Note Taking Keys

KEY # 1: LISTEN UP!



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You cannot take good notes if you are a lazy or passive listener. Lis-		
tening is something most people think they do well, but actually	WHAT TO RECORD:	
listening is a skill that must be <u>INTENTIONALLY</u> developed:	✓ What your instructor	
Some tips for developing your listening habits and skills are:	writes on the board ✓ Main points listed in a	
PREPARE for class. Make sure you have completed all of your assigned reading before class.	Power Point presenta- tion	
2. MAKE NOTES of the topics you did not understand in your reading, so that you are already listening for clarification.	✓ Words or ideas that your instructor repeats	
3. Be a <u>SERIOUS LEARNER</u> with a positive attitude—learning is all up to you.	✓ Information that your instructor says "This is	
Listen actively, no matter how dry and boring your instructor may be.	important" or "Write this	
What your instructor says is important to him/her or they would not say	down."	
it—discipline yourself to stay engaged. No ZONING!	✓ Lists, steps, phases or stages your instructor	
4. Listen for "CUE" WORDS your instructor might use to emphasize the importance of something they have said, or are about to say.	goes over in class ✓ Homework assignments	
5. ASK QUESTIONS.	and instructions your	
Do not let your mind wander. <u>CONCENTRATE</u> on concentrating— intentionally and actively fight against distractions.	instructor explains in class	
7. Takes notes as you listen. Even if you think you already know the infor-		
mation, JOT IT DOWN because you will not remember it later unless you do.		
KEY #2: Develop a note-taking method that works for	you	
There are many ways to organize or format study notes. You can play with all of		
them and see what works well for you in each class you are taking (See other side for		
examples). But here are some things that work, no matter which n	nethod you use:	
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 Start each new lecture on a new page. Record the course name, date, and p of each page. Keeping your notes in sequence is important. 	lage number at the top	
2. Write only on one side of the paper.		
3. Leave blank spaces for filling in missing information, comments, or questions later on.		
4. Include: facts and examples, word for word definitions, lists, information that is repeated or empha-		
sized by the instructor, drawings, charts, and illustrations.		
5. Make up shortcuts for common words. For example: before=B4, dollars=\$, question = ?, etc.		

6. TAKE <u>COMPLETE</u> NOTES. Write down <u>as much as you can catch</u>, then fill in the gaps later.

Notetaking methods...

Outlining

Jo Student, Beg. Writing, 1/20/12

Parts of Speech

- 1. Nouns and Pronouns
 - A. Nouns are persons, places, or things
 - B. Personal pronouns refer to a person or persons (1, you, me, we, they, us, him, her, it, them etc.)
 - C. Nouns can be subjects or objects of sentences.
- 11. Verbs
 - A. Tell actions or express the state of being.
 - B. Have tenses: present, past, and future
- III. Descriptive words: adjectives and adverbs
 - A. Adjectives describe more about a noun
 - B. Adverbs describe more about an action

Roman numerals indicate main points, letters are subpoints further explaining the main points.

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Our goal is to help you achieve YOUR goal!

Key words, questions Take notes in class on the left side. on the right side, **Cornell Method** Jo Student Beg Writing, 1/20/12 Parts of speech Nouns- person, place, thing 1. Nouns/ pronouns (pronoun- I, me, we, they, us, 2. Verbs Verbs- indicate an action/state of being 3. Adjectives Adjectives-describe a noun, i·e· large, small, tall, ugly, etc) 4. Adverbs Adverbs-describe verbs, i.e. fast, slow, 5. Conjunc-Conjunctions- connecting words tions Prepositions/prepositional 6. Prepositions phrases show relationships Interjections- exclamations like 7. Interjections "Oh!" or "Ooops!" There are 7 main parts of speech used to construct sentences.

Summarize in the bottom section.

Mind Mapping/Concept Mapping

