
Gianni Mancini

Gianni Mancini is twenty-three years old. He lives in Rome with his parents and his younger brother Francesco.

Gianni is studying at a school of "*Tourism and Hospitality Management*".

Tomorrow he is going to London to visit his girlfriend Isabel.

Gianni and Isabel met a year ago. She was in Rome studying Italian at the language school "*Francesco Petrarca*", which specializes in teaching Italian to foreign students.

Gianni telephones Isabel.

Mrs Bond, Isabel's mother, answers the phone.

- Mrs Bond** - Hello, this is Rebecca Bond.
- Gianni** - Hello, this is Gianni. How are you, Mrs Bond?
- Mrs Bond** - I'm very well, thank you.
And how about you Gianni? When are you coming to see us?
- Gianni** - I'm telephoning to tell you that tomorrow I'm coming to London.
- Mrs Bond** - Oh! How wonderful! Hold on a moment, I am going to tell Isabel that you are on the phone.

Isabel comes to the phone.

- Isabel** - **Gianni!** *Che bello sentire tua voce!*
- Gianni** - You mean "*la tua voce*". You should think in Italian Isabel, not in English. Ha ha ha!
- Isabel** - Ha ha ha! You are right, but when you speak English you often think in Italian, too. Ha ha ha!

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- Gianni** - Isabel, I have a nice surprise for you.
Guess what?
- Isabel** - You have bought a new motorcycle?
- Gianni** - Wrong! Try again.
- Isabel** - You have passed your final exam and are coming to see me?
- Gianni** - Right! Tomorrow morning at five I'm flying from *Fiumicino* airport to Gatwick.
The flight time is two and a half hours, so I'll be in London at about seven thirty.
- Isabel** - Oh! What a lovely surprise!
But why so early?
- Gianni** - You know these economy flights...
By the way, I'm flying with Ryanair, flight number 305.
- Isabel** - All right. At seven thirty I'll be at the airport.
I can't wait to hug and kiss you!
- Gianni** - Me, too. Until tomorrow, Isabel.
- Isabel** - See you tomorrow, *mio caro*.



to specialize	tu spe <u>e</u> fəlaiz	= <i>specializzarsi</i>
to hold on	tu hou <u>ld</u>	= <i>attendere</i>
to guess	tu ge <u>s</u>	= <i>indovinare</i>
to try	tu tra <u>ai</u>	= <i>provare</i>
to fly	tu fl <u>ai</u>	= <i>volare</i>
flight	fla <u>it</u>	= <i>volo</i>
to hug	tu ha <u>g</u>	= <i>abbracciare</i>

How about you? = *Che mi dici di te? / Come stai?*

Hold on a moment. = *Aspetta un momento.*

He is on the phone. = *È al telefono.*

Guess what. = *Indovina un po'.*

Try again. = *Prova di nuovo.*

I am flying to... = *Volerò a...*

the flight time = *la durata del volo*

By the way = *A proposito*

I can't wait to hug you. = *Non vedo l'ora di abbracciarti.*

Lett. Non posso aspettare di abbracciarti.

See you tomorrow. = *Ci vediamo domani. / A domani.*

Lett. Ti vedo domani.

Making and Receiving Phone Calls

At home = *a casa*

➤ - Hello, this is Mary Brown.

At work = *al lavoro*

➤ - Hello, this is Jane speaking.

or Jane speaking, how may I help you?

or Good morning. New Enterprise, how may I help you?

How to say telephone numbers in English

In inglese, i numeri di telefono si indicano cifra per cifra.

7950 1244 - seven nine five **ou** one two **double** four

Note

*Nei numeri telefonici, lo zero si legge **ou**.*

*Quando ci sono due numeri uguali consecutivi, si dice: **double** seguito dal numero.*

*A volte, nell'inglese degli Stati Uniti, lo zero si legge **ziərou**.*

How to ask for someone's telephone number

➤ What is your phone number?

or What is your mobile phone number?

or What is your cell phone number?

Making and Receiving Phone Calls

Asking to speak to someone **Formal**

- - Hello. This is Joe Brown calling.
Could I speak to Mr Martin, please?
- Good morning. I would like to speak to Mr Martin, please.
- Is it possible to speak to Mr Martin, please?
- I need to speak to Mr Martin, please.
- Could you put me through to extension number 43 please?
- I'm calling from Paris / Rome / New York...
- I'm calling on behalf of Mr Benny Black.
- Do you know when Mr Spencer will be available?
- Do you know when Mr Spencer comes to the office today?
- Could I leave a message for him?
- Could you tell Mr Spencer that I called, please?
- Could you ask Mr Spencer to call me back, please?
- I'll call back later / in an hour / tomorrow.

