A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

The Effects of Rhyming on Memorization

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Our Hypothesis...

Rhyming will increase the ability of our participants to memorize more words.



Abstract

- The purpose of this experiment was to see if rhyming can increase one's ability to memorize information
- Past research supports our hypothesis
- Our method was a convenience sample where participants were either in a control or experimental group. Were given one minute to memorize a list of words or a list of words that rhymed. Then asked to write down as many words as they could remember. SPSS tests were conducted on the data collected
- Our data did not support our hypothesis: there was no significant difference in ability to memorize
- We concluded that our experiment may have been flawed or we did not have enough participants because our results contradict previous research



Introduction

- Throughout history, humans have been searching for effective ways to improve memorization.
- Short term memory having capacity for around 7 items +/- 2 is a generally accepted belief (Miller 1956). Miller's work was the first big research on memory.
- Researchers investigated claim that rhyming improves memory through running an experimental and control group.
- Data signifies that sleep is significantly more important for memory improvement than anything else (Atchley et al).



Methods

Participants

There were 26 participants total, and; of those participants were 12 female and 14 were male.

The age ranged from 18 to 29 with a mean age of 20.96 and a standard deviation of 1.990.


Procedure

Experimenters did flip a coin to see which group the participants are in. The control group was given a list of 20 unrelated words (none under 3 letters, or over 5 letters). The experimental group will be given a list of 20 rhyming words (none under 3 letters, or over 5 letters). The participants was given 1 minute to memorize the list, then they were given a blank piece of paper and told to write down as many words as they could remember. The paper was to be collected after one minute and then the experiment was over. We were observing for the number correct.

Materials & Apparatus

This experiment requires two separate list of words, one rhyming and one not, a quarter, a piece of paper, a timer and a pencil to complete

Results



		Group Statistics		
	<u>Condition</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std. Deviation</u>
# correct	1	14	9.79	3.378
	2	12	10.25	2.221

Equal variances assumed = Sig. (0.229)

Between groups analysis= $F(1,26)$ was 0.165

- There is no significant statistical difference between the two conditions
- We fail to reject the null
- Larger Sample Size needed



Discussion

- ❖ Major Findings and Implications

- No correlation between using rhyming words & the ability to memorize

- ❖ Limitations

- Small sample size

- Convenience sample

- ❖ Conclusion



References

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Atchley, R. M., & Hare, M. L. (2013). MEMORY FOR POETRY: MORE THAN MEANING? *International Journal of Cognitive Linguistics*, 4(1), 35-50.