

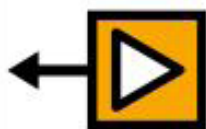


Museo per **tutti**

Accessibile alle persone con disabilità intellettiva



Guida Museo per tutti



delle



Terme di Diocleziano

**museo
nazionale
romano
terme di
diocleziano**

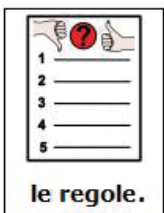
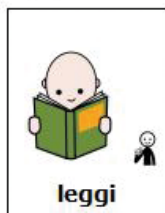
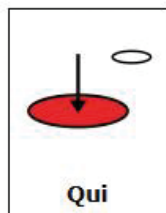
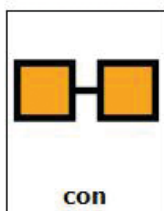
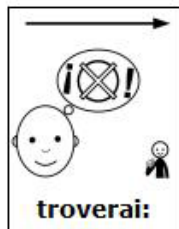
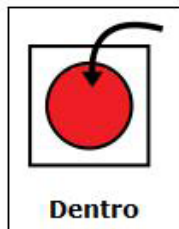
edu
**museo
nazionale
romano**

UN PROGETTO DI:

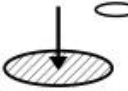
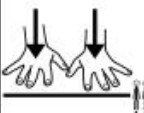
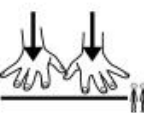


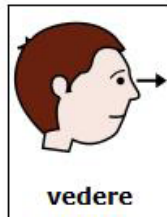
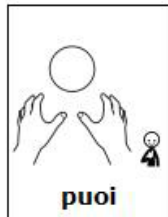
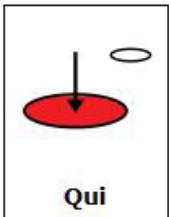
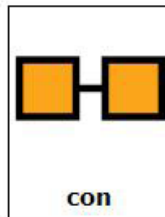
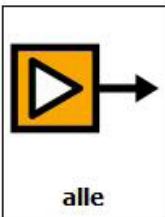
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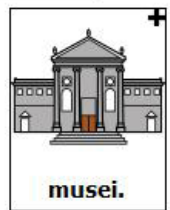
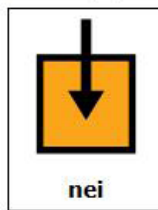
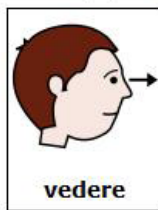
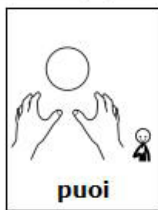
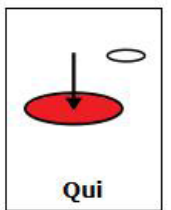
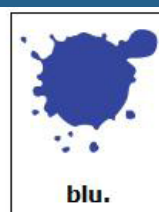
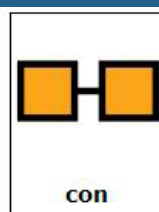
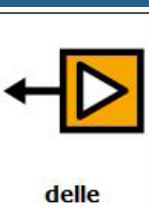
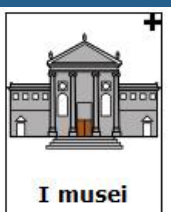
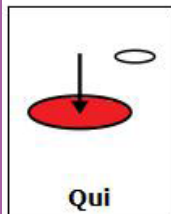
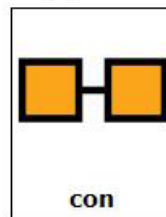
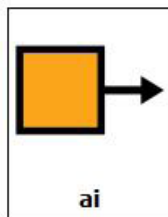






 La storia delle Terme di Diocleziano	 con	 le pagine	 verdi.
 Qui	 leggi	 cosa	 sono
 e	 come	 erano	 le Terme di Diocleziano.







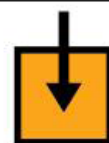
Guida sociale



per



le Terme di Diocleziano

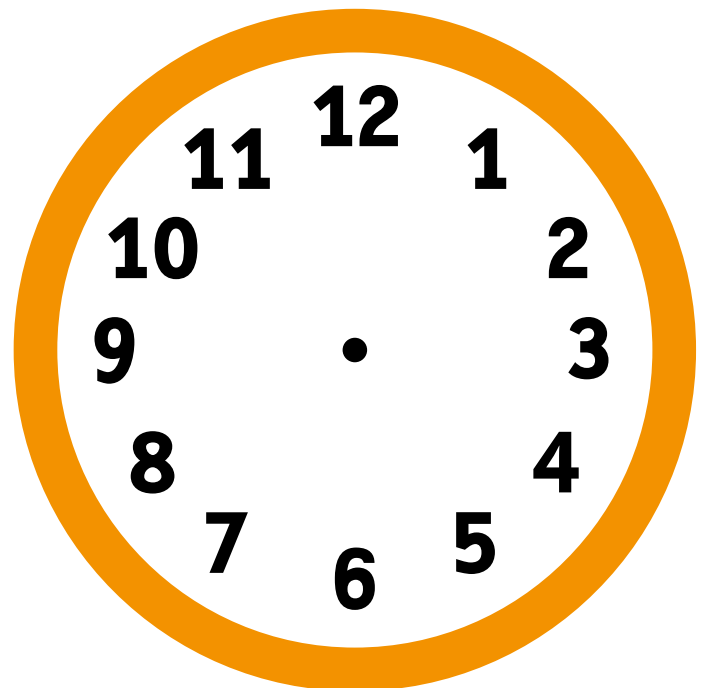
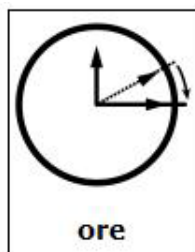
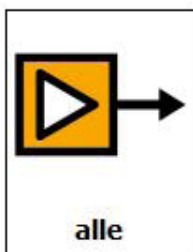
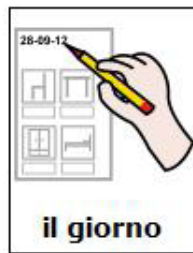
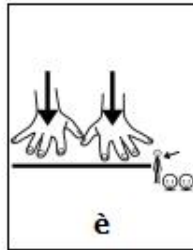


a



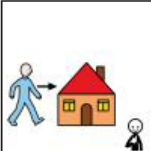
Comune di Roma

Roma

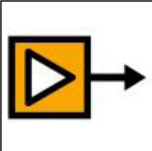




Come



arrivo



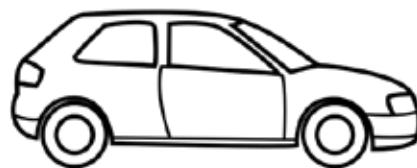
alle



Terme Di Diocleziano



Pullman



Macchina



Treno



Metropolitana



Tram



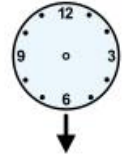
A piedi



Come



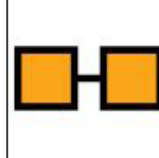
visitare



adesso



le Terme di Diocleziano



con



il Covid.

**museo
nazionale
romano**



Terme di Diocleziano

Via Enrico de Nicola, 78
00185 Roma

[Indicazioni e mappa](#)

Orari

Dal martedì al venerdì dalle ore 14.00 alle ore 19.45, il sabato e la domenica dalle ore 10.30 alle ore 19.45.

[→ acquista biglietti](#)




Per



visitare



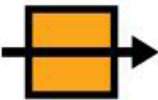
le Terme di Diocleziano



fai



il biglietto



sul



sito www.museonazionaleromani.beniculturali.it.



Stampa



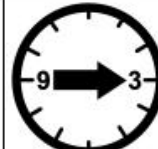
il biglietto



e



mostralo



quando



entri



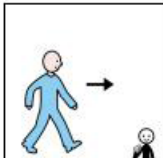
nelle



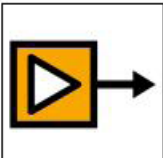
Terme di Diocleziano.



Quando



vai



alle



Terme di Diocleziano



non



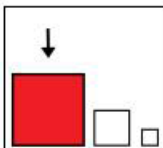
portare



zaino,



borse



grandi



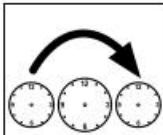
o



valigie.



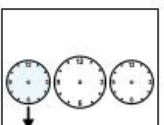
Tieni la mascherina



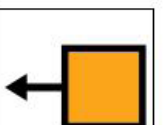
durante



la visita.



Prima



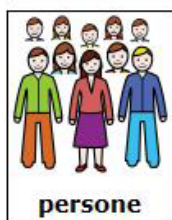
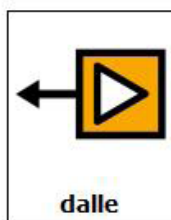
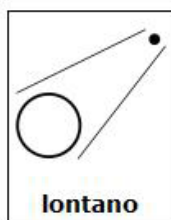
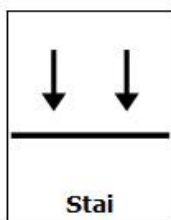
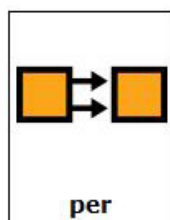
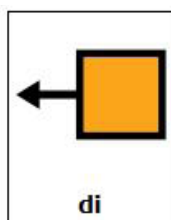
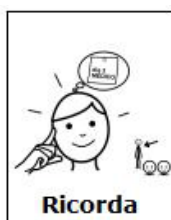
di



entrare



devi misurare la temperatura.





Entrare



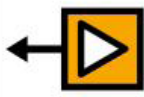
nelle



Terme di Diocleziano



Entra



dal



grande



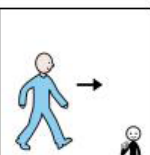
cancello



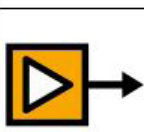
e



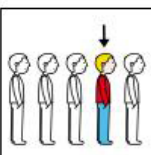
scendi le scale.



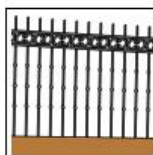
Vai



al



secondo



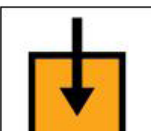
cancello



e



entra

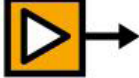
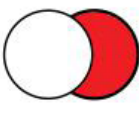


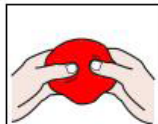
nel



giardino.



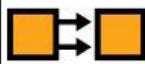
 Vai	 alla	 fontana.				
 Dietro	 c'è	 la porta	 della	 biglietteria	 delle	 Terme di Diocleziano.
 Se	 usi la carrozzina,	 non puoi camminare	 o	 non puoi salire le scale		
 suona il citofono	 per	 chiamare	 le guardie	 che	 ti aiutano.	



Fare



il biglietto



per



visitare



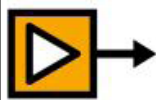
le Terme di Diocleziano



Quando



arrivi



alla



biglietteria



mostra



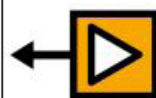
il biglietto



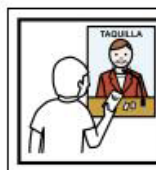
alle



persone



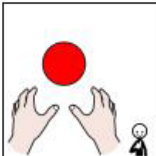
della



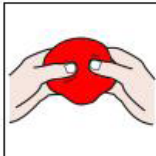
biglietteria.



