

**DMT International**  
presents

# **MAX YOUR MEMORY**



**The Magic  
Foreign Vocabulary List**

by

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# Section One: **Getting Started**

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Welcome to The Magic Foreign Vocabulary List.

This is a resource to be used once you have listened to and/or read the section on how to memorise foreign languages in Max Your Memory.

The idea of this list could not be simpler.

There are 100 words that constitute 50% of all foreign languages. Using The Association Technique you can learn those 100 words and be 50% of your way towards learning a foreign language.

This can be easily achieved in a few hours instead of the usual days, weeks or months.

That's all there is to it. I told you it was simple. Just like me. That's why I like it ;-)

## 2. ADVANTAGES

There are numerous advantages to this approach:

1. **It saves you time.** Memorising this list when first learning a foreign language will see you able to read and speak 50% of the language more quickly than through any other method.
2. **You can use your new skill.** Until you have a decent working vocabulary you cannot apply what you have learned and start speaking the language. 50% of any foreign language is enough to get you started.
3. **Read and understand more.** Knowing what 50% of the language is, whether spoken or written, increases your ability to start “filling in the gaps” between those words so pushing up your comprehension and vocabulary even further.
4. **Vocabulary leads to grammar.** When learning a language, you can know how the grammar works but you will still not be able to use it if you do not have any vocabulary. However, you can do it the other way round and learn some vocabulary before you get stuck into the grammar. In fact, learning this list and having 50% of the language at your disposal means that you will be in a very strong position to greatly accelerate your ability to learn the grammar.
5. **It increases your confidence.** Learning a foreign language can be a soul destroying experience. You begin the process thinking you are a bright intelligent person and end up feeling that you are so stupid you can barely tie your own shoelaces without help from a trained monkey. It can drive you to despair. But by quickly learning the 100 basic words then you will be really flying.
6. **It increases the pleasure.** It always sounds like fun before you start learning a foreign language. But once you start, it can quickly become a real chore. However, the problem comes when you get halfway in and face a dilemma. You have learned some of the language through sheer determination but not enough to use it effectively. So you carry on even though you are not enjoying it any more. Then you get to the end of your patience and eventually have a little funeral where you burn all the books and CDs in the back yard in utter frustration. This list and The Association Technique mean that it does not have to be this way.

### 3. HOW TO LEARN FOREIGN VOCABULARY

The lists contained in this resource can only be used to their full effect once you have listened to the Association Technique in the Max Your Memory Program.

However, I am going to quickly recap that technique but not in any great detail. If it doesn't make complete sense, go back to that section of the program and have a quick review and all will become clear.

The way you learn foreign language vocabulary is by creating images that you associate with the information. Once you have those images, you link them together.

#### Example 1

Take the word **livre** which is French for **book**. The way you learn it is by creating an image from each word. In this case, you could say that **livre** sounds and looks like the word **liver** so that is your image that you associate with it.

Then it's a question of you connecting this image with the English word **book** and making a ridiculous image. But why a ridiculous image? Why not a normal image?

Well, if you remember, you learned that the images that you remember the best are ones which are Weird, Animated, Three Dimensional, Colorful, Humorous, Exaggerated and Multi-Sensory.

So for you to remember the French for **book** is **livre**, you imagine a **book** that has pages made of **liver** as in the image here. You open the **book** and feel the **liver** pages. It is all clammy and cold.



#### Example 2

The French word for **door** is **porte**. You do exactly the same as in Example 1. You make an image out of the French word and then connect it to the English word. So the image you could have for the French word **porte** is the English drink **port**.

Now you link them together.

In this case you imagine a **door** you know well and the drink **port** is pouring out of the letterbox. You can hear it gurgling and splashing. You can smell the alcohol and feel it all sticky in your fingers. Now whenever you need to know the French for **door** you go to that particular **door** and see the silly image in your mind. You then know it is **porte**.

Conversely, if you want to know what **porte** stands for, then you go to the image, see it pouring from the letterbox and know it means **door**.



## 4. HOW ASSOCIATION WORKS

It does not matter what your native language is. You follow exactly the same pattern. Create an image from each word and link those two images together.

Some words and some languages are more difficult. French, for example, is relatively easy to learn for someone who speaks English as their first language. A lot of words in French can be easily converted into English words that can create an image.

So what do you do with a language which is more difficult?

Easy. You **listen** to the word.

In Max Your Memory I give a third example of how to learn a difficult German word. I take a word that has no obvious connection with my native language, English. I break it down into its component syllables and create an image from how it sounds.

Now the number one question I get asked is this – “But surely it’s got to be harder to learn it now there is an extra layer of information to remember?”

To which I reply – “Absolutely NOT!”

You see, the brain is astonishingly good at creating links and associations. Its basic architecture is built this way. So for it to use an image as a link to remember something is completely natural to it.

By learning using association, you are using the brain in the way that it naturally works. That’s why this technique is so successful.

## 5. HOW TO USE THE LIST

The basic list of 100 words is in Section Two. I have taken the list in English and put the equivalent word in columns next to it in three other European languages – Italian, French and German.

As you will see, there are five columns to each page.

In Column 1, there is the word in English.

In Columns 2-4, there is the equivalent word in Italian, French and German.

Column 5 is blank so you can put in the word in your own language or the language that you are learning if it is different to the four already in there.

