

9 TYPES OF MNEMONICS

FOR BETTER MEMORY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1eTtzH_4gP8

Memory



Dog **six** nut in clam pencil did

Tent on **carrot** donut oak pretty

Bug **walnut** bush shirt brown two

Wolf piano hip celery chop help

Jump fit time truck cello swim

Fig **banana** flip nine telephone dirt

Pug car pond sing yam trailer

House clock **big** sleeve torn hug

Clustering is used to organize related information into groups. Information that is categorized becomes easier to remember and recall. For example, consider the following group of words:

Desk, apple, bookshelf, red, plum, table, green, pineapple, purple, chair, peach, yellow

Spend a few seconds reading them, then look away and try to recall and list these words. How did you group the words when you listed them? Most people will list using three different categories: color, furniture and fruit.

Clustering is used to organize related information into groups. Information that is categorized becomes easier to remember and recall. For example, consider the following group of words:

Desk, apple, bookshelf, red, plum, table,
green, pineapple, purple, chair, peach, yellow

Spend a few seconds reading them, then look away and try to recall and list these words. How did you group the words when you listed them? Most people will list using three different categories: color, furniture and fruit.

Read the following list of words:

grapes table bus apple chair airplane
desk banana sofa car train plum
lamp motorcycle strawberry dresser bicycle peach

Chances are that you automatically grouped these items into three clusters:
fruits, furniture and modes of transportation

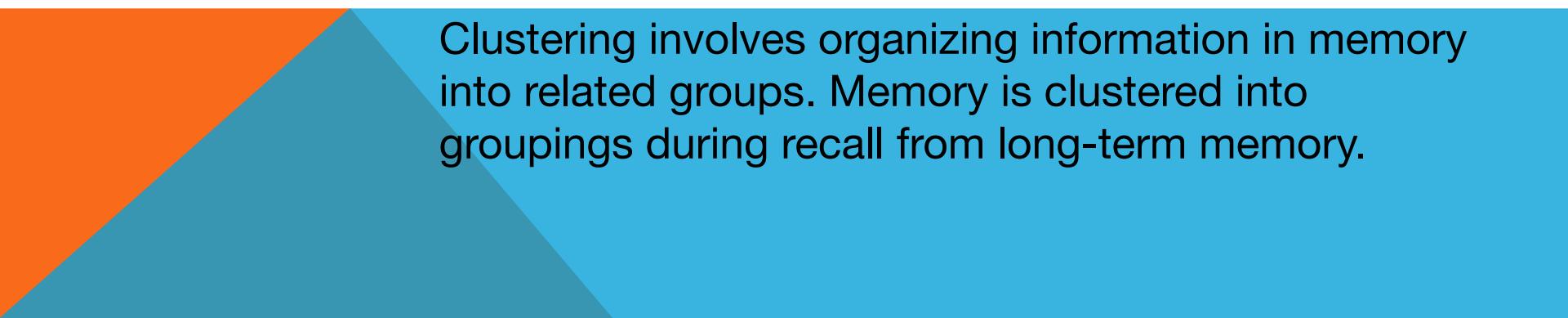


Clustering involves organizing information in memory into related groups. Memory is clustered into groupings during recall from long-term memory.

Read the following list of words:

grapes **table** bus apple **chair** airplane
desk banana **sofa** car train plum
lamp motorcycle strawberry **dresser** bicycle
peach

Chances are that you automatically grouped these items into three clusters:
fruits, furniture and modes of transportation