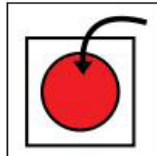
Cosa



puoi



fare



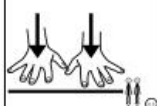
dentro



le Terme di Diocleziano



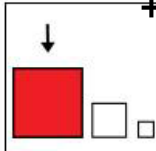
Le Terme di Diocleziano



sono



molto



grandi,



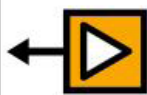
dentro



ci sono:



le terme



degli



antichi romani,



due



musei,



una certosa



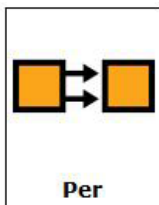
e



due



chiostri.



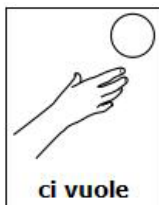
Per



visitare



le Terme di Diocleziano



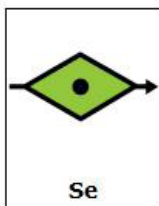
ci vuole



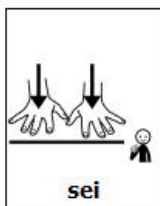
molto



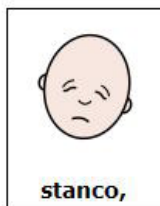
tempo.



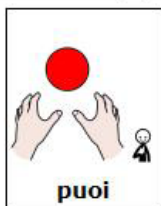
Se



sei



stanco,



puoi



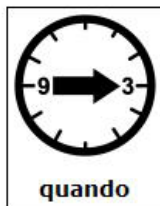
uscire



e



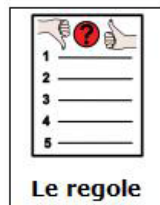
ritornare



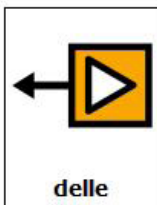
quando



vuoi.



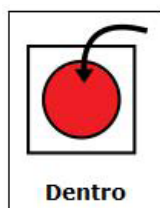
Le regole



delle



Terme di Diocleziano



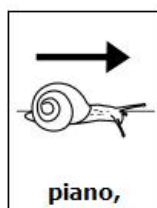
Dentro



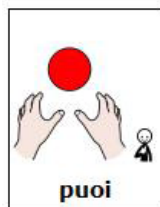
le Terme di Diocleziano



cammina



piano,



puoi



fare fotografie



senza flash,



non puoi toccare



le opere d'arte,



gridare,



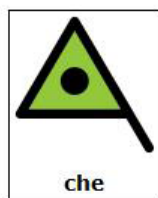
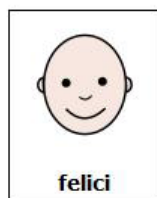
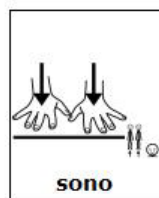
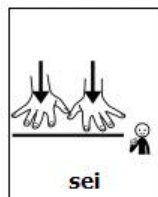
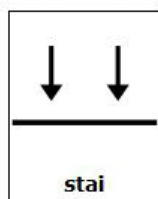
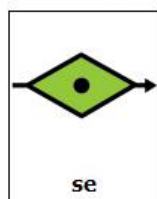
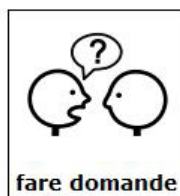
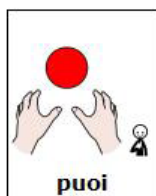
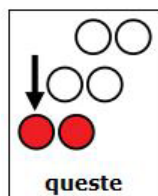
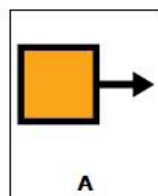
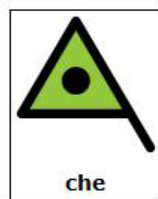
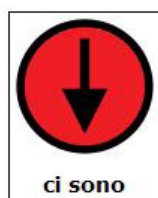
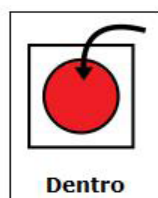
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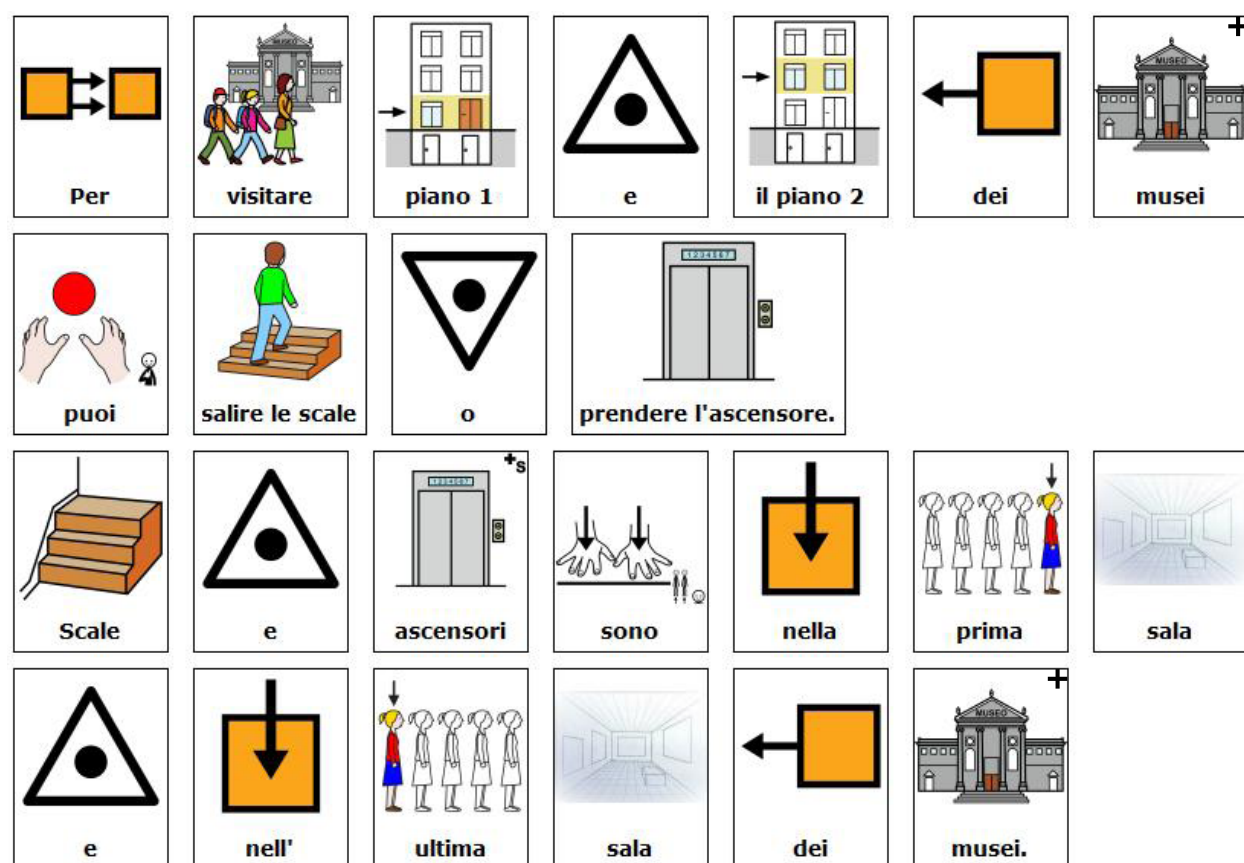
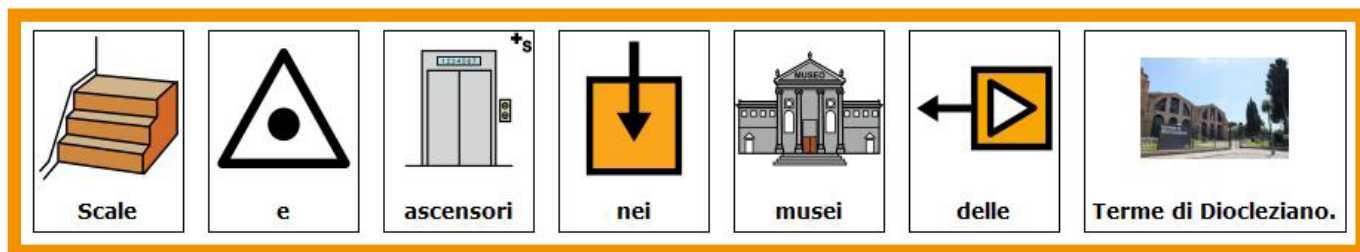


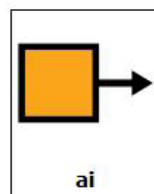
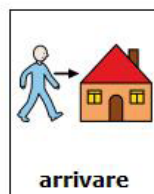
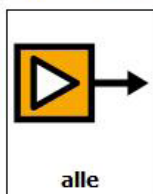
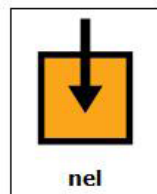
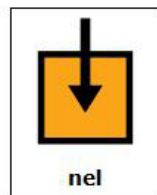
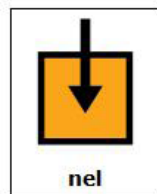
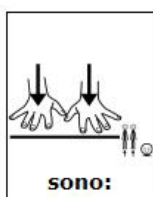
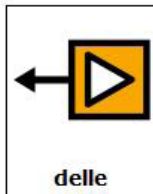
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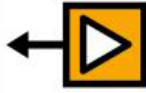








Il negozio



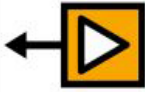
delle



Terme di Diocleziano



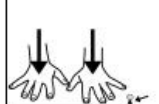
Il negozio



delle



Terme di Diocleziano



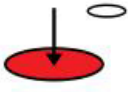
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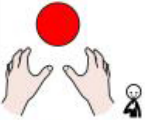
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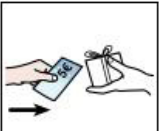
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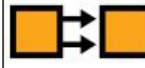
comprare



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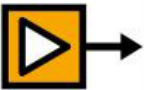
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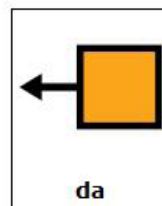
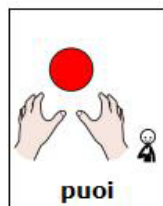
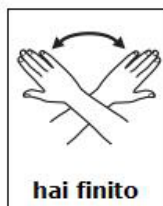
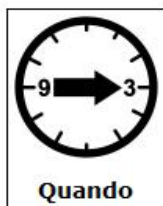
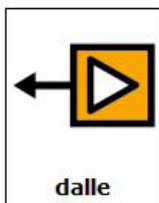
la visita



