MEMORY STRATEGIES} APPLYING IMAGES AND SOUNDS

GROUPING:

Classifying or reclassifying language material into meaningful units, Esther mentally or in writing, to make the material easier to remember by reducing the number of discrete elements.

Groups can be made on:

- Type of word (nouns, verbs…)

- Topic (words about weather, sports…)

- Practical function (terms for things that make a car work)

- Linguistic function (apology, request, demand…)

- Similarity (warm, hot, tepid, tropical…)

- Opposition (friendly, unfriendly…)

The power of this strategy may be enhanced by labelling the groups, using acronyms to remember the groups, or using different colours to represent different groups.

ASSOCIATING / ELABORATING:

Relating new language information to concepts already in memory, or relating one piece of information to another, to create associations in memory.

Associations can be made between two things, such as *bread* and *butter,* or they can be in the form of a multipart development,

such as *school-book-paper-tree-country-earth*. They can also be part of a network, such as a semantic map.

PLACING NEW WORDS INTO A CONTEXT:

Placing a word or phrase into a meaningful sentence, conversation, or story in order to remember it. This strategy involves a form associating/elaborating, in which the new information is linked with a context.