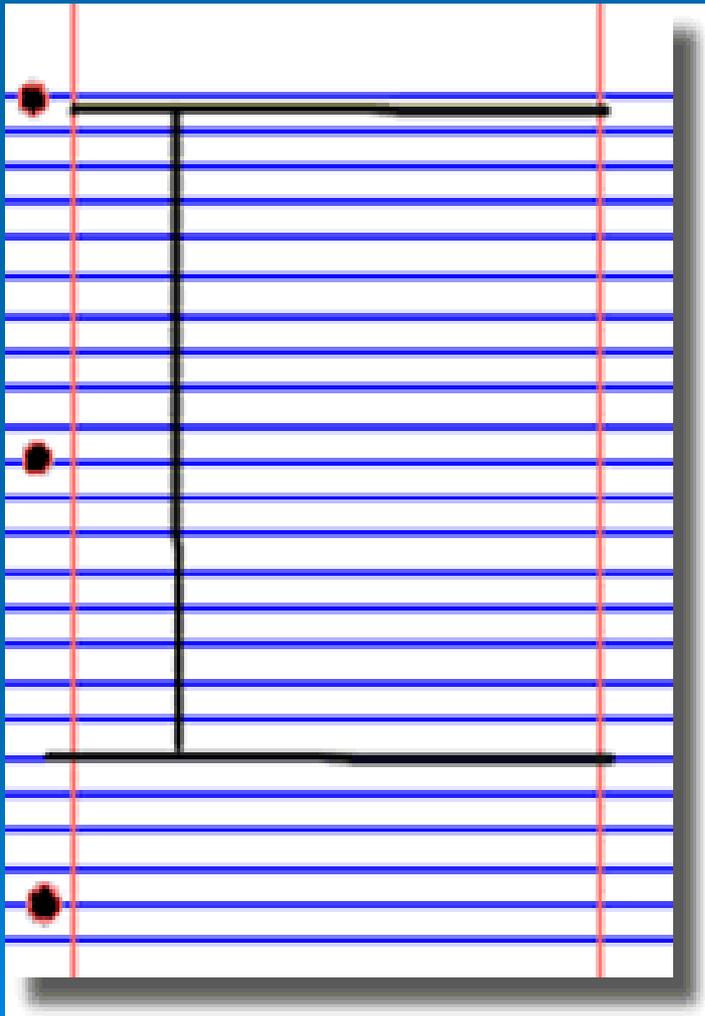


Using Cornell Notes in Your Classroom

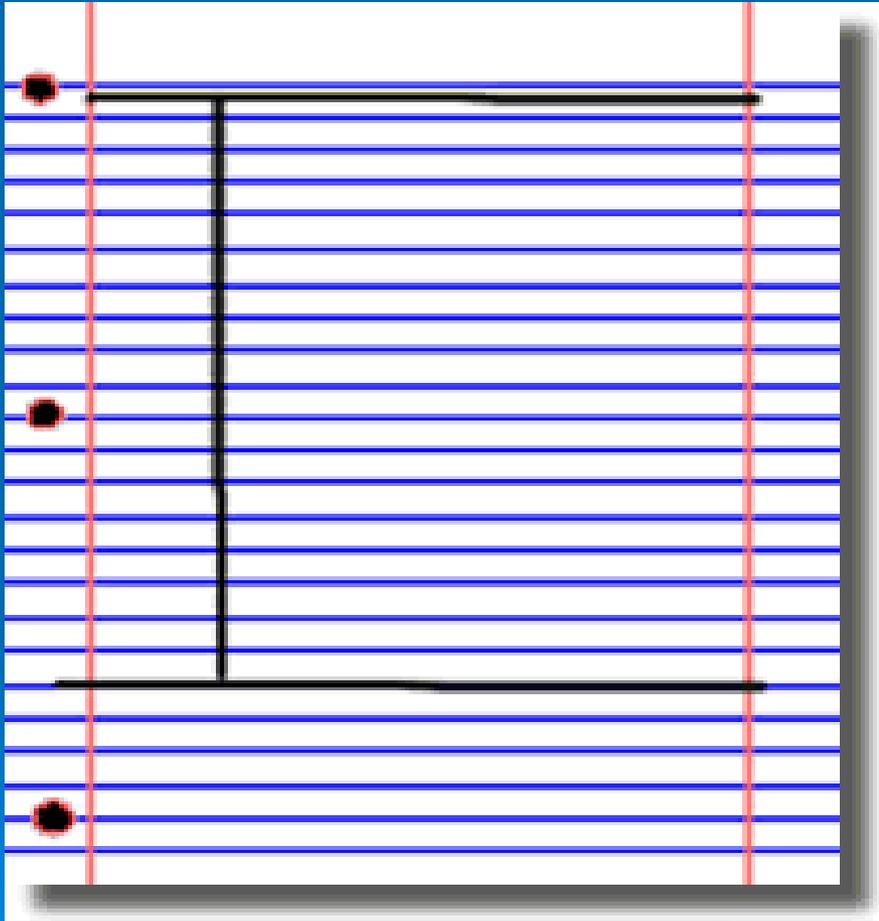


Page Layout for Note taking



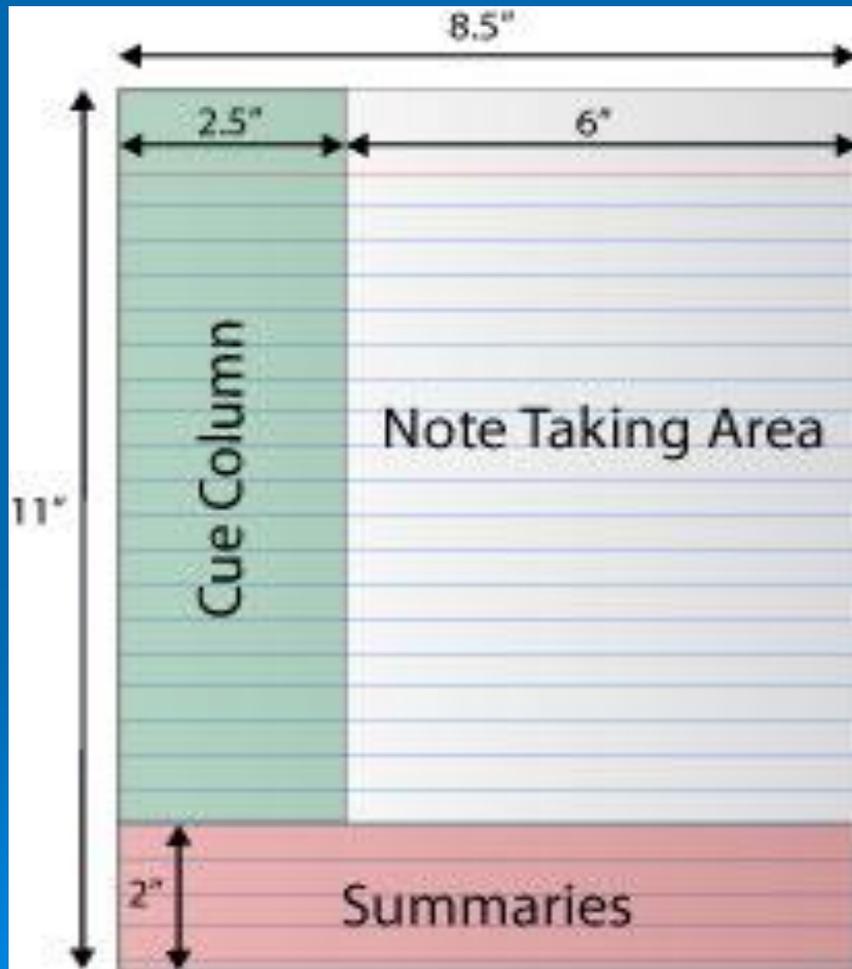
- Students may draw in lines leaving about 2.5 inches on the left margin and about 2 inches on the bottom of a page.
- They can also achieve the same results by folding the page in these areas.