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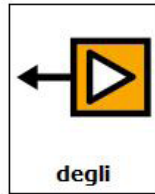
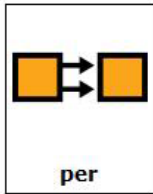
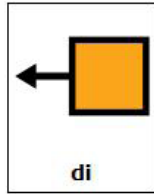
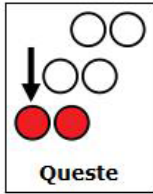
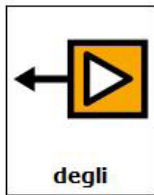
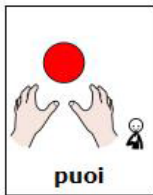
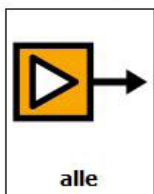
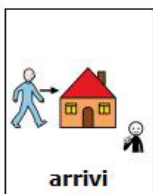
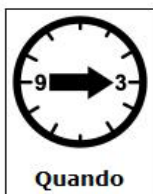


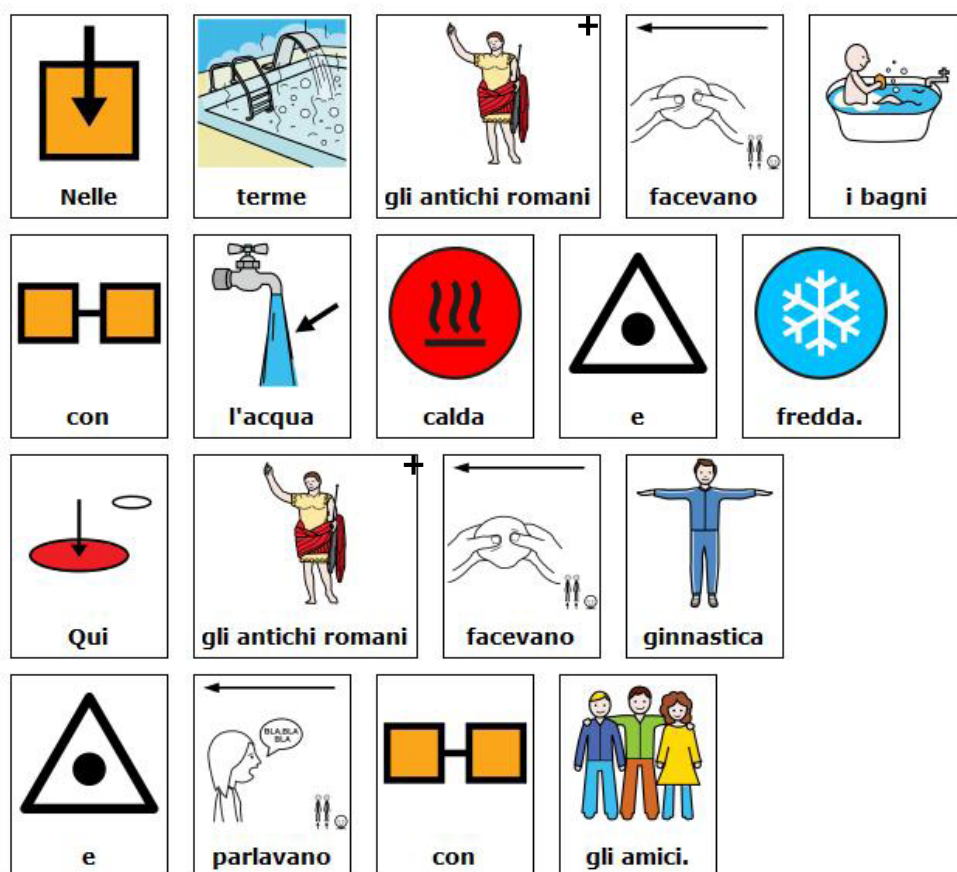
Terme di Diocleziano.

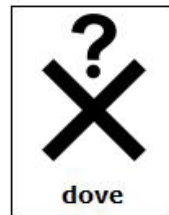
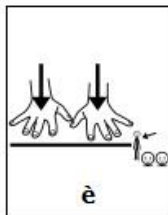
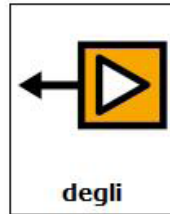
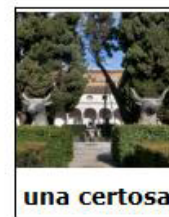
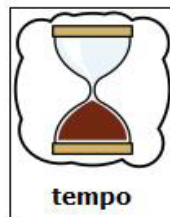
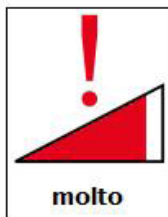
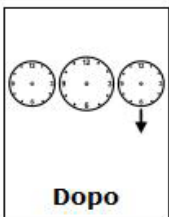


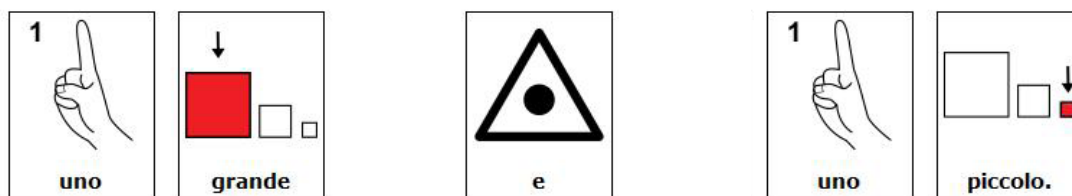
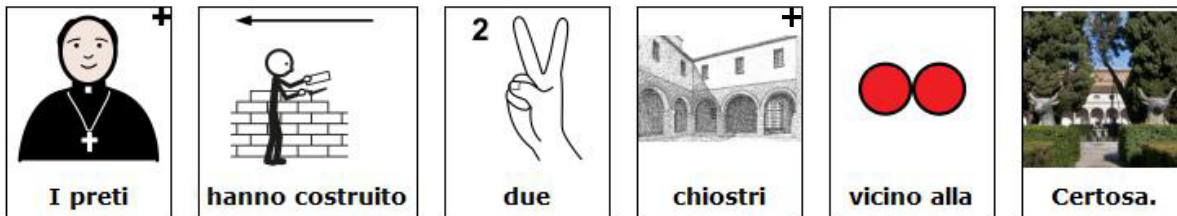


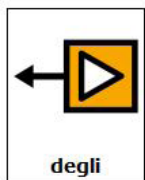
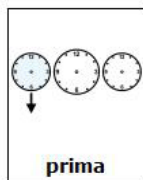
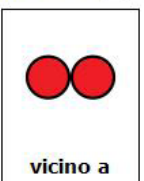
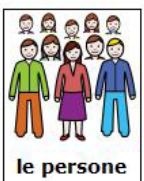
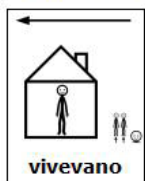
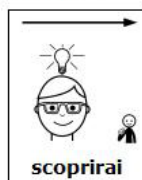
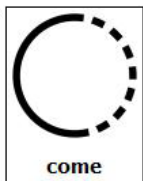
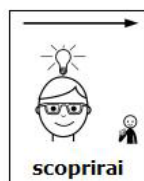
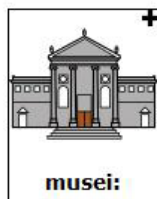
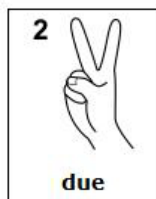
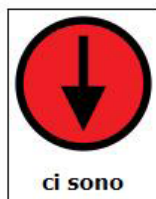
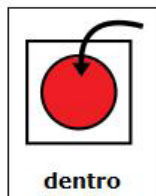
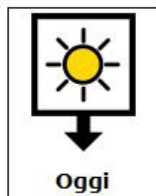
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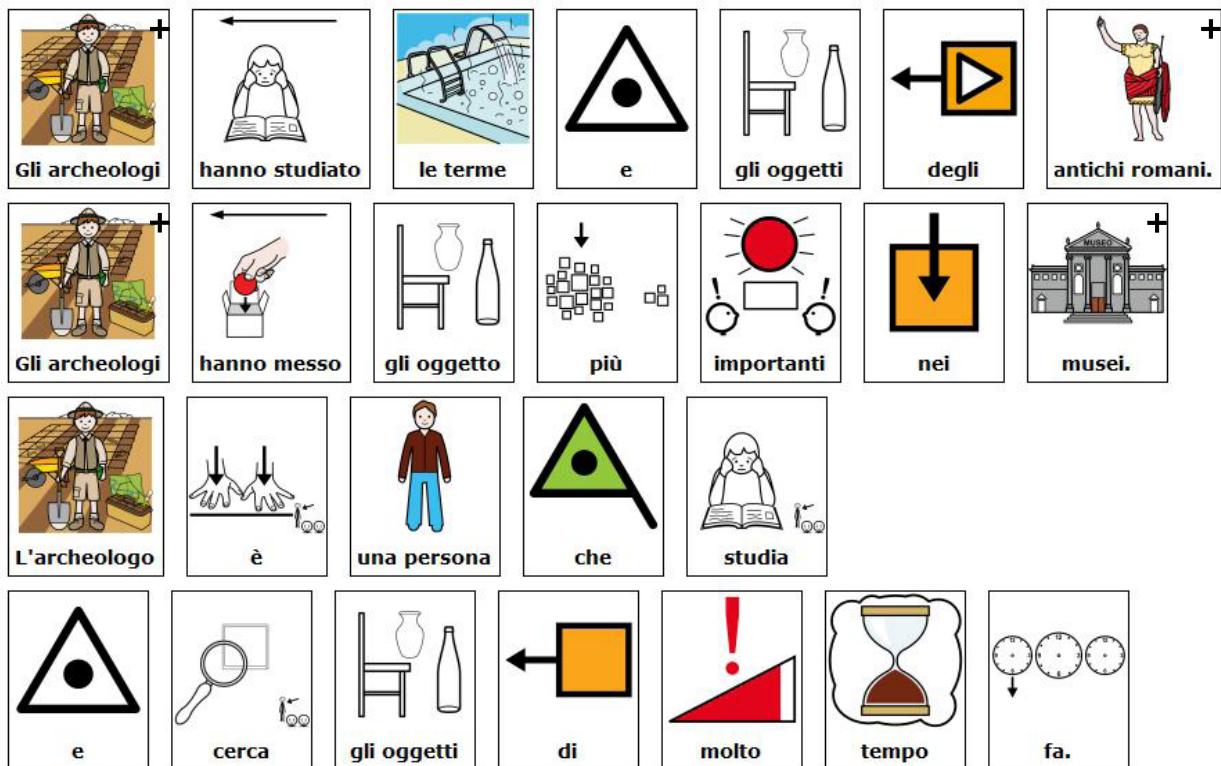






