

earworms^{mbt}[®]
Musical Brain Trainer

Berlitz[®]



Vol. 2

Rapid Portuguese

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 Portuguese 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 Portuguese and English a few times, the sound patterns are indelibly burned into your auditory cortex. You will have successfully learned the Portuguese 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 Portuguese at the same time!

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

You know the phenomenon 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 phenomenon 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 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 and was very much 'I-centric', e.g. I'd like ..., Can I have ...?, Can you tell me ...?, I need ..., I've reserved ..., I've lost ..., and so on.

Volume 2 has more to do with conversation:

Are you travelling to ... on business?, Are you from ...?, I'll take you to ... , What do you do?, etc.

Among other themes you are also introduced to future and past tenses. 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.

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 words in the booklet, both original Portuguese and phonetics, at least the first time you listen. The phonetics are an additional visual support and can only ever emulate the actual sounds of the words. To acquire the real sounds and pronunciation, you can't beat listening!

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. On business or on holiday?

Are you going ~ to Lisbon ...	Vai ~ a Lis bo a ... ('s' sounds like 'sh')*
... on business ~ or ~ on holiday?	... profissionalmente ~ ou ~ de férias? (de: 'e' sounds like 'er')
On business and to visit friends, too. and	Profissionalmente e de visita a amigos também . ('os' sounds like 'oosh', 'm' at the end sounds like 'ng')
to visit friends	e de visita a amigos
too / also / as well	também
Excuse me, please ...	Des sc ulpe, por favor ...
... switch off / turn off des sl igue ...
... your ~ mobile.	... o seu ~ telemóvel.
cell phone	celular (in Brazil)
Yes, OK.	Sim , está bem.
Could you bring me a beer / a cognac?	Podia trazer-me uma cerve ja / um cognac? ('j' sounds like 'sh')
Yes, of course, just a moment.	Sim, concerteza, só um momento.
just	só
Another one, please.	Outro, por favor.
For me, too.	Para mim também .
Here you are. (said to two people / to one person)	Aqui est ão . / Aqui está. ('ão' sounds like 'awng')
Here you are, your cognacs. (to two people or more)	Aqui est ão , os seus cognacs.
Here you are, your cognac.	Aqui está, o seu cognac.
Cheers! To your health!	Saúde! À sua saúde!

* **Listen to the sounds** of the letters highlighted in blue. Many sound quite different to what you might expect! At the end of the phrasebook there is a list of all these words together. After listening a few times, read through and see if you can remember and imitate the exact Portuguese pronunciation.

2. Are you Portuguese?

Are you Portuguese?
(lit.: Are Portuguese?)

(Você) é português / portuguesa?
(‘r’ is rolled)

Are you? The ‘you = você’ is usually left out. You say: ‘Are Portuguese?’

Are Portuguese?

É português? (man) / É portuguesa?
(woman)

Brazilian

brasileiro (man) / brasileira (woman)

I’m ~ Portuguese ~ but I live ~ in Brazil.

Sou ~ português ~ mas vivo ~ no* Brasil.
(‘o’ is pronounced like ‘oo’)

... but (I) live ~ in Brazil.
(‘I’ = ‘eu’ is often left out.)

... mas (eu) vivo ~ no Brasil.

Are you from Lisbon?
(lit.: Are from Lisbon?)

É de Lisboa?

No, I’m not from Lisbon.
(lit.: No, not am from Lisbon.)

Não, não sou de Lisboa.

And ~ I’m not from Porto.

E ~ não sou do* Porto.

From where ~ are you?

De onde ~ é?

I’m from Coimbra.

Sou de Coimbra.

And you? From where ~ are you?

E você? De onde ~ é você?

I’m from London.

Sou de Londres.

Where is Coimbra?

Onde é Coimbra?

It’s ~ in the ~ centre.

É ~ no ~ centro.

Hope ~ that you have ~ a good stay ...

Espero ~ que tenha ~ uma boa estadia
(‘e’ is almost silent in Espero and estadia)

... in Portugal:

... em Portugal.

I hope that you have ~ a good weekend.

Espero que tenha ~ um bom fim-de-semana.
(‘h’ sounds like ‘y’)

weekend
(lit.: finish of the week)

fim-de-semana

Bye!

Adeus!

