





Your personal audio language trainer

Phrase Book



earworms mbt® Rapid Chinese 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 Chinese and English a few times, the sound patterns are indelibly burned into your auditory cortex. You will have successfully learned the Chinese 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 Chinese 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.

Pinyin and memory hooks

This booklet contains all the text on the CD, both English and the written sounds of the Mandarin words and the official Latin transcription, Pinyin. Pinyin is useful to the extent that many Chinese signs on buildings use it and it is used for typing original Chinese on standard keyboards. The original Chinese writing can be found under 'Extras' on the earworms website, together with a list of 'Memory hooks' to aid your memorisation. Memory hooks are for example, if you want to memorise the Chinese word for 'Mrs' or 'woman' = 'nu shu', think of 'a woman with 'new shoes'! - and you will easily remember.

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 word of thanks

The earworms team would like to thank you for putting your trust in our 'slightly different' learning concept and are sure that you will have the success that many others have already had. It's motivating to know that learners are really benefiting from our research and development. Also, as accelerated learning is a rapidly growing field, we look forward to hearing your experiences and successes - so feel free to visit us on the website:

1. On business or on holiday? (Inflight conversation)

Are you going to Beijing on business or on vacation? (* You go Beijing - on business - or - vacation?)	Ning chew Beijing - chu chai - hwor jer - doo jia? Nín qù Běi jīng - chū chāi - huò zhě - dù jià?
You - go to - Beijing	Ning - chew - Beijing Nín qù Běi jīng
on business	chu chai chū chāi
or	hwor jer huò zhě
on holiday?	doo jia? dù jià?
I go on business - and to visit friends.	Woa chew - chu chai - hur - by fung - pung yo. Wŏ qù chū chāi - hé - bài făng - péng yŏu.
and	hur hé
to visit - friends	by fung - pung yo bài făng - péng yǒu
Excuse me, Sir, excuse me, Madam, please	Lao cha sien shun, lao cha noo shu, tching Láo jià xiān shēng (nǚ shì), qǐng
switch off, turn off	guan guān
your - mobile phone	ning der - show ji nín de shǒu jī
mobile phone	show ji shǒu jī
OK!	Hao der! Hăo de!
What would you (2 people) like to drink? (You would like - to drink - what?)	Ni men** - yao - hur - she mer? Nĭ mén yào hē shén me?
l'd like - to drink - flower blossom tea.	Woa yao - hur - hua cha. Wŏ yào - hē - huā chá.
Please bring me - a bottle of beer.	Tching gay woa - ee ping pee joe. Qĭng gĕi wŏ - yī píng pí jiŭ.
OK. Just a moment, please. (Please, moment wait.)	Hao der. Tching, shao dun. Hǎo de. Qǐng shāo děng.
Also, please give me a bottle.	leh, tching gay woa ee ping. Yě, qǐng gěi wǒ yī píng.
also	ieh yě
Here you are,	Gay ning, Gěi nín,
your beer.	ning der pee joe. nín de pí jiŭ.

^{*} Sentences in brackets are 'word for word' translations.

^{** &#}x27;You' (addressing one person) is 'ning'.
'You' when addressing two or more people is 'ni men'.



