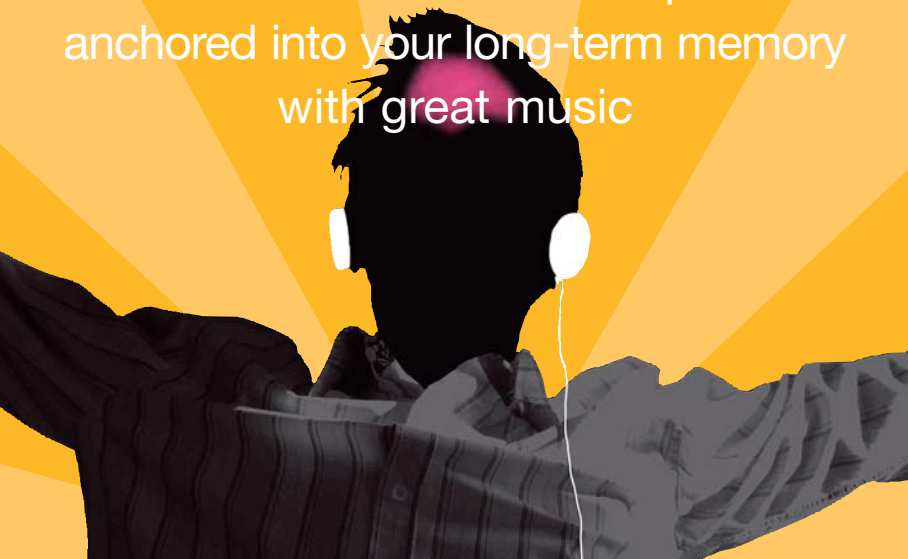




Rapid German

Vol. 2

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 German 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 German and English a few times, the sound patterns are indelibly burned into your auditory cortex. You will have successfully learned the German 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 German 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.

Memory hooks

This booklet contains all the words and phrases spoken on the CD, both English and German, giving you extra visual input. Additionally, on the CD we sometimes slip in memory hooks to spark your imagination and aid your memory. Memory hooks are for example, if you want to memorise the German word for trout = Forelle, think of: A fish 'for Ella'! - and you will easily remember. More examples of these can be found on the earworms website, and they serve as a starter pack to inspire you to develop your own ideas.

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 for pleasure? (Inflight conversation)

Are you flying to Munich on business or for pleasure?	Fliegen Sie geschäftlich oder privat nach München?
Are you flying...	Fliegen Sie...
...to Munich	...nach München
...on business	...geschäftlich
...or - for pleasure?	...oder - privat?
I'm there on business - but...	Ich bin geschäftlich dort - aber...
...I'm visiting friends, tooich besuche auch Freunde*.
The stewardess says: Excuse me.	Entschuldigung!
Please, switch off your mobile.	Bitte, schalten Sie Ihr H andy aus!
Please, switch off ...	Bitte, schalten Sie ... aus!
...your mobile.	...Ihr H andy.
Please, take a seat.	Bitte, nehmen Sie P latz!
Yes, OK.	Ja, OK.
Sure.	Klar.
Could you bring me a cognac / beer? (Lit.: could you to me a cognac bring?)	Könnten Sie mir ein B ier bringen?
Yes, just a moment, please.	Ja, einen M oment, bitte.
a moment	einen M oment / einen A ugenblick
And for me, too.	Und für mich auch.
Another one, please.	Noch eins, bitte.
Here you are, your beer.	Bitte schön - Ihr B ier.
Cheers! Your health!	Prost! Zum W ohl!

*Nouns are written with capital letters, marked in blue in this track.

2. Are you from Germany?

Are you from Germany?	Sind Sie aus Deutschland?
Yes, I am from Germany...	Ja, ich bin aus Deutschland...
...but - I live - in Great Britain.	...aber - ich lebe - in Großbritannien.
I live...	Ich lebe...
...not in the USA.	...nicht in den USA.
Are you from Munich?	Sind Sie aus München?
No, I'm not from Munich.	Nein, ich bin nicht aus München.
Where do you come from? (Lit.: Where from - come you?)	Woher - kommen Sie?
I come from Düsseldorf.	Ich komme aus Düsseldorf.
I come from... / I don't come from...	Ich komme aus.../ Ich komme nicht aus...
Where is Düsseldorf? (Lit.: Where lies Düsseldorf?)	Wo liegt Düsseldorf?
Düsseldorf is in the west. (Lit.: Düsseldorf lies - in the - west.)	Düsseldorf liegt - im - Westen.
I wish you - a lot of fun - in Munich.	Ich wünsche Ihnen - viel Spaß - in München.
I wish you...	Ich wünsche Ihnen / Dir... ('Dir' is informal)
I wish you - all the best - on your birthday.	Ich wünsche Ihnen / Dir - alles Gute - zum Geburtstag.
All the best!	Alles Gute!
I wish you - a pleasant weekend.	Ich wünsche Ihnen / Dir - ein schönes Wochenende.
It was nice to speak to you. (Lit.: It was nice - with you - to speak.)	Es war nett, - mit Ihnen - zu sprechen.



