

earworms^{mbt}[®]
Musical Brain Trainer



Vol. 2

Rapid Japanese

200+ essential words and phrases
anchored into your long-term memory
with great music



Your personal audio language trainer

Phrase Book



Your personal audio language trainer

earworms mbt® Rapid Japanese puts the words and phrases you need not just on the tip of your tongue, but also transports them deeply into your long-term memory.

Simply by listening to these specially composed melodies with their rhythmic repetitions of Japanese and English a few times, the sound patterns are indelibly burned into your auditory cortex. You will have successfully learned the Japanese phrase and have the correct accent ringing in your ears. Wherever you are, whatever you are doing: While jogging, in the car, in the bath, doing the ironing - you can be learning Japanese at the same time!

earworms mbt® Rapid Languages is the first language course to get your toe tapping.

You know the phenomena of those catchy tunes or earworms that you just can't get out of your head? Voulez-vous coucher avec moi, ce soir? Well, earworms mbt® has put this phenomena to positive use. Gone are the days of learning pressure and frustration at not being able to remember, the experience of many on conventional language courses. In combination with music, the phrases you need are automatically anchored deeply into your memory, ready for instant recall.

Music is the key

The idea is as simple as it is old. Before the age of writing, ancient historical events were recorded in verse and song form for easy memorisation. In his book 'Songlines' Bruce Chatwin describes how the Australian Aborigines were able to navigate their way across hundreds of miles of desert to their ancestral hunting grounds without maps. And how? The extensive lyrics of their traditional songs were exact descriptions of the routes!

Rhythm and words i.e. song and verse have always been a very powerful memory aid, and this is supported by recent scientific research. The advertising industry knows only too well how powerful music can be in getting the message across with brainwashing-like jingles and soundbites.

It really works!

Developed and used over years in the classroom, earworms mbt® Rapid Languages has shown phenomenal success. In tests pupils using this technique regularly get average marks of over 90% compared to less than 50% with conventional book based learning.

Why hasn't music been used more in education up to now? Imagine kids at school getting a CD of hip-hop songs with all the historical dates they have to learn, or all the irregular verbs they have to learn! Wouldn't that make their (and teachers') school lives much easier, much more fun, much more successful?

What you get

Volume 1 dealt with the essentials for your visit abroad, looking at typical situations: taking a taxi, at the hotel, at the restaurant, requesting, polite phrases, finding your way, numbers, dealing with problems and so on. Volume 2 will have you engaging in dialogue about yourself, the past, the present and future, and provide language to cover further typical situations that you may find yourself in. The themes follow closely the Common European Framework for language learning, a recognised benchmark of language proficiency, and the emphasis is constantly on usefulness to the learner.

This booklet

This booklet contains all the words and phrases spoken on the CD, both English and Japanese, giving you extra visual input. For the sake of simplicity we have used the official Latin transliteration - Roma-ji only. For the original Japanese text please go to the earworms website: www.earwormslearning.com > Discover earworms > 'Extras' > Japanese text.

How to use earworms: Don't think, just listen!

Sit back, relax and groove along to the melodies without trying to listen too hard. Treat them as songs you hear on the radio. Our recommendation is that you do familiarise yourself with the written words in the booklet - at least the first time you listen.

After listening several times, playfully test yourself - cover up the English side of the phrase book and see how many words and phrases you remember!

Lastly - a few notes on the Japanese language.

The first thing to notice is that verbs or verb structures come at the end of a sentence, e.g.: In America I'm living / Friends I am meeting / A juice could I have? / A beautiful town it is / At 7 o'clock, pick you up I will.

Then there are a number so-called particles in Japanese which have the purpose of indicating the function of a word or the relationship between words. These have no direct equivalents in English. Check out track 2 to get a feeling for these.

Pronunciation: The 'u' in 'desu ka?' or 'arimasu ka?' is hardly pronounced. To indicate this, we have struck these through in the text. Also a 'g' in the middle of a word e.g. 'onengai' is pronounced as 'ng', so we have added a silenced n. If in doubt - let your ears be your guide!

