



ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS  
ESTE PONA



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Torino

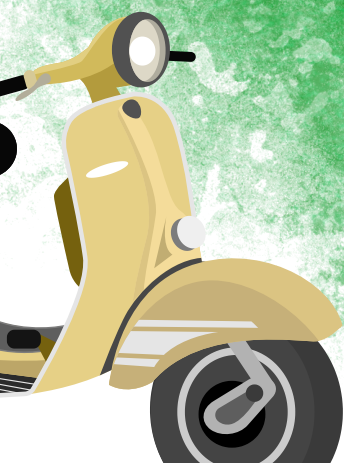
# MY TRAVEL Journal

ERASMUS+  
CPIA 5 TORINO

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Turin (Torino in Italian) is a beautiful and historic city in northern Italy, known for its elegant architecture, rich culture, and delicious cuisine. As the capital of the Piedmont region, it offers a mix of royal heritage, artistic landmarks, and a vibrant urban atmosphere.

### 1. Language

The official language is Italian, but English is spoken in most tourist areas, restaurants, and hotels. However, learning a few basic Italian phrases can be helpful.

### 2. Currency

Italy uses the Euro (€). Credit cards are widely accepted, but it's useful to carry some cash for small purchases.

### 3. Public Transport

- **Metro:** Turin has a single metro line, which is efficient and easy to use.
- **Buses & Trams:** The city has an extensive network of buses and trams operated by GTT. Tickets can be purchased at tobacconists (Tabacchi), kiosks, or vending machines.
- **Bike & Scooter Rentals:** Eco-friendly options like bike-sharing and electric scooters are available.
- **Taxis:** Taxis are available at official stands or via apps like Free Now.

### 4. Main Attractions

- **Mole Antonelliana:** Turin's most iconic landmark, home to the National Cinema Museum.
- **Egyptian Museum:** One of the most important Egyptology museums in the world.
- **Piazza Castello:** The heart of the city, surrounded by historic buildings like the Royal Palace and Palazzo Madama.
- **Parco del Valentino:** A scenic park along the Po River, perfect for a walk or picnic.
- **Superga Basilica:** A hilltop church offering panoramic views of the city and the Alps.

### 5. Food & Drinks

Turin is famous for its gastronomy, including:

- **Gianduja:** A delicious chocolate and hazelnut spread, the ancestor of Nutella.
- **Bicerin:** A traditional drink made with coffee, chocolate, and cream.
- **Agnolotti:** Small stuffed pasta, a local specialty.
- **Vermouth:** Turin is the birthplace of vermouth, a key ingredient in many classic cocktails.

### 6. Safety & Etiquette

- Turin is generally a safe city, but always be mindful of pickpockets in busy areas.
- When entering churches or historic buildings, dress modestly (avoid shorts and sleeveless tops).
- Tipping is not obligatory in Italy, but rounding up the bill or leaving a small tip is appreciated.

Turin is a city full of history, elegance, and charm—enjoy your visit!



# Discovering the Piedmont Region

Piedmont (Piemonte in Italian) is a beautiful region in northwest Italy, bordering France and Switzerland. It is famous for its breathtaking landscapes, delicious cuisine, and rich history. The capital of the region is Turin (Torino), a city known for its baroque architecture, historic cafés, and the iconic Mole Antonelliana, which houses the National Cinema Museum.

## Culture and Heritage

Piedmont is the birthplace of the Slow Food Movement, which promotes local and traditional cuisine. The region is also famous for its truffles, particularly the white truffle from Alba, and world-class wines like Barolo and Barbaresco.

The region is home to the Langhe, Roero, and Monferrato vineyards, which are UNESCO World Heritage sites. Visitors can also explore the beautiful Sacri Monti, a series of sacred mountain chapels, and the stunning Lake Maggiore.

