

## ***LEARNING WITH MNEMONICS***

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### ***IT CAN BE DONE By Edward Guest***

***Somebody said that it couldn't be done.  
But he, with a chuckle replied.  
That maybe it couldn't, but he'd not be one  
To say so till he tried.  
So he buckled right in, with a bit of a grin  
On his face – if he worried he hid it.  
He started to sing, as he tackled the thing  
That couldn't be done, and he did it.***



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C H A N G I N G   W O R D S   T O   P I C T U R E S

AWAKENING



ENGAGEMENT



EFFICIENCY



PARADOX



SPEED



MEMORY



CONFIDENCE



SUCCESS



PERMANENCE



OBSTINACY



REPORTS



SECRET



POINTS



NOISY



CURE



OPPORTUNITY



**A PICTURE IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS**

*Make work pictures from the following:*

1. *Hutton* \_\_\_\_\_

2. *Copernicus* \_\_\_\_\_

3. *Lear* \_\_\_\_\_

4. *Daulton* \_\_\_\_\_

5. *Botticelli* \_\_\_\_\_

6. *Torpor* \_\_\_\_\_

7. *Paliat* \_\_\_\_\_

8. *Gibbous* \_\_\_\_\_

9. *Ethnocentrism* \_\_\_\_\_

10. *Polyandry* \_\_\_\_\_

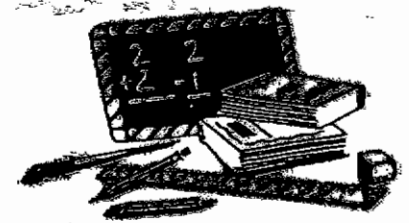
11. *Durkheim* \_\_\_\_\_

12. *Meltzer* \_\_\_\_\_

13. *Sorokin* \_\_\_\_\_

14. *Randolf* \_\_\_\_\_

15. *Bingham* \_\_\_\_\_



## ACRONYMS

An acronym is a word formed from the first letters of several words. A familiar example is HOMES for the Great Lakes – Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, and Superior. Acronyms can be used in most academic areas. See if you know or can develop an acronym for the following:

1. The colors of the spectrum: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet;

Acronym:

2. The planets in their proper order from the sun: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.

Acronym:

3. The only four states that come together at a single location:  
Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona:

Acronym:

4. The four countries of the British Isles:  
Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales

Acronym:

5. The phases of cell division: Interphase, Prophase, Metaphase, Anaphase, and Telophase

Acronym:

6. The countries of Central America: Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

Acronym:

7. The eight characteristics of life: Locomotion, Irritability, Respiration, Reproduction, Assimilation, Mutation, Excretion, and Growth

Acronym:

8. The elements in protoplasm: Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Phosphorous, Potassium, Iodine, Nitrogen, Sulfur, Calcium, Iron, Magnesium

Acronym:

## INITIALING

Initialing is the process of taking the first few letters – initials – of a word and making a saying using those letters. A familiar example is the saying: Every Good Boy Does Fine for the lines in music. Practice the exercises below:

1. Metric prefixes of increasing quantity: Deca, Hecto, Kilo, Giga, and Tera

Initialing:

2. The nine planets in order of increasing size: Mercury, Pluto, Mars, Venus, Earth, Netune, Uranus, Saturn, and Jupiter

Initialing:

3. The sections of the intestinal tract in order: Duodenum, Jejunum, Ileum, (appendix), Colon, Sigmoid Colon, Rectum

Initialing:

4. The cranial nerves: Olfactory – Optic – Oculomotor – Trochlear – Trigeminal – Abducens – Facial – Acoustic – Glossopharyngeal – Vagus – Accessory – Hypoglossal

Initialing:

5. Sensory or motor designations of each of the cranial nerves: Sensory – Sensory – Motor – Motor – Both – Motor – Both – Sensory – Both – Both – Motor – Motor

Initialing:

Finally here is a way to remember all of the Presidents of the U.S. in their proper order by using initialing:

Wilma's apple jelly makes men adore jam. Vera's hot tamales peel the frying pan. Bertha's lasagna just gives her gas. And Carmen's homemade chili makes Roy's teacher whip his class. Help Roy's teacher. Eleven kooks justify nailing four crooked robbers briefly causing bruising.



