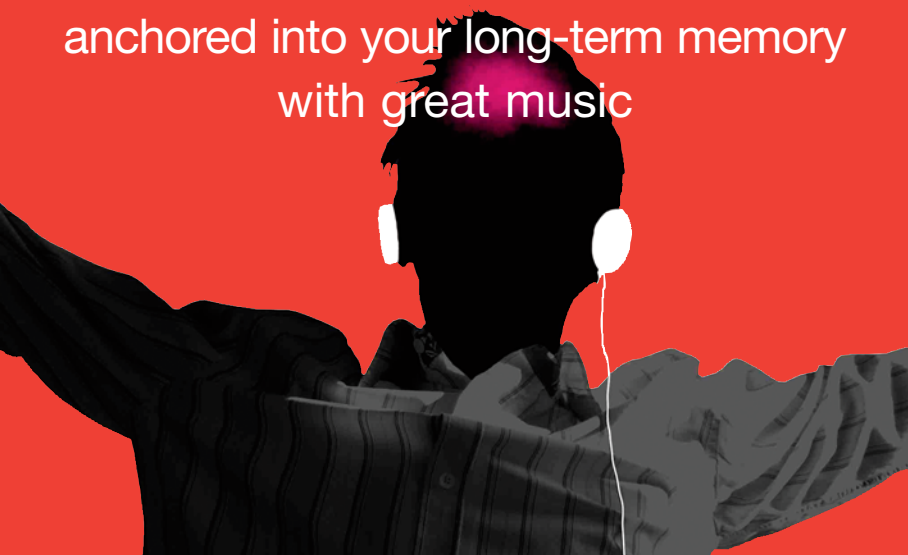




Rapid Chinese

Vol. 1

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 Chinese puts the words and phrases you need not just on the tip of your tongue, but also transports them deep 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 aural 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 deep 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 French verbs they have to learn! Wouldn't that make their (and teachers') school lives much easier, much more fun, much more successful? Rest assured, we are working on it!

What you get

This volume deals with the essentials for your visit abroad. It looks 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 talking about yourself and others, past, present and future, likes and dislikes and general conversational items. The themes follow closely the Common European Framework for language learning, a recognised benchmark of simple conversational language proficiency, and the emphasis is constantly on usefulness to the learner.

Memory hooks

This booklet contains all the text on the CD, both English and the written sounds of the Chinese words. The original Chinese writing and comments to assist your memorisation and understanding, 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 number: six = leo, imagine a lion with the number 6 hanging around its neck - 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:

www.earwormslearning.com

1. I would like...

I	woa
would like	siang yao
coffee	ka fey
with	tya
milk	nyo-nai
I'd like a coffee with milk.	woa siang yao ka fey tya nyo-nai
and	her
sugar	tung
tea	cha- ^a (tone up)

Be careful with the intonation.*

bad	cha- _a (tone down)
Very good!	herng how
beer	pee jio
water	shuey
wind and water	feng shuey
Please give me...	ching gay woa...
please	ching
give	gay
me	woa
Thank you.	shieh shieh

*Try to repeat the exact sounds of the words. Going up or down in tone, can change the meaning.

2. To order

to order	dien
drinks	ying liao
I would like to order drinks.	woa siang yao dien ying liao
wine	po tao jio
red	hong
white	bai
a bottle	ee ping*

*Try to make little pictures in your mind to help you remember the sounds and meanings of the words. Ping that bottle!

a bottle of red / wine	ee ping / hong / po tao jio
a glass of	ee bay**

**Memory hook: Where did you buy that glass? On ebay!

Cheers!	gan bay
bread	mee-en bao
a little	ee see-eh
a little bread	ee see-eh mee-en bao
Don't mention it.	boo cur chee
Very, very good.	fey chung how

For the sake of simplicity we have provided the Chinese phonetics only. If you want to have the original Chinese text as well as the official transcription 'Pinyin', go to the website www.earwormslearning.com and look under: Discover earworms>Extras>Chinese text.

Read the original text and phonetics to give yourself extra visual input. To perfect your pronunciation...

Let your ears guide you!



3. Have you got...?

you	ning
have got	yo
seats	zuo way
for 2 persons	are ren der
for 3 persons	san ren der
"ma" is a spoken question mark.	ma?
Sorry.	dway boo chee
no (literally: not have)	may yo
Yes, of course.	shou der, dung ran
You would like...	ning siang yao...
...what?	...sher mer
to drink	her
to eat	chrr
fried noodles	chow mi en
a fork	ee bah cha tsuh
Enjoy your meal.	way coh how
You satisfied?	ning man-ee ma?
satisfied	man-ee
The bill.	jong dan
I can - use - a card?	woa neng - yung - car ma?
use	yung
Can (= Yes, you can.).	ker ee