## Multiple Choice Questions

- **What is the capital of the Piedmont region?**  
a) Milan   b) Florence   c) Turin   d) Venice
- **Which famous food product is found in Alba, Piedmont?**  
a) Parmesan cheese   b) White truffle  
c) Prosciutto   d) Olive oil
- **Which of these wines comes from Piedmont?**  
a) Chianti   b) Barolo  
c) Prosecco   d) Lambrusco
- **What is the name of the movement that promotes traditional and local food, founded in Piedmont?**  
a) Fast Food Movement   b) Slow Food Movement  
c) Organic Food Revolution   d) Italian Gourmet Society
- **Which famous lake is partly located in Piedmont?**  
a) Lake Garda   b) Lake Como  
c) Lake Maggiore   d) Lake Trasimeno



# TORINO

## Welcome to Turin!

**Turin, the capital of Piedmont and the first capital of the Kingdom of Italy, is a vibrant center of education, art, tourism, culture, and science. Nestled in a vast plain, the city is crossed by four rivers: the Po, Dora Riparia, Stura di Lanzo, and Sangone. The Po River flows through the city, with Turin's historic center located on its left bank. Encircled by the towering Alps, some reaching 4,000 meters, Turin enjoys a direct connection to France through the Susa Valley.**

**If you have time to explore beyond the city center, we highly recommend visiting the National Automobile Museum and the Basilica of Superga. The Automobile Museum is easily accessible by bus from the Castle of Valentino, while the Basilica of Superga can be reached from the city center or railway stations via public transportation.**

**Our journey begins in Piazza Castello, Turin's main square, surrounded by remarkable landmarks waiting to be discovered. Enjoy your visit!**







### Multiple Choice Questions

- **Which royal family lived in the Royal Palace of Turin?**
  - a) The House of Bourbon
  - b) The House of Savoy
  - c) The House of Medici
  - d) The House of Habsburg
- **Who designed the Chapel of the Holy Shroud inside the palace?**
  - a) Guarino Guarini
  - b) Daniel Seiter
  - c) Filippo Juvarra
  - d) Carlo Morello
- **What significant collection is housed in the Royal Armory?**
  - a) Ancient manuscripts
  - b) Paintings from the Renaissance
  - c) Weapons and armor
  - d) Jewelry and royal crowns
- **Which famous architect designed the Royal Gardens of the palace?**
  - a) Michelangelo
  - b) Leonardo da Vinci
  - c) André Le Nôtre
  - d) Gian Lorenzo Bernini







## The Cathedral of Turin (Duomo)

The Cathedral of Saint John the Baptist, commonly known as the Duomo, is the main Catholic church in Turin. It is famous for housing the Holy Shroud, a sacred relic that attracts thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ from around the world.

Located in the historic city center, the Duomo \_\_\_\_\_ in San Giovanni Square, near the Royal Palace and close to the remains of ancient Roman ruins. The current cathedral was built on the site of three \_\_\_\_\_ Christian churches, which were dedicated to the Holy Savior, Saint Mary of Dompno, and Saint John the Baptist. During the Lombard rule in the 7th century, Saint John the Baptist was \_\_\_\_\_ the patron saint of Turin.

At the end of the 15th century, the three original churches were \_\_\_\_\_ to make way for a new cathedral, but the bell tower, completed in 1469, was \_\_\_\_\_ and can still be seen next to the Duomo. This 63-meter-high tower, dedicated to Saint Andrew, remains one of the cathedral's most striking features.

Construction of the current cathedral \_\_\_\_\_ in 1491, with the first stone laid by Blanche of Montferrat, widow of Charles I of Savoy. The chosen architect, Amedeo de Francisco da Settignano, also known as Meo del Caprino, worked on the project until his \_\_\_\_\_ in 1501. The cathedral was finally completed in 1505.

By the late 17th century, the cathedral needed to be \_\_\_\_\_ to accommodate the Holy Shroud. Architect Bernardino Quadri designed a special chapel to house the relic, but the final work was completed by Guarino Guarini in 1666. Guarini, who was also \_\_\_\_\_ in the construction of San Lorenzo Church, created an architectural masterpiece, now known as both the Chapel of the Holy Shroud and the Guarini Chapel. The magnificent dome, which took 28 years to complete, was finished in 1694, and \_\_\_\_\_ then, the Holy Shroud has been preserved inside the chapel.





# **TORINO**

## **The Holy Shroud (Sacra Sindone)**

The Shroud of Turin, also known as the Holy Shroud ("Sacra Sindone" in Italian), is one of the most significant Catholic relics housed in the Cathedral of Turin. It attracts countless pilgrims from across the globe. This linen cloth bears the image of a man, showing the wounds he sustained during crucifixion. Christian tradition identifies this figure as Jesus Christ, and it is believed that the Shroud covered Christ's body in the tomb.