Asking to speak to someone **Informal**

- - Hello.
- Hi, it's Mark here. / Hi, it's me, Mark.
- May I speak to Mary, please?
- Is Mary there, please?

Responding to a request

- - Good morning, may I speak with Ms Collins, please?
- Of course. Let me see if she is available.
- or Of course, one moment please.
- or Sure, one moment please. (US)

Connecting a caller

- - Good morning, may I speak with Ms Collins, please?
- I will put you through now. or I am putting you through.
- or I will connect you now. or I am connecting you now.

Giving negative information

- - I am afraid the line is engaged at the moment. Could you call back later?
All our operators are busy right now. Could you call back later?
I am afraid he is busy now. Could you call later?
I am sorry. Mr Martin is not available at the moment.
I am sorry. Mr Martin is in a meeting at the moment.
I am sorry. He is out of the office today.
I am afraid he is on another line at the moment.
- I will tell him to call you when he comes back.
- or I will tell Mr Martin that you called.
- or I will ask him to call you as soon as possible.

- Good morning, I would like to speak to Mr. Williams.
- I am sorry. We don't have a Mr Williams here.
- or I am sorry. There is nobody here by that name.

Asking the name of the caller **Formal**

- - Who is calling, please? / Who is speaking, please?
- May I ask who is calling, please?
- Can I ask whom I am speaking to, please?
- - Sorry, who is this? **Informal**
- Who is speaking?
- Who is it?
- Whom am I speaking with?

Asking the caller's name and phone number

- - Who is calling, please?
- Could I take your name, please?
- Could I have your name, please?
- Could you give me your phone number, please?

Asking the caller to wait = *Chiedendo alla persona che chiama di aspettare*

Formal

- - Could you hold on a moment, please?
- Hold on a moment, please.
- Just a moment, please.
- Hold on the line, please. (*Aspetti in linea, per piacere.*)
- Could you hold the line, please?
- Do you mind holding on a moment while I check if Ms Williams is available?

- Informal** ➤ - Hold on a minute. / Just a moment, please.

Wrong number

- - Sorry, I think you have dialled the wrong number.
- I'm afraid you've got the wrong number.
- I'm sorry, you have the wrong number.
- You have called the wrong number.

Explaining there is a bad connection

- - I'm afraid I can't hear you very well.
- The line is very bad. Could you speak up (*parlare più forte*), please?
- We have a bad connection. Could you speak a little louder (*più forte*), please?
- We have a bad connection. Can I call you back in a few minutes?
- I'm sorry but it's a very bad connection. Could you phone back later?

When you don't understand

- - I don't understand. Could you repeat that, please?
- Could you speak a little more slowly, please?
- Sorry, I didn't catch that. Could you say it again, please?
- Would you mind spelling that for me, please?

Taking a message

- - He is out of the office now. Can I take a message?
- He is not available at the moment. Would you like to leave a message?

Ending a phone call

- - Is there anything else (*qualcos'altro*) I can do for you?
- Thanks for calling. Have a nice day.
- Thank you very much. Have a good day.

Telephone Etiquette

It is very important to be polite on the telephone, and use phrases like: *Could you... I would like to... May I please speak with...*

Always speak clearly and slowly. Do not use any slang or idioms.

At the beginning of a call you should always identify yourself by saying, "Hello, good morning / afternoon / evening, Sunrise Corporation, Jane Marlow speaking."

The correct way to place a call

"Hello, my name is Jane Marlow from Sunrise Corporation. May I speak with Mr Bruno Goodwill?"

If you must interrupt a conversation, you should say, "Please excuse me for a moment, I'll be right back."

Turn off your mobile phone when entering a meeting, a restaurant, a cinema or a theatre.

When speaking on the phone don't chew gum, eat, work on the computer or speak to somebody else.

Always end the call with some pleasantries like: "It was a pleasure speaking with you" or "Have a nice day."