The next stage is to create the images. The way to do that is to get a dictionary in your chosen language and find out how the word is pronounced. Once you have done that, you can then create images from the syllables.

This is explained in detail in *Max Your Memory* with the German word *Zeitung* meaning newspaper.

Once you have learned some words you also need to review those images and words as per the revision patterns outlined in CD 8.

Reviewing the words at the right time along with the use of The Association Technique will see you learn these 100 words with only a few hours work.

Good luck and let me know how you get on.

# Section Two: **The List**

## The List

English	Italian	French	German	Your Lang.
A, an	Un, Una	Un, une	Ein, eine	
After	Dietro	Après	Nach	
Again	Di nuovo	Encore	Wieder	
All	Tutto	Tout, toute	Alle	
Almost	Quasi	Presque	Beinahe	
Also	Anche	Aussi	Auch	
Always	Sempre	Toujours	Immer	
And	E	Et	Und	
Because	Perche	Parce que	Weil	
Before	Davanti	Avant	Vorne	
Big	Grande	Grand, grande	Gross	
But	Ma	Mais	Aber	
Can (I can)	Io posso	Je peux	Ich kann	
Come (I come)	Io vengo	Je viens	Ich komme	
Either/or	O	Ou	Entweder/oder	
Find (I find)	Io trovo	Je trouve	Ich finde	
First	Primo	Premier	Erst	
For	Per	Pour	Für	
Friend	Amico	Ami, amie	Freund	
From	Da	De	Von	
Go (I go)	Io vado	Je vais	Ich gehe	
Good	Buono	Bien	Gut	
Goodbye	Arrivederci	Au revoir	Auf Wiedersehen	
Happy	Felice	Content, contente	Glücklich	
Have	Io ho	J'ai	Ich habe	
He	Lui	Il	Er	
Hello	Ciao	Bonjour	Guten tag	
Here	Qui	Ici	Hier	
How	Come	Comment	Wie	
I	Io	Je	Ich	
I am	Sono	Je suis	Ich bin	
If	Se	Si	Wenn	
In	In	Dans	In	
Know (I know)	Io Conosco	Je sais	Ich weiss	
Last	Scorso	Dernier	Letzt	
Like (I like)	Mi piace	J'aime	Ich mag	
Little	Poco	Petit, petite	Klein	
Love (I love)	Io amo	J'aime	Ich liebe	
Make (I make)	Io faccio	Je fais	Ich mache	
Many	Molti	Beaucoup	Viel	
Me	Mi	Moi	Mich	
More	Piu	Plus	Mehr	
Most	Il Piu	La plupart	Die meisten	
Much	Molto	Beaucoup	Viel	
My	Mio	Mon, ma	Mein	
New	Nuovo	Nouveau, nouvelle	Neu	
No	No	Non	Nein	
Not	Non	Ne pas	Nicht	
Now	Ora	Maintenant	Jetzt	
Of	Di	De	Von	

<b>English</b>	<b>Italian</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Your Lang.</b>
Often	Spesso	Souvent	Oft	
On	Su	Sur	Auf	
One	Uno	Un, une	Ein	
Only	Solo	Seulement	Nur	
Or	O	Ou	Oder	
Other	Altro	Autre	Andere	
Our	Il nostro	Notre	Unser	
Out	Fuori	Dehors	Aus	
Over	Attraverso	Pardessus	Über	
People	Gente	Les gens	Leute	
Place	Luogo	Place	Platz	
Please	Per favore	S'il vous plait	Bitte	
Same	Medesimo	Meme	Derselbe	
See (I see)	Io vedo	Je vois	Ich sehe	
She	Lei	Elle	Sie	
So	Così	Donc	So	
Some	Qualche	Quelque	Etwas	
Sometimes	Tavolta	Quelquefois	Manchmal	
Still	Ancora	Encore	Noch	
Such	Tale	Tel	Solch	
Tell (I tell)	Io racconto	Je dis	Ich erzähle	
Thank you	Grazie	Merci	Danke	
That	Quello	Que	Das, dass	
The	Il, la	Le, la	Der, die, das	
Their	Il loro, la loro	Leur	Ihr	
Them	Li, le, loro	Les	Sie	
Then	Allora	Alors	Dann	
There is/are	C'è, ci sono	Il y a	Es gibt	
They	Loro	Ils, elles	Sie	
Thing	Cosa	Chose	Die Sache	
Think (I think)	Io penso	Je pense	Ich denke	
This	Questo	Ce, cette	Diese	
Time	Ora	Temps	Zeit	
To	Per	A	Nach	
Under	Piu basso	Sous	Unter	
Up	Su per	En haut	Auf	
Us	Noi	Nous	Uns	
Use (I use)	Io uso	J'utilise	Ich gebrauche	
Very	Molto	Tres	Sehr	
We	Noi	Nous	Wir	
What	Come	Que	Was	
When	Quando	Quand	Wann	
Where	Dove	Ou	Wo	
Which	Quale	Quel, quelle	Welche	
Who	Chi	Qui	Wer	
Why	Perche	Pourquoi	Warum	
With	Con	Avec	Mit	
Yes	Si	Oui	Ja	
You	Tu	Tu, vous	Du, sie	
Your	Il suo, la sua	Ton, tes, votre, vos	Ihr, eure	