2. Are you Chinese? (Are you a China person?)

	a a cimia porceiri,
Are you Chinese? (You are - China - person - ?)	Ning shrr - Jung gor - ren - ma? Nín shì - Zhōng guó - rén - ma?
Thai person	Tai gor ren Tài guó rén
English (England person)	Ing gor ren Yīng guó rén
Are you English? (You are - England - person - ?)	Ning shrr - Ing gor - ren - ma? Nín shì - Yīng guó - rén ma?
No, I'm not.	Boo, woa boo shrr. Bù, wŏ bù shì.
I'm - a China person	Woa shrr - Jung gor ren Wŏ shì - Zhōng guó rén
but - I - live in - England.	dan - woa - joo zye - Ing gor. dàn - wŏ zhù zài - Yīng guó.
Yes.	Shr der. Shì de.
Do you come from Beijing? (You - come from - Beijing?)	Ning - lai tser - Beijing ma? Nín lái zì Běi jīng ma?
come from	lai tser lái zì
No, I don't come from Beijing.	Boo, woa boo lai tser Beijing. Bù, wŏ bù lái zì Běi jīng.
I don't come from Hong Kong.	Woa boo lai tser Shang Gang. Wŏ bù lái zì Xiāng Găng.
You - come from - where?	Ning - lai tser - na li? Nín lái zì nă lǐ?
I come from Shanghai.	Woa lai tser Shanghai. Wŏ lái zì Shànghǎi.
I come from London.	Woa lai tser Loen doen. Wŏ lái zì Lún dūn.
This is your first time to come to Beijing? (This is - you - first time - come Beijing?)	Jer shrr - ning - dee yee tser - lai Beijing ma? Zhè shì - nín - dì yī cì - lái Běi jīng ma?
Hope you enjoy your stay in Beijing. (Hope you - in Beijing – happy.)	Ju ning - zai Beijing - yoo kuai. Zhù nín zài Běi jīng yú kuài.
happy /enjoyable	yoo kuai yú kuài
Happy birthday! (Birthday happy!)	Shen-rr - yoo kuai! Shēng rì - yú kuài!
Hope you have a nice weekend. (Hope you - (at) weekend – happy.)	Ju ning - Joe Moore - yoo kuai. Zhù nín - zhōu mò - yú kuài.
Bye!	Zai tyen! Zài jiàn!



3. Meeting and greeting

ing hao. Herng gao shing - ren she ning. n hào. Hèn gāo xìng - rèn shí nín.	
That the gas Ang Terrori	
erng gao shing ĕn gāo xìng	
ren she ning. rèn shí nín.	
/oa shrr - John Smith. ŏ shì - John Smith.	
/oa jiao ŏ jiào	
/oa jiao Wong Tyan-tyan. ŏ jiào Wáng Qiànqiàn.	
*'Wáng' (pronounced Wong) is the family name, Qiànqiàn is the first name.	
/ong - new shoe, ning hao. áng nǚ shì, nín hǎo.	
ee - sien shun, ning hao. xiān shēng, nín hǎo.	
i hao ma? hǎo ma?	
/oa herng hao, sier-sier. Ni ner? ŏ hěn hǎo, xiè xiè. Nĭ ne?	
i ner? (informal) / Ning ner? (formal)	
uan ying - lai Beijing. _J ān yíng - lái Běi jīng.	
oo taw - zn-mer-yung? i tú - zěn me yàng?	
6 . I. I / 6 / 6 r	

Hern yoo kuai. Hěn yú kuài.

sher mer - shrr ho shén me - shí hòu

lee kai - Loen doen lí kāi - Lún dūn

Shang waw - jo dien. Shàng wù - jiù diǎn.

de

ming tien ming tian

Ni/ning-shermer-shrrho-lee kai-Loen doen-de? Ni / nin - shén me - shí hòu - lí kāi - Lún dūn - de?

Ni - ming tien - sher mer shrr ho - leekai Beijing? Nǐ - míng tiān - shén me shí hòu - lí kāi Běi jīng?



In the morning - (at) 9 o'clock.

What time did you leave London?

(You - what time - leave London - did?)

What time - do you leave Beijing - tomorrow?

(You - tomorrow - what time - leave Beijing?)

Very pleasant.

what - time

tomorrow

did

leave London

4. Future plans

II I didn't piano	
What are we doing now? (We - now - do (ing) - what?)	Woa men – shien zai – tsoor - sher mer? Wŏ men - xiàn zài - zuò - shén me?
do / doing	tsoor zuò
What - are we going to do? (We - going to - do - what?)	Woa men - tyang yao - tsoor - sher mer? Wŏ men - jiāng yào - zuò shén - me?
going to - do	tyang yao - tsoor jiāng yào - zuò
Firstly - I'll take you - to the hotel.	Show sien - woa dai ning - tchoo jo dien. Shŏu xiān - wŏ dài nín - qù jiǔ diàn.
Firstly	Show sien Shŏu xiān
l'll take you	woa dai ning wŏ dài nín
to - the hotel.	tchoo - jo dien. qù - jiǔ diàn.
l'll - pick you up at 7. (I - 7 o'clock - come - to take - you.)	Woa - tchee dien - lai - tyeer - ning. Wŏ - qī diǎn – lái - jiē - nín.
come - to take - you	lai - tyeer - ning lái - jië - nín
I'll wait for you at the hotel entrance. (I - at - the hotel - entrance - wait for you.)	Woa - zai - jo dien - roo co - dern ning. Wŏ - zài - jiǔ diàn - rù kŏu - děng nín.
the hotel entrance	jo dien - roo co jiŭ diàn - rù kŏu
wait for - you	dern - ning děng - nín
Then - we go to - a - restaurant.	Rang ho - woa men tchoo - ee jar - fan dien. Rán hòu - wŏ men qù - yī jiā - fàn diàn.
then	rang ho rán hòu
a - restaurant	ee jar - fan dien yī jiā - fàn diàn
We can eat there Peking roast duck. (We can - at that place - eat - Beijing roast duck.)	Woa men - kuryee - zai na lee - chrr - Beijing kao ya. Wŏ men - kĕ yĭ - zài nà lĭ - chī - Bĕi jīng kǎo yā.
there (at that place)	zai na lee zài nà lí
and - dumplings	her - shway jiao hé - shuĭ jiǎo
Mmmm, very delicious! (Mmmm, very good food!)	Mmmm, herng hao chrr! Mmmm, hěn hǎo chī!
See you at 7. (7 o'clock - see.)	Tchee dien - chien. Qī dián - jiàn.



