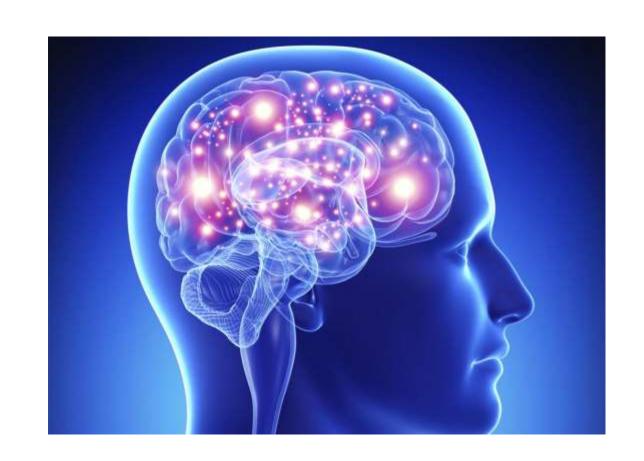
How does our memory work?

Learning how to learn

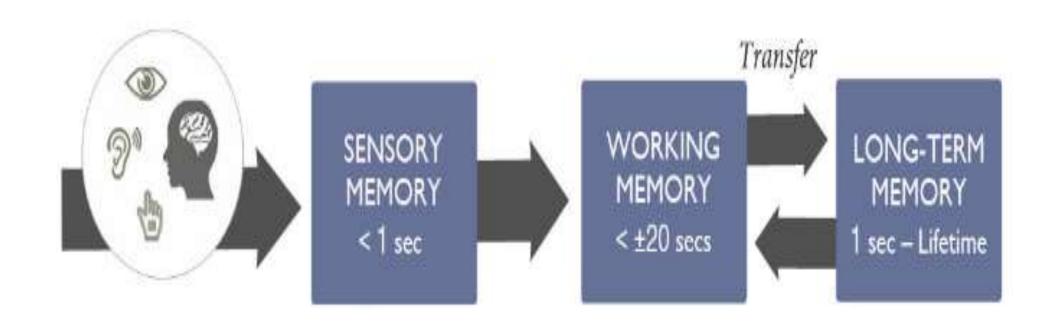


How many could you remember?

59302878256893538

We're now going to try this again, with exactly the same rules...

the cat sat on the mat





### So, how do we remember new information?



Encoding – the initial material which enters your mind

Consolidation – the glue which holds your memories together

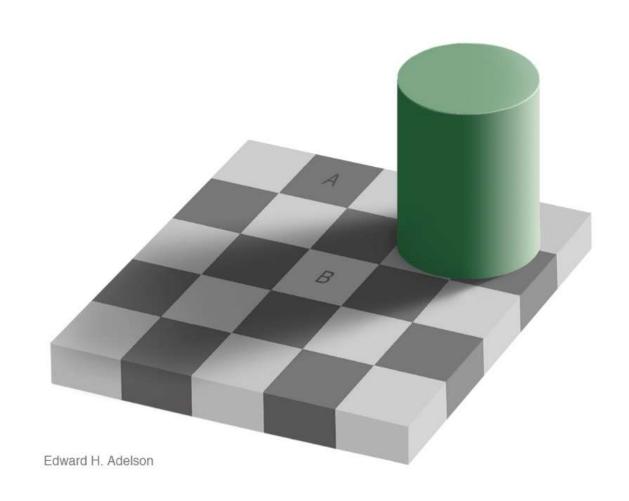
Retrieval – how you keep going back over that material to form and strengthen those neural pathways