1. On business or for sightseeing? (Inflight conversation)

Are you* going to Osaka on business? (Osaka to - on business - ?)**	Osaka made - shiagoto - desu* ka?
Or - sightseeing - ?	Soretomo - kanko - desu ka?
On business it is...	Shigoto desu...
...but I'm also meeting friends. (...but - friends - also - am meet-ing.)	...ga - tomodachi - ni mo - ai-masu.
am meet-ing	ai-masu
Stewardess:	
Excuse me - kindly,...	Sumimasen - dozo...
...turn off your mobile, please. (...the mobile - turn off, - please.)	...keitai wo - keshite - kudasai.***
...fasten your seatbelt, please. (...the seatbelt - fasten, - please.)	...beluto wo - shimete - kudasai.***
Excuse me, a brandy, please.	Sumimasen, bulandê wo kudesai.
Excuse me, a brandy, please.	Sumimasen, bulandê wo oneagai**** shi-masu.
..., please. (Meaning: If it's no trouble.)	... wo kudasai. / ... wo oneagai shimasu.
Could I get a brandy?	Bulandê wo mottekite itadake masu ka?
Could / can I get...? (Lit.: Can I have brought and get...?)	...mottekite itadakemasu ka?
Could I get - a wine?	Wain wo - mottekite itadake masu ka?
Could I get - a juice?	Jûsu wo - mottekite itadake masu ka?
Yes, - of course. - Immediately.	Hai, - mochiron. - Suaguni.****
Here you are. Here is (your) brandy.	Hai, dozo. Bulandê desu.

* Actually there is no 'you' or 'I' to identify the participants in these sentences. Instead there is the word 'desu' (or 'masu' with a verb) at the end of the sentence which replaces: I am / you are / she is / he is / we are / they are / it is. Some commentators attribute this absence of attention to the individual in Asian languages, to a less individualistic and more harmony seeking society.

** Sentences in brackets indicate the direct 'word for word' translation.

*** '... te kudasai' indicates a polite request to do something.

**** 'g' in the middle of a word is pronounced with a nasal sound something like the 'ng' in 'hang'.

2. Are you from Japan?

Are you from Japan? (Japan - from* - person - is it?)	Nihon - no* - kata - desu ka?
Are you from Britain?	Eikoku no kata - desu ka?
from America	Amelika no kata
I'm Japan-ese.	Nihon-jin desu.
I'm American.	Amelika jin desu.
British / Australian	Eikoku jin / Ôsutolalia jin
Canadian / New Zealander	Canada jin / Nujilando jin
...but I'm living in America. (...but - America in - liv-ing.)	...demo - Amelika ni - sunde-imasu.
liv-ing, work-ing, wait-ing	sunde-imasu, hataraitte-imasu, matte-imasu
Is Osaka your hometown? (As for Osaka - is hometown?)	Osaka wa** - kokyô desu - ka?
No.	lie.
Which is your hometown? (Regarding hometown - which is it?)	Kokyô wa** - dochira desu ka?
which	dochira
As for (my) hometown - it is Kyoto.	Kokyô wa - Kyoto desu.
A beautiful - town - it is.	Kirei na - machi - desu.
Yes, that's right.	Hai, sono tôri desu.
Have a pleasant stay. / Enjoy the stay. (The stay - do enjoy, - please.)	Taizai wo*** - o tanoshimi - kudasai.
Have a nice weekend. / Enjoy the weekend. (The weekend - do enjoy, - please.)	Shu-matsu wo*** - o tanoshimi - kudasai.

Particles

There are a number so-called particles in Japanese which have the purpose of indicating the function of a word or the relationship between words.

* 'no' has the effect of joining words as in 'nihon no kata' = Japan (from) person = a Japanese person. Another example: 'fransu no wain' = French wine.

** 'wa': It is helpful to think of 'wa' as 'regarding' or 'as for' / Osaka wa = regarding Osaka / 'watashi wa' = as for me.

*** 'wo' indicates the object of attention in the sentence and comes after the noun:

Taizai wo, Shu-matsu wo.