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 reserved...

31113331134111	
I - reserved - a - room.	Woa - ding ler - ee tien - fung tien. Wŏ - dìng le - yī jiān - fáng jiān.
a - room	ee tien - fung tien yī jiān - fáng jiān
My name is John Smith.	Woa jao John Smith. Wŏ jiào John Smith.
Could/can I see your passport? (I can - see - your - passport?)	Woa kur yee - kan - ning der - hoo jiao ma? Wŏ kĕ yĭ - kàn - nín de - hù zhào ma?
I can	Woa kur yee Wŏ kĕ yĭ
see	kan kàn
your	ning der nín de
passport?	hoo jiao hù zhào.
Here you are.	Gay ning. Gěi nín.
How are you paying? (You - how - pay?)	Ning - zn mer yung - fu kwan? Nín - zěn me yàng - fù kuăn?
how	zn-mer-yung zěn me yàng
pay	fu kwan ^{fù kuăn}
Using - credit card.	Yong - shing yong ka. Yòng - xìn yòng kă.
I'll pay by credit card. (I'll - use - a credit card - to pay.)	Woa yong - shing yong ka - fu kwan. Wŏ yòng - xìn yòng kǎ - fù kuǎn.
Here you are - the key.	Gay ning - yao shrr. Gěi nín - yào shi.
Where is	Na li shrr Nă li shì
the breakfast room? (to eat - breakfast - kind of - room?)	chrr - zao tsan - der*- fung tien? chī - zǎo cān - de* - fáng jiān?
Do you need help? (You - need - help -?)	Ning - shoo yao - bung choo - ma? Nín - xū yào - bāng zhù - ma?
Do you need help to carry baggage? (You - need - help - to carry - baggage - ?)	Ning-shoo yao-bung choo-tee-shing lee-ma? Nín xū yào-bāng zhù-tí-xíng li-ma?
Yes, thank you.	Shr der, sier sier. Shì de, xiè xiè.
You're very kind.	Nin jung hao. Nín zhēn hǎo.

^{*} The particle 'de' signifies an adjective, i.e. the kind of object.



6. More numbers

san shrr
sān shí
soo shrr sì shí
ee bai yī bǎi
are bai èr băi
san bai sān bǎi
ee tien yī qiān
are tien / liang tienèr qiān / liăng qiān
) ee wan [*] yī wàn
) are wan / liang wan èr wàn / liăng wàn
00 shrr wan shí wàn

^{* 1 &#}x27;wan' is a unit of 10,000; 2 wan = 20,000; san wan = 30,000 and 35.000 = san wan awe tien.

Now just for a bit of practice, after listening, work out these numbers:

soo shrr - san=	
soo bai - soo shrr - san=	
geo bai - geo shrr - geo=	
ee tien - are bai - geo shrr=	
ee wan - ee tien - ee bai - shrr ee=	
ee tien - ee=	
ee wan - ee=	
san tien - awe hai =	

