

bowling for columbine: glossary

rifle: fucile, carabina
farmer: agricoltore
chores: faccende
milkman: lattaio
delivery-deliveries: consegna
account: conto
to spot: macchiare, macchiarsi, sporcare, sporcarsi, individuare
ad=advertisement: annuncio pubblicitario
background: sfondo, ambiente, preparazione culturale, precedenti, antefatto
check: scacco, freno, ostacolo, controllo, verifica
vault: volteggio, salto, balzo, ma nel film indica un catalogo
at least: almeno
dealer: commerciante, mercante
detective: difettoso, imperfetto, anormale
mentally detective: debole di mente
to commit-committed: commettere
to adjudicate: giudicare
straight: retto, diritto, chiaro, preciso
shooter: chi spara, tiratore, cacciatore
to aim: puntare, mirare
fundraiser: coltivatore del fondo
middleman: mediatore, sensale
concerned: implicato, interessato, turbato
to fulfil: adempiere, compiere, eseguire
citizenry: appartenenza ad uno stato
soybean: soia
to charge: accusare, imputare
to feed-fed-fed: alimentare, nutrire, pascolare
to drop: cadere (a gocce), gocciolare
to blast: far saltare, esplodere
cap: berretto, cappello (di arma da fuoco)
fuse: spoletta, detonatore
stuff: materia, sostanza
to scare: spaventare
to rip off: strappare via, togliere (con forza)
to enclave: asservire, assoggettare
merciless: spietato, crudele
to overthrow: rovesciare
to pull: tirare
mess: imbroglio, pasticcio
to kick out: scacciare, opporsi, reagire, buttar fuori (a calci, a pedate)
janitor: portiere, bidello
threat: minaccia
trigger: grilletto (di arma da fuoco)
slinging: a tracolla
to kneel: inginocchiarsi
weapon: arma
slipped, to slip: scivolare, fare un errore
shin: stinco
calf: polpaccio, vitello, giovincello
held, to hold: tenere
cute: carino, grazioso
to discharge: scaricare
bullet: pallottola
to come up: venire su, salire
bystander: spettatore
to afford: potersi permettere
layaway: in mobilità
pin: spillo
bogeyman: orco
spare time: tempo libero
draftsman: progettista
estate negotiator: agente immobiliare

gauge: misura, calibro
drum: tamburo
ego: ego, l'io
threat: minaccia
to blow up: gonfiare
mightier, might: potere, forza
sword: spada
handy: a portata di mano
pillow: cuscino
to cock: alzare il cane (di arma da fuoco)
temple: tempia
trigger: grilletto (di arma da fuoco)
hammer: cane (del fucile)
to shoot: tirare
wackos: termine spregiativo per indicare messicani, portoricani, ecc.
blind: cieco
close-knit, close: vicino; to knit-knitted-knit: saldare, unire
average: media
burglar: ladro
rapist, rapine: rapina
neighborhood: vicinato
to stab: pugnalare
spear: oggetto appuntito
core-door: porta blindata
axe: scure, ascia
to bother: scocciare, dare noia
to overwhelm: schiacciare, distruggere
viciousness: immoralità
facilities: facilitazioni
sign: segno
to embody: personificare
to resort: ricorrere
root: radice
anger: ira
issue: emissione
to annoy: seccare, infastidire
annoyance: fastidio
to stage: inscenare
coup: colpo
ruler: governante, capo
nun: suora
casualty: incidente, disgrazia, vittima, perdite (di guerra)
plaque: placca
proudly: orgogliosamente
dump: deposito (militare)
to dot: punteggiare, seminare, colpire
harm: male, danno
to wound: ferire
"from my cold, dead hands": motto dei proprietari di armi
to grab: afferrare, arrestare, ingranarsi, bloccarsi
fond: entusiasta
crappy: è una parolaccia
painfully: dolorosamente
to screw: avvitare
fag: fatica, studente giovane che deve servire uno studente più anziano
dorks (slang) neri
to suck: succhiare, aspirare
to pick on: scegliere, prendere, criticare, rimproverare
dick: tizio, tipo
nail clipper: taglia unghie
to dye: tingere
bagpiper: cornamusa
to land: atterrare, assestare, sbarcare
to tick: scattare