4. Please go airport*

To the center, please.	ching - choo - jung-sing
Literally: Please - go - center.	ching - choo - jung-sing
go	choo
center	jung-sing
city center	shuh jung-sing
airport	dsee chang
address	dee juhr
this address	jugga dee juhr
Goodbye.	zai chien
to buy a ticket to Beijing	Literally: a 'to Beijing' type ticket
to buy	mai
a ticket	piao
a 'to Beijing' (type of) ticket	choo beijing (der) piao
a 'to Shanghai' (type of) ticket	choo shanghai (der) piao
Hongkong	syung gung
How much...?*	duoor shao
money	tjien
How much does it cost?	door shao tjien
10 yuan	shrr yu ^{an} (tone up)

*In Chinese you can't just say: 'A coffee, please' or 'To the airport, please'. You must say: 'Please bring me a coffee' and 'Please go airport.' (i.e. Please + verb)

**Key questions like: how much?, where?, what?, when? don't need a 'ma' at the end of the sentence.



5. Numbers, days & time

1	ee	20	are shrr
2	are	21	are shrr ee
3	san	30	san shrr
4	sooh	40	sooh shrr
5	orw	50	orw shrr
6	leo	60	leo shrr
7	chee	90	geo shrr
8	baah	one hundred	ee by
9	geo	200	are by
10	shrr	300	san by
11	shrr ee		
12	shrr are		

What time? (gee dien)

8 o'clock - literally: 8 point	baa dien
7.30 (7 point - 30 minutes)	chee dien - san shrr fn
minutes	fn
40 minutes	sooh shrr fn
6.40 (6 point - 40 minutes)	leo djien - sooh shrr fn
in the morning (AM)	sao shung
in the evening (PM)	wan shung
in the evening / 6.00	wan shung / leo dien

Now you try filling in the gaps:

9 o'clock	... dien
in the evening at 5 o'clock	... shung orw ...
4.30	sooh ... san ... fn
10.40	shrr shrr ...
in the morning at 7.00	sao dien

The days of the week:

Monday (weekday one)	shing-chee ee
Tuesday (weekday two)	shing-chee are
Wednesday	shing-chee san
Thursday	shing-chee sooh
Friday	shing-chee orw
Saturday	shing-chee leo
Sunday	shing-chee tien / shing-chee rr

As you will have noticed, counting in Chinese, once you have committed the first ten numbers to memory, is a proverbial 'piece of cake'. Eleven is simply 'ten - one', twelve 'ten - two' and so on up to twenty which is 'two ten'. Twenty one is 'two ten - one' and in this way you continue to ninety nine which is, you guessed it, 'nine ten - nine' = ge shrr - geo.

After you've listened a couple of times, just for fun go through all the numbers 1 - 99 in your mind to see if you can remember them. Recite them in front of someone.



6. Is there...?

Excuse me.	lau tia
May I ask? (lit.: please ask*)	ching wern
near by	fu jing
is there	yo
a bank	ying hung

To jog your memory, think of a sign which says: 'Ying', hung on the wall at the entrance to the bank!

Nearby - there is - a bank?*	fu jing - yo - ying hung ma?
------------------------------	------------------------------

Again, the question is formed by making the statement and then adding 'ma' to the end.

a supermarket	chao shrr
---------------	-----------

Memory hook: Sure you get chow at the supermarket 'chow sure'!

a toilet	tour-saw
----------	----------

Memory hook: On the tour I saw a toilet 'tour saw'!

Nearby - there is - a toilet?	fu jing - yo - tour-saw ma?
-------------------------------	-----------------------------

a hospital	ee yooan
------------	----------

Sorry.	dway bu chee
--------	--------------

I don't know.	woa bu jr-dow
---------------	---------------

don't	bu
-------	----

know	jr-dow
------	--------

*To get a feeling for the language one should know exactly how things are formulated. For example: 'May I ask?' is translated as 'Please ask?' or 'Is there a bank near here?' is translated as 'Near here, there is a bank?'

The word order and sometimes the words used, although understandable, are different to English. Another example in song 3 is instead of saying 'Can I pay by credit card?' you actually say 'Can I use a card?'

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!



7. Directions

Excuse me.	lau tia
I'm looking for a bank.	woa jn sai* jiao ying hung
*Something you are doing right now is expressed by 'jn sai'.	
looking for	jiao
waiting for	derm
a friend	pung yo
a post office	yo joo
(Take) Walk this street.	z ₀ -oo cher chow loo
walk	z ₀ -oo (tone down and then up)
this (one of) street	cher (chow) loo
'chow' literally means 'one of'	
to the left, to the right	wong tsor, wong yio
to	wong
to the front / straight on	wong tien
Go straight on / to the front walk.	wong tien z ₀ -oo
Is it far?	yu _a n ma
far	yu _a n (tone down, then up)
chinese currency	yu ^{an} (tone up at the end)
How far...?	door yu _a n
Walk - about - 10 - min.	z ₀ -oo - dar guy - shrr - fn joong
You're welcome.	boo ker chee
See you again.	zai chien