Page Setup



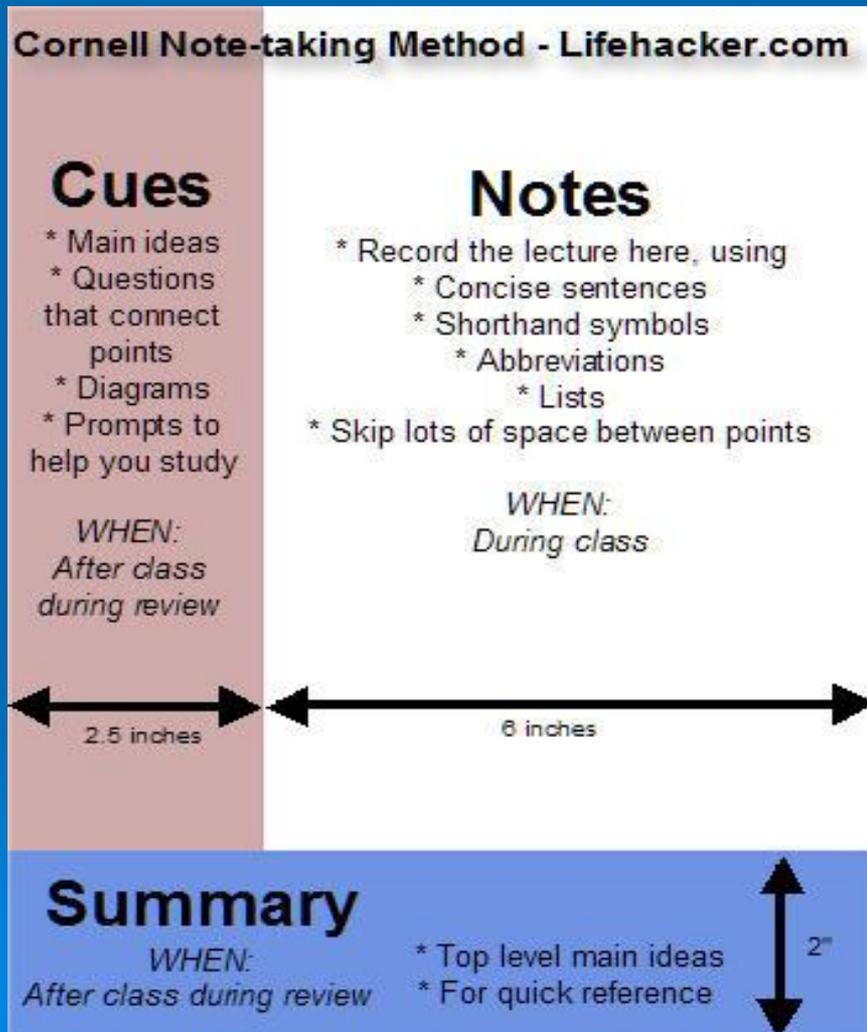
- Write the course name, date, and topic at the top of each page.
- The large box to the right is for writing notes.
- Skip a line between each idea or topic
- Use complete sentences only when time allows.
- Use your ability at texting to make your notes brief and readable.

Color Diagrams Drawings and Graphs



- Use color as much as possible in your note taking and use diagrams.
- When you review your notes try to draw pictures and color code as much as possible. Color is proven to increase the ability to remember.
- Always place main ideas, key concepts, big ideas, or whatever the current jargon for "important stuff," in the Cue Column.
- Always write definitions for key terms in your own words.

Write a Brief Summary



- Write a summary of the notes in the bottom area of the page.
- The summary should be written in your own words, not copied from a book or stated exactly in the teacher's words.