The origins of the Shroud and the images it displays have long been subjects of debate and skepticism. A radiocarbon dating test conducted in 1988 suggested that the cloth originated between 1260 and 1390, but even these findings remain contentious. This issue continues to generate considerable discussion today.

The earliest documented reference to the Shroud of Turin dates back to 1353, when a French knight named Geoffroi de Charny constructed a church in Lirey and donated the Shroud to it, without revealing how he acquired it. Shortly thereafter, the Shroud was exhibited to the public, drawing many visitors to the church. This popularity did not sit well with the French episcopacy, who began to assert that the Shroud was a forgery, claiming it was not mentioned in the Gospel and that an artist had created the image of Christ, even naming the supposed artist.

In the mid-sixteenth century, the Shroud was acquired by the dukes of Savoy, who placed it in a specially constructed chapel in their capital, Chambéry. In 1532, a fire broke out in the chapel; although the Shroud was rescued, it was damaged, and these marks are still visible today.

When the duchy of Savoy moved from Chambéry to Turin, the Shroud was relocated as well, where it has remained since the late sixteenth century. While the Shroud has been temporarily removed from the city on several occasions, most recently during World War II, it has always returned to Turin.

In 1694, Guarino Guarini designed a Chapel for the Shroud, situated between the Cathedral and the Royal Palace. This Chapel is an architectural marvel, featuring a stunning dome and direct access from several rooms of the Royal Palace.

The Shroud itself displays two images of a naked man, depicting the front and back of the body. The face reveals a man with a beard and long hair, while the hands and legs show signs of nail wounds, and the back image exhibits marks from a whip.

Access to the Shroud is not always available to the public; it was last displayed in the Chapel of the Cathedral of Turin from April to June 2015.





**Select all the correct answers based on the text about the Church of San Lorenzo in Turin.**

**1. Why was the Church of San Lorenzo built?** (Select all that apply)

- ☐ To commemorate the victory of Emmanuel Philibert I in the Battle of Saint-Quentin
- ☐ Because Saint Lawrence appeared in a vision to Philip II
- ☐ As a place to display the Holy Shroud
- ☐ To fulfill a vow made by the Savoy royals after their military triumph

**2. Which of the following statements about the church's design are true?** (Select all that apply)

- ☐ The original layout was a Latin cross before Guarini redesigned it
- ☐ Guarini changed the design to an octagonal shape
- ☐ The church was built in a Baroque style with a tall spire
- ☐ The dome is decorated with Islamic-inspired elements

**3. Which of the following facts about the church's history are correct?** (Select all that apply)

- ☐ The church is located in Piazza Castello
- ☐ The Holy Shroud was first displayed there in 1578
- ☐ The famous poet Dante Alighieri attended the church's inauguration
- ☐ Philip II of Spain built a monastery near Madrid in honor of Saint Lawrence

**4. What are some unique features of San Lorenzo's architecture?** (Select all that apply)

- ☐ It has an unbuilt façade that allows it to blend with the surrounding buildings
- ☐ The number 8 is a recurring element in the design, symbolizing eternity and perfection
- ☐ It is one of the tallest churches in Turin, reaching over 100 meters
- ☐ The dome is illuminated by eight elliptical windows



## Palazzo Madama: A Historic Landmark in Turin

Palazzo Madama, also known by its full name Palazzo Madama e Casaforte degli Acaja, translates to Madame Palace and the Fortified House of the Acaja. It is an important architectural and historical complex in Turin, located in Piazza Castello, the city's main square.

### A Castle with Two Faces

The palace has two distinct façades. One of them faces the Po River and was originally built by the Romans as a city gate, known as Porta Decumana. However, the original gate no longer exists—the only remaining Roman gate in Turin is Porta Palatina, located in Piazza Cesare Augusto. Over time, Porta Decumana was incorporated into the structure of the castle. After the fall of the Roman Empire, the building was transformed into a fortress.

During the 14th century, the Savoy-Acaja family expanded the fortress, turning it into the center of their power. For a period, it served as a royal residence, hosting members of the Savoy family. Later, it was connected by a gallery to the newly built Royal Palace, although this passageway no longer exists today.