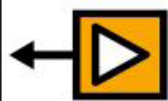








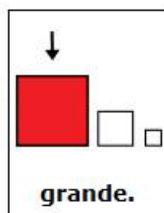
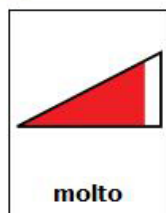
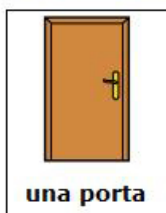
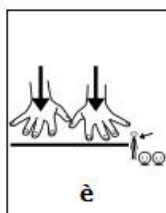
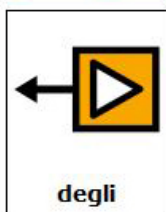
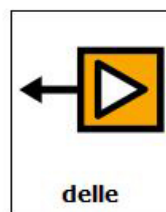
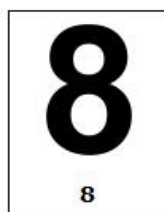
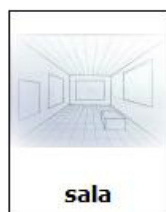
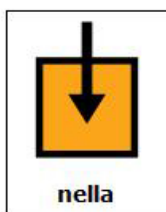
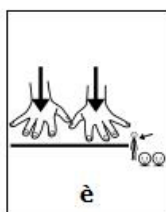
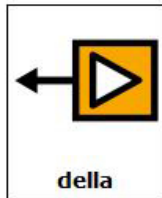
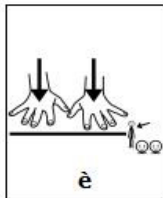
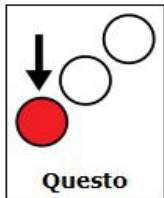
Il portale

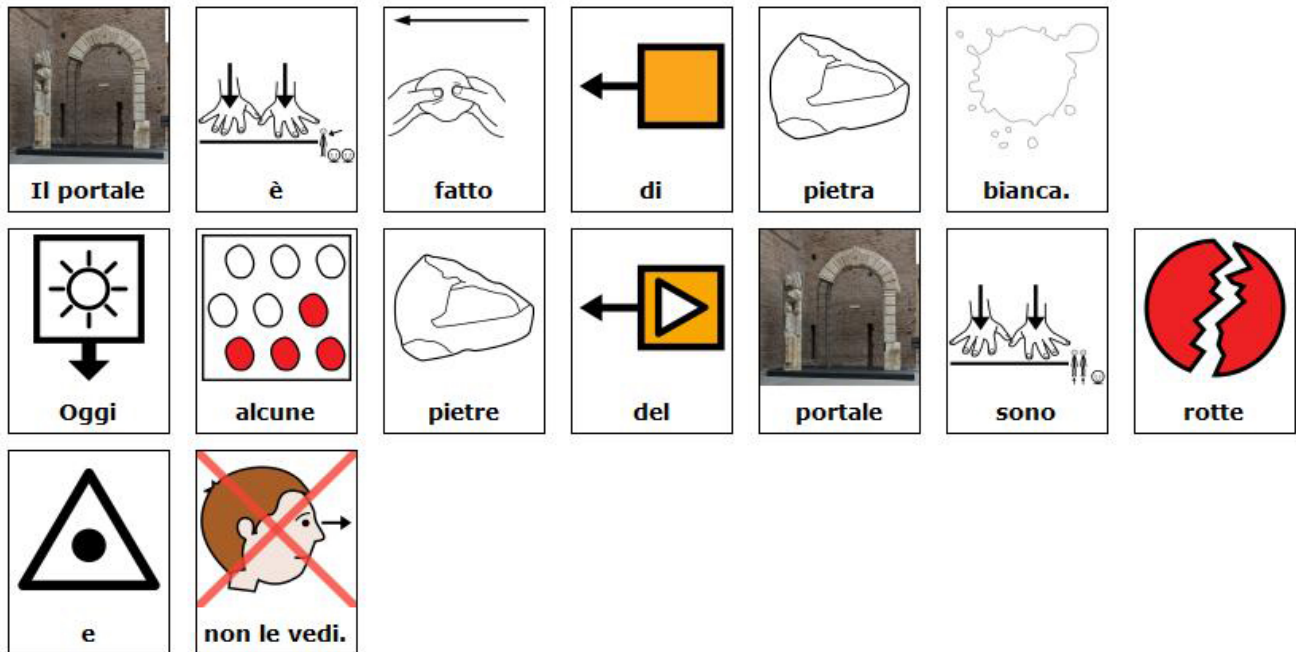
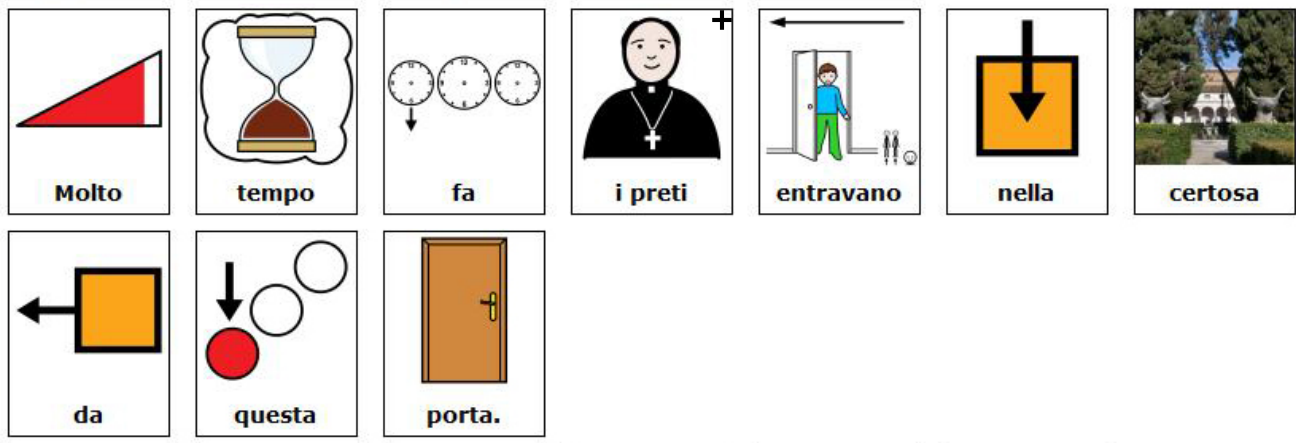


della



Certosa



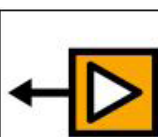




 Molto	 tempo	 fa	 alcune	 persone	 hanno usato	 alcune
 pietre	 del	 portale	 per	 costruire	 dei muri.	
 Oggi	 vedi	 queste	 pietre	 a	 sinistra.	



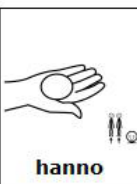
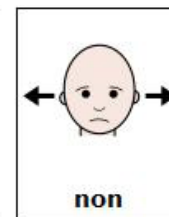
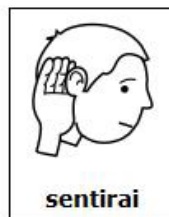
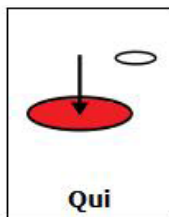
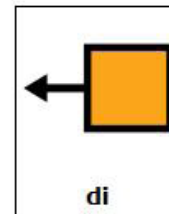
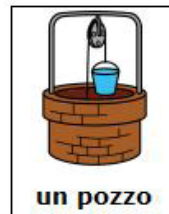
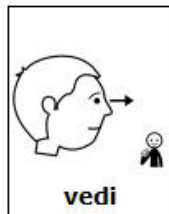
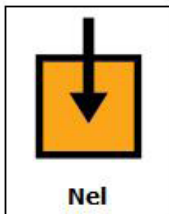
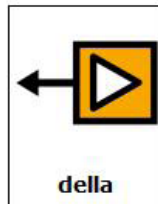
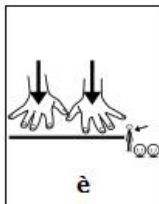
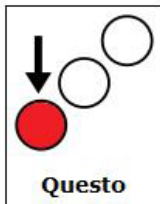
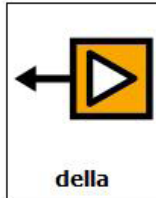
I chiostri



della



Certosa





Questo	è	il Chiostro di Michelangelo,

il chiostro	più grande	della	Certosa.

Nel	Chiostro di Michelangelo	vedi:

delle statue	molto	grandi,

il dipinto	del	monaco Fercoldo,

il coperchio di un sarcofago	di	pietra.

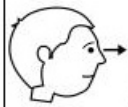




Nel



Chiostro di Michelangelo



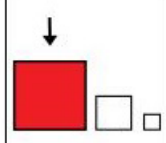
vedi



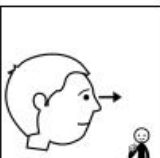
delle statue



molto



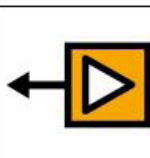
grandi.



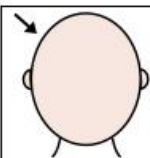
Vedi



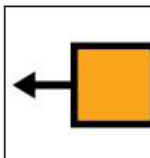
la statua



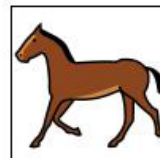
della



testa



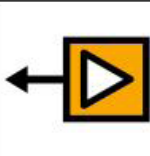
di



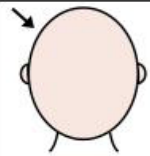
un cavallo,



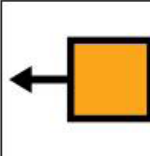
la statua



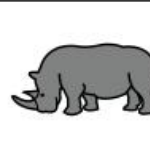
della



testa



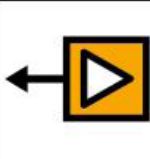
di



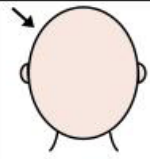
un rinoceronte,



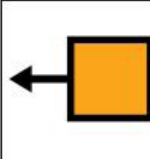
la statua



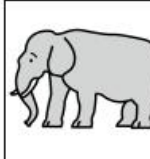
della



testa



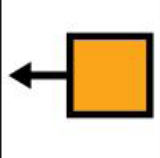
di



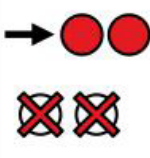
un elefante



e



di



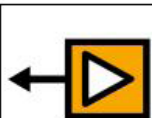
altri



animali.



L'affresco



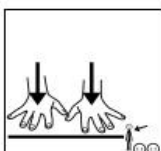
del



monaco Fercoldo



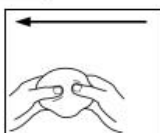
Un affresco



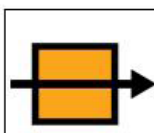
è



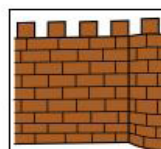
un dipinto



fatto



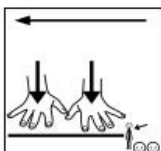
su



un muro.



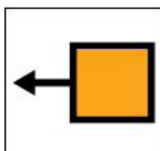
Fercoldo



era



un prete



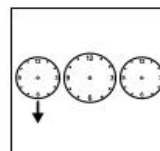
di



molto



tempo



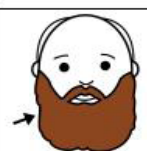
fa.