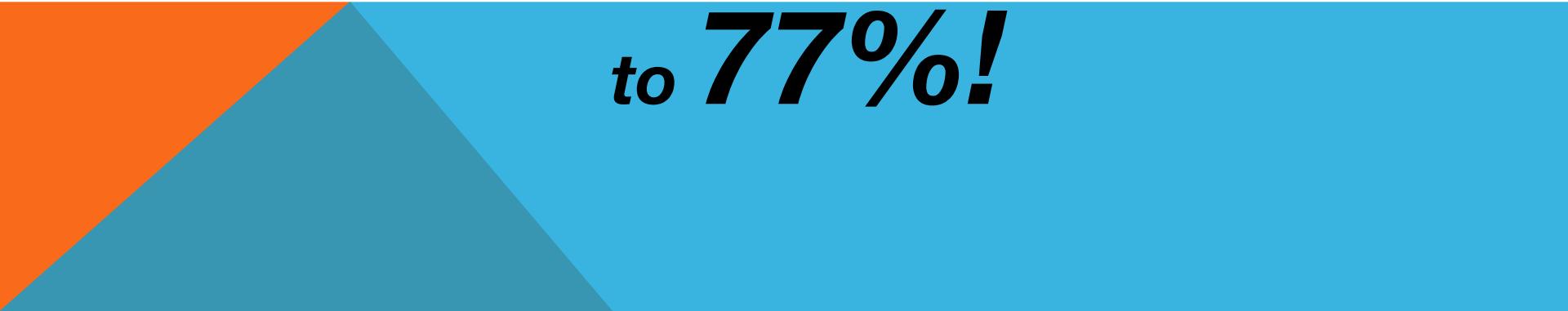


Clustering involves organizing information in memory into related groups. Memory is clustered into groupings during recall from long-term memory.

Dog	house	nut		six
wolf	tent	carrot	car	nine
pug	trailer	celery	truck	sing
Hug		chop		swim
bug		donut		jump
		yam		flip
in	on	clam	pencil	did
		banana		

oak pretty brown shirt torn
sleeve

- **Mnemonics** are memory devices that help learners recall larger pieces of information, especially in the form of lists like characteristics, steps, stages, parts, etc.
- In 1967 a study by Gerald R. Miller that mnemonics increased recall.
- He found that students who regularly used mnemonic devices ***increased test scores up***



to 77%!

Many types of mnemonics exist and which type works best is limited only by the imagination of each individual learner.

9 basic types of mnemonics include
Music, Name, Expression/Word, Model,
Ode/Rhyme, Note Organization,
Image, Connection, and Spelling Mnemonics.

1. Music Mnemonics

How many lyrics to songs do you remember? How did you come to remember them?

- **Music is a powerful memory technique and it can work just as well in college, also.**
- **Many students have made songs out of information when a list of items must be learned.**
- **Advertising on radio and TV uses this technique to help potential customers remember their products when shopping.**

<http://www.princetonreview.com/vocab-minute.aspx>

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=6732411>

[http://www.npr.org/player/v2/mediaPlayer.html?
action=1&t=1&islist=false&id=6732411&m=6732494](http://www.npr.org/player/v2/mediaPlayer.html?action=1&t=1&islist=false&id=6732411&m=6732494)
Spit ball in the sky

[http://www.npr.org/player/v2/mediaPlayer.html?
action=1&t=1&islist=false&id=6732411&m=6732494](http://www.npr.org/player/v2/mediaPlayer.html?action=1&t=1&islist=false&id=6732411&m=6732494)

[http://blogs.longwood.edu/lamusica/2013/05/01/mnemonics-using-music-to-
memorize/](http://blogs.longwood.edu/lamusica/2013/05/01/mnemonics-using-music-to-memorize/)

Bone Dance



Assignment:

With a partner or team create a short song using the following vocabulary words:

Obliterate uh blit uh rate
out

to wipe

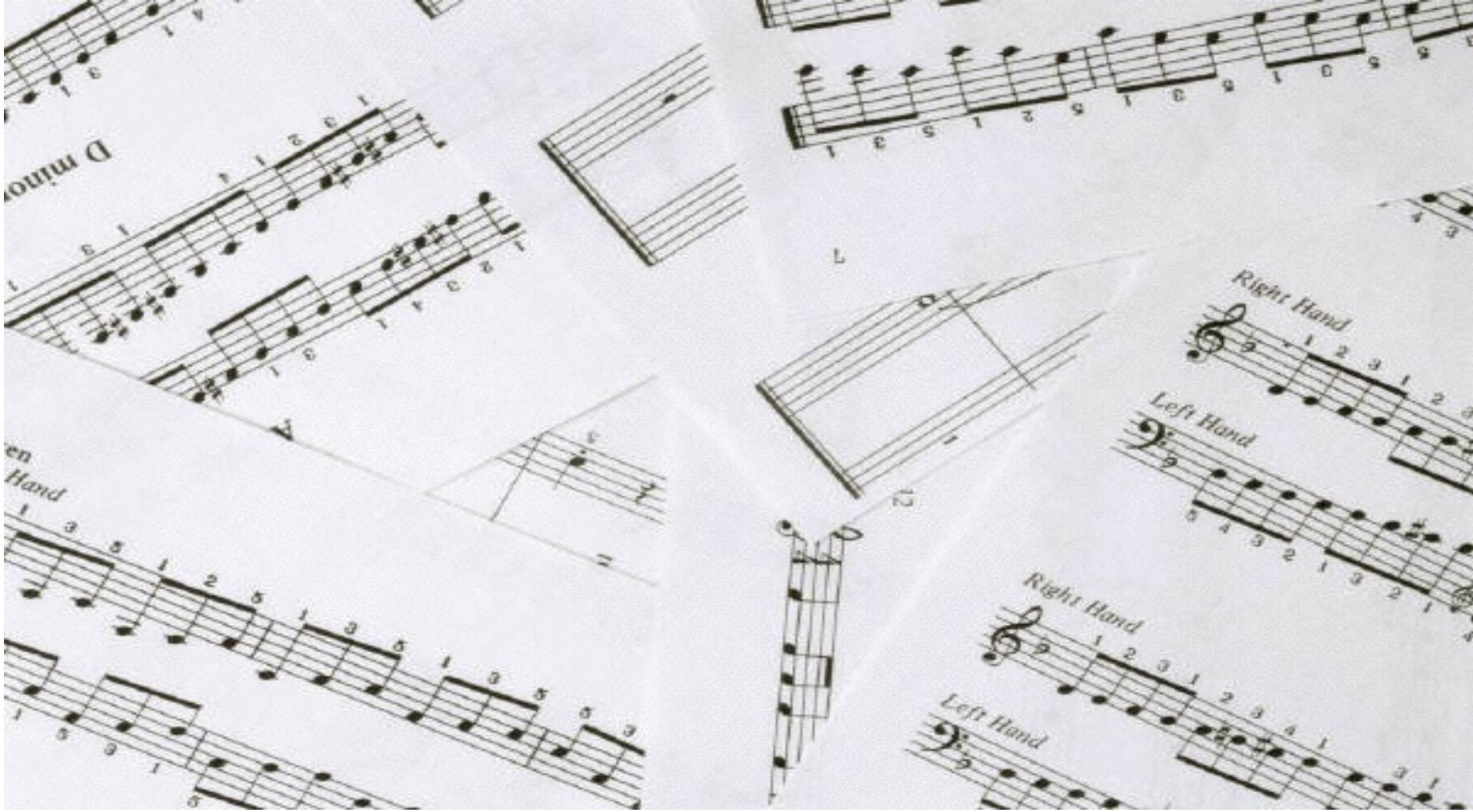
Debilitate d i(ck) bil i(ck) ate to weaken
Taciturn tas i(ck) turn
to

reluctant
talk

Officious (uh fish us)
Spurn

interfering
to reject

Use a simple song like *Row, Row, Row, Your Boat*, *Mary had a little Lamb*, *I've been Working on the Railroad*, or *Wheels on the Bus*, *Jingles Bells* , *Christmas Tree*



<http://www.wikihow.com/Memorize-Words-Fast-and-Effectively>
steps

2. Name Mnemonics

In a **Name Mnemonic**, the 1st letter of each word in a list of items is used to make a name of a person or thing. An example is:

- ROY G. BIV** = colors of the spectrum
(Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet.)

Using the same vocabulary words, create a name mnemonics.

Obliterate uh blit uh rate

to wipe out

Debilitate d i(ck) bil i(ck) tate

to weaken

Taciturn tas i(ck) turn

reluctant to

talk

Officious (uh fish us)

interfering

Spurn

to reject

3. Expression or Word

This is by far the most popularly used mnemonic. To make an **Expression or Word** mnemonic, the first letter of each item in a list is arranged to form a phrase or word. Examples include:

For physical laws dealing with gasses, try these:

Charles' Law: For a constant volume, pressure is directly proportional to temperature.

The simple way to remember Chuck is if the tank's too hot, you are out of luck.

Henry's Law: The solubility of a gas increases with pressure.

The way to remember good old Hank is think of bubbles in the Coke you drank.

Boyles' Law: At constant temperature, pressure is inversely proportional to volume.

Boyle's law is best of all because it presses gasses awfully small.

- In English, the 7 coordinating conjunctions are **For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So = FANBOYS.**

The order of operations for math is **Parentheses, Exponents, Multiply, Divide, Add, and Subtract = PLEASE EXCUSE MY DEAR AUNT SALLY.**

- The categories in the classification of life are **Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species, Variety = KINGS PLAY CARDS ON FAIRLY GOOD SOFT VELVET.**

- For those who have to remember the order of color coding on electronic resistors: **BLACK, BLUE, RED, ORANGE, YELLOW, GREEN, BROWN, VIOLET, GRAY, WHITE, SILVER, GOLD.**

Bad Boys Rile Our Young Girls, But Violet Gives Welts (to) Silly Guys
or

Bad Beer Rots Our Young Guts But Vodka Goes Well (in) Silver
Goblets.