### The Palace and the Savoy Dynasty

When Turin became the capital of the Savoy Kingdom, and the Royal Palace was completed, Palazzo Madama was repurposed as a guest palace for visiting dignitaries. Since 1578, during significant religious events and royal celebrations, the Savoy family displayed the Holy Shroud of Turin from Palazzo Madama.

The name "Madama" comes from Christine of France and Marie Jeanne of Savoy, both of whom chose the palace as their residence. Because of this, it became known as the seat of the "Royal Madam".

### A Transformation That Was Never Completed

In the 18th century, the medieval appearance of the palace was seen as outdated, and Filippo Juvarra, a renowned Savoy architect, was commissioned to redesign it. His plan was to build a grand Baroque palace made of white stone, but only the avant-corps (central front section) was completed before the project was halted. As a result, Palazzo Madama was left with two contrasting architectural styles—a medieval fortress on one side and an elegant Baroque palace on the other.

### From Royal Residence to Museum

Over the years, Palazzo Madama served different roles:

- It housed the Royal Picture Gallery
- It became the seat of the Court of Cessation and the Senate
- In 1934, it became home to the Turin City Museum of

Ancient Art, which still operates today. The museum contains a large collection of ancient sculptures, paintings, and porcelain.

### A Symbol of Turin's History

In 1949, Palazzo Madama played a significant role in the city's history when it hosted the funeral service for the Torino football team, whose players tragically died in an air crash near Turin.

Today, Palazzo Madama remains a symbol of Turin's rich history, attracting visitors with its unique architecture, art collections, and royal legacy.



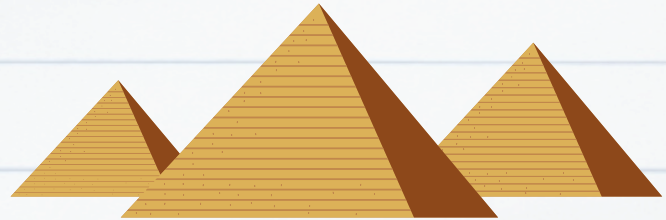




## MUSEO EGIZIO

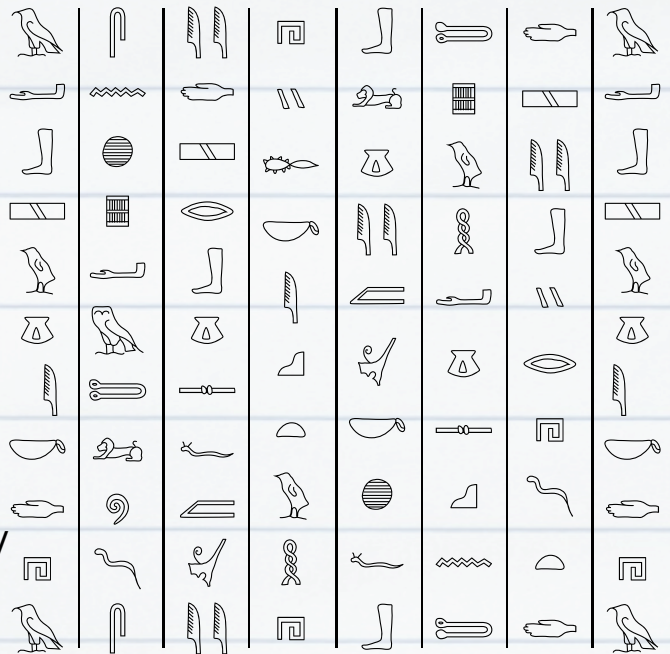
Read the following statements and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F).

- Museo Egizio is the most significant Egyptian museum in the world, surpassing the one in Cairo.
- King Charles Emmanuel I of Savoy acquired the first artifact for the museum in 1630, known as the Mensa Isiaca.
- The museum was officially founded in 1824 when Bernardino Drovetti donated his collection to the city of Turin.
- Museo Egizio reopened in 2015 after three years of renovations, improving the visitor experience.