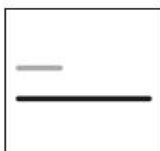
Fercoldo



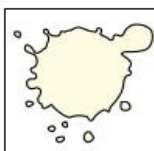
ha



una barba



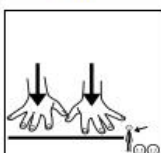
lunga



bianca



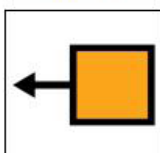
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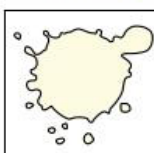
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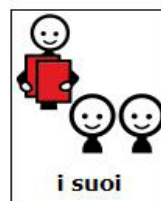
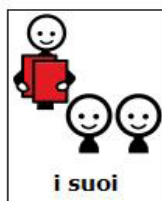
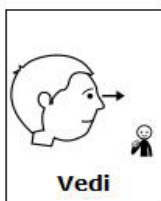
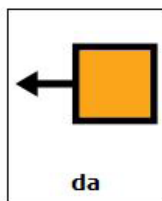
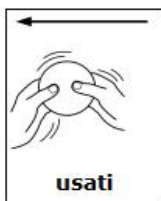
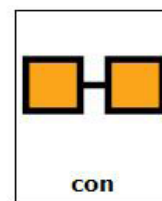
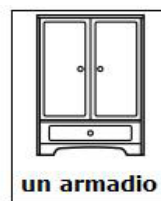
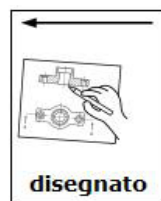
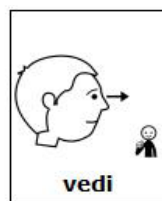
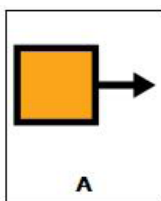
vestito



di



bianco.





Il coperchio di sarcofago



con



la statua



di



un bambino



Questo

è

il coperchio

di

un sarcofago

fatto

dagli

antichi romani

moltissimo

tempo

fa.

Un sarcofago

è

una bara

di

pietra.



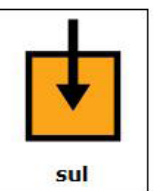
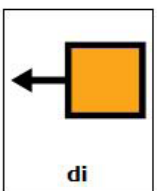
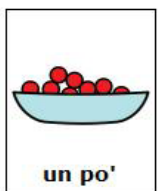
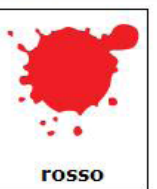
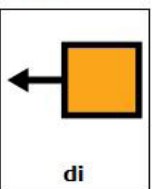
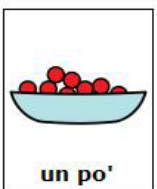
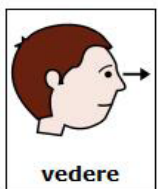
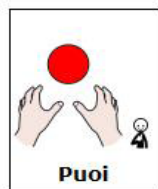
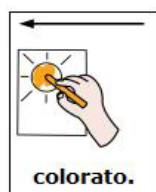
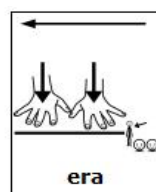
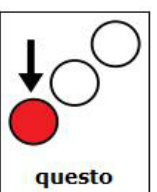
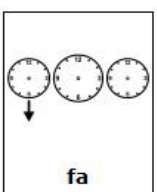
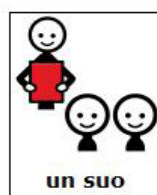
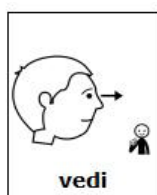
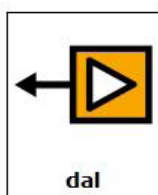
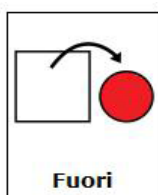
Sopra	il coperchio del sarcofago	c'è	la statua	di	un bambino.
Questo	era	il sarcofago	di	questo	bambino.
Quando	il bambino	è morto	la famiglia	ha messo	
il suo	corpo	dentro	il sarcofago.		
Nel	coperchio del sarcofago	il bambino	è	sdraiato	
con	un cuscino.				

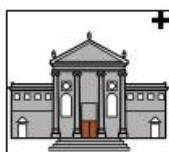


 Il bambino	 ha	 i capelli	 corti	 e	 ricci.	
 Il bambino	 ha	 una tunica	 e	 un mantello	 sulle	 spalle.
 La tunica	 era	 una maglietta	 lunga.			

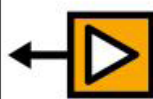


 Il bambino	 ha	 in	 mano	 la melagrana
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I musei



delle



Terme di Diocleziano



Visitare



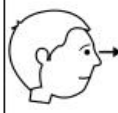
il Museo della Comunicazione Scritta dei Romani



Nel



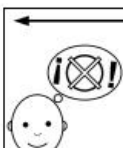
Museo della Comunicazione Scritta dei Romani



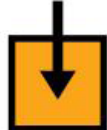
vedi:



gli oggetti



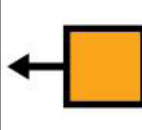
trovati



nella



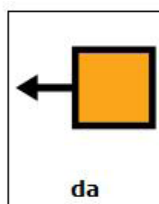
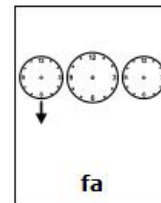
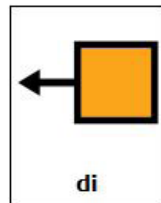
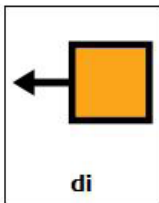
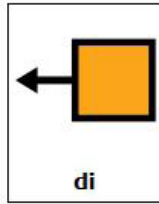
tomba

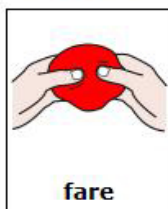
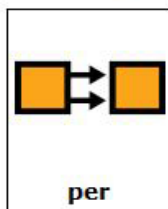
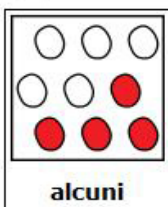
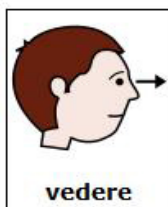
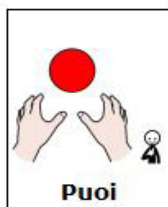
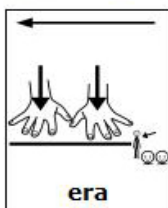
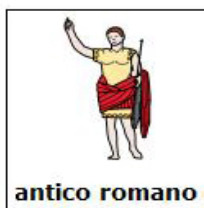
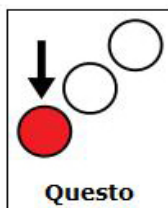
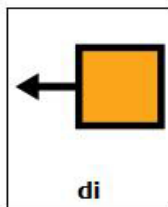
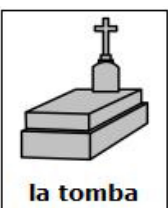
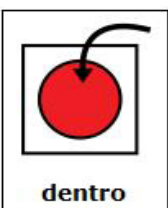
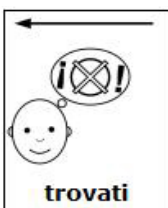
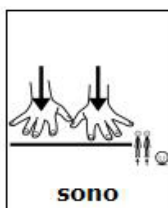
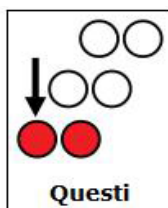
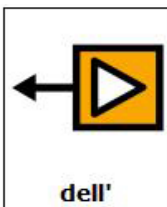
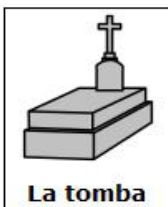


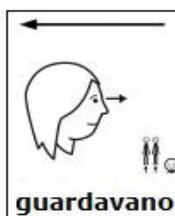
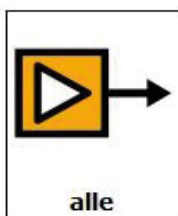
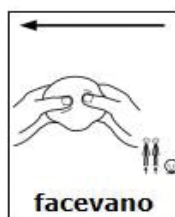
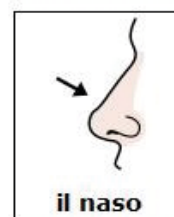
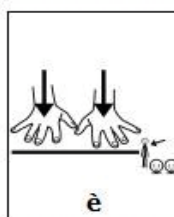
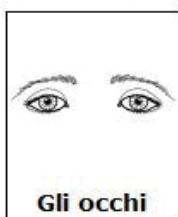
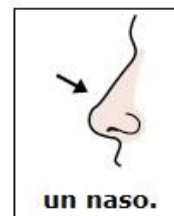
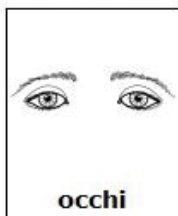
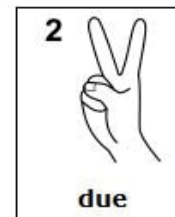
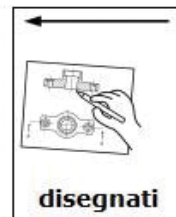
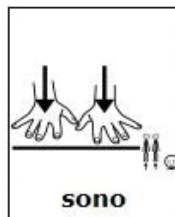
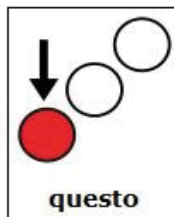
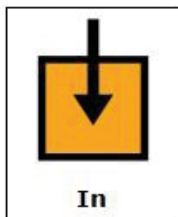
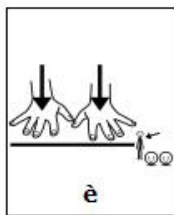
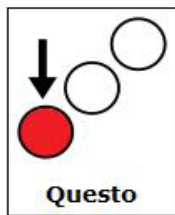
di



un antico romano





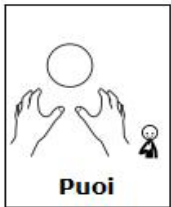




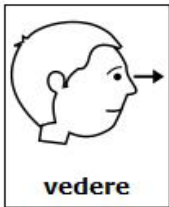
 Questa	 è	 una corazza.			
 La corazza	 è	 un vestito	 fatto	 di	 ferro.
 La corazza	 proteggeva	 il corpo	 in	 guerra.	



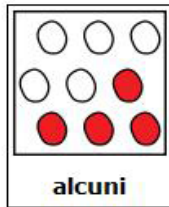
 Questa	 era	 la spada	 del	 guerriero.
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Puoi



vedere



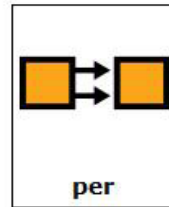
alcuni



oggetti



usati



per



fare



sport.



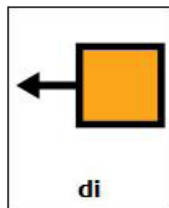
Un disco



e



delle punte



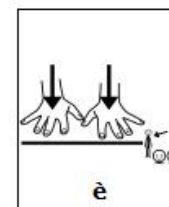
di



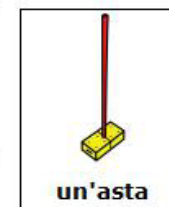
giavellotto.



