Taking Notes:

Gathering Information from Textbooks and Lectures

Your notes primarily come from two sources: assigned readings and in-class/online lectures.

READING TEXTBOOKS

Why read the textbook?

- Reading the textbook helps you prepare for class/labs, understand content better, and do well on exams.

How do you read and take notes from a textbook?

- Make reading a habit: read daily—the more often you read, the easier it becomes.
- Set goals such as reading for 15 minutes per day, and reward yourself.
- Use Active Reading:

Active Reading Methods

- Pseudo Skim:
 - Skim paragraphs quickly, figure out which hold the most information and focus on those.
- Read Backwards:
 - Start with the summary, vocab lists, review questions—what is the chapter about? What does it want you to learn? Then go back and look at the chapter. Find out where the information comes into play (Don't worry—you won't spoil the book by reading the end of the chapter first).
- Create Questions as you Read:
 - Write down questions about what you don't know or understand (doing this before class allows you to get your questions answered), and turn the subheadings into questions.
- Mark Up the Book:
 - Take notes in your own words and terms, use flags or sticky notes, and highlight important information.

TAKING NOTES DURING A LECTURE

Why take notes?

- Taking notes helps you pay attention and follow-along in class, decreases your chances of missing important information, and helps you do well on exams

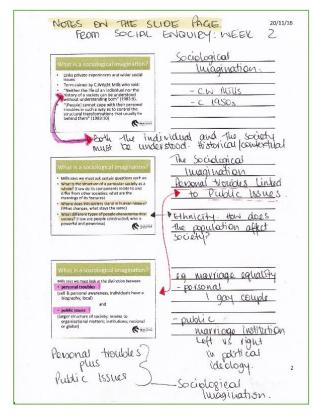
How do you take notes in class?

- <u>Outlining Method</u>- Organize information with headings and subheadings.
- <u>Cornell Method</u>- Divide your paper into three sections: one for notes, one for cues (key points), and one for writing a summary.
- Notes on the Slide Method: Write your notes on the lecture slides provided by your professor.
- <u>Mind Mapping Method</u>: Create a web based on information and key themes.

Outlining Method



Notes on the Slide Method



Cornell Method

CUES	DATE MODULE/CLASS TOPIC
(reduce & recall)	NOTES (record)
AIM reduce notes to espential idear to practice real WRITE JOON AFTER CLASS Even NOTES calumn + pull aut: - key words - key words - key words - key words - dates - dates - facts Step 2. Formulate questions NOTES e.g. what are Paycalls 4 pringly of compacing theory? Step 3. Write these west and question in this column alongride the concesponding NOTES	- use symbols and abbreviations - use symbols and abbreviations - leave a line between ideas - don't mindlessly uspy from the slider or textbook - write in your own words where possible - use a method that works for you. Take notes in a format that you under stend so you can make serve of them later.
SUMMARY (reflect & reniew) review the main ideas + reflect on (WRITTEN AFTER GASS;	
their inpertance	
Briefly summarise the main paints Think about = from your notes. This jection is weful - what conclusion con when fearching for the later. I draw?	

Mind Mapping Method MINDMAPPING GUIDE DiAt 2 point peint 3 date 2 idea 2 key concept pertont datel ideal subidea ngentant iscovery Key author Idate KEYTHEME 2. KEY THEME I. inpertant bin eline 5 CENTRAL keyconcept date 2 date date IDEA/ author key subidea CONCEPT * date connection connection ! verydiagrai reyoubidea KEY THEME 3. strength A strength 2 rauthor > Limita A strength 3 usion similanty - key point difference [& & difference 2

From https://chloeburroughs.com/choose-best-note-taking-method/