

7-3: Remembering lists

So let's try to apply the link method to a slightly more difficult example such as linking between 2 ideas. Let's try to associate a list of information. This can be useful in class after you memorize the process. It has 10 steps that are very arbitrary and are hard doing together or if you have an idea that can easily be made it into a list, you can use this method to memorize ten, twenty or even a hundred ideas. They're up in row and as much faster than just try to memorize them by using flash card. So here's the idea that we want to do the same thing as we implemented but we wanted to create links between the all the ideas in a sequence. So if there's three ideas what we have is the first mental ideas second mental ideas and there's 3rd mental image and we would want a mental link between the first and the second and the second and the third cause you're going to have roughly one less in the amount of ideas you're trying to link and you are going to have one last in the amount of link to your cravings to just basically space between all of the ideas like change like links in the change your going to be linking all of those ideas together.

So let's go through an example that uses easily visualize idea. These probably not going to be useful in your studies but it's a good practicing point So if you're trying to practice a technique and it seems very difficult I would start with things that are very easy to visualize, things that are very recognizable object. So let's try to work on a simple example that goes pinecone, banana, frog, gym and then milk. I don't know why you want to memorize this link but it is very easy to visualize example. So the first link between pinecone and the banana, you can just used the link that we had last time. Giant banana, size of Godzilla is throwing huge pinecones that exploding and raining down millions of pinecones everywhere. The link between banana and frog, I can imagine a frog that size of a tank, its yellow and when it opens its mouth it's actually launch these banana like missile that explode and make banana seed and banana goods just everywhere all over the ground. Now between frog and gym, I can imagine giant body building frog and it is in this weight lifting arena and it's going around and it's bullying all others human gym members and it's towering over them and it's very muscular as walking on two lanes. And between gym and milk, I can imagine this crazy scene where all of the weights and replacement milk jogs as they lifting the milk is skilling everywhere. They are just flooded with milk and it's everywhere in this gym. Now this is create a link between all these ideas. So now what I have to do, is what I'm trying to recall this, I can think of a pine cone, pine cone is going to remind me of the scene that I describe that I am going to think of the banana, and when I think of the banana I'm going to think of that frog tank that's going to remind me of the frog. And when I think about the frog, I'm going to be thinking about the muscle gym that the frog working out. And when I think of the gym I'm going to think about the milk example with the milk splashing everywhere. And in this way, I manage to link these ideas

together which really have nothing to do with each other but in a way that I can easily remember.

Now let's work on a more difficult example. Let say you wanted to memorize the four amino acid; which have fouler size change with no charge. So in this example we have serine, we have threonine, we have asparagines and we have glutamine. Now this might be the kind of thing just difficult to remember. You have to remember this; that this all part of the same list but very difficult to memorize. How can we do this? One way we could do this is by doing the same example that we did the last time use the sound like method to create a visual symbol for each of the word and then we create at the same thing that we did the last example. We create shapes of links altogether using these four ideas. For me serine sounds like siramara, threonine sounds like the number 3, asparagines sounds like asparagus and glutamines sounds like glue. Now you might come up with something different and that's fine. Using sounds like method is not intended to have the best possible match; it's just whatever comes to you first because if it came to you first in the first instance it could probably comes to you first on the second instance. And so if you're having a lot of trouble figuring out what is the sound like, ask yourself what first comes to mind when you hear that word. Whatever first comes to mind will likely be the first comes to mind if you encounter that again. These are advantage of the link technique is it even if you're association sort of bizarre and you can explain it to someone else if it is the first thing it comes to your mind it will probably the first to come on your mind later on. So let's work thru our example, now we have siramara, we have number 3, we have asparagus and we have glue. So how can we link all these together? So let's start with siramara and the number 3, so now I'm imagining this towering clause of 3, this big block letters with this eyes this glued eyes on it and when he's walking and shuffled along and certain bottom part of the 3 and when he's walking and he is leaving his trail this huge trail siramara for some reason and everybody is caught up and tangle in siramara some kind of a slug. That's my link.

Now I wanted to link 3 and asparagus, so how do I link this? Now let's imagine we're at a sort of Rhinason's fair and there 3 numbers 3s and they are gigantic and they are horses and they are just galloping towards each other and their using the asparagus as the lent so their knocking to each other over and their flying over and there's everything is asparagus; all the wall is asparagus, all the people are planning are also made of asparagus and that pretty ridiculous that was secure doing three and asparagus. And finally we're doing asparagus and glue, let's imagining towering stalk of asparagus were just pouring Elmer's glue over everything. It's just completely covering the sidewalk of the city of just Elmer's glue just like white glue just like everything. Now once again, what I need to do, what I call again is very similar to the last process. So I started with siramara, and I understand this idea, and I can link this idea to the siramara, put siramara that serine. Then

when I think of siramara, ok the other one was like three, so what was the amino acid of three, threonine. And when I was associated with 3, I remember the asparagus, ok which one is like asparagus it was asparagines and then when I heard the glue, which one is like glue, it was glutamine. Now the problem with this is you need a starting point. You need to have a starting point of the siramara in order to get started. One way is by figuring out what's the context in which that you'll going to using a list and use that as your first link.

In this case I was trying to remember the fouler non negative side change of the or non-electronically side change of the amino acid. So in this case what we need to be thinking of is what is the context and where we need in order to remember this. All of these are amino side change, which are going to be friendly with water. They're going to be interacted with water perfectly they're not going to be hydrophobic. So what I can imagine is I can make my first link between siramara and swimming on the pool. And so I can imagine that there is a pool which people are swimming through but it is instead of water it was filled of siramara. For some reason they are all swimming with siramara, getting tangled up and then working with siramara and its very legendary gap. That's how I can link the idea that it's water friendly with siramara. Now that may not be how you wanted to remember the ideas, you have to think about how you are going to be using the information. This is also one of the weaknesses of pneumonic, is you have to know what the contexts you are going to required using the information before you have to memorize it. So if you know you're going to have to trigger the use the information of the particular context, then you wanted to link that context into the entire chain. Because when you start the chain, the association will be much easier from one to the next.