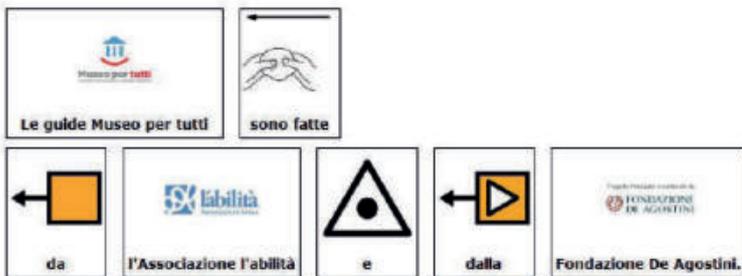
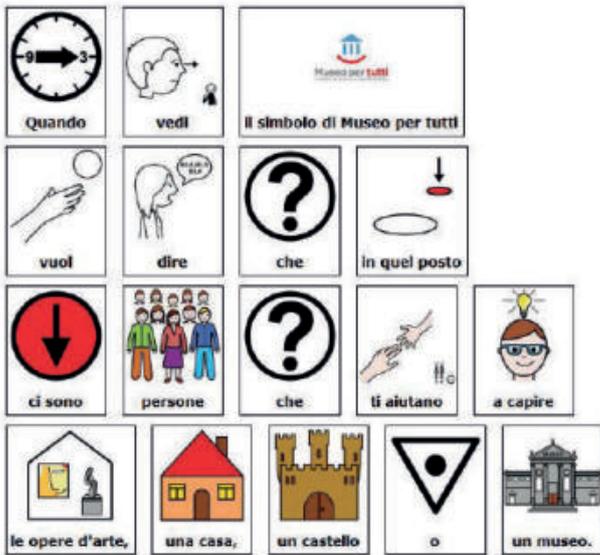
la guerra.







 Dietro	 al	 muro	 è	 buio
 e	 vedi	 l'ombra	 di	 una persona.
 Non sappiamo	 chi è	 questa	 persona.	



FONDAZIONE DE AGOSTINI

**Brera**  
A OCCHI APERTI

**l'abilità**  
Associazione Onlus

La Nuova Cultura della Disabilità

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