3. Nice to meet you again (A look at the past tense)

Hallo, nice to meet you again. (Hello, again we have met, haven't we?)	Konnichiwa, mata ai mashita, ne?*
again - have met	mata - ai mashita
I'm (John) Smith**. How do you do?	Sumisu** desu. Hajime mashite.
Glad to meet you.	Yoroshiku.
How are you? (How is your health?)	O-genki desu ka?
Fine, thanks. And (as for) you?	Genki desu. Anata wa?
Welcome to Japan.	Nihon e yokoso.
Welcome.	Yokoso.
How <u>was</u> the journey? (As to the journey - how - <u>was</u> it?)	Ryokô wa, dô <u>deshita</u> ka?
How - <u>was</u> it?	Dô - <u>deshita</u> ka? Or: Ikanga - <u>deshita</u> ka?
How - is it? / How was it?	Dô - <u>desu</u> ka? / Dô - <u>deshita</u> ka?
It was fine.	Yo-katta*** desu.
It <u>was</u> pleasant.	Tanoshi- <u>katta</u> desu.
It is pleasant. / It <u>was</u> pleasant.	Tanoshii desu. / Tanoshi- <u>katta</u> desu.
At what time - <u>did</u> you leave?	Nanji ni - <u>demashita</u> ka?
At what time - <u>do</u> you leave?	Nanji ni - <u>demasu</u> ka?
...do you leave? / ...did you leave?	... <u>demasu</u> ka? / ... <u>demashita</u> ka?
Tomorrow - at what time - do you leave?	Ashita - nanji ni - <u>demasu</u> ka?
I leave at 4. (4 o'clock at - leave.)	Yo-ji ni - <u>demasu</u> .
I left at 4. (4 o'clock at - left.)	Yo-ji ni - <u>demashita</u> .

* 'ne' at the end of a sentence signifies 'haven't we?', 'isn't it?' etc.

** First names are rarely used.

*** Strangely for us adjectives e.g. 'good' = 'yoi' or 'pleasant' = 'tanoshin' take on a past form (katta). It's something like saying 'it was good' or it was pleasant.

4. Future plans

What's the plan? (Regarding the plan, what is it?)	Yotei wa, nan desu ka?
Firstly I will accompany you to the hotel. (Firstly - hotel to - accompany - will do.)	Mazu - hotelu e - go-issho - shimasu*.
firstly - to the hotel	mazu - hotelu e
accompany you - will do	go**-issho - shimasu
I will pick you up at 7 p.m. (At 7 o'clock - pick up - will do.)	Shichi-ji ni - pikku appu - shimasu*.
OK, I will wait for you in the lobby. (OK, - in lobby - wait - will.)	OK, - lobbî de - o machi shimasu.
wait	machi
will wait for you... (wait for you - will...)	o** machi shimasu...
...in the lobby. (...lobby at/in.)	...lobbî de***.
Then where are we going (to)? (Then - where to - going?)	Sore-de wa - doko e - iki masu ka?
Then...	Sore-de wa...
...where to	...doko e
...go/going?	...iki masu ka?
We're going to my favourite restaurant. (My - favourite - restaurant - to - we are going.)	Watashi no - sukina - restoran - e - iki masu.
I look forward to - doing that.	Tanoshimi ni - shite masu.
I'm looking forward to the party.	Pâtii wo tanoshimi ni shite masu.
I'm looking forward to the trip.	Ryoko wo tanoshimi ni shite masu.
I'm looking forward to the meal.	Shokuji wo tanoshimi ni shite masu.

* 'shimasu' actually means 'to do', 'doing' or 'will do'.

** 'go' and 'o' are prefixes used when addressing people, as a mark of respect.

*** de: 'at' or 'in' a place is usually 'ni'. But when you do something in a place (in this case 'wait'), the word for 'at' is 'de'. Lobbî de o machi shimasu = I'll wait in the lobby.



How often do I have to listen to the earworms CD before I can really remember all the language on it?

With the appeal of the earworms songs we hope that it is not a question of 'having to', it is rather a question of 'wanting to'. But seriously: the memory is like a muscle, it needs to be trained and exercised. Based on scientific studies, the ideal is listening relatively intensively at the beginning (the learning phase), thereafter listening periodically to review what you have learnt and refresh your memory.

In practical terms this means listening to the whole album the first day, in order to 'tune your ear in' to the sounds of the language. Then listen regularly, several times, over a period of one or two weeks, making sure that you listen to every song equally as many times. While listening, actually speak the words out loud, when you can, to get a feeling for their pronunciation. After this, go through the booklet and test your knowledge, picking out any gaps that you may wish to concentrate on.

Lastly, the review phase. As we all know, memories fade, so it is important to refresh your memory by listening to the CD at your leisure, say, once a week for the following few weeks. Thereafter, monthly.