3. How was the journey? (The past)

Hi, nice to see you again.	Hi, schön Sie* / Dich wiederzusehen!
Nice - to see you .	Schön - Sie* / Dich zu sehen.
to see you again	Sie* / Dich wiederzusehen
I'm glad (pleased) - to meet you .	Es freut mich - Sie kennen zu lernen.
How are you? (Lit.: How is it going you* ?)	Wie geht es Ihnen*? (formal) Wie geht es Dir*? (informal)
Fine, thanks. And you* ?	Danke, gut. Und Ihnen*? Und Dir*?
Welcome to Munich.	Willkommen in München.
How was the flight / the journey?	Wie war der Flug / die Reise?
How was the weather?	Wie war das Wetter?
It was quite good.	Es war ganz gut.
Have you waited long? (Lit.: Have you long waited?)	Haben Sie lange gewartet?
waited	gewartet
No, I have just arrived. (Lit.: I am just arrived.)	Nein, ich bin gerade angekommen.
just	gerade
I have brought you a small gift. (Lit.: I have you a small gift brought.)	Ich habe Ihnen ein kleines Geschenk mitgebracht.

****'You' is not just 'You' in German:**

Depending on whether talking to a close friend (Dich / Dir) or in a more formal boss-employee-situation (Sie / Ihnen), or whether the 'you' is the main object of the sentence or not, there are different words for 'you'. Don't concern yourself too much with this at this stage, just be aware that there are differences. More on this can be found on the website under: 'Discover earworms> Extras>German Grammar'.

4. Future plans

What are we doing now?

Was machen wir jetzt?

What are we going to do - later?

Was machen wir - später?

You can (and often do) use the present tense for the future in German.
For example: 'I'll drive you to the hotel' is 'Ich fahre Sie zum Hotel' /
Lit.: I drive you.

I'm going to drive you to the hotel.

Ich fahre Sie zum Hotel.

I'm going to drive... (I'll drive)

Ich fahre...

I'm going to drive you...

Ich fahre Sie...

...to the - hotel.

...zum Hotel (= zu dem Hotel).

I'll pick you up at 7.

(Lit.: I pick you - at 7 - up.)

Ich hole Sie - um sieben - ab.

I'll pick you up.

Ich hole Sie ab.

Then - we'll go - for a meal.

Dann - gehen wir - essen.

What are we going to eat?

(Lit.: What eat we?)

Was essen wir?

eat

essen

We'll eat typical German (food).

Wir essen typisch deutsch.

typical German

typisch deutsch

I'm (already) hungry.

(Lit.: I have already hunger.)

Ich habe (schon) Hunger.

already

schon

Mmm, I'm looking forward - to it.

Mmm, ich freue mich - darauf.



5. I have reserved...

I have reserved* a room. (Lit.: I have a room reserved.)	Ich habe ein Zimmer reservieren lassen* .
reserved	reservieren lassen
a room	ein Zimmer
in the name of...	auf den Namen
Can I have* your passport, please. (Lit.: Can I please your passport have.)	Kann ich bitte Ihren Pass haben* .
Here you are.	Bitte schön.
How would you like to pay?	Wie möchten Sie zahlen?
By creditcard.	Mit Kreditkarte.
Could I have* your credit card, please. (Lit.: Could I please your creditcard have.)	Könnte ich bitte Ihre Kreditkarte haben* .
Please, sign here.	Bitte, unterschreiben Sie hier.
sign (Lit.: underwrite)	unterschreiben
write	schreiben
Can I leave* my baggage here ? (Lit.: Can I my baggage here leave?)	Kann ich mein Gepäck hier lassen*?
You can take* the lift. (Lit.: You can the lift take.)	Sie können den Lift / Aufzug nehmen* .
Where is the lift?	Wo ist der Aufzug?
Round the corner.	Um die Ecke.

*Word order:

With sentences starting with 'have reserved' or 'have brought' or 'have waited' (track 3) the 'reserved' and 'brought' and 'waited' (second part) are kicked right to the end! The same effect is with 'Can I help you?'. The 'help' is kicked to the end. So 'Can I have your passport' becomes 'Can I your passport have', and 'You can take the lift' becomes 'You can the lift take'.