7. Can I help you? (Booking a room)

7. Can I neip you? (Booking a room)	
Hallo. Can I help you?	Ning hao. Woa kur yee bung chu ning ma? Nín hǎo. Wǒ kě yǐ bāng zhù nín ma?
Can I (I can)	Woa kur yee wŏ kĕ yĭ
help you -?	bung choo ning - ma? bāng zhù nín - ma?
Have you a room for this evening? (Today - evening - have - a room - ?)	Jing tien - wan shong - yo - fang tien - ma? Jīn tiān - wǎn shàng - yǒu - fáng jiān - ma?
(For) this evening (Today evening)	Jing tien-wan shong Jīn tiān-wǎn shàng
do you have a room? (have - room - ?)	yo - fang tien - ma? yŏu - fáng jiān - ma?
We have. (Have.)	Y _o -oo (intonation down, then up).
(For) how many persons?	Gee gur ren? Ji gè rén?
(For) one person.	Ee gur ren. Yī gè rén.
(For) two persons.	Liang gur ren. Liăng gè rén.
(For) how many nights? (How many - evenings?)	Gee gur - wan shong? Jĭ gè - wăn shàng?
For three nights. (Three of evenings)	San gur wan shong. Sān gè wăn shàng.
How much is it - per night? (How much money - one evening?)	Door shao tien - ee gur wan shong? Duō shǎo qián - yī gè wǎn shàng?
750 Juan. (Seven hundred - fifty – yuan.)	Tchee bei - awe shrr - yuan. Qī bǎi - wǔ shí - yuán.
Does it include breakfast? (Includes - breakfast - ?)	Bao koor - zao tsan - ma? Bāo kuò - zǎo cān - ma?
Yes, including breakfast.	Shrr der, bao koor - zao tsan. Shì de, bāo kuò zǎo cān.
OK, I'll take a room. (OK, I'll have a room.)	Hao de, woa yao - ee tien - fung tien. Hǎo de, wŏ yào - yī jiān - fáng jiān.
You using - credit card - to pay?	Ning yong - shing yong ka - foo kwan ma? Nín yòng - xìn yòng kă - fù kuǎn ma?
No, in cash. (No, using - cash.)	Boo, yong - sien jing. Bù, yòng - xiàn jīn.
Where is - the elevator? (Elevator - at where?)	Dien tee - zai n _a a l _e e? Diàn tī - zài nă lĩ?
It's where?	Zai n _a a l _e e? ^{Zài nă} li?
It's there.	Zai ^{na} I _e e. ^{Zài nà lĩ.}



8. Personal details

Could you complete this form? (You could - complete - in writing - this - form -?)	Ning kur yee - tien shieh - jur jang biao gur ma? Nín kě yǐ - tián xiě - zhè zhāng - biǎo gé - ma?
Could you complete in writing (You could - complete writing)	Ning kur yee - tien shieh Nín kě yǐ - tián xiě
this - form - ?	jur jang - biao gur - ma? zhè zhāng - biǎo gé - ma?
You - can - use - English.	Ning - kur yee - yung - Ing-oo. Nín - kě yǐ - yòng - yīng yǔ.
can use	kur yee yung kě yĭ yòng
Here you are - a pen.	Gay ning - bee. Gěi nín - bǐ.
a pen	bee bĭ
First name	Ming Míng
Family name	Shing Xìng
Nationality	Gor gee ^{Guó} jí
Passport-number	Hoo jao - hao maar Hù zhào - hào mă
Profession / Job	Jrr yie Zhí yè
Address	Dee jrr Dì zhĭ
Married	Ee hwen Yĭ hūn
Not married	Way hwen Wèi hūn
Age	Nien ling Nián líng
Birth place	Choo shen - dee dien Chū shēng - dì diǎn
Birth - year - month (= Date of birth)	Choo shen - nien yue Chū shēng - nián - yuè
January (= 1. Month)	ee yue yī yuè
February (= 2. Month)	are yue èr yuè
March (= 3. Month)	san yue sān yuè
April (= 4. Month) / etc, etc	soo yue / deng deng sì yuè / děng děng

