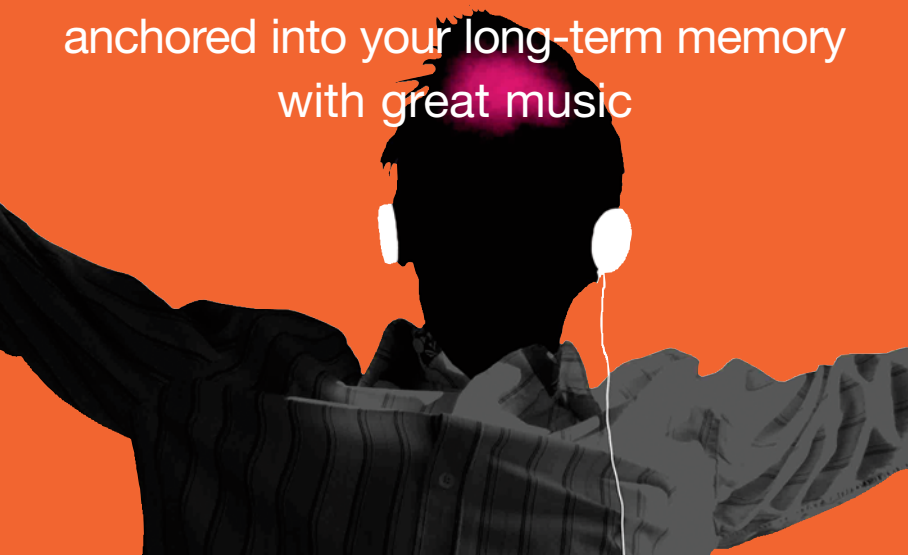




# Rapid Japanese Vol. 1

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 Japanese 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 Japanese and English a few times, the sound patterns are indelibly burned into your aural 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 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 Japanese words. The original Japanese 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 Japanese number 10,000 = 'man', imagine a man with 10,000 Dollars in his hands - 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](http://www.earwormslearning.com)

## 1. I would like...

I would like...	... (w)o kudasai
..., please.	... (w)o kudasai
I would like a coffee.	kohi (w)o kudasai
a tea	koh cha
I would like a tea.	koh cha (w)o kudasai
Japanese tea	nihon cha
Japan	Nihon
tea with milk/lemon	miluku tee/lemon tee

Lemon tea? ... That's the English word!

Many English words are used in Japanese. Coffee (kohi), beer (bilu), hotel (hoteru) to name a few. However, note the 'slightly different' pronunciation.

Sugar also?	osato mo?
So it is/That's right.	so desu
Well done it is.	jozu desu

desu' means 'it is'.

We have crossed the 'u' out to indicate that it is hardly pronounced.

beer	bilu
wine	wain ( also budo shu )
red	aka
white	shiro
rice wine	o sake
Cheers!	kampai

## 2. To order

to order	chumon
Want to order?	go chumon wa?
Just a moment, please.	chotto matte kudasai
Excuse me!	sumi masen
This please.	kore wo kudasai

In many restaurants there are wax models or pictures of the various dishes, so you can just point and say: 'This please.'

Very well done.	tottemo jozu desu
large	ôbin
small	kobin
Big or small?	ôbin deska, kobin desu ka?
bread	pan
rice	gohan
Would you like bread or rice?	pan desu ka, gohan desu ka?
good	yoroshii
Thank you.	arigato
You're welcome.	do itashi mashite
Don't mention it.	do itashi mashite

For the sake of simplicity here we have provided the official latin transcription - roma-ji - only. For the original Japanese text please go to the earworms website: [www.earwormslearning.com](http://www.earwormslearning.com) and look under: Discover earworms > Extras > Japanese text.



### 3. Have you got...?

Have you got...	...ari masu ka?
...(space) for three persons?	...san nin bun?
three	san
persons, people	nin
for three persons	san nin bun
Sorry, no. (We don't have.)	sumi masen (ari masen)
Yes, we have.	hai, ari masu
don't have	ari masen
Excuse me, noodles in soup, please!	sumi masen, udon (w)o kudasei
Have you got <u>a fork</u> ?	<u>fôku wo</u> ari masu ka?
Have you got tempura?	tempura wa ari masu ka?
It's <u>very</u> delicious.	<u>tottemo</u> oishii desu
a complete meal	tei shoku
raw fish	sashimi
Bon appetit, enjoy your meal!	itadakimasu
How <u>was it</u> ?	ikaga <u>deshita</u> ka?
<u>It was</u> fine.	kekko <u>deshita</u>
The bill, please.	okanjo, onegai shimasu
By credit card, is okay?	creditcard de ii desu ka?
Yes, of course / that's fine.	hai, kekko desu
Thank you very much indeed.	domo arigato gozai mashita

Domo is a very important term of politeness meaning: thanks/excuse me/yes/absolutely.