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to place a call = *fare una chiamata*

I will be right back. = *Torno subito.*

pleasantries = *convenevoli*

Formal Telephone Conversation

- Jane** - Nova Company, Jane speaking. How can I help you?
- Mr Blade** - Hello, this is Bill Blade. May I speak with Mr Mark Spencer, please?
- Jane** - One moment, please. I'll put you through to Mr Spencer.
- Jane** - Mr Blade? I am sorry; Mr Spencer is in a meeting at the moment. Would you like to leave a message?
- Mr Blade** - Yes, please. Could you ask him to call me back as soon as he can?
- Jane** - Of course. Does he have your number?
- Mr Blade** - He has my office number, but here is my cell phone number - 573 435 9861.
- Jane** - I'll read it back to you - 573 435 9861.
- Mr Blade** - That is right. Thanks a lot. Goodbye.

An hour later Mr Spencer calls Mr Blade

- Mr Blade** - Hello?
- Mr Spencer** - Hi Bill, this is Mark.
- Mr Blade** - Hi Mark. I was calling about the last order for our restaurant in Annapolis. We haven't received it yet.
- Mr Spencer** - Oh, I am so sorry. I'm going to see what has happened and I will call you in a moment.
===
I will put you through to...
(*La metto in contatto con... / Le passo...*)

Vocabulary

double	d <u>a</u> bəl	= <i>doppio</i>
mobile phone	m <u>ou</u> bail f <u>ou</u> n	= <i>cellulare</i> (UK)
cell phone	s <u>e</u> l f <u>ou</u> n	= <i>cellulare</i> (US)
to call	tu k <u>o</u> :l	= <i>chiamare</i>
to need	tu ni: <u>d</u>	= <i>aver bisogno</i>
to put through	tu p <u>ut</u> θ <u>ru</u> :	= <i>mettere in linea</i>
extension	ikst <u>e</u> nʃən ekst <u>e</u> nʃən	= <i>linea</i>
on behalf of	on bih <u>a</u> :f ov	= <i>da parte di</i>
available	əv <u>e</u> iləbəl	= <i>disponibile</i>
message	m <u>e</u> sɪdʒ	= <i>messaggio</i>
to call back	tu k <u>o</u> :l b <u>æ</u> k	= <i>richiamare</i>
late	l <u>e</u> ɪt	= <i>tardi</i>
later	l <u>e</u> ɪtə	= <i>più tardi</i>
sure	f <u>u</u> ə	= <i>certamente</i> (US)
I am sure	ai æm f <u>u</u> ə	= <i>sono sicuro</i>
to connect	tu kən <u>e</u> kt	= <i>mettere in linea</i>
I'm afraid	aim əfr <u>e</u> ɪd	= <i>temo</i>
engaged	ɪŋg <u>e</u> ɪdʒd	= <i>occupato</i>
at the moment	æt ðə m <u>ou</u> ment	= <i>al momento / adesso</i>
operator	<u>o</u> pereɪtə	= <i>operatore</i>
busy	b <u>i</u> zi	= <i>occupato</i>
right now	r <u>ai</u> t n <u>au</u>	= <i>adesso</i>
How may I help you?	= <i>Che posso fare per lei?</i> <i>Lett. Come posso aiutarla?</i>	
See you later.	= <i>Ci vediamo più tardi</i> - <i>A dopo.</i>	

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Vocabulary

meeting	m <u>i</u> :tɪŋ	= riunione
line	l <u>ai</u> n	= linea
caller	k <u>o</u> lə	= chi telefona
to mind	tu m <u>ai</u> nd	= importare
to check	tu t <u>f</u> ek	= controllare
to dial	tu d <u>ai</u> əl	= digitare, comporre
to explain	tu ikspl <u>ei</u> n	= spiegare
connection	kən <u>e</u> kʃən	= collegamento
to hear	tu h <u>iə</u>	= udire
to speak up	tu sp <u>i</u> :k ap	= parlare più forte
to speak louder	tu sp <u>i</u> :k la <u>u</u> də	= parlare più forte
to catch	tu k <u>æ</u> tʃ	= capire; acchiappare
to spell	tu sp <u>el</u>	= compitare
polite	pəl <u>ai</u> t	= cortese
clearly	kl <u>iə</u> li	= chiaramente
slang	sl <u>æ</u> ŋ	= gergo
idiom	<u>i</u> diəm	= frase idiomatica
to identify	tu a <u>id</u> entifai	= identificare
sunrise	s <u>a</u> nraiz	= sorgere del sole
corporation	ko:pə <u>re</u> iʃən	= società per azioni
correct	kə <u>r</u> ekt	= corretto
to place a call	tu pl <u>ei</u> s ə k <u>o</u> :l	= fare una chiamata
to interrupt	tu inter <u>ap</u> t	= interrompere
by that name		= con quel nome
I'll be right back.		= Torno subito.
Whom am I speaking with?		= Con chi parlo?
Hold on the line, please.		= Aspetti in linea, per piacere.