* ‘From’ is usually ‘de’, e.g. from London = de Londres, but because Porto is masculine (o Porto) ‘from Porto’ mutates to ‘do Porto’.

‘In’ is usually ‘em’, e.g. in Portugal = em Portugal. Combined with a masculine noun, however, it becomes ‘no’, as in ‘no Brazil’.



3. Meeting and greeting

Hello, how's it going?
(lit.: Hello, everything OK?)

Olá, **tudo bem?**

How great ~ to see **you***.

Que **bom** ~ ver-**te** / vê-**lo** / vê-**la**.

***ver-te** = informal, **vê-lo** = formal to a man, and **vê-la** = formal to a woman.

My name is ...

O meu nome é ...

Glad to meet you.
(lit.: Much pleasure.)

Muito prazer.

The pleasure is all mine.

O prazer é **todo** meu.

How are you?
(informal to a friend etc. / formal)

Como **estás** / **está?**
(**e** hardly pronounced)

So, everything OK?

Então, **tudo bem?**
(**'ão'** sounds like **'awng'**)

So, ...

Então, ...

... everything is fine, thanks.

... **tudo bem**, obrigado / obrigada.

Welcome.

Bem-vindo (to a man). / Bem-vinda
(to a woman).

Welcome to Portugal. / ... to Brazil.

Bem-vindo a Portugal. / ... ao Brasil.

How ~ was ~ the flight / journey?

Como ~ foi ~ **o vôo** / a **viagem?**

(It) was ~ pleasant (agreeable).

Foi ~ agradável.

At what time did you leave?
(lit.: What time **left you?**)

A **que horas** partiu?

... did you leave?
(lit.: ... you left?)

... partiu?

I left ~ from São Paulo ~ at 4 o'clock.

Parti ~ de São Paulo ~ **às** quatro.

What time ~ do you leave ~ tomorrow?

A **que horas** ~ parte ~ **amanhã?**

Tomorrow, I leave at 4.

Amanhã parto às 4.

* **'you' is not just 'you' in Portuguese:** Depending on whether talking to a close friend or in a more formal boss-employee-situation, 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.

4. Future plans (Planos futuros)

What are we doing now?	(O) que* fazemos agora? (‘os’ sounds like ‘oosh’)
What ~ are we doing ~ now?	O que ~ fazemos ~ agora?
What ~ are we going ~ to do?	O que ~ vamos ~ fazer?
are we going	vamos
to do	fazer
I’m going ...	Vou ...
I’m going ~ to take you ~ to the hotel.	Vou ~ levá-lo ~ ao hotel.
I’m going ...	Vou ...
... to take you (informal)	... levar-te
... to take you (formal) man / woman	... levá-lo / levá-la
... to the hotel.	... ao hotel.
I’m going ~ to come and get you ~ at 7.	Vou ~ buscá-lo / buscá-la ~ às sete.
Then ...	Depois ...
... we are going to dine in my favourite restaurant.	... vamos jantar no meu restaurante favorito.
... we are going	... vamos
... to dine	... jantar
... in my favourite restaurant.	... no meu restaurante favorito.
We are going to eat Brazilian specialities.	Vamos comer especialidades brasileiras.
of the house	da casa
See you at 7. (lit.: We see each other ~ at 7.)	Vêmo-nos ~ às sete. (We see = Vêmo)
I look / am looking forward to it. (lit.: With much pleasure.)	Com muito prazer.

* The correct term for ‘What’ is ‘O que’, but the ‘O’ is sometimes left out.



5. I reserved a room

I reserved ~ a room ...

(Eu) reservei ~ um quarto ...
(‘m’ sounds like ‘ng’)

(You can leave ‘I’ = ‘Eu’ out.)

... in the name of ...

... em nome de ...

Can I see your passport, please?

Posso ver o seu passaporte, por favor?

Can ~ I see ...

Posso ~ ver ...

... your passport?

... o seu passaporte?

Here you are.

Aqui tem.

How (are you) going to pay?

Como vai pagar?

How ...

Como ...

... you going

... vai

... to pay?

... pagar?

With credit card.

Com cartão de crédito.

Here ~ is ~ the key.

Aqui ~ está ~ a chave.
(‘ch’ sounds like ‘sh’)

Where is the dining room for breakfast?

