

IMPOSSIBLE INTERVIEWS



Scuola secondaria di I grado
“Viale dei Consoli”

Anno scolastico 2017-2018

Classi 3D-3E

“Impossible Interviews”

Scientists

Historical Figures

and Sports Heroes

“Solo gli uomini colti sono liberi”

“Μονους τους παιδευθεντας ελευθερους ειναι”

Questa frase del filosofo greco Epitteto, vissuto nel II sec. d.C., riassume il messaggio che in questi tre anni di scuola media la nostra professoressa d'inglese ha cercato di trasmetterci, spiegandoci che l'unico mezzo che abbiamo per definirci liberi è la cultura, l'istruzione, quella che gli antichi greci chiamavano “Παιδεια” “Paideia”.

Prefazione

Noi, alunni delle classi III D e III E, abbiamo deciso insieme alla nostra professoressa di inglese Daniela Di Sandro, di realizzare un progetto in inglese: "Impossible Interviews".

Abbiamo immaginato di intervistare alcuni tra i più celebri e illustri personaggi del passato che si sono distinti per coraggio e per grandi tributi all'umanità intera. Abbiamo pensato di intitolare la nostra raccolta: "Le interviste impossibili" perché questi personaggi ormai non sono più in vita, quindi sarebbe impossibile intervistarli e le loro risposte sono di conseguenza frutto della nostra invenzione. Abbiamo immaginato di averli ospiti in un talk show, in cui noi, da bravi giornalisti, abbiamo posto delle domande tali da permettergli di poter raccontare al meglio la loro storia.

Vi lasciamo alle interviste e ci auguriamo che sia per tutti una piacevole lettura!!!

Gli alunni della 3D e 3E

Indice

Leonardo Da Vinci

Alexander Fleming

Alessandro Volta

Guglielmo Marconi

Louis Braille

Martin Luther King

Albert Einstein

Emmeline Pankhurst

Queen Elisabeth I

Giuseppe Garibaldi

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Galileo Galilei

Isaac Newton

Charles Darwin

Thomas Edison

Italian Immigrants

Steve Jobs

John Lennon

Muhammad Ali

Giacinto Facchetti

Jesse Owens

Samia Yusuf Omar

Pelè

Valentino Rossi

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*Leonardo
Da Vinci*

Interviewer: Welcome to our show. Today, we have a special guest. We are so exciting to meet the most famous, important character of all times and in the history of our country. Welcome to Leonardo Da Vinci.

Leonardo: Hello everybody. Thank you so much. I am very happy to be here for your interview.

Interviewer: Okay, thanks. Let us start with the first question: When were you born?

Leonardo: I was born in 1452, in the small town of Vinci, near Florence.

Interviewer: Oh Well! You were interested in a lot of things, weren't you?

Leonardo: Yes, It's true. I was interested in painting, sculpturing, science, engineering and architecture.

Interviewer: Wow! What did you study?

Leonardo: Actually, I loved studying the anatomy of the man and the woman.

Interviewer: What about your interest in painting?

Leonardo: Well, I painted a lot of beautiful paintings: “The Gioconda”, “the Cenacolo” and “The Annunciazione”. I know that thousands of people go and see them in the museums all over the world

Interviewer: it is true. What did you write?

Leonardo: I wrote some codes about the techniques to paint with much reality.

Interviewer: Wow! We know you invented new machines. What about them?

Leonardo: Yes, I invented the flying machine and the calculator.

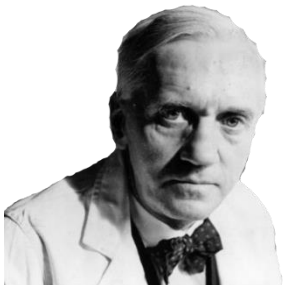
Interviewer: Yes, as you know we can travel easily by plane all over the world. Finally, where did you live?

Leonardo: I lived in Italy but also in France at the court of some Kings.

Interviewer: Okay, thank you so much for spending your time in our show and thank you because your inventions have changed our lives and the world.

Leonardo: thank you very much.

Giulia Camba- Arianna Lorefice 3E



*Alexander
Fleming*

Interviewer: Welcome to “Impossible Interviews”. It is a great pleasure to meet Alexander Fleming, the Scottish microbiologist who has changed the world with his important discoveries. We would like to learn more about you.

Fleming: Hello everybody. I am glad to be here and happy to answer your questions.

Interviewer: When were you born?

Fleming: I was born in 1881.

Interviewer: Oh, thank you. Where were you born?

Fleming: I was born in Kilmarnock , in Scotland.

Interviewer: Well, did you study or did you work?

Fleming: Well, I lived my childhood at home. Then, when I was young, I moved to London and I worked in a shipping office.

Interviewer: Oh, thanks. What happened after that?

Fleming: Actually, I inherited enough money so that I could

study medicine, my real passion. Later, I became a medical scientist and I spent all my time for research.

Interviewer: Wow! What were you interested in?

Fleming: I was interested in microbes and I tried to fight diseases such as Tetanus and Gangrene.