9. How about Beijing roast duck?

Wan shang hao. Wăn shàng hào.
Wo men - ding le - joe dien der* - tsoor way. Wŏ men - dìng le - jiǔ diǎn - de* - zuò wèi.
joe dien der - tsoor way. jiǔ diǎn - de - zuò wèi.
Jur bien, tching. Zhè biān, qĭng.
Jur sher - tsai dan. Zhe shi - cài dān.
Ni men siang yao - hur - sher mer? Ní men xiǎng yào - hē shén me?
Woa men siang yao - hur - loo cha. Wŏ men xiăng yào - hē - lù chá.
hua cha huā chá
Ni shang yao - chrr - sher mer? Ní xiǎng yào - chī shén me?
Ni shi huan - gee row - ma? Ní xǐ huān - jī ròu - ma?
Woa shi huan - gee row. Wŏ xĭ huān - jī ròu.
Woa shi huan - yoo row. Wŏ xĭ huān - yú ròu.
yoo row yú ròu
shia xiā
Beijing kao ya - zn-mer-yung? Běi jīng kǎo yā - zěn me yàng?
kao ya ^{kăo} yā
. Women siang yao - Beijing kao ya - her - shway jiao. Women xiăng yào - Běi jīng kǎo yā - hé - shuǐ jiǎo.
Ni jue der - zn-mer-yung? Ní jué de - zěn me yang?
Way dao - how geeler! Wèi dào - hǎo jí le!
How geeler! Hǎo jí le!

^{*} The particle 'de' (der) signifies an adjective, i.e. the kind of object.



10. Where do you work? (An informal chat)

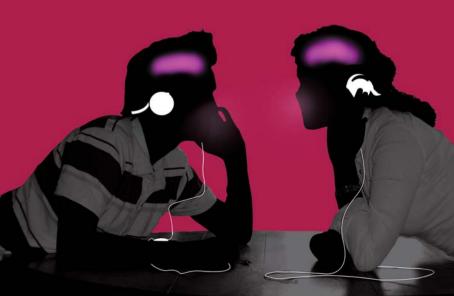
What's your job? Ni der - goong tsoor- shrr sher me? Nǐ de - gong zuò - shì shén me? (Your - job - is what?) I work for a bank. Woa wey - ee jar ying hung - goong tsoor. Wǒ wèi - yī jiā yín háng - gōng zuò. (I for - a bank - work.) for wèi a - bank ee jar - ying hung yī jiā - yín háng You - there - have worked - how long? Ni - zai na lee - goong tsoor le - door jio? Nǐ - zài nà lǐ - gōng zuò le - duō jiǔ? 6 years I eo nien. Liù nián. How old are you? 28 years - old. Are shrr baa – suev. Èr shí bā - suì Are you married? Ni - ieer hwn ler - ma? Nǐ - jiế hūn le - ma?_ (You - are married -?) No, I'm - single. May yo, woa - dan shun. Méi yǒu, wǒ - dān shēn. Ni - way sher mer - wern? Why do you ask? Nǐ - wèi shén me - wèn? (You - why - ask?) Why...? Wav - sher mer ...? Wèi - shén me...? (For - what...?) older brother, younger brother gur gur, dee dee aē ae, dì di older sister, younger sister jer jer, may may jiě jie - mèi mei my mother, my father woa der ma ma, woader ba ba wǒ de mā ma - wǒ de bà ba mv wife, husband woa der lao por, lao goong wŏ de lăo pó, lăo gōng children, one - child hai dse, ee gur - hai dse hái zi, yī gè - hái zi a - son, a - daughter ee gur - are dse, ee gur - nu are yī gè - ér zi, yī gè - nữ ér What are you doing tomorrow evening? Ni - ming tien wan shung - tsoor - sher mer? (You - tomorrow evening - doing - what?) Nǐ - míng tiān wăn shàng - zuò - shén me? Would you like - to meet - ? Ni shiang - chien mien - ma? Nǐ xiảng - jiàn miàn - ma? Hao der, na lee? Gee dien? Hǎo de, nǎ lǐ? shí jiān? OK, where? What time? How about here? Jur lee - zn mer yung? Zhè lǐ - zěn me yàng? (Here - how about it?) OK, see you tomorrow. Hao der, ming tien chien. Hảo de, míng tiẫn jiàn. (OK, tomorrow see.)

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.

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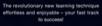


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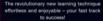






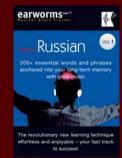
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The Tracks:

- 1. On business or on holiday? 9:10
- 2. Are you Chinese? 9:16
- 3. Meeting and greeting 7:06
- 4. Future plans 8:21
- 5. I reserved... 5:52
- 6. More numbers 4:34
- 7. Can I help you? 6:20
- 8. Personal details 6:21
- 9. How about Beijing roast duck? 6:02
- 10. What's your job? 8:07

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