to go off: scappare, andare via
enforced dress code: vestirsi come è richiesto
lax dress policy: vestirsi informali
to tuck: piegare
baggy: gonfio, cascante
to blame: dare la colpa
sick: malato
to yell: urlare
to pick: bucare, scegliere, raccogliere, togliere, rubare
flood: inondazione
consumption: consumo
weird: strano
to chuck: dare un colpo, buttare
warping: perversione
bloodshed: massacro
to snap: afferrare
rampage: comportamento violento
brief: breve
to wipe out: pulire, abbonare, distruggere
to outnumber: superare in numero
to get chopped off: spaccare, spezzare, staccare (con un colpo)
confidence: fiducia
all hell broke loose: tutto l'inferno si è scatenato
to freak out: screziare, maculare
scary: allarmante, terrorizzante
razor blade: lama di rasoio
to mow: ammassare, accatastare
lawn: prato
to mangle: lacerare, mutilare, straziare, dilaniare, massacrare
bunch: mazzo, grappolo, gruppo, comitiva
to seek: cercare
blanket alert: blanket: coperta alert: allarme
drive-by shooting: che sparano correndo con l'auto
sideburns: basette
to drown: annegare, allagare
to holler: gridare, urlare
nest: nido
to mate: accoppiarsi, unirsi
sting: pungiglione
"if it bleeds, it leads": se sanguina, guida
coverage: copertura finanziaria
riot: tumulto, sommossa
near-drowning: quasi affogamento
baby-drowning: affogamento di un bambino
to chase: cacciare
to pitch: gettare, lanciare
outfit: equipaggiamento
bag-snatcher: scippatore
to tease: molestare
to naked: nudo
shunt: scambio, smistamento
gun-toting, gun-loving: appassionati armi da fuoco to tot: sommare
ammunition: munizione
booze: sbornia, bevanda alcolica
to beat up: menare
defenceless: indifeso
wing: ala
leave your mike (microphone) on
to mourn: lamentare, portare il lutto
ribbon: nastrino
to crunch: scricchiolare
to feed: alimentare, nutrire
to bother: seccare, scocciare
to venture: avventurarsi

track: traccia, orma, impronta
to appal-appalled: terrorizzare
gut nuts: termine spregiativo gut: budella, fegato nut: nocciola
frame: cornice
fudge: dolce caramellato con cioccolato
to grip-gripped: afferrare
garbage: rifiuti
barely: semplicemente
to phase out: terminare la produzione
chat: chiacchierata
loaded: carico
to unload: scaricare

43 questions (and answers)

1. Michael Moore opens a bank account so that he can get what item instead of interest?

Michael Moore opens a bank account so he will receive a weapon as a gift. (Erika Bacchetti)

2. Where did Michael Moore grow up?

Michael Moore grow up in Michigan, the gun's lovers paradise. (Cerne)

3. Charlton Heston is president of what organization?

Charlton Heston is president of the NRA. (Irene Chirico Stradella)

4. Who are Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols?

Timothy Mc Veigh and Terry Nicholas are two persons that every weekend used to meet in a forest for shooting. Cioffi Sabrina

5. Why does the man from the Michigan militia say you must carry a gun?

- The man from the Michigan militia say you must carry a gun because is an American tradition defend personally all own kids and family. (Giulia Deskovic)

6. James Nichols was arrested in connection with what bombing?

James Nichols was arrested in connection with Oklahoma city bombing. (Stefano Nesich)

7. James Nichols says, "I use the pen, because the pen is mightier than the sword. But you always have to keep the sword handy for when the pen fails." What does this statement mean?

This statement means that we must always have a weapon if the words are not satisfactory. (Andrea Godnich)

8. Does James Nichols believe that nuclear weapons should be restricted? Does he contradict himself?

Yes, James Nichols believes that nuclear weapons should be restricted but he contradicts himself because first he had said that every one should have got a weapon. (Alessandra Marini)

9. Describe the Littleton community?

Littleton community is a town situated in the State of Colorado (South Denver). Here there is Lockheed Marking, that is a factory of rockets and there is the Columbine high school too. (Francesco Milos)

10. The security expert in Littleton talks with Michael Moore about security in houses. What is a safe room? Why would you want one?

It's a room with a core – door and they want one for higher security (Luciano Navisi)

11. This security man gets emotional and says that Columbine "did" something. What did Columbine do?

The security man says that the Columbine has changed the way they walk (Stefano Nesich)

12. What does Lockheed mean by "We are Columbine"?

This means that all people are members of the community. (Marilyna Pellegrino)

13. Why did Lockheed donate \$100,000 toward anger-management programs?

Mr.Lockheed donated \$100,000 to anger-management programs to permit the schools to organize deals to control the anger. (Talita Pintus)

14. What happened in Kosovo on April 20, 1999? What happened one hour later?

It was the day when the NATO bombed Kosovo more than any other day. Even though many people thought that it was an information of big importance, it was hardly mentioned in American news. The same day a shooting in Columbine high school took place and that was the top news. One can understand that the Americans don't care much of the horrors that happen in other countries when they don't have any direct interest in that country. (Giuliano Ponis)

15. What organization held a major rally in Denver 10 days after the shooting?

10 Days after the shooting the Killings Heston held a major rally in Denver.(Giulia Tamai)

16. How did Matt Stone and Trey Parker choose to respond to life in Littleton?

Matt Stone and Trey Parker responded to life in Littleton making a cartoon about their town. (Erika Bacchetti)

17. What were some of the responses from schools nationwide to the tragedy at Columbine?

Some of the responses from schools nationwide to the tragedy at Columbine were that many controls were effected to all students and most of the schools' dirigent became intolerant.(Cerne)