Onde é a sala do pequeno-almoço?

Where is ...

Onde é ...

... the dining room

... a sala

... for breakfast?

... do pequeno-almoço?

Do you need ~ help ~ with the baggage?
(lit: You in need of ~ help ~ with the baggage?)

Precisa de ~ ajuda ~ com a bagagem?
(‘j’ sounds like ‘sh’)

I need ... / You need* ... / Do you need ...?

Preciso ... / Precisa ... / Precisa ...?

* ‘You need ...’ and ‘Do you need?’ i.e. the statement and the question are the same in Portuguese. The difference is the question mark and the intonation.

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

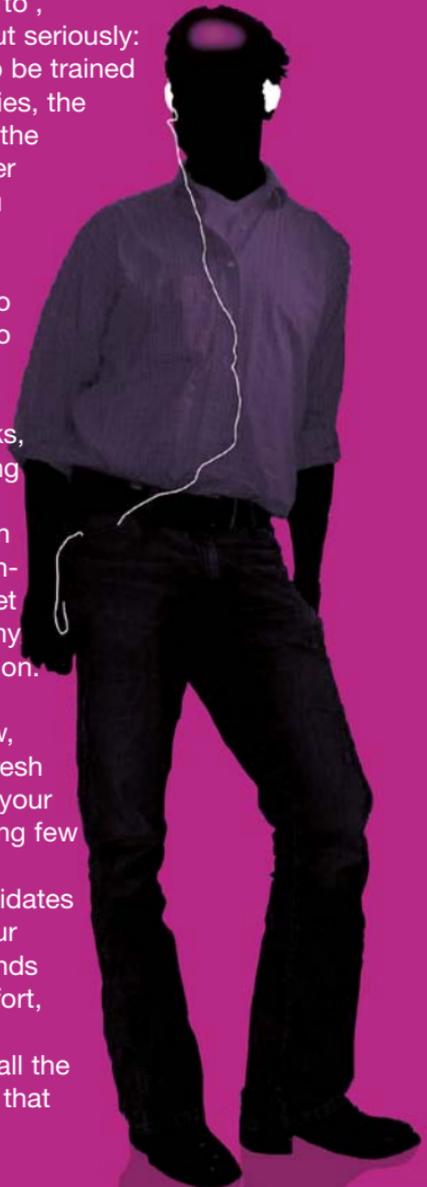
With the appeal of the earworms songs we hope that it is not a question of 'having to', it is rather a question of 'wanting to'. But seriously: the memory is like a muscle, it needs to be trained and exercised. Based on scientific studies, the ideal is listening relatively intensively at the beginning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

11	onze	72	setenta e dois
12	doze	80	oitenta
13	treze	83	oitenta e três
14	catorze	90	noventa
15	quinze (sounds like 'k')	94	noventa e quatro
16 = 10 + 6	dezasseis	100	cem (‘m’ sounds like ‘ng’)
17 = 10 + 7	dezassete (or dez e sete) (the ‘e’ at the end is hardly pronounced)	101	cento e um
18 = 10 + 8	dezoito	200	duzentos (‘os’ sounds like ‘oosh’)
19 = 10 + 9	dezanove	300	trezentos
20	vinte	400	quatrocentos
30	trinta	500	quinhentos
40	quarenta	1000	mil
50	cinquenta	2010	dois mil e dez
60	sessenta	2011	dois mil e onze
61	sessenta e um (‘m’ sounds like ‘ng’)	2012	dois mil doze
70	setenta	2013	dois mil e treze
		2014	dois mil e catorze

Unleashing the brain's potential

Learning to music is not only relaxing and enjoyable, it is also highly effective. 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, learning rhythmically by ear engages and stimulates more of the brain's learning networks than by traditional book based learning. By tapping-in to the auditory cortex, the area responsible for processing and memorising sounds, and to some extent evoking an emotional response through music and dialogue, earworms makes learning more interesting and unleashes more learning potential.