This review phase is crucial as it consolidates your knowledge and transfers it into your long-term memory. Although this demands self-discipline, it is of course without effort, as you are only listening to songs.

The result is that you will be able to recall the words and phrases with the same ease that you remember your telephone number!



5. I have reserved...

Welcome.	Irasshai mase.
Good day, Jones is the name. I have reserved a room. Jones is the name.	Konichiwa, Jones des u . Heya wo yoyaku shimashita*. Jones des u .
I have reserved a room. (A room - have reserved.)	Heya wo - yoyaku shimashita*.
For one person, isn't it?	O hitori des u , ne?
1 person, 2 persons, 3 persons, 4 persons	hitori, futari, san nin, yon nin
(For) 3 nights, isn't it?	San paku des u , ne?
How about 4 nights?	Yonpaku wa do des u ka?
How about...?	... wa do des u ka?
Yes, that's fine.	Hai, yoroshi des u .
Could you show your passport, please? (The passport - show - could you, please?)	Ryoken wo - o mise, - kudasai?
Yes, here you are.	Hai, dōzo.
How are you paying - credit card or cash? (As to the payment - credit card or cash?)	Oshiharai wa - kurejitto kâdo des u ka, cassh u des u ka?
By credit card, please.	Kurejitto kâdo de, onegai shimase u .
by	de
I don't need breakfast. (As for breakfast - don't need.)	Choshoku wa irimasen.
need / don't need	irimas u / irimasen
Here is the key.	Hai, kagi des u .
It's number 202. (202 - number - it is.)	Ni hyaku ni - gō - des u .
Just one more thing, is there internet in the room? (Just excuse - room in - internet - is there?)	Chotto summimasen - heya ni - interneto - arimas u ** ka?
Yes, there is.	Hai, gozaimas u **.

* 'shimashita' indicates the past like 'have' in 'have reserved' in English.

** 'arimasu' and 'gozaimasu' both mean 'there is'. 'Gozaimasu' is more respectful and used typically by service personnel.

6. More numbers

100	hyaku	1000	sen
200	ni-hyaku	2000	ni-sen
<u>300*</u>	<u>san-byaku*</u>	<u>3000</u>	<u>san-zen</u>
400	yon-hyaku	4000	yon-sen
500	go-hyaku	5000	go-sen
<u>600</u>	<u>rop-hyaku</u>	6000	roku-sen
700	nana-hyaku	7000	nana-sen
<u>800</u>	<u>hap-pyaku</u>	<u>8000</u>	<u>has-sen</u>
900	kyu-hyaku	9000	kyu-sen

*The underlined numbers are exceptions

10,000 is a man!

A unit of ten thousand is called 'a man' (ichi-man). 20,000 is '2-man', and 35,000 would be '3 man 5 sen' (san-man go-sen). These high numbers are important when dealing with Japanese money. Now test yourself:

Lets say 10,000 Yen (ichi man en) is equivalent to roughly \$100 US. Work out how much the items below cost in \$. The first one has been done for you.

A room in Kyoto costs...	ichi-man go-sen en	about \$150
A train ticket costs...	roku-sen go-hyaku en	about \$
A museum ticket costs...	sen san-byaku en	about \$
An MP3 player costs...	yon-sen kyu-hyaku en	about \$

That's very cheap!	Sore wa totemo yasui desu!
Now write down this telephone number:	Zelo, zelo, hachi, ichi, yon, ni, go, kyu, ichi, roku, ni, zero, san.
Excuse me, could you repeat?	Summimasen, kuri kaeshite kudasai?

7. Booking a room

Good morning.	Ohayo gozaimasu.
Welcome.	Irasshai mase.
Is a room available? (A room - available is?)	Heya ga - ai-te masu ka?
...is available / free?	...ai-te masu ka?
For how many people? (How many people - are there?)	Nan nin-sama - desu ka?
(For) one person.	Hitori desu.
For how many nights? (How many - nights - is it?)	Nan - paku - desu ka?
(For) 3 - nights.	San - paku desu.
Is there - a bath?	Ofuro wa - arimasu ka?
Yes, of course.	Hai, mochiron desu.
Smokers or non-smokers?	Sumôkâ desu ka non sumôkâ desu ka?
How much is it?	Ikura desu ka?
It's 15,000 Yen.	Ichi man go-sen en desu.
Is that including breakfast? (Breakfast - including - is that?)	Chôshoku - komi - desu ka?
No, the breakfast is 1,200 Yen per person. (No, as for breakfast - one person - 1,200 Yen is.)	Iie, chôshoku wa - hitori - sen ni hyaku (1,200) en desu.
It's a buffet. (Viking style)	Baikingu desu.
Yes, that's okay.	Hai, ii desu.
May I have your credit card? (The credit card - may I get?)	Kurejitto kâdo wo - itadakemasu ka?
May I get / have....?	...itadakemasu ka?
Excuse me, one more thing. Is there an elevator?	Chotto summimasen, elebêtâ wa arimasu* ka?
Yes, over there - there is.	Hai, achira ni - gozaimasu*.
over there	achira ni