ONE ON ONE



- | <u>Word</u>   | <u>Association</u>                          | <u>Meaning</u>                                   |
|---------------|---|--|
| 1. palliate - | <u>Your pal would help you feel better.</u> | To reduce pain.                                  |
| 2. moraine -  | _____                                       | A ridge of rocks and mud deposited by a glacier. |
| 3. mummery    | _____                                       | A ridiculous ceremony.                           |
| 4. hirsute    | _____                                       | Harry of shaggy.                                 |
| 5. gibbous    | _____                                       | Phase of the moon more than half full.           |
| 6. Hersey     | _____                                       | Wrote a Bell for Adono.                          |
| 7. Hals       | _____                                       | Painted The Laughing Cavalier.                   |
| 8. Dalton     | _____                                       | Conceived modern notion of atoms.                |
| 9. Checkov    | _____                                       | Wrote The Cherry Orchard.                        |
| 10. Lear      | _____                                       | Wrote The Owl and Pussycat.                      |

# GRID METHOD

Geography




## DEFINITIONS



### Techniques:

1. Read the definition thoroughly.
2. Learn - (associate ) any unknown words.
3. Underline the first letter of the main words.
4. Make an acronym.
5. Review.

**Accounting** - The process of measuring, interpreting, and communicating economic information so that informed judgments and decisions can be made.

Letters of main words \_\_\_\_\_ Acronym \_\_\_\_\_

**Fixture** - An article that was once personal property, but that has been installed in or attached to land or a building in some more or less permanent manner, so that such article is regarded in law as part of the real estate.

Letters of main words \_\_\_\_\_ Acronym \_\_\_\_\_

**Types of Deeds** - Quitclaim, Warranty, and deeds of Bargain and Sale

Letters of main words \_\_\_\_\_ Acronym \_\_\_\_\_

**Chattel** - Personal property, such as an automobile, and is sold by a bill of sale if over \$500.00.

Letters of main words \_\_\_\_\_ Acronym \_\_\_\_\_

**Easement** - A right acquired by the owner of one parcel of land to use the land of another for a special purpose.

Letters of main words \_\_\_\_\_ Acronym \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix 4

[Erikson Home Page](#)\*[Introduction to Stages](#)\*[Biography](#)\*[Critiques & Controversies](#)\*[References & Other Links](#)



### Erik Erikson's 8 Stages of Psychosocial Development

## Summary Chart

Stage	Ages	Basic Conflict	Important Event	Summary
<b>1. Oral-Sensory</b>	Birth to 12 to 18 months	Trust vs. Mistrust	Feeding	The infant must form a first loving, trusting relationship with the caregiver, or develop a sense of mistrust.
<b>2. Muscular-Anal</b>	18 months to 3 years	Autonomy vs. Shame/Doubt	Toilet training	The child's energies are directed toward the development of physical skills, including walking, grasping, and rectal sphincter control. The child learns control but may develop shame and doubt if not handled well.
<b>3. Locomotor</b>	3 to 6 years	Initiative vs. Guilt	Independence	The child continues to become more assertive and to take more initiative, but may be too forceful, leading to guilt feelings.
<b>4. Latency</b>	6 to 12 years	Industry vs. Inferiority	School	The child must deal with demands to learn new skills or risk a sense of inferiority, failure and incompetence.
<b>5. Adolescence</b>	12 to 18 years	Identity vs. Role Confusion	Peer relationships	The teenager must achieve a sense of identity in occupation, sex roles, politics, and religion.
<b>6. Young Adulthood</b>	19 to 40 years	Intimacy vs. Isolation	Love relationships	The young adult must develop intimate relationships or suffer feelings of isolation.
<b>7. Middle Adulthood</b>	40 to 65 years	Generativity vs. Stagnation	Parenting	Each adult must find some way to satisfy and support the next generation.
<b>8. Maturity</b>	65 to death	Ego Integrity vs. Despair	Reflection on and acceptance of one's life	The culmination is a sense of oneself as one is and of feeling fulfilled.

[Introduction to Stages](#) [Erikson home page](#)

**IMPORTANT CIVIL WAR DATES**

**1861**

**FORT SUMTER SURRENDERS**

**BULL RUN – FIRST MANASSAS – ROUT OF Mc DOWELL'S UNION FORCES**

**1862**

**SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN U.S. TERRITORIES**

**U. S. PASSED MORRILL ACT – PROVIDES LAND TO STATES FOR  
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES**

**SECOND BULL RUN – SECOND MANASSAS – UNION BADLY DEFEATED –  
LED BY POPE**

**ANTIETAM – SHARPSBURG**

**BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG**

**1863**

**MURFREESBORO – STONES RIVER**

**BATTLE OF VICKSBURG**

**BATTLE OF SEMINARY RIDGE**

**BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG**

**BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA**

**BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE**

**1864**

**BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR**

**1865**

**LEE SURRENDERS AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE**




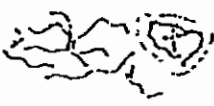
**Estimated time to learn material ~~before class~~ \_\_\_\_\_**

**Estimated time to learn material after class \_\_\_\_\_**

## Appendix 2

### 18.3 Geologic Time

The time interval from the formation of the earth to the present is called geologic time. The total length of time is about 4.6 billion years. Geologic time is divided into large time units called eras. Eras are divided into smaller units of time called periods. Table 18-2 shows the *geologic time scale* and some important events that occurred during each unit of time.

