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Taking effective notes is an essential part of the learning process. A study by the Cambridge Psychological Society demonstrated that two weeks after a seminar, participants only remembered on average 8.4 percent of what they had heard. Even if you are an auditory learner, note-taking is necessary if you want to recall information accurately, so find a note taking method or combine a few that work for you!

Why Take Notes?

- Note taking promotes active listening.
- It provides you with an accurate record of information.
- It makes you restructure information (interpreting, condensing, organizing).
- It provides repetition of information.
- We forget 60% of what we hear after only 9 hours, so if you don't write it down, you lose the information.



Good notes...

- Are organized.
- Distinguish main points from details.
- Include examples.
- Indicate lecture patterns.
- Allow for self-testing.
- Stand the test of time.
- Use abbreviations.
- Include the course name, date, class notes, and a summary.

Tips for Effective Note Taking

1) Use a binder of loose-leaf paper rather than a spiral-bound notebook.

Using loose-leaf paper will allow you to rearrange your notes and replace them when they are rewritten or reorganized. Using a binder will allow you to keep your class handouts and print-offs together with your notes and to have a well-organized notebook. You can also use tabs so that you have all of your classes in one notebook and are never without something to study.

2) Take notes on only one side of the paper.

Using only one side of the paper allows you to spread out your notes and see them all at once.

3) Date, number, and title your notes.

This will help you find information more quickly later when you need it. Use your title to summarize the main topic of the lecture.

4) Focus on facts, ideas, and specific examples rather than writing every word.

Ideas are especially important in literature, philosophy, and history classes, so be sure to record more than just facts.

- 5) Listen carefully from the beginning of class to the end.

 Instead of closing your notebook early and getting ready to leave, listen carefully to information given towards the end of class; summary statements may be of particular value in highlighting main points.
- 6) Set goals when you have trouble taking notes.

 Divide your page into five sections and try to fill each part every ten minutes (or work out your own formula).
- 7) Relax.

If your instructor has an accent you find hard to understand or has mannerisms you find distracting, relax and focus even more carefully on the content of the lecture.

8) Review your notes during your next free period.

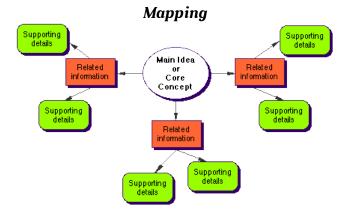
Read your notes, fill in any gaps in the information, rewrite any illegible words, and write questions where you didn't understand something. If you are using the Cornell method, write a brief summary of what was covered in the class. Make note of your ideas and reflections; keep them separate from the speaker's.

Some Note-Taking Methods

Cornell Method

Key Terms	Notes
Potential Test Questions	Skip a line when a new topic is introduced.
Formulas/ Equations	Leave blanks for information you need to fill in later.
	Test yourself by covering the right side of the page.
	Structure your notes with bullets, indentations, underlining, highlighting, etc.

Short (2-3 sentence) summary

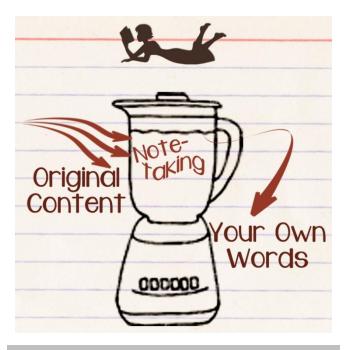


Charting

Mammal	Habitat	What They Eat	How They Give Birth
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The 5 Rs of Note Taking

Record	During the lecture, write all	
	meaningful information legibly.	
Reduce	After the lecture, write a	
	summary of the ideas and facts	
	using key words as cue words.	
Recite	Recite all the information in	
	your own words without looking	
	at your notes or the text.	
Reflect	Think about your own opinions	
•	and ideas. Record questions and	
	original ideas.	
Review	Before reading new material,	
	take 10 minutes to review your	
	older notes. Skim over the main	
	ideas and details.	



Resources

"College Note Taking: Another Academic Success Key!"
Utah State University. Academic Resource
Center.

"Concept Mapping." Goalbook Toolkit. Web.

Pauk, Walter. "The Cornell Notetaking System: Seven Steps to Taking Useful Lecture Notes." Clearwater, FL: H&H Publishing, 2000.

----. *How to Study in College*. 6th ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, **1997**.

Mote-Taking Strategies Inventory Which of these strategies do you practice? Rarely or Need more Often **Sometimes Strategies** information never Skim notes from the previous class Before Class Preview or read corresponding reading assignments Obtain online notes Get supplies (notebook, laptop, pens, books) Sit where you readily can see and hear Listen selectively; focus on ideas, not words During Class Write/type the ideas; use phrases & abbrev. Add information to online notes Ask questions; participate in class Leave plenty of open spaces in your notes to add information later Listen for summary statements Go back over notes soon after class Organize and clarify notes After Class Clear up questions by asking the teacher or classmates Add related information from text Create potential test questions Review weekly Recite aloud

Implementing New Note-Taking Strategies

- 1. Complete the inventory above. If you are unclear about the strategy and need more explanation, place a check in the last column.
- 2. Examine the results of the inventory and reflect on how you might improve your note taking. Choose one strategy that you want to implement for a specific course. Develop and apply a personal goal regarding your use of the strategy, adhering to the SMART goal system:
 - Be specific.
 - Be realistic.
 - Have a time constraint.

 - Say it out loud.
 - Afterward, evaluate your success.
 - Share with another person.
- 3. After implementing your goal, assess its effectiveness. Consider whether you will continue to use your chosen strategy. Also, think about other methods that you can implement to increase the meaningfulness of your in-class notes.