18. Who were some of the people/things blamed for the tragedy at Columbine?

The people that were blamed for the tragedy at Columbine are Eric Harris and Dylan Kleibord. (Irene Chirico Stradella)

19. How does Marilyn Manson respond to allegations that he is to blame? Who does he imply was influential?

Marilyn Manson thinks that his songs don't persuade anyone. Cioffi Sabrina

20. What class were the boys enrolled in the morning before they killed at Columbine?

- The boys enrolled in the morning before they killed at Columbine were in the Bowling class. (Giulia Deskovic)

21. What other countries besides ours have violent pasts?

There are other countries that have a violent pasts, like Germany (381 murders), France (255 murders), England (68 murders), Japan (39 murders), Austria (65 murders), but U.S.A. has 11127 murders every years. (Stefano Nesich)

22. When was the Colt revolver created?

The colt revolver was created in 1891. (Andrea Godnich)

23. When was the NRA founded?

The NRA was founded in 1879. (Alessandra Marini)

24. What does the news media want people to feel?

The news media want people to be frightened. (Francesco Milos)

25. How many kids have been killed by Halloween candy? Was it on purpose?

Two kids have been killed by Halloween candy by their parents (Luciano Navisi)

26. Who is the most common suspect on television?

The black men are the most common suspects on television. (Stefano Nesich)

27. Who most often gets in trouble for gun possession in the city or kids in the suburbs?

The kids in the suburbs because they have the higher number of weapons. (Marilina Pellegrino)

28. Who conditions people in the United States to believe that their communities are dangerous?

TV network conditions people in the United States. (Talita Pintus)

29. What does the former TV producer of Cops say sells in the media?

He said that American violence along with robberies of any kind (like robberies of bank, private houses, etc..) are successful on TV than any other kind of crime. (Giuliano Ponis)

30. How many gun murders were there in Sarnia, Canada, in the past three years? How many in Windsor?

In the past three years there were 1 gun murder in Sarnia, Canada and 1 in Windsor, Ontario.(Giulia Tamai)

31. What are some misconceptions about Canada? What is the truth?

The misconceptions about Canada are e.g. that in this country there is a low number of weapons, the people don't watch violent films and there is a low number of coloured people. The truth is that in Canada the situations are similar to the United States of America, maybe the problem is the population. (Erika Bacchetti)

32. Does Canada have guns? In 2001 could they get guns/ammunition easily? Explain.

Yes, Canada have guns and in 2001 they could get guns/ammunition easily, but people don't use them because they feel safer without them , and there isn't criminality.(Cerne)

33. How is Canadian TV news different from TV news in the United States?

Canadian TV doesn't broadcast violence. (Irene Chirico Stradella)

34. How is the health care system in Canada different from health care in the United States?

The differences between these two systems is that in Canada there are more social laws on health and human right. Cioffi Sabrina

35. How long did it take the news crews to show up in Flint, Michigan, to cover the youngest school shooting?

- The news crews to show up the youngest school shooting took half an hour. (Giulia Deskovic)

36. How did the Welfare to work program impact Tamarla Owens, the mother of the boy who shot the little girl, Kayla?

Tamarla Owens worked with the welfare program all the day, so she couldn't stay with her children, who stayed alone at home. (Stefano Nesich)

37. How did people capitalize on September 11th?

The guns' sale has increased by 70% and the ammunition by 40%. (Andrea Godnich)

38. What does Michael Moore take Richard and Mark to do at K-Mart headquarters?

Michael Moore takes Richard and Mark bullet to take at K-Mart headquaeter. (Alessandra Marini)

39. What do Mark, Richard and Michael convince K-Mart to do about selling ammunition in their stores?

Mark ,Richard and Michael buy a lot of ammunition in a K-Mark shop and take them to K-Mark headquarters to demonstrate that it is very easy to buy this product. (Francesco Milos)

40. Whom does Michael Moore visit at his house in Hollywood? What is the outcome of their discussion?

He visits Charlton Heston's house and they speak about the congress that C. Heston has done after the murder of Kayla and after the Columbine (Luciano Navisi)

41. What did you learn from the film?

This film speaks about the weapons that are sold too easily in the U.S.A. and what they may cause. (Stefano Nesich)

42. What are some of the questions this film poses?

This film poses: (Marilyna Pellegrino)

- ◆ Isn't it dangerous for a bank to distribute gun?
- ◆ How can you get a gun?
- ◆ Why are the faults of Marylin Manson and not of bowling?
- ◆ Why in the USA are many murders due to madness?
- ◆ Why are the American frightened?
- ◆ Why are so many Black and Hispanic people arrested?
- ◆ Do people in Canada lock their own houses? In the night?
- ◆ Why don't Canadians lock their own houses?
- ◆ Why is the USA the only country where there are so many homicides?

43. After watching this film, what else do you want to know?

We want to know what the American schools teach to the students and, besides, I want to know more about the selling of the guns. (Talita Pintus)