TABLE 18-2 GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE			
Era	Period	Millions of Years Ago	Major Events
Cenozoic  	Quaternary	2—.01	Human societies arise. The ice ages begin. Mammals, birds, modern sea life appear. Primitive apes appear. Small mammals begin to take over land.
	Tertiary	66—2	
Mesozoic  	Cretaceous	144—66	Flowering plants and trees appear. Dinosaurs die out at end. Dinosaurs abundant. First mammals and feathered birds appear. Insects and cone-bearing trees plentiful; giant reptiles appear.
	Jurassic	208—144	
	Triassic	245—208	
Paleozoic  	Permian	286—245	Fish, reptiles, and amphibians plentiful. First seed-bearing plants appear. Age of amphibians; extensive land forests develop. Fish plentiful; amphibians and insects appear. First land plants appear. Algae and shelled animals are plentiful. Trilobites and mollusks appear.
	Carboniferous	360—286	
	Devonian	408—360	
	Silurian	438—408	
	Ordovician	505—438	
Cambrian	570—505		
Precambrian  		3,500—570	Multicellular animals appear. Single-celled animals appear. Formation of solar system.
		4,600	

Estimated Time To Learn Before Class \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated Time To Learn After Class \_\_\_\_\_

Center

# 9

# TYPES OF MNEMONICS for Better Memory

**Mnemonics** are memory devices that help learners recall larger pieces of information, especially in the form of lists like characteristics, steps, stages, parts, etc. We knew back in 1967 from 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. The 9 basic types of mnemonics presented in this handout include **Music, Name, Expression/Word, Model, Ode/Rhyme, Note Organization, Image, Connection, and Spelling Mnemonics.**

## 1 MUSIC

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 school, also. Many learners 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.

You can make a song or jingle using any type of music you choose for any list of items. **Music Mnemonics** work best with long lists. For example, some children learn the ABC's by singing the "ABC" song. Other children learn all the states in alphabetical order using the "50 Nifty United States" song.

## 2 NAME

Abner Tea Bill  
Seth Jake

### MNEMONICS

**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:

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

# EXPRESSION OF 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:

1. 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.

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

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



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

5. 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**.

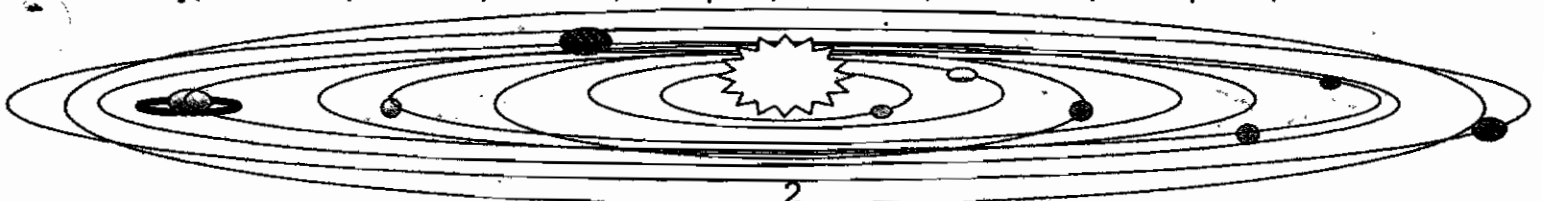
Bad Boys Rile Our Young Girls, But Violet Gives Welts (to) Silly Guys  
or

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

6. 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**.