8. Personal details

Please, fill this form. (This form - in - fill, - please.)	Kono yôshi - ni - kinyû, - wo onegai shimase.
Your name and address, please.	O* namae to go* jûsho, wo onegai shimasu.
What's your name?	O* namae wa?
What's your address?	Go* jûsho wa?
Nationality	Kokuseki
Passport no.	Ryoken bangô
Profession	Shokungyô
What's your profession?	Go shokungyô wa?
Married / not married	Ki-kon / mi-kon
Age	Nen rei
Year	Nen
Place of birth (Birth place)	Shusseichi
Date of birth (Birth - year - month - date)	Sei - nen - ga - pi
Signature	Sain (sign)

Months

January	ichi gatsu (1 calender month)
February	ni gatsu (2 calender month)
March	san gatsu (3 calender month)
April	shi gatsu (4 calender month) etc.

* 'O' and 'Go':

Name is 'namae', but when asking someone after their name you say 'O namae wa?' as a mark of respect. The particle 'Go' (Go jûsho wa?/ Go shokungyô wa?) has the same function.

9. At the restaurant

We (have) reserved seats for 7 o'clock. (Seats - 7 o'clock for - reserved - have.)	Seki wo - shichi ji ni - yoyaku - shimashita.
Waiter: In what name?	Weitâ: O namae wa?
Please, this way.	Dozo, kochira e.
Here is the menu.	Menyu o dozo.
OK, thanks.	Hai, domo.
What are you having? (familiar form) (What - will you have?)	Nani - ni shimasu ka?
Firstly, I'll take a beer. (Firstly, a beer - I'll take.)	Mazu, bilu - ni shimasu.
I'll have a sake. (A sake - I'll have.)	O-sake - ni shimasu.
I'll take... / have...	...ni shimasu.
What kind of beer is there?	Dona bilu ga, arimasu ka?
What kind of...?	Dona...?
There is Asahi beer.	Asahi bilu ga arimasu*.
The waiter says: There is also Kirin beer. (Kirin beer also there is.)	Kirin bilu mo gozaimasu*.
Do you prefer <u>fish</u> or <u>meat</u> ? (Fish is good? Meat is good?)	<u>Sakana</u> ga ii desu ka? <u>Niku</u> ga ii desu ka?
Fish is good.	Sakana ga ii desu.
I'll take the sashimi set meal. (Raw fish set meal - I'll take.)	Sashimi teishoku - ni shimasu.
Do you like raw fish? (As for raw fish - like it?)	Sashimi wa - suki desu ka?
Yes, I like it very much. (Yes, very much like it.)	Hai, dai suki desu.
I'll take the salmon in teriyaki sauce set meal. (As for me -salmon in teriyaki set meal - I'll take.)	Watashi wa - sake no teriyaki teishoku - ni shimasu.
Bon appetit!	Itadakemasu!
This teriyaki sauce is delicious.	Kono teriyaki wa tottemo oishii desu.

* arimasu and gozaimasu both mean 'there is' or 'we have'.