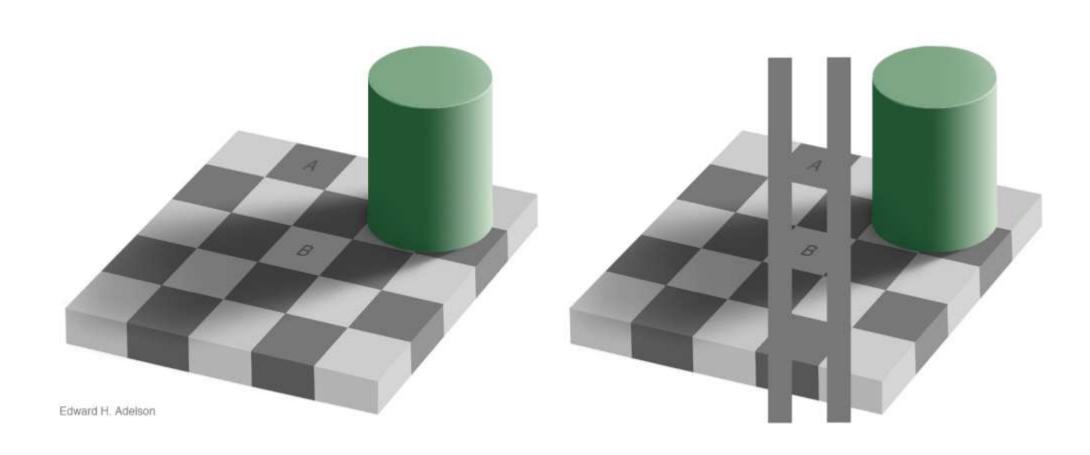
1. Your memory is not just a repository box



2. Your brain will take shortcuts (cognitive schema)



2. Your brain will take shortcuts (cognitive schema)



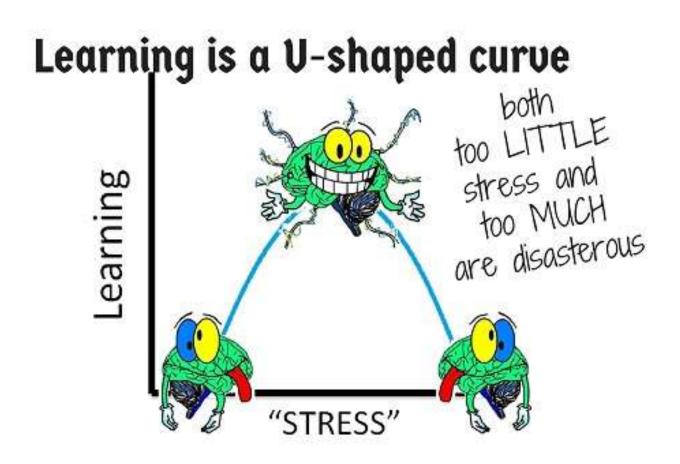
# What we know about memory 3) Operates best in certain circumstances

'If you want to feel secure
Do what you already know how to do.
But if you want to grow...
Go to the cutting edge of your competence,
Which means a temporary loss of security.
So, whenever you don't quite know
What you are doing
Know
That you are growing...'

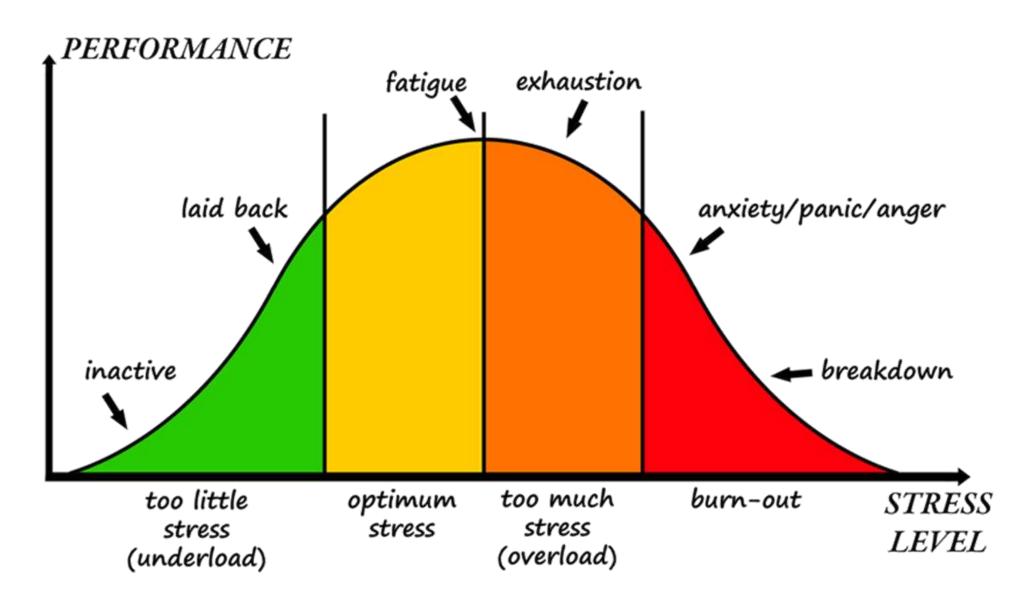
(Viscott, 2003)



