

# Memory



Soloshenko Maria Aleksandrovna – 7 form  
**№ 239-569-212**

Scientific supervisor:  
English teacher  
Gymnasium № 11  
Zezyulya Liudmila  
Nicolaevna  
**№207-212-400**  
Telephone: 260-31-01

# Memory

## The aim:

how people memorize information easy

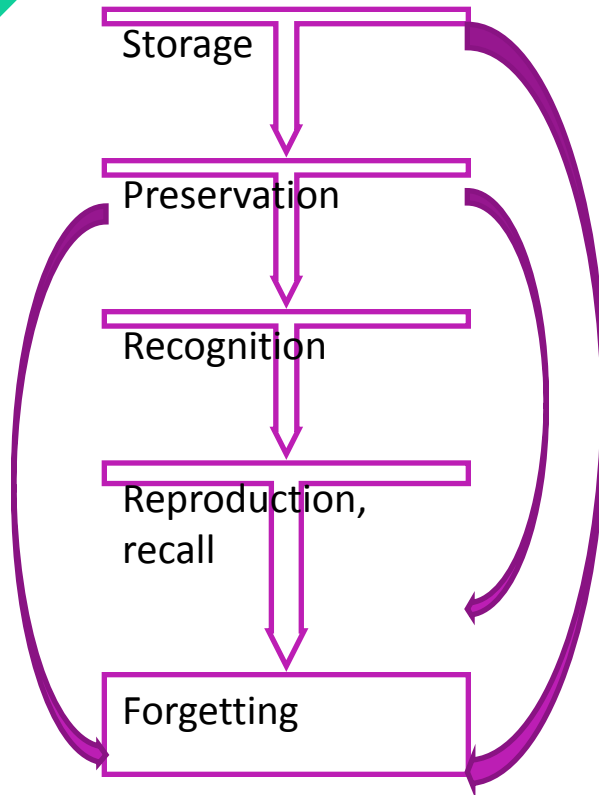
## Tasks:

- ✓ To find out how memory was created
- ✓ To find out how to train memory
- ✓ To find out methods of storage information

# How memory made

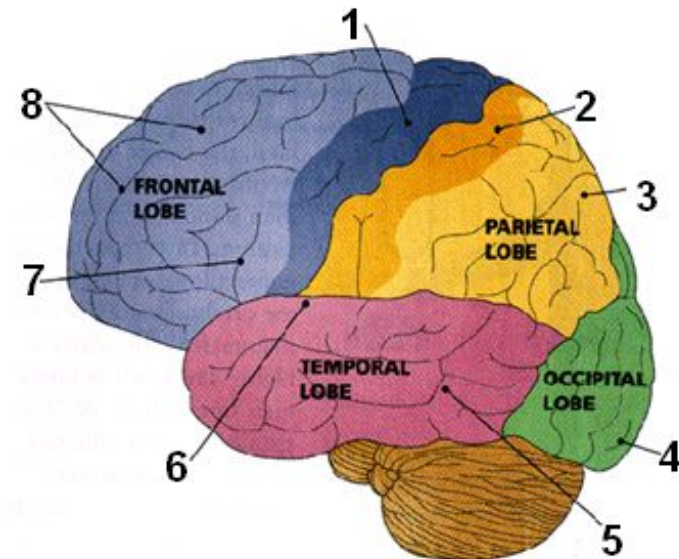
## Process of memory

## Brain and memory



Processes of memory happen in all brain.