Interviewer: Great! How did you do that?

Fleming: In 1928, I saw that a mould grown in a Petri dish had killed the germs around it.

Interviewer: Oh, and how did you call this substance?

Fleming: I called this substance "Penicillin".

Interviewer: Fantastic! Why was it so important?

Fleming: It was an important discovery because many diseases were defeated and it became an important lifesaver in the Second World War.

Interviewer: Great, it was an incredible discovery! Let me ask you the last question: when did you win the Nobel Prize for medicine?

Fleming: I won it in 1945. I was very pleased.

Interviewer: We are so grateful to you, Mr. Fleming. Thanks to your "Penicillin", we have a longer and better life; your discovery has changed the world! So, thank you so much for your coming.

Elisabetta Tullii - Letizia Reale 3D



*Alessandro
Volta*

Interviewer: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, today a very special guest is with us, one of the most important Italian inventor: Alessandro Volta.

Welcome, Mr. Volta. We would like to ask you some questions.

A. Volta: Hello everybody. Yes, I am ready.

Interviewer: The first one: when were you born?

A. Volta: I was born in Como, in Italy, in 1745.

Interviewer: What was your job?

A. Volta: I worked as a teacher at Pavia University for many years.

Interviewer: What were you interested in?

A. Volta: I was interested in electrochemistry and I made many discoveries in this field.

Interviewer: What did you discover?

A. Volta: In 1776, I discovered the methane and twenty years later, I invented the electric battery, called "Voltaic pile".

Interviewer: yes, it was a great invention and, as you know, the unit of electric potential is named, in your honour, as "theVolt". The pile is, nowadays, an important element for many portable electric devices like mobile telephones and a lot of other items.

A.Volta: Yes, even if I could not suppose so much progress in technology.

Interviewer: and the methane is one of the most important element for the modern life because it is one of main source of energy. Thank you Mr. Volta, your inventions have changed the world improving the quality of our lives.

A. Volta: I am very pleased with the results achieved.

Interviewer: Thank you so much, Mr. Volta, for that, we are very grateful to you

Símone Crisci - Alessandro Amri 3D



*Guglielmo
Marconi*

Interviewer: Welcome everybody; today we are pleased to meet one of the most famous scientist in the world: Guglielmo Marconi.

Marconi: Hello everybody.

Interviewer: Mr. Marconi, you are Italian, when were you born?

Marconi: I was born in 1874 in Bologna.

Interviewer: you invented the radio, where did you make your experiments.

Marconi: I went to England in 1895 and started making experiments. I was very interested in system wireless signals.

Interviewer: When was the first time you managed to transmit signals?

Marconi: It was in the winter 1901. We sent the world's first radio signal across the Atlantic Ocean from Cornwall to Newfoundland. It was very exciting.

Interviewer: What was the name of your company?

Marconi: The name of my company was "Marconi wireless telegraph Company".

Interviewer: Why was your radio system so important?

Marconi: It was very important for ships because they could send messages from the ship to the land, so the radio wireless served for help.

Interviewer: When did you win the Nobel Prize in Physics?

Marconi: I won the Nobel prize in Physics in 1909.

Interviewer: Thank you very much, Mr. Marconi. Your invention was important and changed the world.

Anthony Gonzales - Valerio Coladangelo 3D



*Louise
Braille*

Interviewer: Hello everybody! Today we are very pleased to meet a very special guest at “Impossible Interviews”: Louise Braille! His story is amazing and we want to tell it.

l. Braille: Good afternoon. I am really happy to be here!

Interviewer: Welcome, Mr. Braille. Can we ask some questions? Let us start with the interview! Well, we know you had a very difficult life. When and where you born, Mr. Braille?

l. Braille: I was born in 1809 in a small town near Paris, in France.

Interviewer: And what did your father do?

l. Braille. Well, my father was a leather worker.

Interviewer: We know you went blind when you were a child. Tell us, what happened?

l. Braille: I was just three, I fell on a tool in my father's workshop and I went blind. It was terrible!

Interviewer: I know. What did you do? What could you do? What did you like to do?

I. Braille I loved music and I wanted to become a musician. I learnt to play the cello. Of course, I could not read or write. It was dark around me.

Interviewer: Did you go to school?

I. Braille Yes, I did. I won a schoolship to the national institute for blind children in Paris.

Interviewer: Wow! How was your invention born?

I. Braille: In 1821, a French soldier, Charles Barbier, visited our school and he shared his invention called "Night writing"

Interviewer: And... What was it?

I. Braille Well, he used twelve raised dots on paper, so that soldiers could read top-secrets information at night. I understood it was an important idea, and I started working on it.

Interviewer: Fantastic! So, what did you do?

I. Braille It was not easy, but I made it easier and I added symbols for Math and Music.

Interviewer: How old were you at that time?

I. Braille: I was 14.

Interviewer: I can't believe it! When did you start to use it?

I. Braille: When I was 20, I started using it in the institute. After my death in 1852, gradually, it was used all over the world!