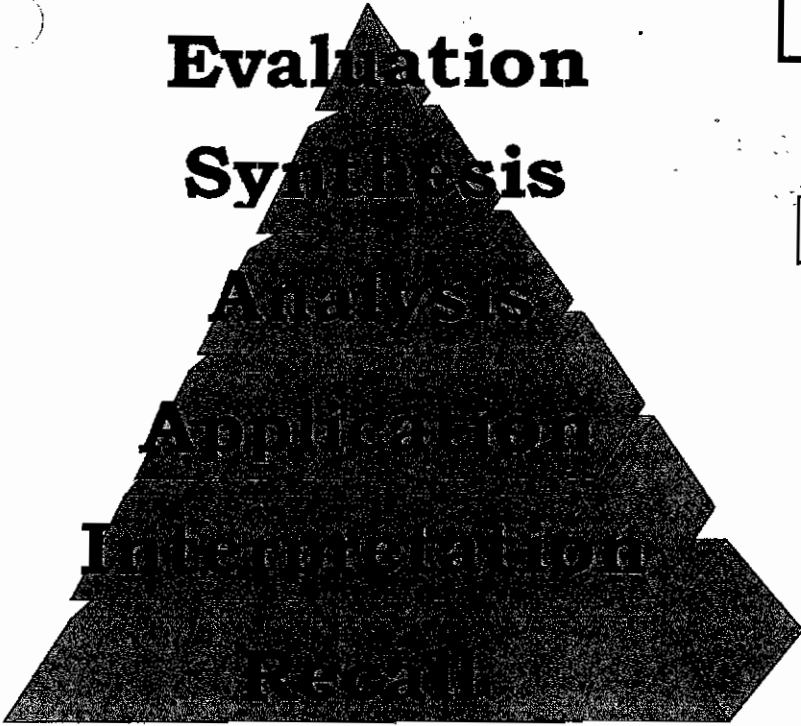
Never Lower Tilly's Pants, Mother Might Come Home.

Create an **Expression Mnemonic** for remembering the order of the planets from the sun outward: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.

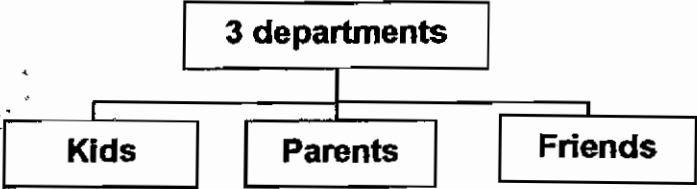




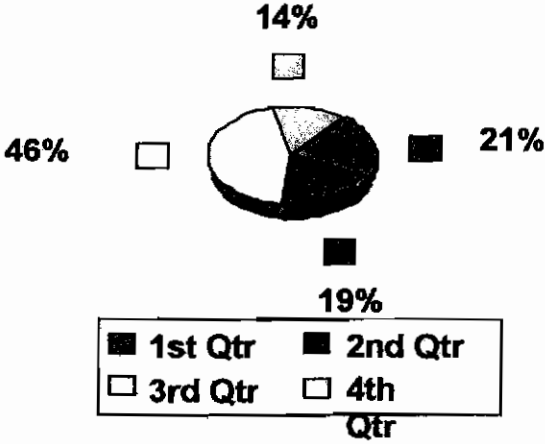
**PYRAMID MODEL**



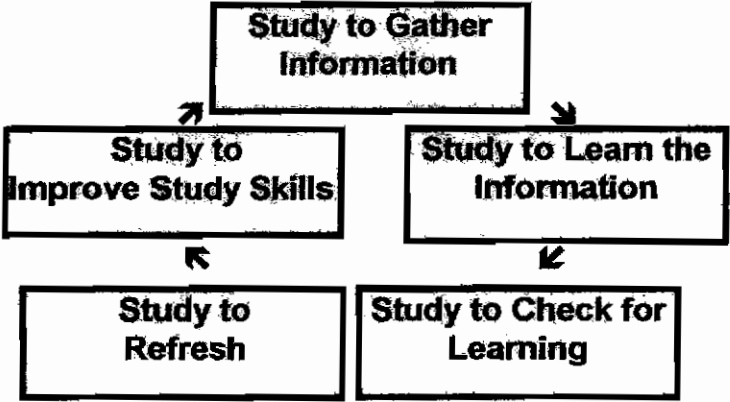
**ORGANIZATION CHART OR IDEA TREE**



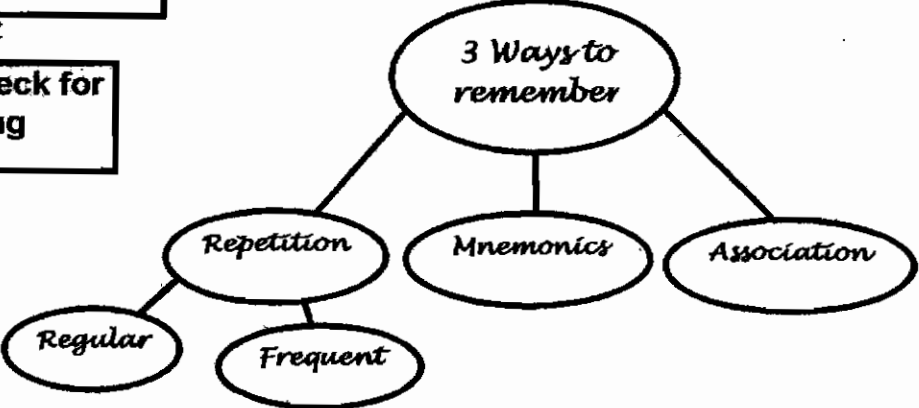
**PIE CHART**



**5 BOX SEQUENCE**



**MIND MAP**





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

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



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.