Eight Points

My Key Ideas

(Completed after the lecture)

8 Points

- Essentials
- Expand Later
- Patterns
- Own Words
- Diagrams/Graphs
- Non-Linear
- Readable
- Blank - Expand

Active Learning

- Writing
- Questioning
- Doing

Reducing

- Reduce to understandable amount of own words

Review

- Most important
- Helps memory
- Immediately, 1 week, 1 month

Mini Lesson Notes

AIM

10 minute lesson
compare note taking styles
Slide shows 8 points for note taking
get handout

- 1 Only get essential ideas **REDUCE**
- 2 Expand key ideas later
REVIEW » immediate » 1week » 1month
- 3 Patterns? - look for
ACTIVE / **REDUCE**
- 4 Own words / not lecturers
ACTIVE
- 5 Diagrams/graphs give **EXAM CLUE**
- 6 Non-linear eg. brain concept mapping
ACTIVE / **VISUAL**
- 7 Readable **REVIEW**
- 8 Blank spaces/margin to expand later
REVIEW

- The essential points for taking notes are:
- Essentials
- Expand later
- Patterns
- Own words
- Diagrams/graphs
- Non-linear
- Readable
- Review

What Does it Look Like

October 3

Types of Leadership Theory

Pg. 127

Cue Column

MASLOW

Self-actualization

Esteem

Social

Security

Physiological

Motivational Theories -
- Explain how human relations affect motivation.

Note-Taking Area

Maslow's Hierarchy of needs (motivational theory)

1. Physiological Needs - survival, food, shelter
2. Security Needs - stability and protection
3. Social Needs - friendship and companions
4. Esteem Needs - status and recognition
5. Self-Actualization - self-fulfillment

* Developed By Abraham Maslow
* Must meet lower needs first.

Theory X - holds that people are naturally irresponsible.

Theory Y - holds that people are naturally self-motivated and responsible.

* Developed by Douglas McGregor
* What type of leader you are is determined by which theory you believe in.

Pg. 122

Why do some believe in Theory X and others Theory Y?

Motivational theories explain how and why people are motivated. 2 motivational theories are Maslow's hierarchy of needs and Theory X and Y

Summary Area

- Always date notes and number the pages in case binder is dropped.
- Page references to text can be very helpful when reviewing for tests and quizzes.
- Notes, cues, and summaries have clear areas that information can be easily located

Crunch Time



- Where do I begin to study for this test?
- What in Jove shall I ever do to pass the test in ;'=p=..?
- Wait –I know!

Time to Study

Review and Clarify



John D. Student
Biology 381
April 1, 2000

Phylum	Arthropods
Subphylum	Chelicerata
Chelicerata	3 parts → Prothorax (plus pair of appendages are for feeding) Opisthoxa
Chelicerata	examples: scorpions, spiders, ticks, ticks
Prothorax	sensory, feeding, and locomotor organs
Opisthoxa	
Chelicerae	• pincerlike or chelate • used for feeding • first pair of appendages
Pedipalps	• second pair of appendages • used for sensory purposes feeding locomotion reproduction

Phylum arthropods is made up of subphylum Chelicerata. Subphylum Chelicerata is characterized by two parts called prothorax and opisthoxa. The prothorax and cervical thorax are sensory, feeding, and locomotor organs. The chelicerae is the first appendage and refers to the pincerlike.

The pedipalps are the 2nd pair of appendages, and they are used for sensory purposes, feeding, locomotion, and reproduction.

Pull out main ideas

- Reread notes in the right column.
- Spend most of the time studying the ideas in the left column and the summaries at the bottom
- These contain the most important ideas that will most likely be the information that will be included on tests.

The Teacher's Role



- Reinforce Cornell note-taking practice.
- It is a skill that will benefit students from age 4 through life.
- Cornell notes are the ones that most colleges are encouraging.

Works Cited

- <http://coe.edu/LearningToolbox/cornellnotes.html>
- <http://www.montgomerycollege.edu/Departments/enread/Cornell.html>
-]