## 4. To the airport

To Tokyo, please. Please go to Tokyo!	Tokyo e itte kudasai
go to	e itte
go	itte
to	e
the airport/(Narita)	kuko e/(Narita) e itte kudasai
this place	koko
To this place go, please.	koko e itte kudasai
Here you are.	hai
OK, thanks.	hai domo
Take care, have a nice trip.	kio tsukete
Where is the train station?	eki wa doko desu ka?
The train station...	eki wa...
...where is it?	...doko desu ka?
It's that way.	acchi desu
(a ticket) to Kyoto	Kyoto made
two of them/twice	ni mai
First or second class?	itto desu ka, nito desu ka?
How much is it?	ikura desu ka?
One way or return?	katamichi deska, ôfuku desu ka?
Return, please.	ôfuku kudasei
10,000 Yen	ichi man en
That's 10,000 Yen.	ichi man en desu



## 5. Numbers, days & time

1	ichi	12	ju ni
2	ni	13	ju san
3	san	20	ni ju
4	yon	21	ni ju ichi
5	go	30	san ju
6	roku	40	yon ju
7	nana (shichi for time)	50	go ju
8	hachi	100	hyaku
9	kyu	200	ni hyaku
10	ju	1000	sen
11	ju ichi	10,000	man
		20,000	ni man

### What time? (nan ji?)

6 o'clock	roku ji
o'clock	ji
half past 8 (8 o'clock + a half)	hachi ji han
6.15 ( 6 o'clock +15 min.)	roku ji ju-go fun (pronounced: fn)
minutes	fun (also: pun)
10.45 (10 o'clock + 45 min.)	ju ji yon-ju-go fun
6 o'clock in the morning (am)	go-zen roku ji
6 o'clock in the evening (pm)	go-go roku ji

## Now you try filling in the gaps:

8 o'clock	... ji
in the evening at 5 o'clock	... go ...
4:15	yon ... .. fn
10:40	ju ... .. ju ...
half past 9	kyu ... han
in the morning at 7 o'clock	... shichi ji

## The days of the week:

Monday	getsu yo bi
Tuesday	kai yo bi
Wednesday	sui yo bi
Thursday	moku yo bi
Friday	kin yo bi
Saturday	do yo bi
Sunday	nichi yo bi
weekday	yo bi

As you will have noticed, counting in Japanese, once you have committed the first ten numbers to memory, is a proverbial 'piece of cake'. 11 is simply 'ten - one', 12 'ten - two' and so on up to 20 which is 'two ten'. 21 is 'two ten - one' and in this way you continue to 99 which is, you guessed it, 'nine ten - nine' = kyu ju kyu.

After you have listened a couple of times, just for fun run through all the numbers 1 - 99 in your mind to see if you can remember them. Try reciting them in front of someone.



## 6. Is there ...?

Excuse me.	sumi masen
Is there a post office near here?	chikaku ni - yubin kyoku ga* - arimasu ka?
Nearby - a post office - is there?	chikaku ni - yubin kyoku ga* - arimasu ka?
nearby	chikaku ni
post	yubin
an office	kyoku ga*
is there	arimasu ka?

\*The small filling words 'ga' and 'wa' have a grammatical function, similar to the English 'a', and they are often interchangeable.

a toilet	toirei ga
a supermarket	supa ga
a bank	ginko ga
a hospital	byo-ing ga
Sorry, I don't know.	sumi masen, wakari masen
I know.	wakari masu

'I don't' is expressed by 'masen' at the end, and 'I do' by 'masu'.

Yes, it's this way straight on.	hai, koko wo massugu desu
<b>Literally:</b> Yes, this way, straight, it is.	hai, koko wo, massugu, desu
this way	koko wo
straight	massugu
it is	desu
Thank you very much.	domo arigato

## 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, where is the nearest supa?	sumi masen, chikaku no supa wa doko desu ka?
the nearest	chikaku no
McDonald's	Makudonaludo wa
(Well), it's near.	(hai), chikaku desu
this way - straight	koko wo massugu desu
after that, and then	soshite
Take a right, it's right, right it is.	migi desu
It's left, left it is.	hidari desu
left	hidari
the corner	kado
On the corner it is.	kado desu
Take the next street, please.	tsugi no tôri o itte kudesai
<b>Literally:</b> The next street - go - please.	tsugi no tôri o - itte - kudesai
next	tsugi
next street	tsugi no tôri
Is it far?	tôi desu ka?
On foot or by car?	aruki desu ka, kuruma desu ka?
(I'm) on foot.	aruki desu
It's about 5 minutes. (5 min. about it is)	go fn gurai desu
about	gurai
5 min.	go fn