Interviewer: Well, Mr. Braille. Your story is incredible. We are happy to tell you that your invention has helped all blind people to live a better life. You were really strong and brave and we are so grateful to you. Thank you very much, Mr. Braille.

I. Braille: You are welcome. Thank you.

Ilaria Moauro - Sara Polidori 3E



*Martin Luther
King*

Interviewer: Good evening, ladies and gentleman. Today we have a special guest in our studio, the greatest defender of peace, justice and equality, Martin Luther King.

ML King: Hello everyone.

Interviewer: Welcome Mr. King, thank you very much for your coming here. It's a real pleasure. Well, let's start with the first question. When were you born?

ML King: I was born on 15 February 1929.

Interviewer: and where did you come from?

ML King: I come from Alabama, The USA.

Interviewer: What was your job?

ML King: I was a minister and I fought against racism, so I became the leader of project movements.

Interviewer: Now, the most important question, what did you think about racism, about the separation between the black and white people?

ML King: Well, I worked hard for civil rights of black people and against segregation, I was against violence and I thought that our protest had to be pacific.

Interviewer: What happened in 1963?

ML King: That was a great day: 250.000 people marched with me on Washington DC. I spoke about my dream for equality between black and white citizens in America. No more racism.

Interviewer: oh, yes. Everybody knows it. It was your famous speech about a great dream: to live in a society where you are not judged by the colour of your skin, but by the content of your character.

ML King: That's right. That was my dream.

Interviewer: Did you go to jail in your life?

ML King: Yes, I did. I went to jail several times for my beliefs.

Interviewer: Thank you. We know you were assassinated on April 4th 1968. The last question is: what would you like to say to new generations?

ML King: Well, I would like to say to them that the most important value we have is freedom; so, work for peace, work for equality and never forget that all human beings are equal in dignity and rights.

Interviewer: Thank you very much indeed, Mr. King.

ML King: You are welcome. Thank you everyone.

Rebecca Maretto - Sara Tomassi 3E



Albert Einstein

Interviewer: Hello everybody, and welcome to “Impossible Interviews”. Today we have a special guest: Mr. Albert Einstein. Welcome Mr. Einstein to our show. It is really great to have you here!

Einstein: I’m so happy to be here, too.

Interviewer: We would like to ask you some questions.

Einstein: Ok, let’s start.

Interviewer: so, some personal questions. First, when were you born?

Einstein: Well, I was born on the 14th March 1897

Interviewer: And, where were you born?

Einstein: I was born in Germany, at Ulm in Württemberg.

Interviewer: Wow, Germany is very a beautiful country. What were you interested in?

Einstein: I was interested in Physics, Science, Medicine and Philosophy.

Interviewer: What is your most famous discovery?

Einstein: I investigated the thermal properties of light. I postulated the correct interpretation of the special theory

of relativity in 1916.

Interviewer: Yes, it was a discovery that changed the world. And, what did you do after your retirement?

Einstein: Well, after my retirement I continued to work in the unification of the basic concept of Physics.

Interviewer: Ok and you received honorary doctorate degrees in many fields, didn't you?

Einstein: Yes, I received honorary doctorate degrees in Science, Medicine and Philosophy from many European and American universities.

Interviewer: Congratulations, and what about you private life? Did you get married?

Einstein: Well, Mileva Maric was my wife, and we got married in 1903.

Interviewer: And how many children did you have?"

Einstein: "We had one daughter and two sons.

Interviewer: Beautiful. Well, the interview is over. Thank you for your coming!

Einstein: thank you, it was a pleasure.

Goodbye everybody and I would like to say to our young students: *don't forget to be curious!*

Beatrice Ercolani - Caterina Gigotti 3E



*Emmeline
Pankhurst*

Interviewer: This is an important interview with the woman who fought for equality, dignity and rights for all women : Emmeline Pankhurst. Welcome, Mrs. Pankhurst.

E. Panckhurst: Thank you.

Interviewer: Everybody knows you and what you did to gain liberty and equality. Few questions: when were you born?

E. Panckhurst I was born in Manchester, in 1858.

Interviewer : Life was really hard for women at those time. Tell us what happened?

E. Panckhurst: The politicians at those time did not want women to have the vote.

Interviewer: We can't believe it. What did they think about women?

E. Panckhurst: well, they thought women had to stay at home and were incapable to think.

Interviewer: why did you join the suffragists?

E. Panckhurst: I belonged to the suffragists because they wanted rights for women peacefully. I was hopeful that our protest would get some positive results.

Interviewer: You went to prison, didn ' t you?

E. Panckhurst: Yes, I did. Actually, I went to prison with my daughters and other women.several times.

Interviewer: what about your life in prison?

E. Panckhurst: In prison we didn't have anything to eat; my daughter and I became very ill .

Interviewer: when did women win the vote in Britain?

E. Panckhurst: Finally women won the vote, in 1928.

Interviewer: That's right. It was just few weeks before you died.. We are very grateful to you. It was a turning point in our society. Thank you so much , Mrs. Pankhurst.