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Vocabulary

to turn on	tu t <u>ɜː</u> n <u>ɒ</u> n	= <i>accendere</i>
to turn off	tu t <u>ɜː</u> n <u>ɒ</u> f	= <i>spegnere</i>
to enter	tu <u>e</u> ntə	= <i>entrare</i>
to chew	tu t <u>f</u> <u>uː</u>	= <i>masticare</i>
gum	g <u>a</u> m	= <i>gomma</i>
to happen	tu h <u>æ</u> pən	= <i>succedere</i>
pleasantries	pl <u>e</u> zəntriz	= <i>convenevoli</i>
somebody else	s <u>a</u> mbədi <u>e</u> ls	= <i>qualcun altro</i>
to place a call	tu pl <u>e</u> is a k <u>oː</u> l	= <i>effettuare una chiamata</i>
I will be right back.	= <i>Torno subito.</i>	
I will read it back.	= <i>Lo rileggo.</i>	

Common Telephone Related Words

➤ directory / phone book	= <i>elenco telefonico</i>
land line phone	= <i>telefono fisso</i>
push-button telephone	= <i>telefono a tastiera</i>
cordless (telephone)	= <i>telefono senza fili; portatile</i>
mobile phone / mobile	= <i>telefono cellulare (UK)</i>
cellular phone / cell phone	= <i>telefono cellulare (US)</i>
receiver	= <i>cornetta</i>
phone call	= <i>telefonata</i>
busy signal	= <i>segnale di occupato</i>
answering machine	= <i>segreteria telefonica</i>
to ring	= <i>squillare, suonare</i>
dial tone	= <i>tono di chiamata</i>
operator	= <i>centralinista, operatore</i>
phone booth	= <i>cabina telefonica</i>
to call back	= <i>richiamare</i>
to hang up	= <i>riattaccare, riagganciare</i>
I will ring you later.	= <i>Ti chiamerò più tardi. (UK)</i>
I will call you later.	= <i>Ti chiamerò più tardi. (US)</i>
to get back to someone	= <i>ritornare la chiamata</i>
Phone me back in an hour.	= <i>Richiamami fra un'ora.</i>
We got cut off.	= <i>È caduta la linea.</i>
to dial a phone number	= <i>comporre un numero</i>
to pick up the phone	= <i>rispondere al telefono</i>
to get off the phone	= <i>chiudere la chiamata</i>
to switch off the phone	= <i>spegnere il telefono</i>
to turn off the phone	= "" "" ""

Words in which **oa** are pronounced **ou**

boat b**ou**t = *barca*

The Fisherman

The **roa**d along the southeast **coa**st was breath-taking. The sail**boa**ts **floa**ting in the distance looked like seagulls.

Joan, my wife, told me to stop the caravan on the side of the **roa**d. She was feeling hungry and wanted to eat something.

Just a hundred yards from our caravan, a **coa**ch-**loa**d of tourists started pouring onto the **roa**d. A few minutes later, they started **roa**ming up and down the beach.

When we finished eating, we went towards the beach and stopped under a coconut tree.

We wanted to sit down, but we could not. The sand was **soa**ked with sea water.

Then, in the distance we saw an **approa**ching fishing **boa**t.

The fishermen's **goa**l was quite clear. They wanted to reach the **coa**st, but the sea was so rough that it was not an easy task.

When they finally reached the shore, they were **gloa**ting with pride.

We **approa**ched them and saw that the poor fellows were frostbitten and were **moa**ning and **groa**ning in the most piteous manner.

We offered them some hot coffee from our thermos, and a bottle of brandy.

>>>

Words in which **oa** are pronounced **ou**

The Fisherman

Then I went to our caravan to get some blankets. I also got some **oa**k wood char**oa**l and began **roa**sting some meat for them.

While the fishermen were eating, one of them told us this striking little story.