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

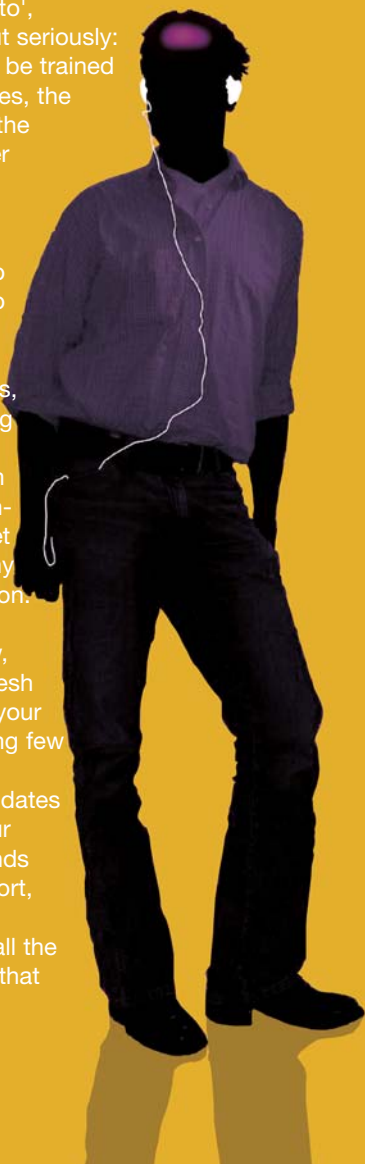
With the appeal of the earworms songs we hope that it is not a question of 'having to', it is rather a question of 'wanting to'. But seriously: the memory is like a muscle, it needs to be trained and exercised. Based on scientific studies, the ideal is listening relatively intensively at the beginning (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!



6. Noch mehr Zahlen (Even more numbers)

60	sechzig	100	hundert
70	siebzig	101	hunderteins
80	achtzig	110	hundertzehn
90	neunzig	125	hundertfünfund-zwanzig
then comes ...	dann kommt ...	200	zweihundert
next comes ...	als nächstes kommt ...	1000, (one) thousand	(e in) tausend

Money

9,99 € = neun Euro neunundneunzig

9.999 € = neuntausendneunhundertneunundneunzig Euro - Sehr viel Geld!

Half full or half empty?

In German you express “half past” as “half to” the next hour.

half past 8	half to 9	8.30	halb neun
half past 10	half to 11	10.30	halb elf
half past 5	half to 6	5.30	halb sechs
Half past 12	half to 1	12.30	halb eins

Now test yourself (without looking!)

7.30	halb 30	halb vier
11.30	halb 30	halb zwei
8.30	halb 30	halb eins

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

Hallo, can* I help you? (Lit.: Can I you help?)	Guten Tag, kann* ich Ihnen helfen ?
Have you got a room free?	Haben Sie ein Zimmer frei?
For how many persons?	Für wie viele Personen?
For one person (just for me).	Für eine Person (nur für mich).
For how many nights?	Für wie viele Nächte?
For 2 nights / one week.	Für zwei Nächte / eine Woche.
How much does it cost?	Wie viel kostet es?
How much...? / How many...?	Wie viel...? / Wie viele...?
65 Euros.	Fünfundsechzig Euro. (not Euros!!)
Is that including breakfast?	Ist das inklusive Frühstück?
Yes, that's okay.	Ja, das ist in Ordnung / OK.
Here's your key, room 211.	Hier ist Ihr Schlüssel, Zimmer 211. (zweihundertelf)
Where can* I park my car? (Lit.: Where can I my car park?)	Wo kann* ich mein Auto parken ?
There is - a car park / parking lot...	Es gibt - einen Parkplatz...
...behind the hotel.	...hinter dem Hotel.

* As in track 5 with 'kann ' (= 'can') the verb comes at the end.



8. Personal details

(Remember capitals for nouns!)

Would* you please **fill out** the registration form.
(Lit.: Would you please the registr. form fill out.)

Would you please...

Würden* Sie bitte das **Anmeldeformular ausfüllen**.

Würden Sie bitte...

...the registration form - fill out.

...das Anmeldeformular - ausfüllen.

first name - surname / last name

Vorname - **N**achname

nationality

Nationalität

passport no.

Passnummer

profession

Beruf

address

Adresse

marital status - married - single

Familienstand - verheiratet - ledig (single)

age

Alter

birth place

Geburtsort

date of birth

Geburtsdatum

signature
(Lit.: under writing)

Unterschrift

under - writing

unter - **S**chrift

*Like 'could and can' the word 'would' sends the verb (here 'fill out') to the end.

Months and dates:

"Januar, Februar, März, April, Mai, Juni, Juli, August, September, Oktober, November, Dezember"

When is your birthday?
(Lit.: When have you birthday?)

Wann hast Du** **G**eburtstag?

On the 20. October.

Am 20. **O**ktober.

**'Du' = 'you' (informal) instead of the formal 'Sie'. You can see the German roots of Shakespearean English here: Hast thou...? = Hast du...?