E. Pankhurst: You are welcome. Thank you.

Adriano Amato-Perla Pena 3D



Queen Elizabeth I

Interviewer: Welcome everybody. We have the great honour to have a special guest: Her Majesty Elisabeth I. Her Majesty is going to tell us the most relevant events in Her long and hard life.

Her Majesty: Good evening. Well, I was born on the 7th September 1533 and, as you know, Henry VIII was my father.

Interviewer: Did you have a happy childhood?

Her Majesty: No, I didn't. My father was very disappointed because he wanted a son so, when my mother Anne Boleyn died, I lived with a governess and I studied at home with private teachers.

Interviewer: Did you like studying?

Her Majesty: Yes, I did. I loved culture and I learnt to speak several foreign languages.

Interviewer: When did you become Queen?

Her Majesty: I became The Queen of England in 1558

Interviewer: We know it was a wonderful period in England for Art and Literature, wasn't it?

Her Majesty: Oh, yes. The court was a centre for Writers as Shakespeare and Marlow. I loved theatre. It was also a great period for new discoveries; people started to explore the world. I would like to mention Sir Walter Raleigh who brought back potatoes and tobacco from America.

Interviewer: It was also a period of wars, wasn't it?

Her Majesty: Yes, it was. We had terrible relationships with the Catholic Spain. Finally, England defeated The Spanish Armada in 1588.

Interviewer: How long did you rule England?

Her Majesty: I reigned for 45 years until my death, in 1603.

Interviewer: Thank you so much, Her Majesty. You were a great Queen and people loved you.

Marco Malandrino -Giorgio Cattivera 3D



*Giuseppe
Garibaldi*

Interviewer: welcome everybody. Today we have the pleasure to interview Giuseppe Garibaldi, one of the most famous Italian general, politician and nationalist.

G.Garibaldi: Hello everybody. Thank you.

Interviewer: Just some questions: where were you born?

G.Garibaldi: I was born in Nizza, France.

Interviewer: When were you born?

G.Garibaldi: I was born on July 4th 1807

Interviewer: What did you do in your life?

G.Garibaldi: I was a soldier and I travelled a lot. I was interested in democracy throughout the world.

Interviewer: Yes, we know. Did you fight for the Italian Unification?

G.Garibaldi: Oh, yes. I dedicated all my life to the cause of Italian unity and I fought for freedom, for the Italian Unification and for a free country under a democratic Republican government.

Interviewer: and we are so grateful to you for that. Thank you, Mr. Garibaldi, for your courage and for your political passion.

Carrarertto Emanuele -Lorenzo Lubrano 3E



*John
Fitzgerald
Kennedy*

Interviewer: Hello everybody and welcome back to the show “Impossible Interviews”! Today we are going to meet one of the most famous President of The USA: John Kennedy.

Kennedy: Thank you.

Interviewer: Welcome, President. The first question is: how did you spend your childhood and youth?

Kennedy: I was born in Massachusetts on 29th May 1917, into an important and Catholic family. When I was a child, I studied at “Dexter School” and I remember that everyone called me “Jack”, even if my name is John. After that, I studied at Harvard University and I travelled a lot.

Interviewer: We know that you got a medal for your heroism in the Second World War, did you?

Kennedy: Yes, and later I became the youngest Catholic President of the U.S.A.; I was just 43 years old.

Interviewer: What did you try to do when you were the president?

Kennedy: I worked for depressed areas and tried to resolve important social problems such as poverty, unemployment and Afro-American question with the civil rights campaign. I also founded the Peace Corps; an organization which promoted peace and friendship, education and health care. I worked and supported the Civil Rights Movement.

Interviewer: Perfect! Now, the last question: all we remember the horrible day you were shot; why were you in Dallas?

Kennedy: Well, it was a horrible day. I was shot and killed in Dallas, on the 22 November 1963 while I was on an official visit to the city with my wife. The killer, Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested even though we know with certainty he wasn't the official killer but he just cooperated with someone else.

Interviewer: Yes, it was terrible and everybody was deeply sorry all over the world. Thank you, Mr. President, great man, great story! Thank you so much.

Leonardo Ramucci, Davide Cortese, Samuele Tichetti 3E



*Galileo
Galilei*

Interviewer: Good evening, Mr. Galilei. We are very pleased to meet one of the most talented scientist in the world and the father of modern science. Can I ask you some questions?

G.Galilei: Good evening. Sure, what would you like to know?

Interviewer: Well, When were you born?

G.Galilei: I was born in 1564, in Pisa, Italy.

Interviewer: What were you interested in?

G.Galilei: I was very interested in Medicine, Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy, but I spent a lot of my time observing the movements of the planets.

Interviewer: That sounds great, but how could you observe the planets?

G.Galilei: I used a telescope.

Interviewer: Great! At those times, what did scientists think?

G.Galilei: Well, scientists thought that the earth was the centre of universe.

I believed, as Copernicus had done, that the earth rotated on its axis once daily and round the sun once every year. It was hard to understand that at those time.

Interviewer: I know! For this reason the Church accused you of heresy, didn' it?