# What we know about memory 3) Operates best in certain circumstances



#### STRESS CURVE



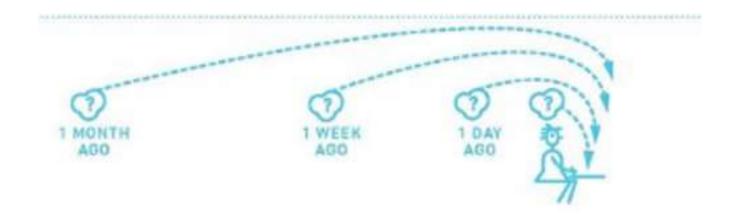
- 1. Your memory is not just a repository box
- 2. Your brain will take shortcuts (cognitive schema)
- 3. Operates best in certain circumstances



Where do we go from here?

#### Typical Forgetting Curve for Newly Learned Information

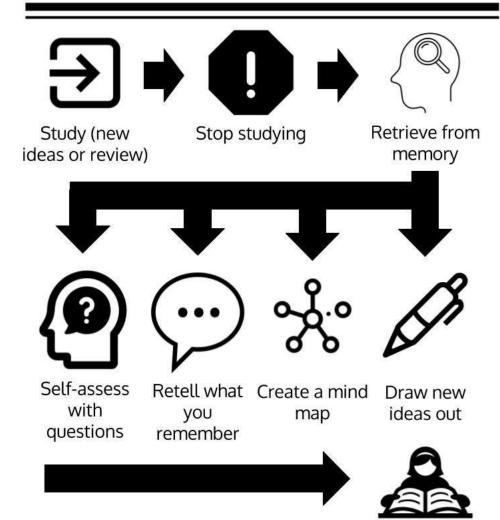








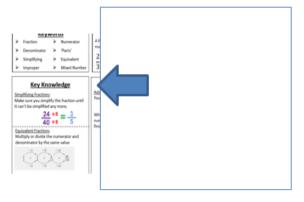
Learn smarter with less effort the way your brain craves!



Icons: Dairy Free Design, Chinnaking, Travis Avery, Francesca Arena, Gregor Cresnar, Mert Güler, Vladimir Belochkin, b farias via TheNounProject.com.

Resume studying

#### Copy-Cover-Write-Check



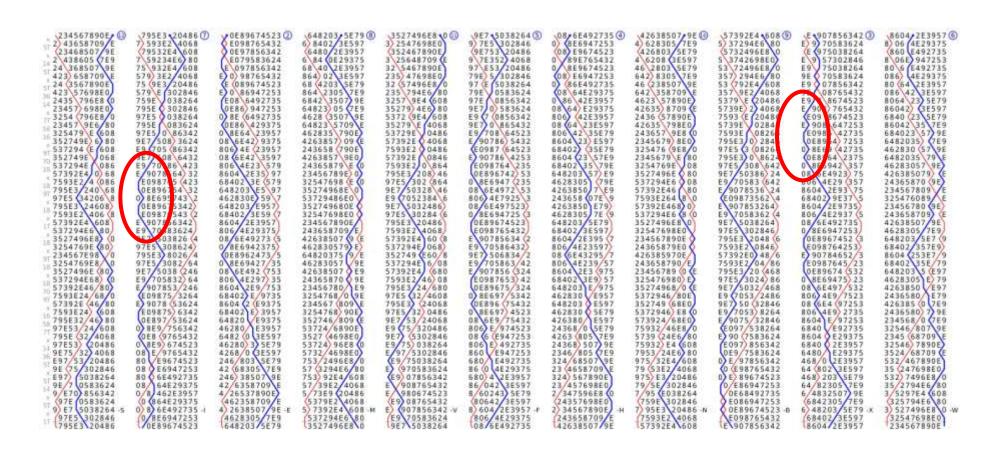
Turn over your summary notes and write them out from scratch in 3 minutes

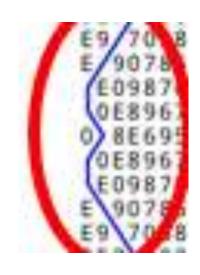
Then, check what you've forgotten – write this up in another colour pen.

It is important you re-do this a day or two after.

Only when you can remember all of the key points can you be confident you have learnt it!