"When I was a kid, I was proud to be a fisherman and even **bo**asted about it to my companions.

But one day, my father and I were caught in a terrible storm. We almost drowned.

When we reached home, I said to my mother, 'I **lo**athe the sea as much as I **lo**athe a cock**ro**ach.'

Besides, I made an **oa**th never to go fishing again.

However, after a week or so, my mother started to **co**ax and plead with me. She said that the storm was not a serious thing; it was just a little **ho**ax of the sea.

I laughed and gave her a kiss.

And here I am now, 40 years later, still fishing."










Vocabulary

along	ə <u>l</u> ŋ	= <i>lungo</i>
southeast	s <u>au</u> θ <u>i</u> :st	= <i>sud-est</i>
breath-taking	br <u>e</u> θ-teikiŋ	= <i>mozzafiato</i>
sailboat	s <u>ei</u> lbout	= <i>barca a vela</i>
to float	tu fl <u>ou</u> t	= <i>galleggiare</i>
seagull	s <u>i</u> :gəl	= <i>gabbiano</i>
coach-load	k <u>ou</u> tʃ l <u>ou</u> d	= <i>pullman carico</i>
to pour onto	tu p <u>o</u> : ontu	= <i>riversarsi su</i>
to roam	tu r <u>ou</u> m	= <i>girovagare</i>
coconut tree	k <u>ou</u> kənət tri:	= <i>albero di cocco</i>
foaming	f <u>ou</u> miŋ	= <i>schiumoso</i>
roaring waves	r <u>o</u> :riŋ w <u>ei</u> vz	= <i>onde rombanti</i>
to break	br <u>ei</u> k	= <i>rompere / schiantandosi</i>
rock	r <u>o</u> k	= <i>roccia</i>
sand	s <u>æ</u> nd	= <i>sabbia</i>
soaked	s <u>ou</u> kt	= <i>inzuppato</i>
to approach	tu əpr <u>ou</u> tʃ	= <i>avvicinarsi</i>
fishing boat	f <u>i</u> :fiŋ bout	= <i>barca da pesca</i>
goal	g <u>ou</u> l	= <i>meta</i>
clear	kli <u>ə</u>	= <i>chiaro</i>
rough	r <u>af</u>	= <i>agitato</i>
task	t <u>a</u> :sk	= <i>compito</i>
shore	f <u>o</u> :	= <i>riva</i>

Vocabulary

to gloat	tu gl <u>ou</u> t	= <i>gongolare, compiacersi</i>
pride	pr <u>ai</u> d	= <i>orgoglio</i>
fellow	f <u>e</u> lou	= <i>persona, tipo</i>
frost-bitten	fr <u>o</u> st bi <u>it</u> ən	= <i>assiderato</i>
to moan	tu m <u>ou</u> n	= <i>lamentarsi</i>
to groan	tu gr <u>ou</u> n	= <i>gemere</i>
piteous manner	pi <u>ti</u> əs m <u>æ</u> nə	= <i>modo pietoso</i>
blanket	bl <u>æ</u> ŋkit	= <i>coperta</i>
oak wood	<u>ou</u> kw <u>u</u> d	= <i>legno di quercia</i>
charcoal	tʃ <u>a:</u> kouɫ	= <i>carbonella</i>
to roast	tu r <u>ou</u> st	= <i>arrostire</i>
striking	str <u>ai</u> kiŋ	= <i>impressionante</i>
to boast	tu b <u>ou</u> st	= <i>vantarsi</i>
to loathe	tu l <u>ou</u> ð	= <i>detestare</i>
cockroach	k <u>o</u> kroutʃ	= <i>blatta</i>
to coax	tu k <u>ou</u> ks	= <i>persuadere</i>
to plead	tu pl <u>i:</u> d	= <i>supplicare</i>
hoax	h <u>ou</u> ks	= <i>scherzo</i>

The British and the Americans are two peoples
divided by a language. *Oscar Wilde*

	Melanzana 	Aubergine 	Eggplant 
	Zucchine	Courgettes	Zucchini
	Biscotto	Biscuit	Cookie
	Patatine fritte	Chips	French Fries
	Barra di cioccolato	Chocolate Bar	Candy Bar
	Dolci	Sweets	Candies

Common Mistakes made by Italian students

Mi piace viaggiare **in** treno / **in** automobile.

I like to travel ~~**in**~~ train / in car.