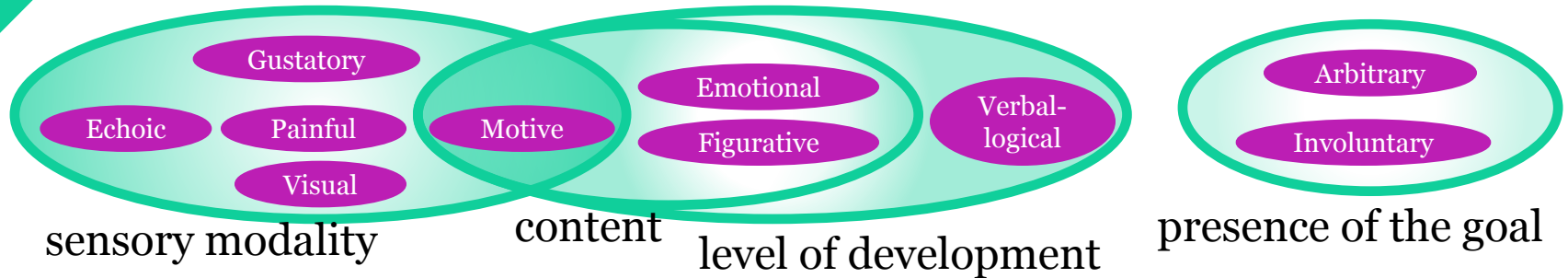
- 1 – motor cortex
- 2 – somatosensory cortex
- 3,8 – association cortex
- 4 – visual cortex
- 5 – wernicke's area
- 6 – auditory cortex
- 7 – broka's area



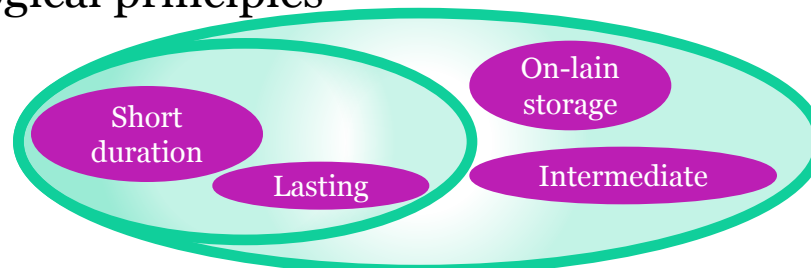
| Type of memory | Cortex of the brain | Memory functions  |
|----------------|---------------------|---|
| Lasting memory | Frontal lobe        | Storage motion and own speech, connection among activities                  |
|                | Parietal lobe       | Storage thought, sensation, speech  |
|                | Temporal lobe       | Storage heart and seen (most expressed memory function is in temporal lobe) |
|                | Occipital lobe      | Connection among seen   |

# How memory made

## Type of the memory

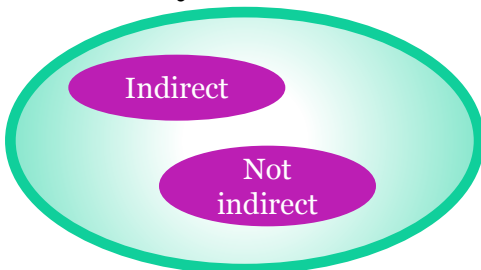


## physiological principles

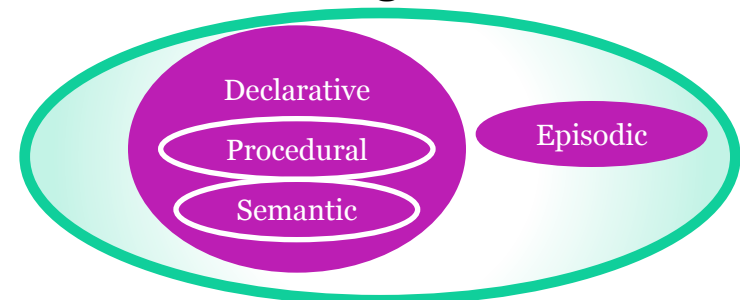


## timing performances

## availability of funds



## organization of memory



# Assessing your memory

## Methods of the assessing and coach of the memory

### Number 1

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Leaf   | 11. Medal  |
| 2. Mirror | 12. Tree   |
| 3. Lamp   | 13. Cup    |
| 4. Sun    | 14. World  |
| 5. Book   | 15. Horse  |
| 6. Rule   | 16. Lemon  |
| 7. Winner | 17. Tea    |
| 8. Dress  | 18. Snow   |
| 9. Word   | 19. Woman  |
| 10. Dog   | 20. Monday |