- Almost every anatomy class has to remember the eight small bones in the wrist: **NAVICULAR, LUNATE, TRIQUETRUM, PISIFORM, MULTONGULAR (GREATER), MULTONGULAR (LESSER), CAPITATE (and) HAMATE.**

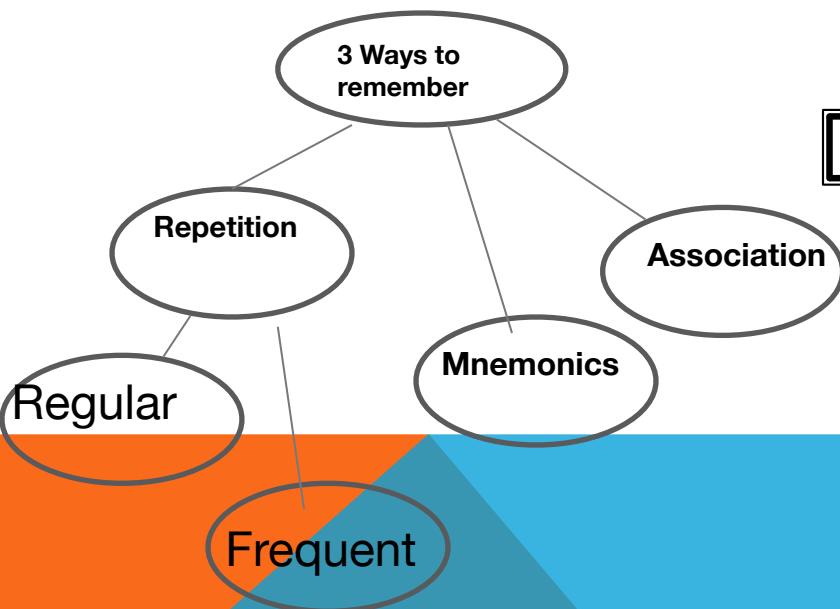
Never Lower Tilly's Pants, Mother Might Come Home.

Create an **Expression Mnemonic** for remembering the order of the planets from the sun outward: **M**ercury, **V**enus, **E**arth, **M**ars, **J**upiter, **S**aturn, **U**ranus, **N**eptune, and **P**luto.

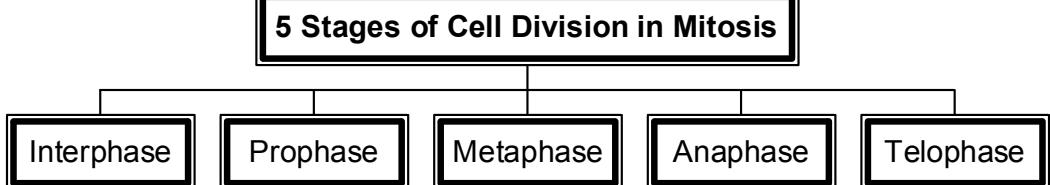
4. Model Mnemonics

In **Model Mnemonic**, some type of representation is constructed to help with understanding and recalling important information.

MIND MAP



ORGANIZATION CHART OR IDEA TREE



5. Ode or Rhyme Mnemonics

An **Ode or Rhyme Mnemonic** puts information to be recalled in the form of a poem.

Examples include:

1. A commonly used **Rhyme Mnemonic** for the number of days in each month is:

30 days hath September, April, June, and November. All the rest have 31, Fine! February 28 except when 29.

2. You'd probably like your doctor to know the difference between cyanate and cyanide: **Cyanate "I ate"** and **Cyanide "I died."** Cyanide is a deadly poison.

3. **In 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue.**

4. **I before e except after c
or when sounding like a
in neighbor and weigh**

•Here is an easy way to remember the nerves: olfactory, optic, oculomotor, trochlear, trigeminal, abducens, facial, acoustic, glossopharyngeal, vagus, spinal accessory and hypoglossal.

On Old Olympus' Towering Tops, A Finn And German Viewed Some Hops

6. Note Organization Mnemonics

- The way textbook and lecture notes are organized can inhibit learning and recall or promote it.
- In the sense that the organization of notes can promote recall, it is a memory device.