G.Galilei: Yes, it's right. The Church accused me of heresy because what I said was contrary to Holy Scriptures. It was in 1633. I know that they changed idea years later.

Interviewer: Thank you so much, Mr. Galilei for your courage and intelligence. You really had a great role in the scientific revolution.

G.Galilei: Thank you.

Interviewer: ladies and gentlemen, Galileo Galilei died in Arcetri, in Italy, on 8th January 1642 and we are really very grateful to him.

Sofia Paolucci-Giulia Pezzi 3D



*Isaac
Newton*

Interviewer: We are pleased to interview the greatest British mathematician and scientist: Isaac Newton. Welcome.

Newton: Thank you.

Interviewer: Let us start with some personal questions: when were you born?

Newton: I was born in London, England, in 1643.

Interviewer: What was your father's job?

Newton: My father was a farmer and when I was 16 I left school and went to work on the family farm, but I was not interested in farming.

Interviewer: So, what did you do?

Newton: Well, in 1661, I went to the University of Cambridge and I studied Math, History and Philosophy

Interviewer: You are famous for so numerous contributions to modern science. How did you develop the theory of gravity?

Newton: Well, one day I was sitting under a tree and I saw an apple fell off the tree, so I wondered why. I thought and finally I developed the theory of gravity.

Interviewer: Great. It was one of the most important discovery that changed the scientific world. You gave contributions in every field of Science: from Mathematics, Optics, Mechanics and much more. What is the most exciting discovery?

Newton: May be when I understood that white light has different colours in it. It was very interesting.

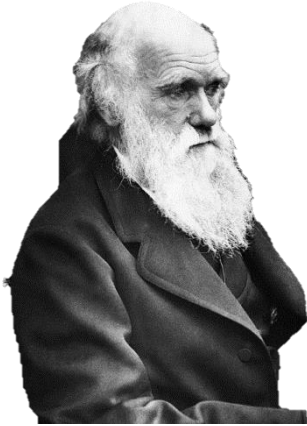
Interviewer: Thank you. The last question: Why did you say “If I have seen further, it is standing on the shoulders of giants”?

Newton: I said that because I could make so many discoveries thanks to work and ideas of other scientists, too.

Interviewer: Great, Mr. Newton. Thank you so much for your coming.

Newton: You are welcome

Alessio Cruciani-Simone Berta 3D



*Charles
Darwin*

Interviewer: Hi everybody. Today we are going to interview Charles Darwin, one of the most famous scientist of all time. As you know, he studied the origin of species and the natural selection. Welcome Mr. Darwin

Darwin: Hello everybody and thank you.

Interviewer: Tell us something about your childhood.

Darwin: Well, I was born in 1809 in England, exactly in Shrewsbury in a wealthy family.

Interviewer: What were you interested in?

Darwin: I was interested in the origin and evolution of species.

Interviewer: You wrote the famous book “On the Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection”, when was it published?

Darwin: It was published in 1859 and it shocked the world.

Interviewer: Oh, I Know. What did you believe?

Darwin: I believed that all species, plants, animals and human beings were not created individually, but evolved over millions of years through a process of natural selection.

Interviewer: What do you mean?

Darwin: Well, that means that all different living things that could adapt to their particular environment survived.

Interviewer: Did people understand your theory?

Darwin: No, it was a revolutionary theory for that time. People believed that God had created men, plants and animals.

Interviewer: Great! You brought new ideas, which changed the world, and we all are very grateful to you. Thank you Mr. Darwin.

Darwin: thank you.

Matteo Rocchi-Lorenzo Allegrezza 3D



*Thomas
Edison*

Interviewer: Good evening everyone. We have the pleasure to interview one of the greatest scientist of all time: Thomas Edison.

Edison: Hello everyone !

Interviewer: Mr. Edison, we would like to know something about your childhood. Where were you born?

Edison: I was born in Ohio in 1847.

Interviewer: What did you like doing when you were a child?

Edison: When I was a child, I loved to read and make experiments. I was very curious.

Interviewer: Tell us about your experiments.

Edison: Well, in 1860 I became a telegraph operator; using a kind of alphabet called Morse Code, I sent and received messages over the telegraph. It was very exciting.

Interviewer: What happened later?

Edison: Well, I was losing my hearing, however I managed to make the first machine that could record the voice of someone's voice and play: the phonograph.

Interviewer: Great. What was your greatest achievement?

Edison: It was the electric light bulb, of course. I was the first who created an electrical distribution network.

Interviewer: thank you. I would like to mention some of your important inventions that changed the world: the first power plant transforming the energy created from Niagara Falls into electricity, the Kinetoscope, the first movie company and much more.

Edison: Yes, and I worked on X-rays, storage batteries and the first talking doll.

Interviewer: You were a genius and your inventions have changed our lives. Thank you so much.

Edison: thank you.