### Number 2

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. 67  | 11. 26 |
| 2. 48  | 12. 74 |
| 3. 90  | 13. 82 |
| 4. 21  | 14. 11 |
| 5. 36  | 15. 39 |
| 6. 75  | 16. 51 |
| 7. 80  | 17. 45 |
| 8. 14  | 18. 28 |
| 9. 22  | 19. 30 |
| 10. 99 | 20. 76 |



### Number 4

Who was the "Queen of crime"? Agatha Christie, of course, the world's best known mystery writer. Agatha Christie was born in Devon, England in 1890, and she created many fictional detectives. The most famous are Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple. Hercule Poirot is a Belgian detective, famous for his neat appearance, his obsession with order and his use of psychology in his investigations of crimes. Miss Marple, on the other hand, is nothing like a typical detective. At first glance she is an ordinary old lady who loves knitting and gossip but she can solve the hardest of mysteries and puts many criminals behind bars.

Quantity corrects answer multiply by 5(for first and second numbers) or by 10(for third and fourth numbers). Then sum up all results divide by 4.

### Effectiveness of storage

100-90 – excellent memory. 90-70 – great memory. 70-50 – good memory. 50-30 – satisfactory memory. 30-0 – bad memory.



# Methods of storage

## Method of association

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Negative side of the memory                                 | Positive side of the memory                          |
| Difficulty can will be when you invent associations         | You can invent bright association for majority words |
| If association don't resemble, storage of word is difficult | Bright association memorize for a long time          |
| You invent association for terms very hard                  | Method takes short time                              |

## Method of group

For example: 910-283-475 or 91-02-83-47-56

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Negative side of the memory            | Positive side of the memory    |
| Method doesn't work with many numerals | You memorize phone number easy |
| You forget number, if you don't repeat |                                |

## Method of first letter

For example:

My Very Educated Mother Just Served Us Nachos  
(Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Negative side of the memory                        | Positive side of the memory                        |
| Making sentences takes a long time                 | Errors are not when you memorize                   |
| Children invent sentences very hard                | Method is comfortable and easy, if you made phrase |
| If words are not familiar, when method is not work | Word memorize for a long time                      |

## Method of quantity

|   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Negative side of the memory               | Positive side of the memory     |
| Invention of the words is very hard       | You memorize history dates easy |
| Invention of the words need a lot of time |                                 |

# Methods of storage

## Method of placing

|                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Negative side of the memory     | Positive side of the memory         |
| You should have some coach      | Method takes short time             |
|                                 | Method is easy                      |
| Objects memorize for short time | Errors are rarely when you memorize |
|                                 | Method work from first attempt      |

## Method of connection

For example: a lamp, a horse, carrots, a box and a woman. Story: Woman sells the lamps. She sees a horse and jokey. Jokey carries box with carrots.

|                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Negative side of the memory | Positive side of the memory          |
|                             | Method is easy                       |
|                             | Method takes short time              |
|                             | Information memorize for a long time |

## Method of incomplete storage

|                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Negative side of the memory | Positive side of the memory |
| Method work not always.     | Method takes short time     |

## Method of learning

|                          |                   |                 |                 |                 |                  |                  |                |                |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Duration of pause        | 30<br>seco<br>nds | 1<br>min<br>ute | 2<br>min<br>ute | 5<br>min<br>ute | 10<br>min<br>ute | 20<br>min<br>ute | 24<br>ho<br>ur | 48<br>ho<br>ur |
| Quantity of reiterations | 14                | 8               | 7               | 5               | 4                | 4                | 4              | 8              |

|                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Negative side of the memory | Positive side of the memory          |
| Method takes long time      | Errors are never                     |
|                             | Method is easy and comfortable       |
|                             | Information memorize for a long time |
|                             | Method is for all event              |

**THANKS FOR ATTENTION**