### Vocabulary

- **Pharaoh** – Faraón /'fɛə.rəʊ/
- **Pyramid** – Pirámide /'pɪr.ə.mɪd/
- **Mummy** – Momia /'mɪ.mi/
- **Sphinx** – Esfinge /sfɪŋks/
- **Hieroglyphs** – Jeroglíficos /'haɪə.rəˌɡlɪfs/
- **Tomb** – Tumba /tu:m/
- **Sarcophagus** – Sarcófago /sɑ:r'kɒ.fə.gəs/
- **Obelisk** – Obelisco /'ɒb.ə.lɪsk/
- **Nile River** – Río Nilo /naɪl 'rɪv.ər/
- **Papyrus** – Papiro /pə'paɪ.rəs/
- **Temple** – Templo /'tɛm.pəl/
- **Dynasty** – Dinastía /'daɪ.nə.sti/
- **Deity** – Deidad /'deɪ.ɪ.ti/ o /'di:ɪ.ti/
- **Amulet** – Amuleto /'æm.jə.lɪt/



Write your name:



# THE CARIGNANO PALACE

The Carignano Palace (Palazzo Carignano), designed in the latter half of the seventeenth century by Guarino Guarini, stands as a remarkable example of European Baroque architecture. Alongside the Royal Palace, the Madama Palace, and other royal residences, it is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Commissioned by Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy, Prince of Carignano, the palace was completed in 1685. By 1694, it became the permanent residence for the Carignano Princes, where future sovereigns Charles Albert and Victor Emmanuel II were born.

In 1831, Charles Albert ascended the throne within the Carignano Palace and later transferred ownership to the State, transforming it into the seat of the State Council and the Postal Directorate. When the Subalpine Parliament took residence there, architect Carlo Sada created an elegant salon for festive receptions.

By 1861, as the first Italian Parliament began its sessions in the Palace, its size proved inadequate, prompting architect Amedeo Peyron to undertake an expansion. Shortly thereafter, plans were made to construct a second façade facing piazza Carlo Alberto at the rear, making it the second building after the Madama Palace to feature two distinct architectural styles. This work was executed by architects Domenico Ferri and Giuseppe Bollati, and was completed in 1871.

Over time, the Carignano Palace hosted a variety of institutions and cultural associations. Today, it serves as the location for the Central Directorate of Piedmont Cultural Heritage and the National Museum of Italian Risorgimento, which focuses on the history of Italian unification. The museum, reopened in 2011, spans 30 rooms and narrates the unification story from the late eighteenth century through World War I.

Additionally, since 2011, visitors have been able to explore a sixteenth/seventeenth-century apartment of the Princes, known as “dei Principi,” following restoration efforts.

Among the palace’s frescoes are notable works by Stefano Legnani, also referred to as “il Legnanino.”



**Fill in the blanks with the correct words based on the text.**

1. The Carignano Palace was designed by the architect \_\_\_\_\_ in the second half of the seventeenth century.
2. The palace was commissioned by Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy, Prince of \_\_\_\_\_ and was completed in 1685.
3. The first Italian \_\_\_\_\_ held its sessions in the Carignano Palace in 1861.
4. The second façade of the Carignano Palace was completed in \_\_\_\_\_, making it one of the two buildings in Turin with different façade styles.
5. Today, the palace houses the \_\_\_\_\_ Museum of Italian Risorgimento, which tells the history of Italy’s unification.



## Quiz: The Mole Antonelliana

Choose the correct answer for each question based on the text.

**What does the Mole Antonelliana symbolize?**

- a) The Italian Renaissance
- b) The city of Turin and Italy worldwide
- c) The industrial revolution in Italy
- d) The Roman heritage of Turin

**Who was the architect of the Mole Antonelliana?**

- a) Guarino Guarini
- b) Costanzo Antonelli
- c) Alessandro Antonelli
- d) Crescentino Caselli

**What was the original purpose of the Mole Antonelliana?**

- a) A government building
- b) A synagogue for the Jewish community
- c) A royal palace
- d) A museum from the beginning

**Why did the construction of the Mole Antonelliana stop in 1869?**

- a) An earthquake damaged the structure
- b) Alessandro Antonelli passed away
- c) Financial difficulties
- d) The city of Turin decided to build a new synagogue elsewhere

**When was the Mole Antonelliana officially inaugurated?**

- a) 1873
- b) 1884
- c) 1889
- d) 1901

**What was added to the Mole Antonelliana to reach its final height of 167.5 meters?**

- a) A second tower
- b) A golden statue known as Genius
- c) A steeple made entirely of stone
- d) A clock tower