Front

Back

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

- 1. Concentration score sheet - put a checkmark on the sheet every time I lose concentration.*
- 2. Get 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

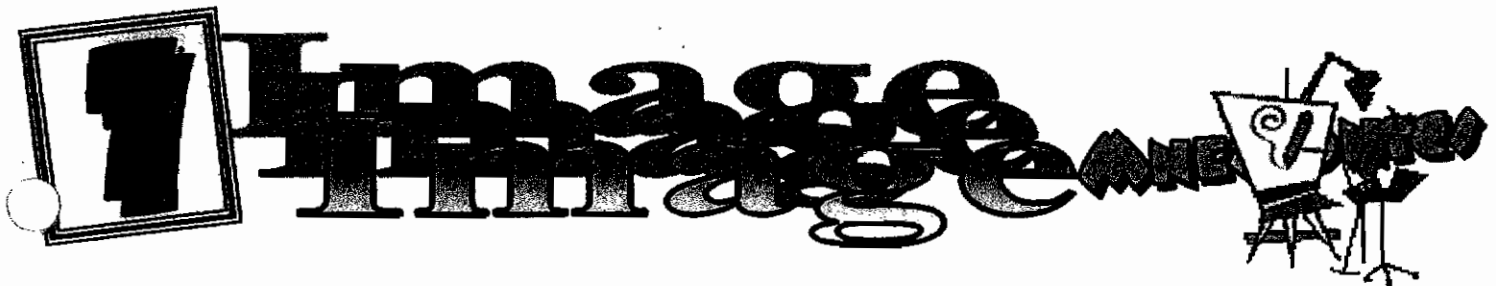
- 1. Sensorimotor means .... Etc.*

# 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.

Questions	Answers
text p. 292	
○ What is the Frontier Vocab Sys.?	A system for mastering new vocab.
text p. 293-294	
○ How does the FVS Sys. Work?	1. Look for somewhat familiar words. 2. Learn these meanings
lecture 10/30	
○ Why use the FVS?	1. Frontier words— are easiest to try 2. Foundation for lang other frontier words
○ Example of one of my Frontier words.	Prodigal— Has something to do with a son who left home and was living an extravagant, carefree life.

The topic used here is from How To Study In College (3rd edition) by Walter Pauk, pages 292-300.



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.

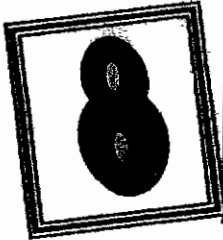
Examples include:

1. 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.

1. **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 is easier to remember that a numismatist is a *coin collector*.
2. 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.

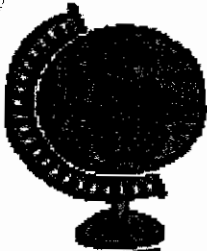


# Connection Mnemonics

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

Examples include:

1. 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 **LONG**itude. Another Connection Mnemonic points out that there is an **N** in **LONG**itude and an **N** in **N**orth. Latitude lines must run east to west, then. There is no **N** in latitude.
2. 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**.



# Spelling Mnemonics

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**.

Hi, pal!



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

3. A third example deals with the problems some learners have remembering that there is an "a" in the middle of separate and not an "e." A **Spelling Mnemonic** combined with an **Image Mnemonic** may be used to spell the word sep**A**rate using an exaggerated "a."
4. To spell Mississippi, many learners combine a **Rhythm Mnemonic** with a **Spelling mnemonic**: **M-iss-iss-ipp-i**.
5. Here are some more examples of spelling mnemonics:

**Geography:** George Edwards Old Grandma Rode A Pig Home Yesterday.

**Arithmetic:** A Rat In The House May Eat The Ice Cream.

**Saskatchewan:** Ask At Chew An with an **S** in front of it.

Take the 1st letter of each type of mnemonic listed above and print them below on the line.

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*Making The Good Better And The Better Best*

Unbelievable!