Matteo Palmieri 3E

An Interview with an Italian immigrant to the USA

Poverty, overpopulation and natural disasters encouraged Italian emigration in the early 1900s. Most of them migrated to the USA. After a long and difficult journey, they arrived in New York harbour, at the Ellis Island, known as “The Island of Tears”. Immigrants had to proceed through a set immigration process before they could land in America. Men should go one way, women and children on the other. The immigration official would examine them for admission. They had a medical inspection and a Legal Inspection. Americans wanted to exclude people with contagious diseases or criminal background because they might become public charges or act immorally.



An Italian family leaving for the USA



The Journey to New York



Arrival at Ellis Island in 1905



The medical inspection

For our Impossible Interviews, we want to interview an Italian immigrant.

These were typical questions asked by inspectors, sometimes assisted by an interpreter because immigrants could not speak or read.

Inspector: What is your name?

My name is Salvatore.

Inspector: How old are you?

I am 33 years old

Inspector: Are you married or single?

I am married, but my wife is in Italy.

Inspector: Are you able to read or write?

No, I am not .

Inspector: What is your nationality?

I am Italian.

Inspector: Where was your last residence?

My last residence was in Palermo

Inspector: Which U.S. seaport have you landed in?

I landed in the New York seaport

Inspector: What is your final destination in the U.S.?

My final destination in the U.S. is San Francisco

Inspector: Do you have a ticket to your final destination?

No, I don't.

Inspector: Did you pay for your passage over? If not, who did?

Yes, I paid for my passage over.

Inspector: Do you have much money with you? More than \$30? How much less? More?

I have 10 dollars.

Inspector: Are you going to join a relative? What a relative? Name? Address?

Yes I am going to join my brother, his name is Rosario, and he lives in San Francisco.

Inspector: Have you ever been to the U.S. before?

No, I haven't.

Inspector: Have you ever been in prison? In a poorhouse or supported by charity?

No, I haven't.

Inspector: Are you polygamist?

No, I am not

Inspector: Are you under contract, expressed or implied to perform labor in the U.S.?

Yes, I am.

Inspector: What is the condition of your health?

I am well.

Inspector: Are you deformed or crippled?

No, I am not.

Edoardo Lawrence - Vincenzo D'Ardia 3E



*Steve
Jobs*

Interviewer: Welcome everybody. Today we have a very special and famous guest, considered a pioneer of the personal computers: Steve Jobs. Welcome Mr. Jobs to our “Impossible Interviews”.

S. Jobs: Hello everybody.

Interviewer: It is a pleasure to have you here. Can we ask you some personal questions?

S Jobs: Yes, of course.

Interviewer: Ok, when were you born?

S. Jobs: I was born on 24 February, in 1955.

Interviewer: And where were you born?

S. Jobs: I was born in San Francisco, California.

Interviewer: what about your family and childhood?

S. Jobs: Well, my parents were young students and they were forced to give me up for adoption.

Interviewer: What about your father?

S. Jobs: Well, I worked with my father on electronics in our garage reassembling television, radios and stereos. We had a lot of fun together.

Interviewer: what did you study?

S. Jobs: I studied to become an information technology entrepreneur.

Interviewer: What happened in 1976?

S. Jobs: In 1976, I founded Apple computers.

Interviewer: Who did you found it with?

S. Jobs: well, I founded it with my friends Steve Wozniak and Ronald Wayne, an electronics factory worker

Interviewer: Could you explain to our friends what "Apple" is?

S. Jobs: nowadays, "Apple" is a relevant hardware and software company, known for its personal computers, iPod and its innovative marketing strategies for its products. I am satisfied with what I have achieved.

Interviewer: Mr. Jobs, you are a great example of courage and ambition, what would you like to say to our young people, to our students?

S. Jobs: Well, I would like to say to them to have the courage to follow their ambitions and their heart, "Stay always hungry, stay foolish".

Interviewer: Thank you. It was great to have you with us, thank you so much for your coming.

S. Jobs: You are welcome.

Tiziano De Angelis - Vincenzo D'Ardia 3E



*John
Lennon*

Interviewer: Good Evening Mr. Lennon. It's an honour to have an interview with you.

J.Lennon: Thank you, it's a pleasure to be here.

Interviewer: Where were you born?

J.Lennon: I was born in Liverpool, England.

Interviewer: When were you born?

J.Lennon: I was born on 9th October 1940.

Interviewer: What was the name of your band?

J.Lennon: The name of my band was "The Beatles".

Interviewer: Where did you start singing?

J.Lennon: We started singing in Liverpool.

Interviewer: When did your band break up?

J.Lennon: We broke up in 1970.

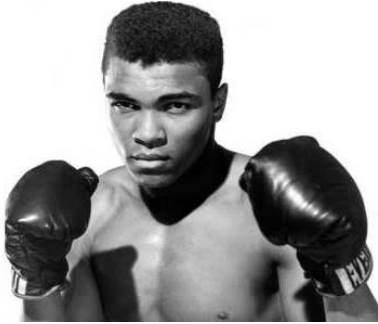
Interviewer: What were your most famous hits?

J.Lennon: My most famous hits were "Imagine" and "Happy Christmas" and many others.

Interviewer: Thank you very much Mr. Lennon.