## Anticipate misconceptions... Learn from mistakes...

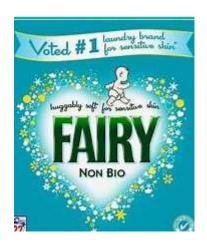




#### **Mnemonics**

### Links to images

> BIO



"Our hypothesis is that generating a very brief narrative about the concepts in something new you're trying to learn can help clarify those concepts, and will create an anchor in memory that you can then go back to," Johnson said. "In the future, when you're trying to recall these concepts again, you have this story in mind that you can follow along. As you follow that story along, those concepts come to life for you, and, therefore, should provide better learning in the long term."

#### Dan Johnson



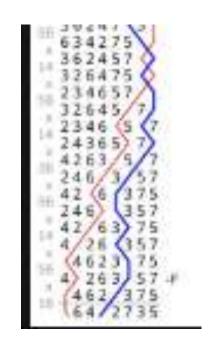
Things have to stand out to help the brain remember it...

Cambridge S Minor Norwich S Minor London S Minor Bourne S Minor

## What do other ringer say?

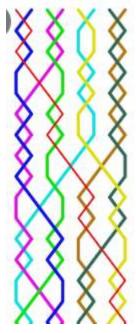
- Know things well in advance ringing chamber can feel pressurised
- If I'm learning a tricky composition I will start a couple of weeks beforehand, even if I could get away with just needing a couple of days or maybe even a couple of hours. I'm always more comfortable if I've learnt something well in advance and then drum it in repetitively once a day every day when I'm walking to work just 10-15mins mental revision
- Colour code and make patterns
- But go steady: if you try to learn too much, and too many techniques, you may struggle. Build up your arsenal of tools as you become more proficient in ringing.
- Learning becomes much easier as you learn more methods

I work out some rules, or quirky things to distinguish the method from other methods, or to join different pieces of work together. I'm also happy to steal other people's ideas. For example, where there's a place with a place or a dodge with a dodge (like in Ipswich), or how you have to go through bedsprings to get from the front to the back in Cornwall, four S's in Lessness so it has 4 dodges.

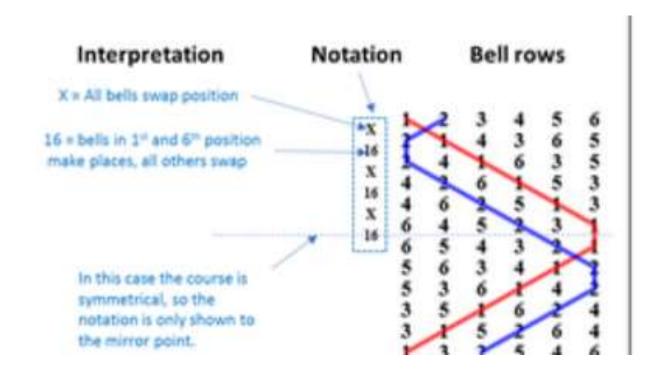


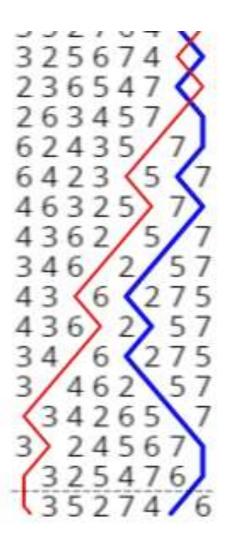


I always do quite a lot of writing out and thinking through. I like to write out the grid and see how it fits together, where passing the treble fits, what happens at the lead end and the half lead, which bits are the same as other methods



Write out the method from the place notation. This can give insights that you don't get from the line alone.





When learning London Surprise Major, I visualise the skyline of London. I associate names to each of the parts of the method as I "walk" around London in my mind, helping me to associate the shapes of the skyline with parts of the method.

So, for example, in this section (the end of 5ths place bell) I imagine Tower Bridge as the dodge-lie-dodge at the back. I then walks down to the Needle on the Embankment (the fishtail in 5-6) before heading up to the Shell building. Then he heads down to the Strand to begin 7ths place bell

It takes years and years and years of concerted practice to train your brain to do these things to the point of excellence that you see in the very top ringers— it is like Jonny Wilkinson practising his goal kicking and David Beckham his free-kicks. Unless you live with a top quality method ringer, you will never see the effort going in — just the results!

