Istituto Tecnico Statale "Enrico Mattei"
Via U. Foscolo, 48
Decimomannu
The Istituto Tecnico Statale “E. Mattei” is in Decimomannu, a little town in the south of Sardinia.

It’s a Technical Secondary School
- Founded in 1982
- 700 students (aged 14-19)
- 90 teachers
- 40 classes
- 5 years education

http://www.itcgmattei.it/
OUR COURSES

Administration, Finance and Marketing
This specialization meets the needs of our business, services and entrepreneurial world and it is able to give specific competences in economic-fiscal and legal-business areas. It trains future experts in financial, legal and accounting organization and provides a good basis for sociopolitical and economic-legal university courses. After two-year course of study students can continue with Administration, Finance and Marketing, or they can choose the "Company Informatics Systems" course.
Tourism
The specialization in tourism trains technical experts and, thanks to numerous study trips in Italy and abroad, our students get the right skills to work in the tourism sector. Ample practical activities are performed during the major cultural initiatives in our territory, such as attending the annual event of Cagliari" Open Monuments."
Since students learn three European languages, the specialization in Tourism offers an excellent preparation for those students willing to attend Foreign Languages University or other faculties dealing with Archeology, History, Arts and Environment.
Construction Environment and Territory
This specialization prepares experts usually required to work in building and civil construction areas or consultants for real estate agencies or insurance companies. Students make use of modern laboratories with equipment for the computerized topographic survey. This course is recommended to those students willing to attend scientific universities, such as Engineering or Geology.
The Istituto Tecnico Statale “E. Mattei”
as a place of integration and inclusion for students with
disabilities, provides:

• Support teachers;
• Texts on special education;
• Resource room (with technological devices, special teaching aids, course and recreational materials);
• GLHI – a special team for Handicap – to direct and coordinate all activities concerning the inclusion of the disabled.

I.T.S “E. Mattei” also offers evening classes for working students in Business Administration, Finance and Marketing
School Facilities

Two languages labs with LIM, video-projectors and computers

Four ITC labs with multimedia pc, overhead and video projectors

Two video rooms: tv set, videorecorders, pc and video-projectors

Two science labs with modern equipment for chemistry, biology and physics

Two drawing rooms and one Computer-Aided Drafting/Design room

*A big gymnasium and a five-a-side football field*

*A Library rich in books, school books and magazines*

*Internet Connection in each classroom.*
Extra activities

• Ecology,
• Theatre laboratory
• Sports and dance courses
• Music band
• “Sportello psicologico”, a consulting and support service for students, teachers and families who are living psychological and/or social distress
• Prevention of drop out
• Foreign languages certifications
• Stages and factory inspections
• European Projects
• A consulting service for foreign students + courses of Italian language (since 2004 the school has been an examination centre for CILS certification)
OUR REGION
SARDINIA
and
OUR CITY
DECIMOMANNU
Ancient and beautiful Sardinia is in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea between Corsica and the Tunisian coast. It is the second largest island in the Mediterranean area, after Sicily.

Sardinia has 1,897 kilometers of coastline and it is one of the most popular destination for people who love water sports and seaside holidays.

Sardinia is a very ancient land, set on a rock basement which connects it to the island of Corsica.
Decimomannu (about 7,000 inhabitants) is a little town on the plain of Campidano, 17 km from Cagliari. Its name comes from the Roman age, because Decimomannu is 10 Roman miles from Cagliari. Many important remains have been founded here, the Roman bridge is an example. It’s an important railway junction and 5 km away there is an International Air Base Force. There are two main churches: Saint Anthony and Saint Greca whose religious Fair in September is famous all over the island.
Cagliari (160,000 inhabitants) is the capital of Sardinia. Its Sardinian name “Casteddu” literally means castle.

Cagliari, founded by Phoenicians traders, spreads across seven hills. The city, which has preserved soaring towers and sections of the massive curtain walls which once encircled its medieval Castello district, has the largest and most important Phoenician necropolis in the Mediterranean, whose finds are on show both at the city’s Archaeological Museum and at the British Museum in London.

Cagliari is a birdwatcher’s dreamland, thanks to its huge wetland areas of Santa Gilla and Molentargius with a rich and diverse wildlife, dominated by large colonies of pink flamingos. In the heart of the city, the main monuments include the ancient Cathedral of Santa Maria and the Basilica of Bonaria.

The main beach of Cagliari is the Poetto. It stretches for about eight kilometers, from Sella del Diavolo (the Devil's Saddle) up to the coastline of Quartu Sant'Elena.

A legend tells that, long time ago, Lucifer and his devils had settled in the Gulf of Cagliari. There was a fierce battle and the archangel Gabriel unsaddled Lucifer, whose hot saddle fell into the sea becoming petrified, this giving rise to the characteristic shape of the hill we see today.
The Nuraghe

The nuraghe is the main type of ancient megalithic building found in Sardinia. Today it has come to be the symbol of the island. Its function is still a mystery, although it is commonly believed that the nuraghes were used as military fortresses.

Today, there are more than 8,000 nuraghes in Sardinia, although it has been estimated that they once numbered more than 30,000. The nuraghes were built between the middle of the Bronze Age (18th-15th centuries BC) and the Late Bronze Age. Many were in continuous use from their erection until Rome entered Sardinia in the 2nd century BC, and perhaps later originated some of the current villages.
Sardinian language, costumes and music

Every geographic zone of Sardinia had a historical evolution with different linguistic influences that characterize still today the different varieties of the Sardinian language where sounds and musicality are constant. The Sardinian language is considered the most characteristic of Latin languages; in fact, while the other neo-Latin tongues have been elaborated during the centuries, the Sardinian one, in its isolation, preserves the original peculiarity of the original languages, Greek and Latin.

Sardinia can boast splendid traditional costumes, whose fabrics incorporate the thousand rainbows of the island; each village, each town has its traditional costume, which can be distinguished by its material, colours and the way it is worn.

Sardinia has a rich heritage of music and songs, each area has its own island sounds. There are different styles of singing, the most popular is: “Su Tenore” which consists of four items, called “Sa Oche”, “Sa Mesuoche”, “Su Bassu” and “Sa Contra”.
Sources

http://www.sardegnaturismo.it/en
www.visit-cagliari.it
www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sardinia
www.itcgmattei.it
Google Images