9. What kind of...? (Going out)

Good evening!	Guten Abend!
We have reserved a table for 8 o'clock. (Lit.: We have - for 8 o'clock - a table reserved.)	Wir haben für acht Uhr einen Tisch reserviert.
Waiter: In what name?	Kellner: Auf welchen Namen?
This way, please. (Lit.: Here along, please.)	Hier entlang, bitte.
What would you like - to drink?	Was möchten Sie - trinken?
I'll take - a large beer / a small beer.	Ich nehme - ein großes Bier / ein kleines Bier.
What kind of - beer?	Was für ein - Bier?
Do you have wheat beer?	Haben Sie Weizenbier?
I'll take a glass of dry red wine.	Ich nehme ein Glas trockenen Rotwein.
a dry - red wine	einen trockenen - Rotwein
a medium dry - white wine	einen halbtrockenen - Weißwein
Cheers, to your health!	Zum Wohl!
Would you like a starter?	Möchten Sie eine Vorspeise?
Perhaps a soup?	Vielleicht eine Suppe?
No, I'm not so hungry. (Lit.: I have not so much hunger.)	Nein, ich habe nicht so viel Hunger.
As main course...	Als Hauptgericht...
...fish or meat?	...Fisch oder Fleisch?
What kind of fish - is there?	Was für Fisch - gibt es?
Salmon, trout, prawns.	Lachs, Forelle, Krabben.
I fancy a steak. (Lit.: I have appetite for a steak.)	Ich habe Appetit auf ein Steak.
As a side dish...	Als Beilage...
...baked potato or fries.	...Folienkartoffel oder Pommes frites (Pommes).



10. What do you do? (The informal 'you')

What do you do - for a living?	Was machst Du* - beruflich?
I work in a bank.	Ich arbeite in einer Bank.
Since when have you worked there? (Lit.: Since when do you work there?)	Seit wann arbeitest Du* da?
For 10 years.	Seit zehn Jahren.
Really? How old - are you ?	Wirklich? Wie alt - bist Du*?
*In this track the informal 'you' is used i.e. 'Du' (not 'Sie'). Notice the connected verb has an 'st' at the end: machst Du, arbeitest Du, bist Du.	
I don't believe it. (Lit.: That believe I not.)	Das glaube ich nicht.
I believe. I guess. I think.	Ich glaube.
Are you married?	Bist du verheiratet?
I'm single.	Ich bin single.
a brother, a sister	ein* Bruder, eine* Schwester
'ein' is used for masculine words and 'eine' for feminine. The same goes for 'mein' and 'meine'**.	
my father, my mother	mein** Vater, meine** Mutter
my husband, my wife	mein Mann, meine Frau
my brother, my sister	mein Bruder, meine Schwester
my son, my daughter	mein Sohn, meine Tochter
What are you doing tomorrow?	Was machst Du morgen?
Shall we meet? (Lit.: Shall we us meet?)	Sollen wir uns treffen?
Yes, gladly.	Ja, gern.
Where and when?	Wo und wann?
How about - 9.30 in front of the hotel?	Wie wäre es mit - halb zehn vor dem Hotel?
Okay, see you then!	Okay, bis dann!

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

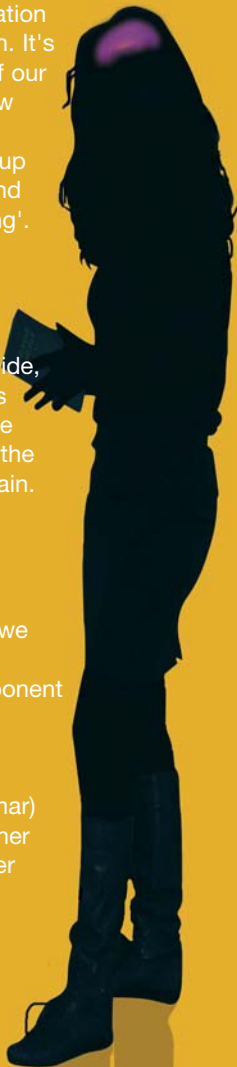
A large part of learning in general and language learning in particular is to do with the memorisation of words, facts and other significant information. It's a well-known fact that we use only a fraction of our brain power and traditional book learning is now recognised as not suiting every learner.

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

In a recent issue of the journal 'Nature' researchers at Dartmouth College in the US reported that they had pinpointed the region of the brain where 'earworms' or catchy tunes reside, the auditory cortex. They found that the 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:





earworms^{mbt®}
Musical Brain Trainer



The Tracks:

1. On business or for pleasure? 8:14
2. Are you from Germany? 6:29
3. How was the journey? 7:05
4. Future plans 6:25
5. I have reserved... 5:45
6. More numbers 4:30
7. Can I help you? 6:25
8. Personal details 6:22
9. What kind of...? 8:43
10. What do you do? 6:46

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