**What is the Mole Antonelliana used for today?**

- a) A historical government building
- b) A religious center
- c) The National Museum of Cinema
- d) The official residence of Turin's mayor

**What can visitors do at the Mole Antonelliana?**

- a) Climb to the top using stairs
- b) Watch live theater performances
- c) Take an elevator to the roof for panoramic views
- d) Explore underground tunnels beneath the structure







## The Church of Gran Madre di Dio



**Listen to the audio about this monument and put the sentences in order.**

The Gran Madre di Dio Church is a neoclassical Catholic church in Turin, located by the River Po and connected to the city center via the Victor Emmanuel I Bridge.

Its architecture resembles the Roman Pantheon, and local legends link it to the Holy Grail.

Built to celebrate King Victor Emmanuel I's return after Napoleon's defeat,

The church also boasts notable sculptures,

its tympanum inscription honors this event.

A legend claims the Holy Grail is hidden between them.

A grand staircase leads to the entrance,

under Charles Albert of Sardinia.

Designed by Ferdinando Bonsignore in 1818, the construction involved other architects and sculptors,

featuring statues of Belief and Religion.

including bas-reliefs depicting the Life of the Virgin.

including Bertel Thorvaldsen and Carlo Finelli. The church was inaugurated in 1831





## The Castle of Valentino

The Castle of Valentino (Castello del Valentino) is a historic building located in Valentino Park, the \_\_\_\_\_ largest park in Turin, along the west bank of the River Po. Opened in 1856, the park became Italy's first public garden. As a \_\_\_\_\_ residence of the House of Savoy, the castle is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The castle's name dates back to 1275, when the relics of Saint Valentine were kept in a \_\_\_\_\_ church. It was later acquired by Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy on the \_\_\_\_\_ of architect Andrea Palladio. Over the years, it was home to several noble families.

In the 17th century, Christine of France, Duchess of Savoy, ordered a complete reconstruction of the \_\_\_\_\_, drawing inspiration from French \_\_\_\_\_. The new design featured four corner \_\_\_\_\_ and a horseshoe-shaped courtyard with marble paving. The mansard roof, typical of French architecture, reflected Christine's personal taste. According to legend, the castle was a meeting place for her secret \_\_\_\_\_, and an underground tunnel \_\_\_\_\_ connected it to another royal residence.

After years of neglect, the castle was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1860 and became the seat of the Engineering Faculty. Surprisingly, its interiors and frescoes remained well-preserved. Today, visitors can admire 17th-century frescoes, including the Zodiac Room, which features a central \_\_\_\_\_ of the River Po and Poseidon.

Currently, the Castle of Valentino houses the Architecture Faculty of the Polytechnic University of Turin.

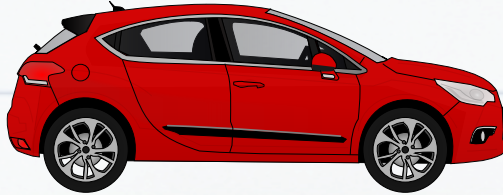






## Museo nazionale dell'automobile

Complete the sentences by selecting the correct word



The National Automobile Museum is one of the (1) largest | oldest | newest car museums in the world. It was founded in (2) 1960 | 1932 | 1945 to honor drivers who had held a license for at least (3) 10 | 50 | 25 years.

The idea was proposed by two pioneers of Italian motorsport, (4) Amedeo Albertini | Cesare Goria Gatti | Enzo Ferrari and (5) Carlo Abarth | Roberto Biscaretti di Ruffa | Benito Mussolini, co-founders of FIAT. The project was approved by (6) Charles Albert | Benito Mussolini | Victor Emmanuel III, and the first exhibition space was set up near the city (7) university | stadium | museum, hosting about 100 vehicles.

During (8) the Italian Renaissance | World War II | World War I, the museum's archive and library were damaged, but the car collection remained intact. Since the (9) 2000s | 1980s | 1960s, the museum has been located in a building designed by (10) Leonardo da Vinci | Amedeo Albertini | Andrea Palladio, an example of modern architecture.