8. Where & what time?

What time...?	gee dien
Where...?	na lee
my	woa der
your	ning der
luggage	shing-lee
Your luggage...	ning der shing-lee...
...is where (in)?	...tsai na lee
our	woa men der
we	woa men
our luggage	woa men der shing lee
Our luggage is where (in)?	woa men der shing lee tsai na lee
There! Here!	na lee, jur lee
the room	fung chien
...is at - the room - within (in the room)	...tsai - fung chien - lee
Where is my room?	woa der fung chien tsai na lee
Lit: My room - is at where?	woa der fung chien - tsai na lee
On the first floor.	tsai are lo
level 1, level 2	ee lo, are lo
your room	ning der fung chien
Breakfast - what time?	dsau tsan - gee dien
From 7 o'clock...	tzong tchee dien...
...to 10 o'clock.	...dow shrr dien



9. Problems, problems!

You can...	ning nung
...help me?	bung-choo woa ma
I've - lost	woa - dio ler*
to lose, lost	dio, dio ler
*Just add 'ler' on, to get the past tense.	
my	woa der (pronounced 'wadder')
passport	hoo jaow
camera	jow siang gee
wallet	tien bau = money bag
I need...	woa shoo-yau...
...stamps.	...yo piau
to send	chee
this card	jur jung ca-ar
this	jur
to England	choo ingor
I need...	woa shoo-yau...
...flu medicine.	...gan-mao yao
flu	gan-mao
medicine	yao
plasters/ Band-Aid (US Engl.)	bang di = from Band-Aid/bandage?
a doctor	ee-shen
help	bung choo

10. Do you speak English?

How are you? (friend)	ni how ma? (literally: You good?)
How are you? (official)	ning how ma?
I'm fine, thanks.	woa herng how, shieh shieh
I'm very good, thank you.	woa herng how, shieh shieh
You can - speak - English?	ning huey - shoor - ing-oo ma?
Chinese	joongven
You can speak Chinese?	ning huey shoor joongven ma?
I (not) can speak - Chinese.	woa (boo) huey shoor - joongven
I (not) understand.	woa (boo) d _o _ng
A little more slowly, please.	ching man ee dien
Please - slow - a little.	ching - man - ee dien
difficult	nan
very difficult	fey chung nan
easy, not easy	jiendan, boo jiendan
You - like - Shanghai?	ni - shi huan - shanghai ma?
You like chow mien?	ni shi huan chow mien ma?
Mmm, delicious!	mmm, how chrr
Good food!	how chrr
Goodbye (again - see).	zai - chien
tomorrow	ming-tien
See you tomorrow (tomorrow see).	ming-tien chien
Have fun!	wan der kai shing



The science behind earworms mbt©

1. How we learn

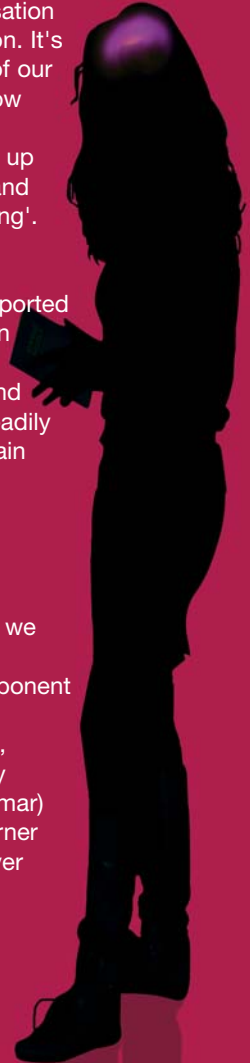
A large part of learning in general and language learning in particular is to do with the memorisation of words, facts and other significant information. It's a well known fact that we use only a fraction of our brain power and traditional book learning is now recognised as not suiting every learner.

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 the March 2005 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 in this volume:



Also check out **Rapid Volume 2**

Details at www.earwormslearning.com





earworms^{mbt}©
Musical Brain Trainer



The Tracks:

1. I would like... 7:22
2. To order 5:14
3. Have you got...? 8:26
4. To the airport 6:31
5. Numbers, days & time 8:15
6. Is there...? 5:55
7. Directions 8:03
8. Where, when & what time? 8:43
9. Problems, problems! 8:06
10. Do you speak English? 8:14

Concept and Development: Marlon Lodge, **Project Management:** Andrew & Maria Lodge,
Text: Renate Elbers-Lodge, **Music:** ML & AKM, Songs 1,3,5,6,8,9 feature samples by
www.platinumloops.com, **Pedagogic support:** Bob Glynn, **Recorded** @ Hill House Studios, **Voices:**
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