10. What's your job? (An informal chat)

What's your job? (As for your work - what is it?)	O shigoto wa - nan desu ka?
I work at a bank. (Bank at - work-ing.)	Ginko de - hataraitte-imasu.
There - since when - are you work-ing?	Soko-de - itsu kara - hataraitte-imasu ka?
since when (when - from)	itsu - kara
20 years.	Nijû (20) nen desu.
Really? How old are you?	Honto? Ikutsu desu ka?
I'm 42 years (old).	Yonjû-ni sai desu.
By the way, do you have a family? (By the way, as for a family - do you have?)	Tokoro de, go kazoku wa - arimasu ka?
My family is living in Osaka. (My family - in Osaka - is living.)	Watashi no kazoku wa - Osaka ni - sunde imasu.
your - family	anata no - kazoku
elder brother, elder sister	ani, ane
younger brother, younger sister	otouto, imouto
husband, wife	otto, tsuma
child, children	kodomo, kodomo-tachi
a son, a daughter	musuko, musume
Any plans for tomorrow?	Ashita no yotei wa?
Shall we meet?	Ai-mashô ka?
OK, let's meet.	OK, ai-mashô.
Where at and at what time - shall we meet?	Doko de, nan-ji ni - aimashô ka?
Is at 9.30 - OK? (9.30 at - OK?)	Kyû ji han (9.30) de - ii desu ka?
In front of the Sony building - how about it?	Sony biru no mae wa - do desu ka?
in front of	mae
I look forward to - doing that.	Tanoshimi ni - shite imasu.

Unleashing the brain's potential

Learning to music is not only relaxing and enjoyable, it is also highly effective. Recent research accounts for this in two main ways.

Firstly, music primes the neural networks and puts the learner into the optimum state of consciousness for learning, the so-called *Alpha state*; relaxed but at the same time receptive.

Also, music engages and stimulates both the right and left hemispheres of the brain, allowing '*whole brain learning*' processes. Traditional teaching practice has tended to favour the left hemisphere of the brain which is more concerned with logic, mathematical thinking, reading and the rules of grammar – discounting the value of the senses and emotions in the learning process.

By tapping-in to the auditory cortex, the area responsible for processing and storing sound waves, and to some extent evoking an emotional response through music and dialogue, earworms engages the right hemisphere, unleashing more learning potential.



The science behind earworms mbt®

1. How we learn

A large part of learning in general and language learning in particular is to do with the memorisation of words, facts and other significant information. It's a well-known fact that we use only a fraction of our brain power and traditional book learning is now recognised as not suiting every learner.

earworms uses simple techniques which open up and exploit more of the brain's native power and come under the heading of 'accelerated learning'.

Research at Dartmouth College in the US has pinpointed the region of the brain where 'earworms' or catchy tunes actually reside; the auditory cortex. Researchers found that sounds and words that have actually been heard can be readily recalled from the auditory cortex where the brain can listen to them 'virtually' again and again.

2. What we learn

earworms mbt® adopts the so-called lexical approach to language. In essence, this means we look at language in terms of whole meaningful chunks, then break these down into their component bite-sized, easily absorbable parts and then reconstruct them. You not only learn complete, immediately useful phrases, you also intuitively learn something about the structure (the grammar) of the language. These 'chunks' which the learner can 'mix and match', gradually build up to cover whole areas of the language.



Also available:



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Rapid Italian Vol. 1

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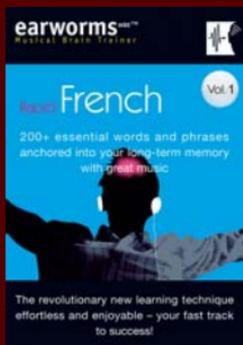


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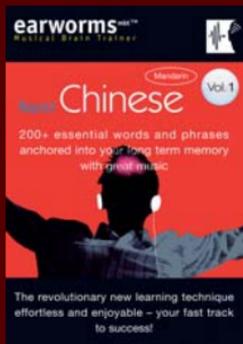


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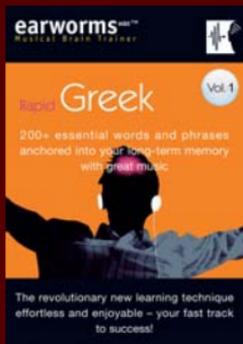


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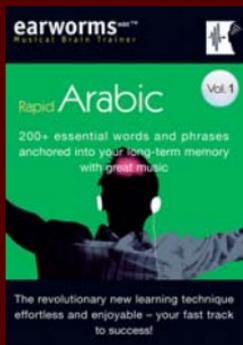


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The Tracks:

1. On business or sightseeing? 6:59
2. Are you from Japan? 6:43
3. Nice to meet you again 6:04
4. Future plans 6:57
5. I have reserved... 7:08
6. More numbers 6:59
7. Booking a room 6:07
8. Personal details 5:23
9. At the restaurant 7:20
10. What's your job? 8:16

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