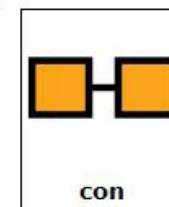
Il giavellotto



è



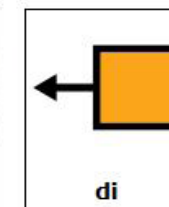
un'asta



con



una punta



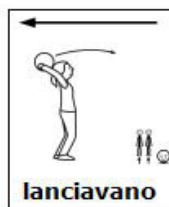
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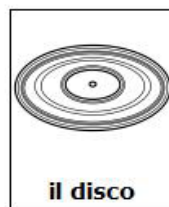
ferro.



Gli atleti



lanciavano



il disco



e



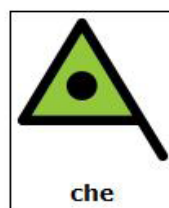
il giavellotto.



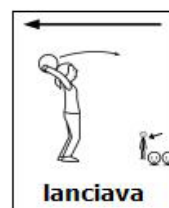
Vinceva



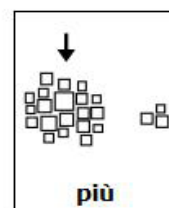
l'atleta



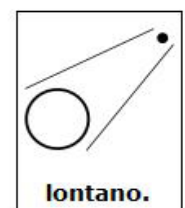
che



lanciava



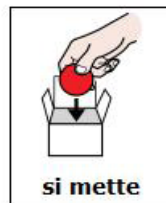
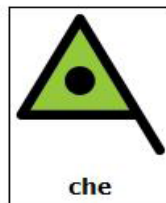
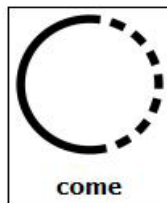
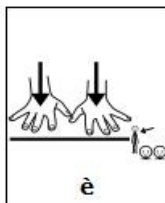
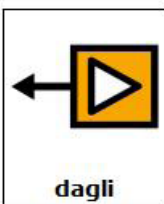
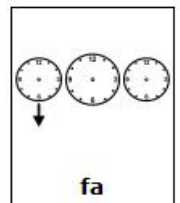
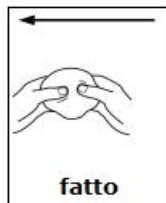
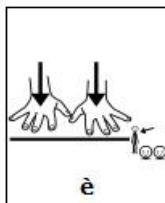
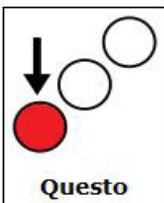
più

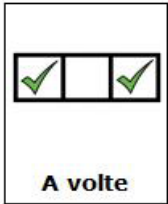


lontano.

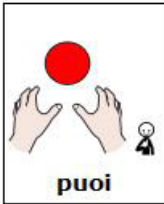


Il collare di uno schiavo

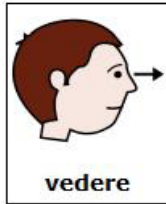




A volte



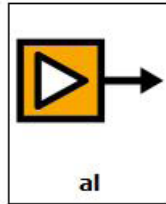
puoi



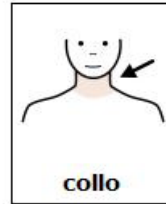
vedere



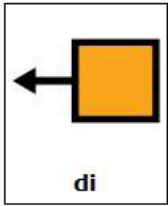
un collare



al



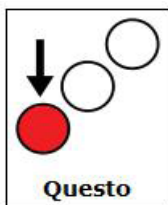
collo



di



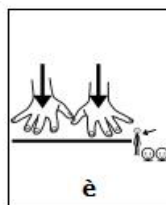
una persona.



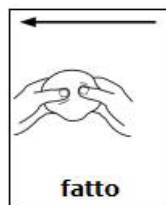
Questo



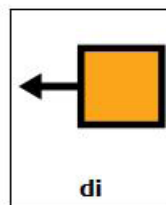
collare



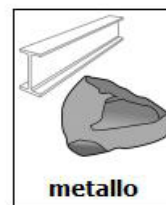
è



fatto



di



metallo



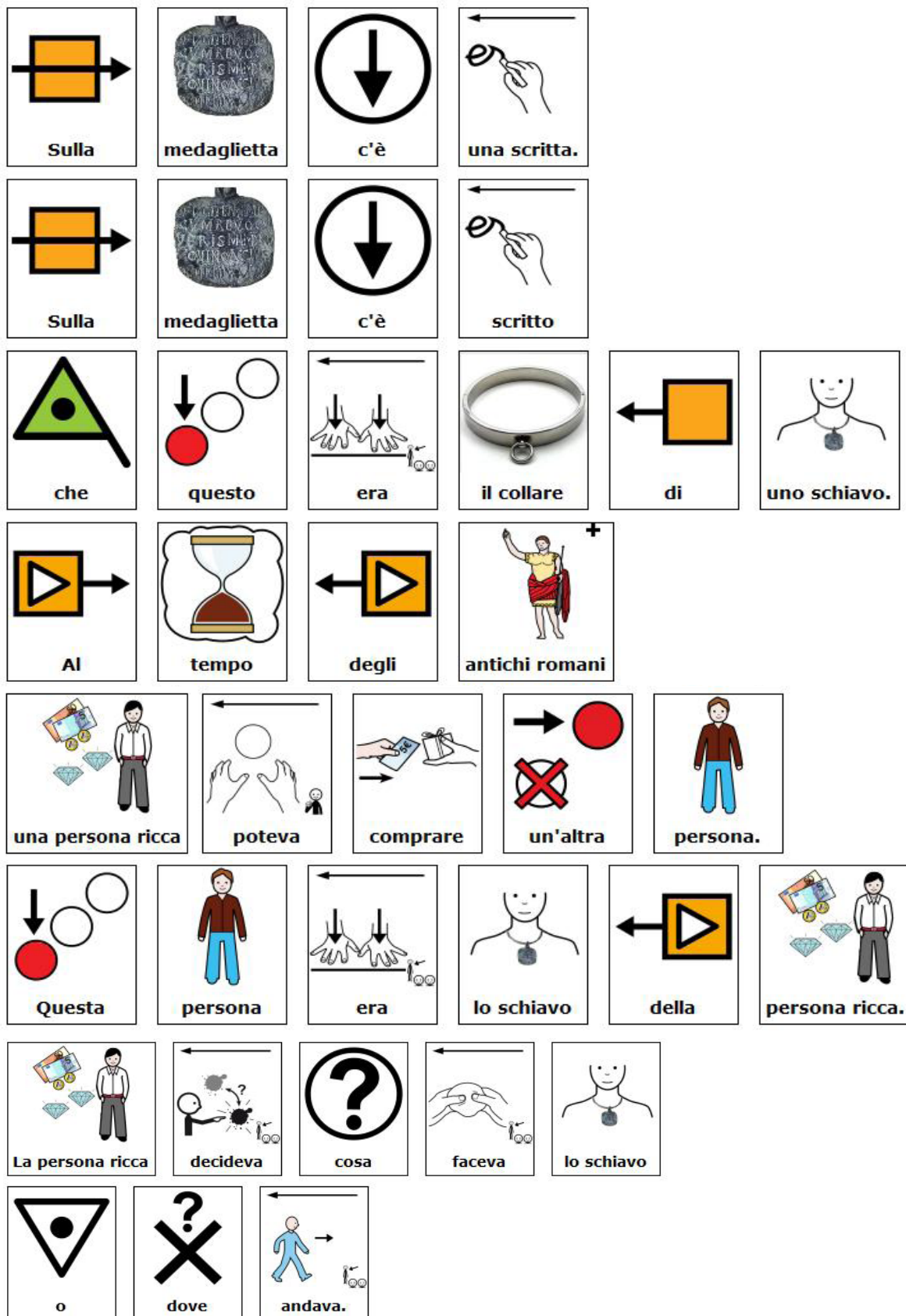
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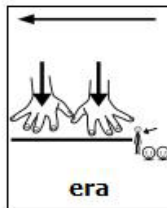
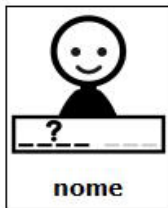
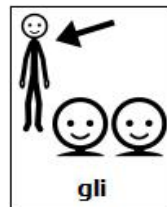
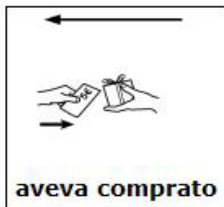
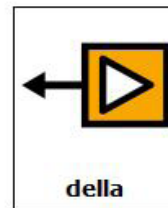
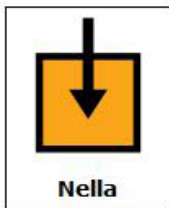
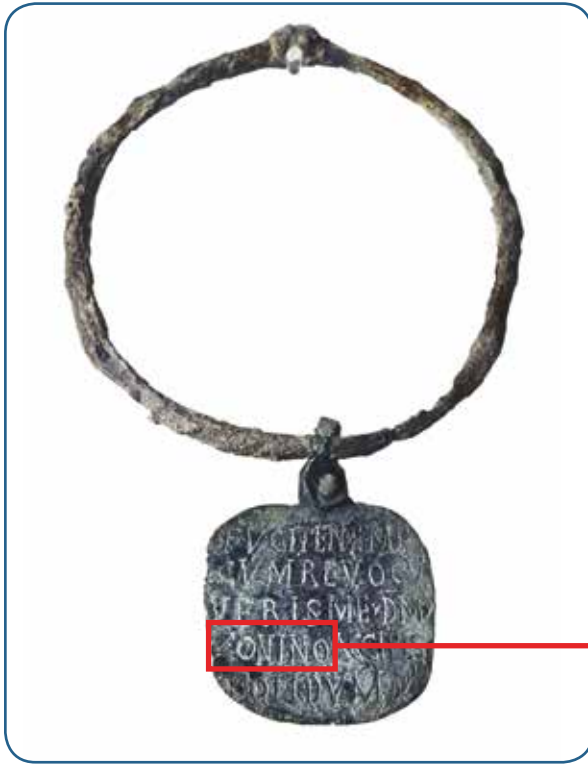


ha



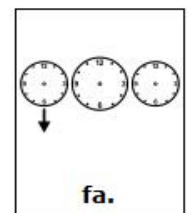
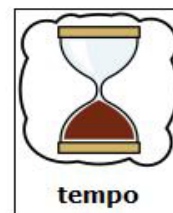
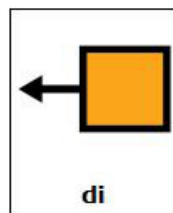
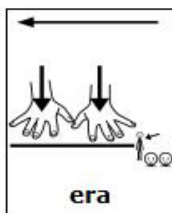
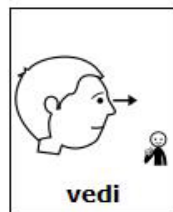
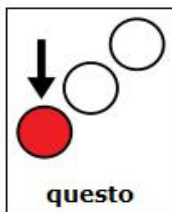
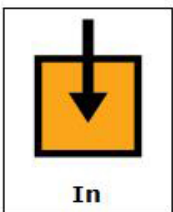
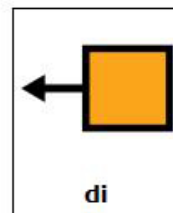
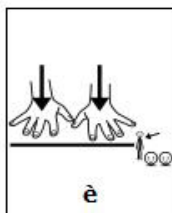
una medaglietta.