7. How can I help you? (Booking a room)

Good day, how can I help you? (lit.: In what can I help you?)	Bom dia* , em que posso ajudá-lo? (‘m’ sounds like ‘ng’)
In what ~ can I ~ help you?	Em que ~ posso ~ ajudá-lo?
... can I help you?	... posso ajudá- lo ? (lo = man, la = woman)
Have you ~ a room ~ free ...	Tem ~ um quarto ~ livre ...
... with a sea view? (lit.: ... with a view ~ to ~ the sea?)	... com vista ~ para ~ o mar?
For how many persons?	Para quantas as pessoas?
Only for one person.	Só para uma pessoa. (‘ó’ sounds like ‘or’)
For how many nights?	Por quantas s noites?
For two nights / one week.	Por duas s noites / uma semana.
With a bath or a shower?	Com ban h eira ou duche? (‘h’ sounds like a ‘y’)
Smokers or non-smokers?	Fumadores ou não fumadores?
How much does it cost?	Quanto custa ?
It costs 75 Euros.	Custa 75 (setenta e cinco) Euros .
Does it include breakfast? (lit.: It includes the breakfast?)	Inclui o pequeno-almo ço ?
Yes, it includes.	Sim , inclui.
Yes, that’s fine.	Sim, está bem . (is pronounced ‘shta’)
(You) going to ~ pay ~ by credit card?	Vai ~ pagar ~ com cart ão de crédito? (‘ão’ sounds like ‘awng’)
In cash, please.	Em din h eiro, por favor.
Where is the lift / elevator?	Onde é o elevador? (‘e’ sounds like ‘i’)
Room 25.	Quarto vinte e cinco .

* ‘**Bom dia**’ is the greeting up to midday. From midday until night it is ‘**Boa tarde**’.



8. Personal details

Can you fill in this form?	Pode preencher este impresso? (Roll those 'r's!)
Can you ...	Pode ...
... fill in	... preencher
... this form?	... este impresso?
first name / last name	nome / sobrenome
nationality	nacionalidade
passport number	número de passaporte
profession	profissão
address	endereço
marital status	estado civil
married	casado (man) / casada (woman)
single	solteiro (man) / solteira (woman)
age	idade
place (location) of birth	local de nascimento
date of birth	data de nascimento
signature	assinatura

Months and dates (Meses e datas)

Janeiro, Fevereiro, Março, Abril, Maio, Junho, Julho, Agosto, Setembro, Outubro, Novembro, Dezembro

When is your birthday?	Quando é o teu aniversário?
your	o teu (informal) / o seu (formal)
My birthday is ~ on the 18. February.	O meu aniversário é ~ a dezoito de Fevereiro.

9. What kind of ...?

Good evening!	Boa noite!
We reserved a table for ~ 9 o'clock.	Reservá mos uma mesa para ~ as nove horas.
We reserved ... / I reserved ...	Reservá mos ... / Reservei ...
This way, please.	Por aqui, por favor.
What would you like to drink? (lit.: What ~ do you desire ~ to drink?)	O que ~ dese jam ~ beber?
How about a port wine ~ to start?	Que tal um vinho do Porto ~ para come çar ?
Red or white?	Tint o ou branco?
A white port, please.	Um Porto branco, por favor.
The menu.	A ementa.
Do you want a starter?	Dese jam uma entrada?
For first course ~ maybe a soup?	Como primeiro prato ~ talvez uma sopa? (‘z’ sounds like ‘sh’)
I’m not very hungry. (lit.: Don’t have much hunger.)	Não ten ho muita fome.
For ~ main course ...	Como ~ prato principal ...
... what ~ do you prefer, fish or meat?	... o que ~ prefere, peixe ou carne? (‘x’ sounds like ‘sh’)
What type of fish ~ do you have?	Que tipo de peixe ~ é que tem?
Trout, ~ salmon.	Truta, ~ salm ão .
I feel like (fancy) ~ a steak.	Apetece-me ~ um bife.
With fried potatoes (fries) or boiled?	Com batatas fritas ou batatas cozidas?
And how about rice?	E que tal arroz?
Now ~ we can order.	Já ~ podemos pedir.
We can ... / I can ...	Podemos ... / Posso ...