## 8. Where, how many & what time?

What time...?	nan ji?
How many...?	nan...?
a room	heya wo
I booked...	yoyaku shi mashita
<b>The past tense is expressed using:</b>	shi mashita
How many persons are there?	nan nin samma desu ka?
Single/double room?	single/double desu ka?
Is that your suitcase?	sore wa anata no sutsu-kesu desu ka?
that	sore wa
your	anata no
no	iie
this	kore wa/ga (you can say either 'wa' or 'ga')
my	watashi no
that over there	a re
The room, where is it?	heya wa, doko desu ka?
level 2, first floor	ni-kai
level 1, the ground floor	ik-kai
the key	kagi
The breakfast...	choshoku wa...
...what time is it?	...nan ji desu ka?
<u>From</u> 7 o'clock...	shichi ji <u>kara</u> ...
... <u>to</u> 10 o'clock.	...ju ji <u>made</u> desu



## 9. Problems, problems!

Can you help me, please?	taskete kudasai
I've lost my passport.	pasuporto wo* naku shi mashita
lost	naku shi mashita
past tense	shi mashita
camera	kamera wo*
wallet	osaifu wo*
I need...	...ga* irimasu
stamps	kitte
I need stamps	kitte ga* irimasu
this card	kono kardo wo*
this	kono
to England	igirisu e
to	e
For this card - to England - I need stamps.	kono kardo wo*- igirisu e - kitte ga* irimasu
I need medicine.	kusuri ga* irimasu
flue	kaze
I need flue medicine.	kazegusuri ga* irimasu
band aid/plasters	ban soko ga*/bando aido ga*
a doctor	isha
I need a doctor.	isha ga* irimasu

\*The small words 'wo' and 'ga' don't have any meaning in themselves apart from the grammatical function of indicating that these items are the object of the sentence. Often they are not pronounced fully, 'wo' becoming 'o' and 'ga' sounding like 'nga'.

## 10. Do you speak English?

Good morning.	o-hayo-gozai-masu
Good day.	konnichi wa
How are you?	genki desu ka?
How are you? (more formal)	o genki desu ka?
I'm fine, thanks.	hai genki desu
Do you understand (speak) English?	ei go ga wakari masu ka?
English	ei go
Japanese	nihon go
I don't understand Japanese.	nihon go wa wakarimasen
I understand.	wakarimasu
Please, (speak) <u>slowly</u> .	dozo <u>yukkuri</u>
(very) difficult	(totemo) muzukashii
But - you are doing well.	demo - jozu desu
Do you like...?	...suki desu ka?
Do you like Tokyo?	Tokyo wa suki desu ka?
Do you like sushi?	sushi ga suki desu ka?
Yes, I like it (very much).	hai, (dai) suki desu

### Saying 'No'

In harmony conscious Japan, people try to avoid replying with a cold 'No'. 'Chotto' means something like 'Do you mind if I think about it a little?' 'Chotto' literally means 'a little' or 'somewhat'.

Sushi is not really my thing. I'm not so keen.	o sushi wa chotto
delicious	oishii
See you soon/tomorrow.	matta kondo/ashita
Goodbye.	sayonara



# The science behind earworms mbt©

## 1. How we learn

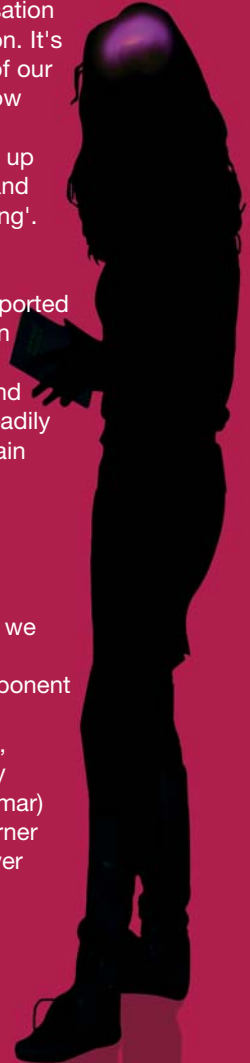
A large part of learning in general and language learning in particular is to do with the memorisation of words, facts and other significant information. It's a well known fact that we use only a fraction of our brain power and traditional book learning is now recognised as not suiting every learner.

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:



(coming soon)

(coming soon)

Also check out **Rapid Volume 2**

Details at [www.earwormslearning.com](http://www.earwormslearning.com)





**earworms**<sup>mbt</sup>©  
Musical Brain Trainer



## The Tracks:

1. I would like... 6:54
2. To order 5:34
3. Have you got...? 8:53
4. To the airport 6:47
5. Numbers, days & time 9:01
6. Is there...? 6:00
7. Directions 6:25
8. Where, how many & what time? 8:48
9. Problems, problems! 6:53
10. Do you understand English? 6:54

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