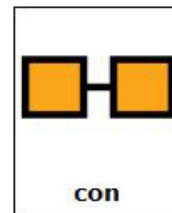
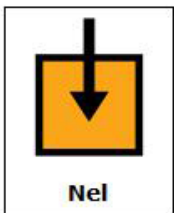
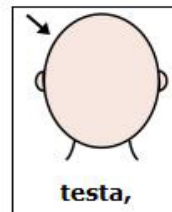
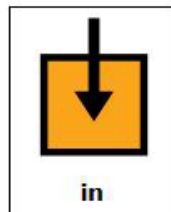
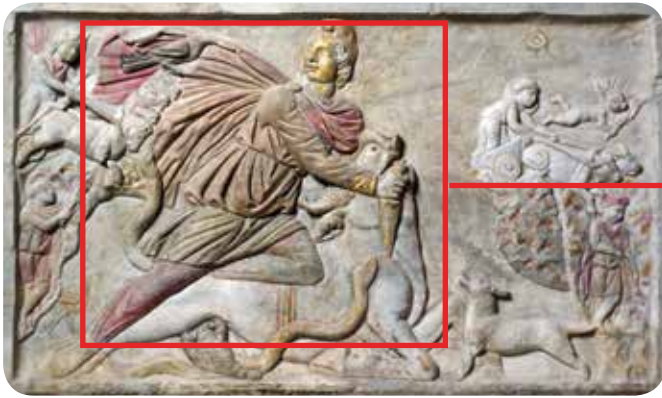


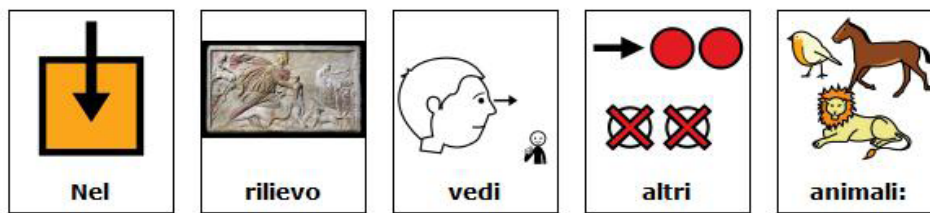
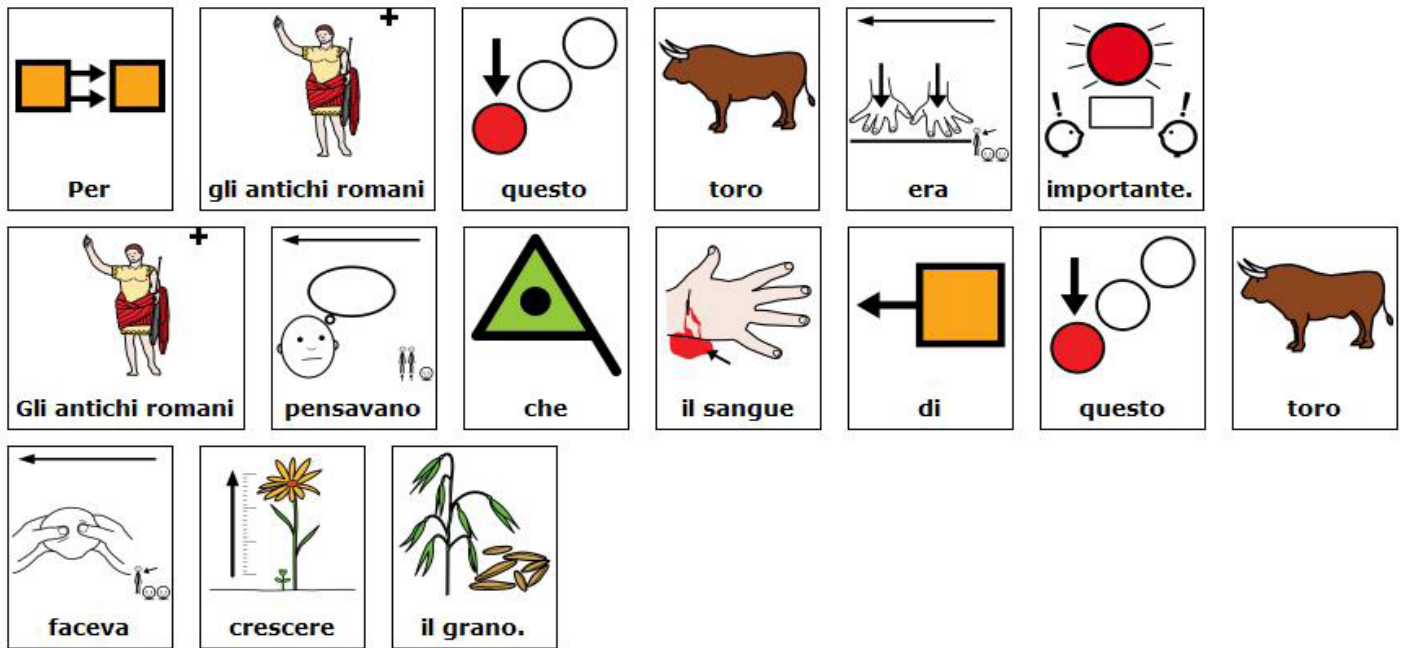


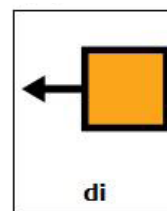
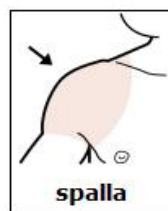
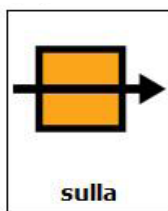
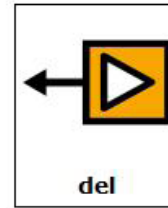
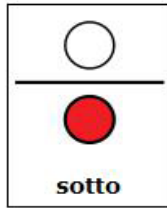
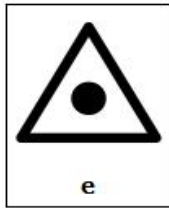


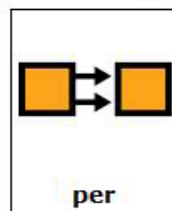
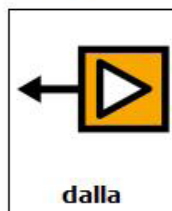
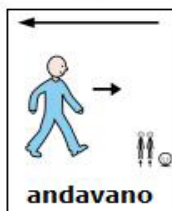
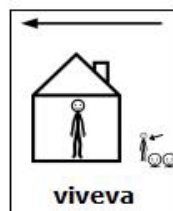
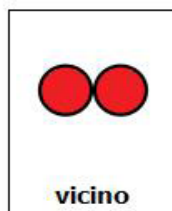
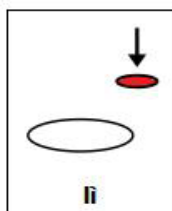
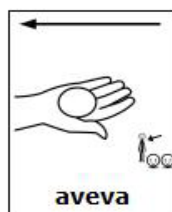
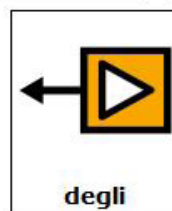
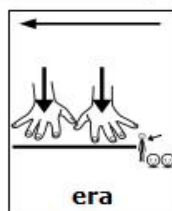
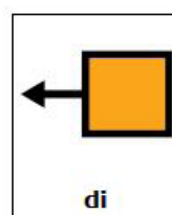
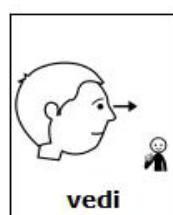
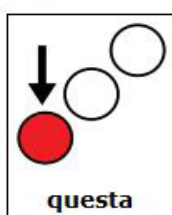
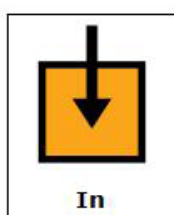
Il Rilievo di Mitra

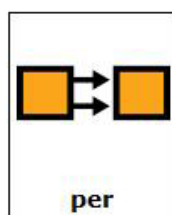
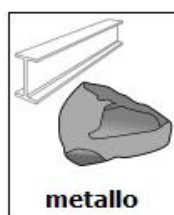
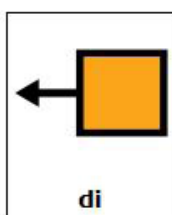
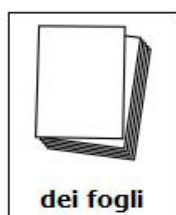
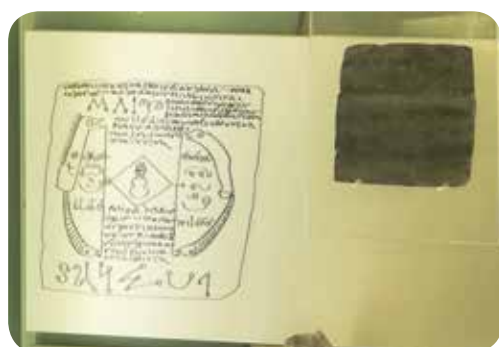
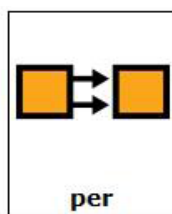
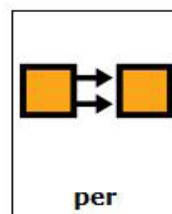
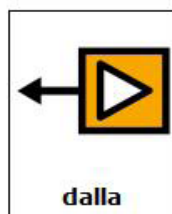
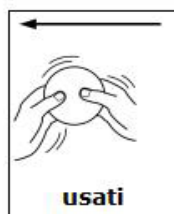
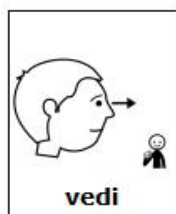
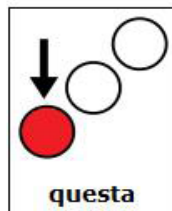
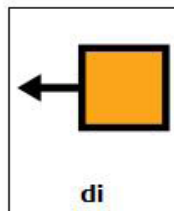
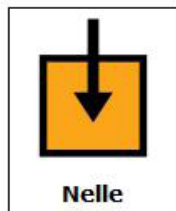


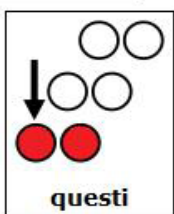
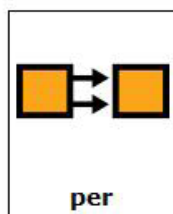
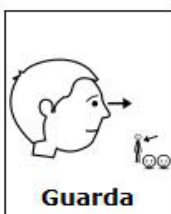
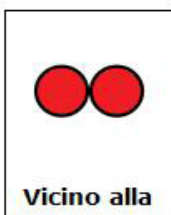
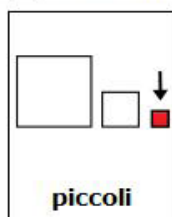
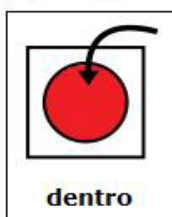
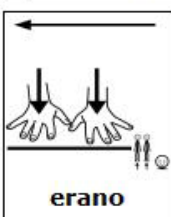
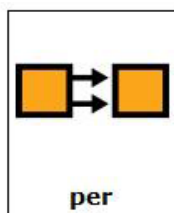
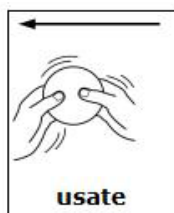














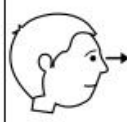
Museo di Protostoria dei Popoli Latini



Nel



Museo di Protostoria dei Popoli Latini



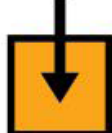
vedi:



gli oggetti



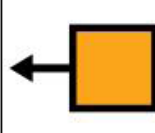
trovati



nella



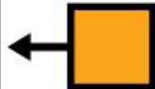
tomba



di



un principe



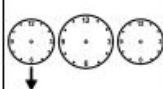
di



moltissimo



tempo

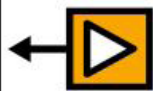


fa.