J.Lennon: Thank you for this opportunity.

Ludovica Zazza- 3D



Muhammad
Ali

Interviewer: Welcome everybody. Today our interview is with the greatest boxing champion: Cassius Clay.

Cassius Clay: Hello everybody.

Interviewer: Where are you from?

Cassius Clay: I am from Kentucky; I was born there in 1942.

Interviewer: What did you like to study?

Cassius Clay: I did not like studying, I loved sport.

Interviewer: We know you loved boxing and that you became “the Kentucky boxing champion” six times before you left school. What did you do after that?

Cassius Clay: Well, I went to New York to learn to boxe professionally.

Interviewer: When did you win your first Gold medal?

Cassius Clay: In 1960, I went to the Olympic Games in Rome and I won a Gold Medal.

Interviewer: When did you become the World Champion?

Cassius Clay: It was in 1964.

Interviewer: Later, you became a Muslim and changed your name.

Cassius Clay: That is right. I also wanted a better life for American black people and I did not agree with the Vietnam War.

Interviewer: When did you stop boxing?

Cassius Clay: I was very ill and I stopped boxing in 1982. My slogan was "Float like a butterfly sting like a bee".

Interviewer: You were the greatest and you are our sports hero. Thank you for your coming.

Edoardo Tarquini - Andrea Rinaldi 3E



*Giacinto
Facchetti*

Interviewer: Good evening. Today we want to interview one of the most famous Italian Footballer: Giacinto Facchetti.

G.Facchetti: Good evening to all Football fans.

Interviewer: Welcome. We would like to ask some questions about your life. When were you born?

G.Facchetti: I was born on 18th July 1942 in Treviglio, Italy.

Interviewer: you had so extraordinary technical skills, who noticed your great abilities?

G.Facchetti: Helenio Herrera discovered me; he was a great coach and took me to Inter.

Interviewer: so, you became the most striker player in the world. How many cups did you win?

G.Facchetti: I won many cups from 1961 to 1978, but the most important was the Football World Cup, in 1978, in Argentina. It was a magical time for Italian Football.

Interviewer: After your retirement, what did you do?

G.Facchetti: I became manager and sport director of the Football Italian Team.

Interviewer: Thank you so much for your coming, Mr. Facchetti, we love you because you were always loyal, correct, and generous and a hardworking player, a great example in the football world.

G.Facchetti. thank you very much.

Marco Andreozzi -Francesco Zezza 3E



*Jesse
Owens*

Interviewer: Good morning ladies and gentlemen, today we are very pleased to interview Jesse Owens..

Jesse O: Good morning and thank you. .

Interviewer: It is a great pleasure to meet you. Everybody knows you are the greatest and most famous athlete in track and field history.

Jesse O: Thank you.

Interviewer: Fine, now let us start with a simple question, for those who do not know much about you. Where and when were you born?

Jesse O. : I was born on 12 September 1913, in Alabama, the USA. I was a black American.

Interviewer: I know. Did you go to school?

Jesse O.: yes, I did. I went to University to become an athlete. Running was my passion and I became a very fast runner.

Interviewer: We know that you participated at the Olympics games in 1936, how many medals did you win?

Jesse O.: In 1936, I won four gold medals at the Berlin Olympics: 100 meters, long jump, 200 meters and 4x100 meters relay.

Interviewer: Great. You were a great athlete at Berlin Olympics, but tell us, what happened with Hitler?

Jesse O.: Well, Hitler hoped that German athletes would dominate the games with victories so he did not speak to me and he did not give his hand to a black champion. I won the Olympic games during the Second World War although I was a black man and against any racial prejudice.

Interviewer: Wow, it was a victory for freedom and dignity. It is a beautiful story and you are a great example of determination and strong will! Thank you so much.

Jesse O: You are welcome.

Matteo Martínez - Sasha Centrone 3E



*Samia
Yusuf
Omar*

Interviewer: Today we have the pleasure to interview Samia Yusuf Omar. Hi Samia! Nice to meet you..

Samia: hello everybody.

Interviewer: Samia, we really admire your courage and your desire to run despite so many difficulties.

Samia: thank you so much! It was hard but I managed to participate at the 2008 Olympic Games.

Interviewer: can I ask you some questions about your life?

Samia: yes, of course.

Interviewer: well. Where were you born?

Samia: I was born in Mogadiscio in Somalia.

Interviewer: wow! Somalia! What a beautiful country!

Samia: yes, it is, even if life is very hard.

Interviewer: and, when were you born?

Samia: I was born on 30th April 1991.

Interviewer: what about your family?

Samia: I was born in a very poor family, but I loved them.

Interviewer: I am sorry. It was very difficult to realize your aims, wasn't it?

Samia: yes, of course...

Interviewer: did you go to school?

Samia: yes, but I had to leave school when I was a child because my father died.

Interviewer: oh, I am sorry! And...What did you do after that?

Samia: I had to look after my brothers because my mother had to work, and in my free time, I loved running, it was my passion.

Interviewer: Could women become athletes?