10. What do you do?

What do you do? (lit.: What ~ is it that ~ you do?) I work ~ in a bank.	O que ~ é que fazes? Eu trabalho ~ num banco.
Since when ~ do you work there? For 10 years.	Desde quando ~ trabalhas lá? Há 10 (dez) anos .
Really? (lit.: Are you serious?) How old are you? (lit.: How many years do you have?) I'm 32 years old. (lit.: I have 32 years.)	A sério? Quantos anos tens*? Ten ho trinta e dois anos .
I don't believe it! / I believe it. (lit.: I don't believe! / I believe.) Are you married?	Não acredito! / Acredito. És casado / casada? (man / woman)
No, I'm single. a brother / a sister	Não, sou solteiro / solteira. (man / woman) um irmão / uma irmã
my mother / my father	a minha mãe / o meu pai
husband / wife	marido / mulher
my children / a son / a daughter	os meus filhos / um filho / uma filha
What are you doing tomorrow? Can we meet? (lit.: Can we ~ meet us?) meet	O que fazes amanhã? Podemos ~ encontrar- nos ? encontrar
Yes, we can.	Sim , podemos.
Where and when? How about 9 o'clock, here?	Onde e quando? Que tal às nove aqui?
So ~ until tomorrow. Bye!	Então ~ até amanhã. Adeus!

* Do you have? = **tens?** (informal) / **tam?** (formal)

Portuguese pronunciation:

Here we have picked out the words with the letters that sound very different to the English. Listen carefully to how the letters **in blue** are pronounced and then try to read these words (preferably out loud) with the correct accent.

Some of the letters that really stick out as sounding different are the 's' (sh), the 'm' at the end of a word (**ng**), the 'o' (as in 'O que' and **Vamos**) sounds like 'oo'. The 'r' is rolled. 'h' as in 'amanhã' sounds like a 'y.' 'j' as in **Ajuda** sounds like 'sh'. **E** as in **espero**, **estadia**, **estás** is often silent.

Lisboa, de férias, amigos, também, Desculpe, desligue, o seu, Sim, está bem, cerveja, só, Para mim também., Aqui estão, Você, português portuguesa, mas, no Brasil, do Porto, Coimbra, Londres, -Espero, tenha, estadia, em Portugal, um bom fim-de-semana, Adeus! Como estás? / está? Então, Bem-vindo, o vôo, a viagem, A que horas, às quatro, amanhã, fazemos, vamos, Depois, jantar, favorito, brasileiras, Vêmo-nos, Com, Aqui tem, Como, cartão de crédito, a chave, Onde é, ajuda, a bagagem, quinze dezasseis, dezanove, cinquenta, sessenta e um, setenta e dois, oitenta e três, cem duzentos, quinhentos, quantas pessoas?, só, quantas noites?, duas noites, banheira, Quanto custa?, Euros, o pequeno-almoço, Em dinheiro, o elevador, preencher este impresso, nacionalidade, profissão, endereço, nascimento, Quando é, o teu, O meu, Reservámos, as nove horas, desejam, vinho do Porto, prato, talvez, Não tenho, fome, prato principalPeixe, salmão, Apetece-me, batatas fritas, batatas cozidas, arroz, Já, podemos, fazes, trabalho, num banco, Desde quando trabalhas, dez anos, Quantos anos tens?, Tenho, Não acredito! a minha, filhos, filho, filha, Podemos encontrar-nos? Adeus!



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-size, 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.



Other languages available:

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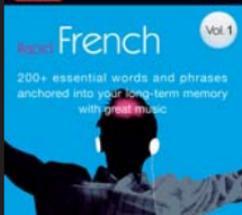


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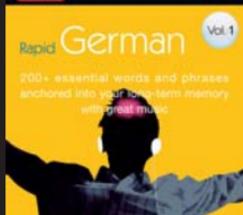


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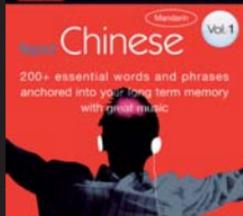


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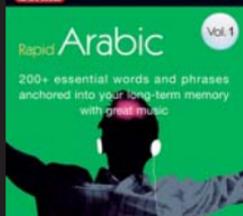


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Details at www.earwormslearning.com





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The Tracks:

1. On business or on holiday? 7:58
2. Are you Portuguese? 6:24
3. Meeting and greeting 8:06
4. Future plans 5:49
5. I reserved a room 6:23
6. More numbers 5:46
7. How can I help you? 7:44
8. Personal details 6:36
9. What kind of ...? 9:00
10. What do you do? 7:49

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