Three examples of organizing note formats that promote recall are as follows:

1. Notecards

Notecards are an easy way to organize main ideas and relevant details to be recalled. If main ideas are formatted into possible test questions, notecards can give learners practice in seeing questions and recalling answers as they must do on exams.

**According to Pauk, what
are 2 ways to discourage
internal distractions?**

- 1 . Concentration score sheet - put a checkmark on the sheet every time I lose concentration.
2. Jot worrisome thoughts on paper and do something about them after studying.

2. Outlines

Outlines clearly separate main ideas from details. This helps organize the information in the mind making it easier to remember.

I. PIAGET'S THEORY

A. Four Stages

1. Sensorimotor
2. Preoperational
3. Concrete Operations
4. Formal Operations

B. Definition of each stage

1. Sensorimotor means

3. Cornell System

The Cornell System is another way to use a **Note Organization Mnemonic** to promote recall. A vertical line is drawn 3 inches from the left margin of notebook paper. Main ideas or questions from them are placed to the left of the line and details or answers placed to the right. A summary is about 2 inches from the bottom of the page.

Questions	Answers
<p><i>text p. 292</i></p> <p><i>What is the Frontier Vocab Sys.?</i></p> <p><i>text p. 293-294</i></p> <p><i>How does the FVS Sys. Work?</i></p> <p><i>lecture 10/30</i></p> <p><i>Why use the FVS?</i></p> <p><i>Example of one of my</i></p>	<p>A system for mastering new vocab.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Look for somewhat familiar words.2. Learn these meanings<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Frontier words=are easiest to learn2. Foundation for lrng other frontier words<p>Prodigal - Has something to do with a son who left home and was living an extravagant, carefree life.</p>

Studying in college is different from studying in high school. The Frontier vocabulary System is easy to learn. It is a great system for mastering new vocabulary.

7. Image Mnemonics

The information in an **Image Mnemonic** is constructed in the form of a picture that promotes recall of information when you need it.

The sillier the **Image Mnemonic** is, the easier it is to recall the related information.

These images may be mental or sketched into text and lecture notes.

Don't worry about your artistic ability. As long as you know what your sketch means, **Image Mnemonics** will help you learn and remember.

Examples include:

- You can use an **Image Mnemonic** to remember **BAT** (the depressant drugs mentioned above - Barbiturates, Alcohol, and Tranquilizers). Visualize or sketch in your notes a limp, depressed bat that took Barbiturates, Alcohol, and Tranquilizers.

Picture meeting someone new at a party named John Horsley. Use an **Image Mnemonic** to help you remember his name. Visualize a horse sitting on a john: not pretty but effective in recall.

- **What is a numismatist?** Visualize an image of a *new mist* rolling onto a beach from the ocean and beach is made of *coins*. Silly? Of course, but sillyography makes it easier to remember that a numismatist is a *coin collector*.
- How about using a bad joke to help you remember? Picture an image of two numismatists having a drink for "old *dime's sake*." Corny? Yes, but cornography often makes things easier to remember.

8. Connection Mnemonics

In this type of mnemonic, the information to be remembered is connected to something already known.

Examples include:

Remembering the direction of longitude and latitude is easier to do when you realize that lines on a globe that run North and South are long and that coincides with **LONGitude**.

Another Connection Mnemonic points out that there is an **N** in **LONGitude** and an **N** in **North**. Latitude lines must run east to west, then. There is no **N** in latitude.

Another Connection Mnemonic is related to sound. The 1st part of the word **latitude sounds like flat and flat runs horizontal or East and West**.

9. Spelling Mnemonics

1. Here is an example of a spelling mnemonic: A principal at a school is your pal, and a principle you believe or follow is a rule.
2. Another commonly used **Spelling Mnemonic** is combined with an **Ode/Rhyme Mnemonic**.

I before e except after c
or when sounding like a
in *neighbor* and *weigh*

To spell Mississippi, many learners combine a **Rhythm Mnemonic** with a **Spelling mnemonic**: M-iss-iss-ipp-i.

Here are some more examples of spelling mnemonics:

Geography: George Edwards Old Grandma Rode **A** **P**ig **H**ome Yesterday.

Arithmetic: **A** **R**at **I**n **T**he **H**ouse **M**ay **E**at **T**he **I**ce **C**ream.



Student Academic Resource Center

That's All!

POSTED AT

SheChive.com