I like to travel **by** train / by car.

Carlo si lamentava **del** cattivo tempo.

Carlo complained ~~**of**~~ the bad weather.

Carlo complained **about** the bad weather.

Ieri mi congratulai con Angela **per** la nascita di suo figlio.

Yesterday I congratulated with Angela ~~**for**~~ the birth of her son.

Yesterday I congratulated Angela **on** the birth of her son.

L'Etna era coperta **di** neve.

Mount Etna was covered ~~**of**~~ snow.

Mount Etna was covered **with** snow.

Il mio umore dipende **dal** tempo.

My mood depends ~~**from**~~ the weather.

My mood depends **on** the weather.

La torta fu divisa **in** quattro parti.

The cake was divided ~~**in**~~ four parts.

The cake was divided **into** four parts.

La cantante era vestita **di** rosso.

The singer was dressed ~~**of**~~ red.

The singer was dressed **in** red.

Homophones

Homophones are two or more words having the same pronunciation, but different meanings and spelling.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|--------------|
| 1 | air | eə | = | <i>aria</i> |
| | heir | eə | = | <i>erede</i> |
| | ➤ Pomponius is a very rich young man. He is the only heir of a wealthy family, but he doesn't give himself any airs . | | | |
-
- | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|---|---|
| 2 | isle | ail | = | <i>isola</i> |
| | aisle | ail | = | <i>corridoio (di aereo, bus)</i>
<i>corsia (di supermercato)</i> |
| | ➤ The Isle of Man is located in the Irish sea.
Some airplane passengers like aisle seats, while others prefer window seats. | | | |
-
- | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|---|-----------------------------|
| 3 | aloud | əlaʊd | = | <i>a voce alta</i> |
| | allowed | əlaʊd | = | <i>consentito, permesso</i> |
| | ➤ It is not allowed to speak aloud in churches and hospitals. | | | |
-
- | | | | | |
|---|--|------|---|--|
| 4 | alms | a:mz | = | <i>elemosina / carità</i> |
| | arms | a:mz | = | <i>armi (significa pure "braccia")</i> |
| | ➤ Alms are money, food and other items given for charity to the poor.
The second amendment of the United States Constitution gives people the right to bear (<i>portare</i>) arms . | | | |
-
- | | | | | |
|---|--|-------|---|-----------------|
| 5 | altar | o:ltə | = | <i>altare</i> |
| | to alter | o:ltə | = | <i>alterare</i> |
| | ➤ An altar is a type of table used during religious ceremonies in a Christian church.
When you alter something, you change it in a small way. | | | |

Phonetic Symbols

simboli fonetici

æ	cat	= un suono fra la a e la e
a:	car	= a lunga
e	pen	= e breve
ə	a boy	= suono neutro
ɜ:	girl	= suono neutro lungo
i	six	= i breve
i:	tree	= i lunga
o	not	= o breve
o:	short	= o lunga
u	put	= u breve
u:	food	= u lunga
ou	go	= o piccola, seguita da u
j	yes	= i marcata
s	books	= s
z	zero	= s come nella parola 'cosmo'
ð	that	= d con la lingua fra i denti
θ	thing	= Suono prodotto soffiando con la lingua fra i denti.
tʃ	child	= ci
dʒ	Jane	= gi
g	good	= g come nella parola 'gamba'
f	fish	= sci
ŋ	king	= n come nella parola Congo
h	house	= h aspirata
w	whisky	- - -
ʒ	pleasure	= j come nella parola francese 'je'

: *I due punti indicano che il suono vocalico è lungo.*

Isabel

Father Richard Bond
Mother Rebecca Wilson

Grandfather Alec Bond
Grandmother Teresa

Mr Bond's parents live in Bath.

Grandfather Adrian Wilson
Grandmother Gloria

Rebecca's parents live in London.

Melody (Isabel's cousin)

Father James Collins
Mother Susan Wilson

Note Melody's mother and Isabel's mother are sisters.

Gianni and Francesco

Father Giuseppe Mancini
Mother Marta

Grandfather Gianni Mancini
Grandmother Catena

Signor Mancini's parents live in Sicily.

Grandfather Francesco
Grandmother Barbara

Signora Marta's parents live in Rome.

Salvatore Mancini Gianni and Francesco's uncle

Carmela ... their aunt

Marco ... their cousin

They live in Taormina, Sicily.