Samia: No, people had different ideas.

Interviewer: yes, why?

Samia: They had a different culture: women had to be at home.

Interviewer: What did you decide to do after that?

Samia: At the age of 17, I went to Pechiney 2008 Olympics.

Interviewer: wow! What a courage! Did you win?

Samia: no, I didn't, unfortunately.

Interviewer: I am sorry, Samia.

Samia: thank you.

Interviewer: what happened when you returned to Mogadiscio?

Samia: Well, when I went back home, the lord of the war threatened me and I decided to face the death "journey" to go to west.

Interviewer: It was difficult to leave your family and your home, wasn't it?

Samia: Yes, it was very difficult... the journey was very dangerous, exhausting.

Interviewer: what happened during that terrible journey?

Samia: I hoped to get to Lampedusa, in Italy.

Interviewer: did you arrive there?

Samia: no, I never arrived to Lampedusa because I died on 2nd April 2012, drowned in Lampedusa sea, following my dreams.

Interviewer: a very sad story, but you are a beautiful example for all people who want to achieve a goal and desire to change the world. Thank you very much, for your coming here.

Samia: it was a pleasure for me to be here with you. Goodbye!

Interviewer: Goodbye, Samia. You are in our hearts.

Lorenzo Allegrezza - Sabina Paraniñfi 3D



Pelé

Interviewer: Good evening Mr. Pelé, it's an honour to have an interview with you. You are the undisputed king of the sport, an idol for all football fans.

Pelé: Thank you, it is a pleasure to be here.

Interviewer: Just few questions for our followers: When were you born?

Pelé: I was born on 23rd October 1940.

Interviewer: Where were you born?

Pelé: I was born in Brazil.

Interviewer: When did you start playing football?

Pelé: I started playing football when I was sixteen.

Interviewer: When did you win your first world cup?

Pelé: I won my first world cup in 1958; I played for the Brazilian team and I scored two goals and Brazil won the World Cup for the first time. It was fantastic!

Interviewer: Which was your most important football match?

Pelè: well, it is not easy to say, but I think that my most important football match was in Nigeria, because there was a terrible war, but it stopped for 48 hours to watch me playing football.

Interviewer: Great. When did you stop playing football?

Pelè: I stopped playing football in 1974.

Interviewer: what do you do after you stopped playing football?

Pelè: I was the ambassador of the United Nations for Ecology and Environnement.

In 1994, I was ambassador for Unesco.

Interviewer: Thank you very much, Mr. Pelè! You are one of the greatest footballers in the world and symbol of welfare play.

Pelè: You are welcome. Thank you and a big hug to all our young fans.

Edoardo Agostínelli - Simone Crisci 3D



*Valentino
Rossi*

Interviewer: Hello everybody. This evening we are going to interview Valentino Rossi, the most famous Italian professional motorcycle racer and world champion. It is not an Impossible Interview because he is young and feels well, but he is very busy, so we are pleased to meet him. Welcome Valentino.

Valentino R: Very happy to be here. Thank you.

Interviewer: As you know, you are an idol for all sporty people. We are so proud that you are Italian. Where were you born?

Valentino R: I was born in Pesaro on 16th February 1979.

Interviewer: Tell us about your passion for this sport.

Valentino R: Well, my father was a motorcycle champion and I rode my first bike when I was two years old.

Interviewer: How old were you when you won your first race?

Valentino R: I won my first race when I was nine. It was so exciting. After that, at the of 15 I won my first World Championship Grand Prix in the Czech Republic.

Interviewer: How many world Championship Titles did you win?

Valentino R: Before I was 26 years old, I had seven World Championship titles, even if I raced with different motors.

Interviewer: Why do you always use the number 46?

Valentino R: my father is the reason. He was a motorcyclist and used that number.

Interviewer: Thank you very much for your coming. We are sure you will win a lot of other races. We all want to support you. Good luck.

Valentino R: Thank you very much.

Alessio Scardaccione- Gabriele Fares 3D



Marco Andreozzi

Giulia Camba

Carraretto Emanuele

Centrone Sasha

Davide Cortese

Vincenzo D'Ardia

Tiziano De Angelis

Beatrice Ercolani

Caterina Gigotti

Edoardo Lawrence

Arianna Lorefice

Lorenzo Lubrano

Rebecca Maretto

Matteo Martines

Ilaria Moauro

Matteo Palmieri

Sara Polidori

Leonardo Ranucci

Andrea Rinaldi

Edoardo Tarquini

Samuele Tichetti

Sara Tomassi

Francesco Zezza

3D



Edoardo Agostinelli

Lorenzo Allegrezza

Adriano Amato

Alessandro Amri

Simone Berta

Giorgio Cattivera

Valerio Coladangelo

Simone Crisci

Alessio Cruciani

Gabriele Fares

Anthony Gonzales

Marco Malandrino

Sofia Paolucci

Sabina Paraninfi

Perla Pena

Giulia Pezzi

Letizia Reale

Matteo rocchi

Alessio Scardaccione

Elisabetta Tullii

Ludovica Zazza

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