In (11) 2020 | 2011 | 1999, the museum was expanded, and today it displays over 200 cars in 30 rooms, using scenography and interactive installations. Some of the most valuable exhibits include the FIAT 3 ½ HP (1899), the first Benz (1893), and the (12) Rolls Royce Silver Ghost | La Jamais Contente | Ferrari F40, which was the first car to exceed 100 km/h.



# Turin's Historical Cafés



## Turin's Cafés and Their Role in History

Turin is not only famous for its royal palaces and elegant squares but also for its historical cafés. These cafés were important meeting points during the 19th century for intellectuals, writers, and political leaders. One of the most notable is Caffè San Carlo, located in Piazza San Carlo. Opened in 1822, it was the largest café in Italy at the time, decorated with elegant chandeliers and marble tables.

Another important café is Caffè Fiorio, which opened in 1780. It became the favorite place of aristocrats, politicians, and thinkers, including Count Cavour, who played a key role in the unification of Italy. It is said that King Carlo Alberto would often ask, "What is Fiorio saying?" to hear the latest gossip from the café.

These historical cafés have preserved their elegant interiors, offering visitors a glimpse into the past while enjoying traditional drinks and pastries.

### Comprehension Questions

1. What role did Turin's cafés play in the 19th century?
2. When was Caffè San Carlo opened?
3. Why was Caffè San Carlo famous in the 19th century?
4. Which café did Count Cavour frequent, and why is it important?
5. What did King Carlo Alberto ask about Caffè Fiorio?



## The History of Bicerin

### The Origins of Bicerin

Bicerin is one of Turin's most famous drinks, made from espresso, chocolate, and milk cream. This delicious beverage has its roots in the 18th century and became especially popular in the 19th century. It is served in small glasses and has remained a symbol of Turin's café culture. The word bicerin means "small glass" in the local Piedmontese dialect. Traditionally, Bicerin was enjoyed in historical cafés, which became gathering places for artists, writers, and politicians.

One of the most famous cafés where Bicerin was served is Caffè Al Bicerin, located in Piazza della Consolata. It was opened in 1763 and is still open today, preserving its old-world charm. Over the centuries, famous personalities like Alexandre Dumas, Giacomo Puccini, and even Turin's own Count Camillo Cavour enjoyed this drink at the café.

### Comprehension Questions

1. What is Bicerin made of?
2. What does the word Bicerin mean?
3. Which famous café is associated with Bicerin?
4. When was Caffè Al Bicerin opened?





## Pizza al Padellino

Pizza al Padellino, also known as pan pizza, is a typical dish from Turin. This type of pizza is cooked in a small round pan (padellino means «small pan» in Italian) and has a thicker, softer crust compared to the traditional Neapolitan pizza. It is baked at a lower temperature, which gives the dough a spongy texture with crispy edges.

Unlike the usual pizza, Pizza al Padellino is often pre-cooked and then finished with toppings like tomato sauce, mozzarella, and other local ingredients before being baked again. This unique style of pizza is perfect for a quick meal, and many pizzerias in Turin serve it as a popular street food option.

### Comprehension Questions

1. What is the main difference between Pizza al Padellino and traditional Neapolitan pizza?
2. Why does Pizza al Padellino have a spongy texture?
3. How is Pizza al Padellino typically prepared before it is served?
4. Why is Pizza al Padellino considered a good option for a quick meal?



## Farinata

Farinata is a traditional dish from the Liguria region, but it is also very popular in Turin. This savory flatbread is made from chickpea flour, water, olive oil, and salt. The batter is spread thinly and baked in a wood-fired oven, creating a crispy, golden crust with a soft, creamy center.

In Turin, Farinata is often eaten as a snack or a light meal and is sometimes served alongside Pizza al Padellino. It has a unique, slightly nutty flavor due to the chickpea flour, and it's a favorite among locals for its simplicity and taste.

Historically, Farinata was a dish for the working class because of its simple and affordable ingredients. Today, it remains a popular street food, often eaten while standing at small eateries or taken away in slices.

### Comprehension Questions

1. What are the main ingredients of Farinata?
2. What gives Farinata its crispy crust?
3. How does the flavor of Farinata differ from regular bread?
4. Why was Farinata historically considered a dish for the working class?



# NOTES



# NOTES