La tomba



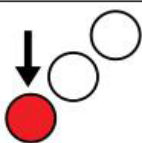
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Principe di Collatia



In



questa



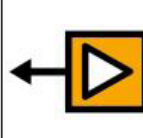
vetrina



ci sono



gli oggetto



del



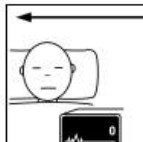
Principe di Collatia.



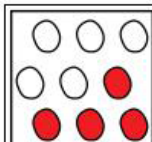
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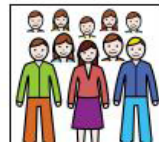
il Principe di Collatia



è morto



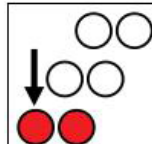
alcune



persone



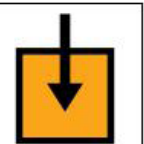
hanno messo



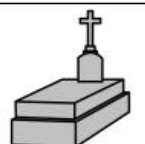
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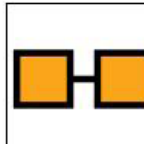
oggetti



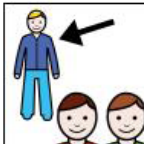
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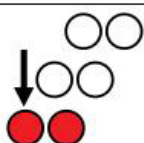
tomba



con



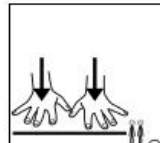
lui.



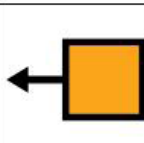
Questi



oggetti



sono



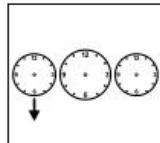
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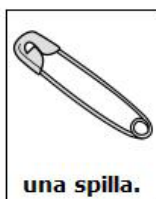
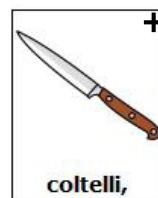
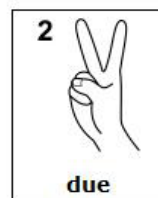
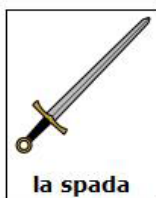
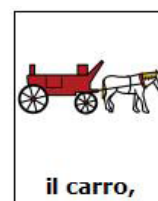
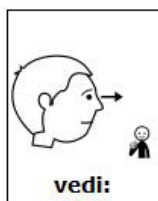
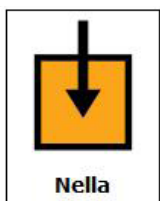
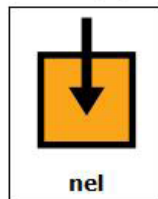
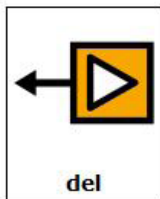
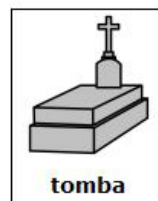
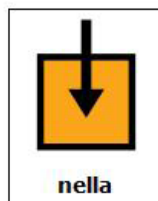
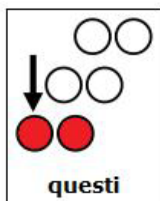
moltissimo

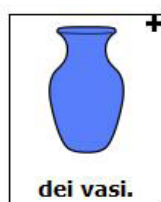
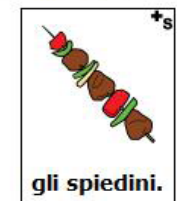
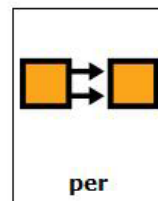
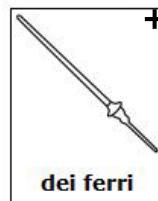
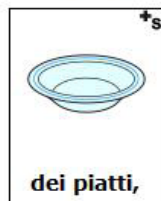
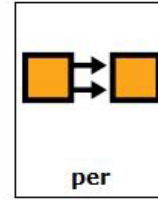
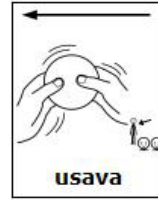
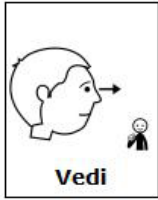


tempo

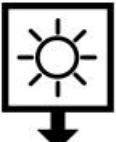
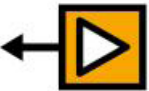
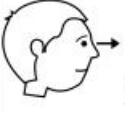
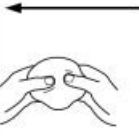
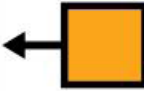
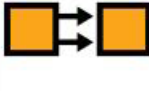
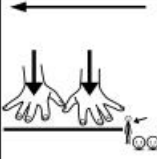
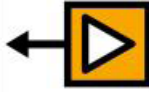


fa.







 Oggi	 del	 carro	 vedi	 i pezzi di ferro.		
 Gli archeologi	 hanno fatto	 un carro	 di	 plastica	 per	 farti capire
 come	 era	 il carro	 del	 Principe di Collatia.		



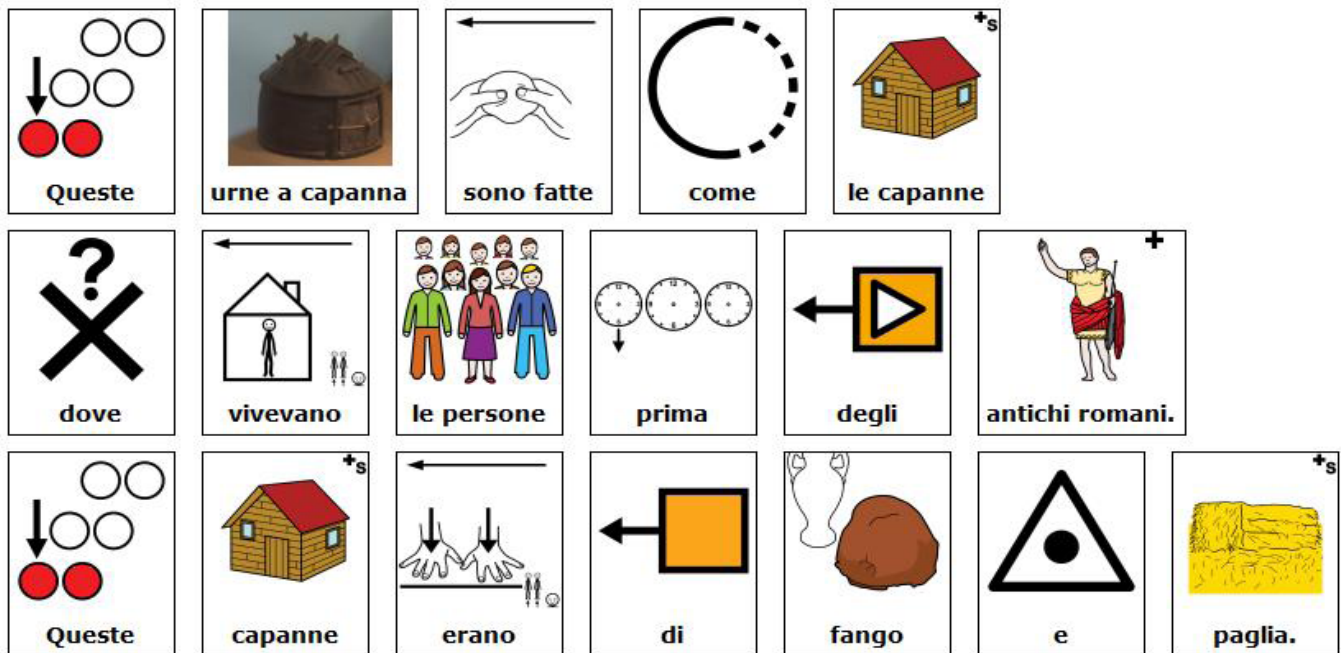
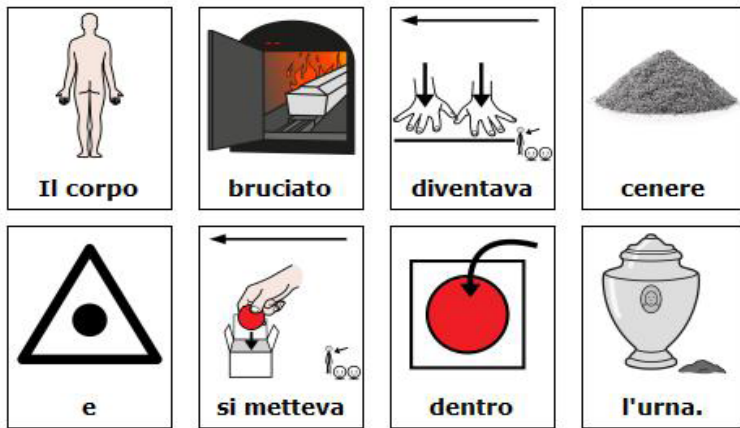
 Vicino alla	 vetrina	 vedi	 il disegno
 di	 come	 era	 il carro.
 Questo	 carro	 aveva	 due
 e	 due	 cavalli.	 ruote
 il Principe di Collatia	 usava	 il carro	 per
	 spostarsi	 velocemente.	



Le Urne a capanna



 In	 queste	 vetrine	 vedi	 delle urne a capanna.	
 Dentro	 l'urna	 c'è	 la cenere	 del	 corpo
 di	 una persona	 morta.			
 Quando	 una persona	 moriva,	 il suo	 corpo	 veniva bruciato.





Alcune	urne a capanna	sono	piccole.		
Alcune	urne a capanna	sono	grandi.		
Quelle	grandi	erano	delle	persone	importanti.



La Nuova Cultura della Disabilità

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