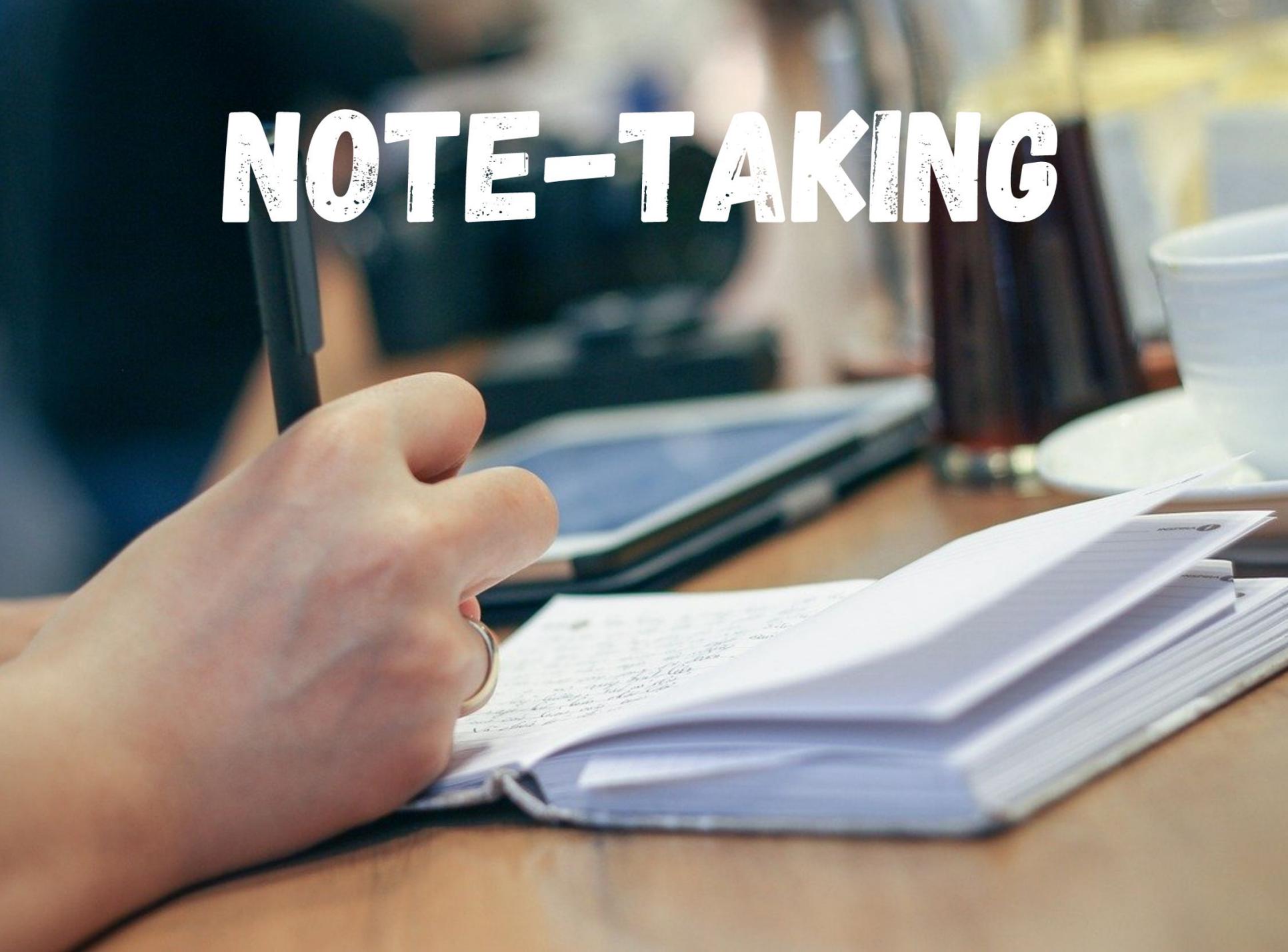


# NOTE-TAKING





# TOPICS TO BE COVERED IN TODAY'S PRESENTATION:

**WHAT IS NOTE-TAKING?**

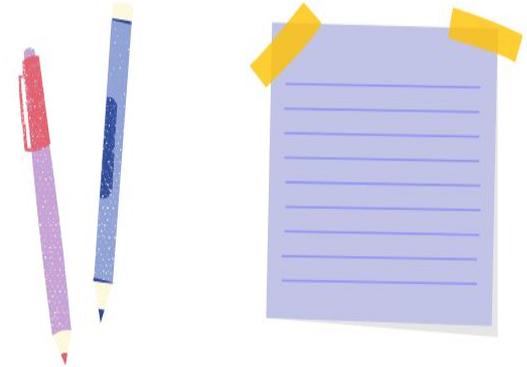
**HISTORY OF NOT TAKING**

**WHY SHOULD ONE TAKE NOTES?**

**DIFFERENT METHODS OF NOTE-TAKING.**

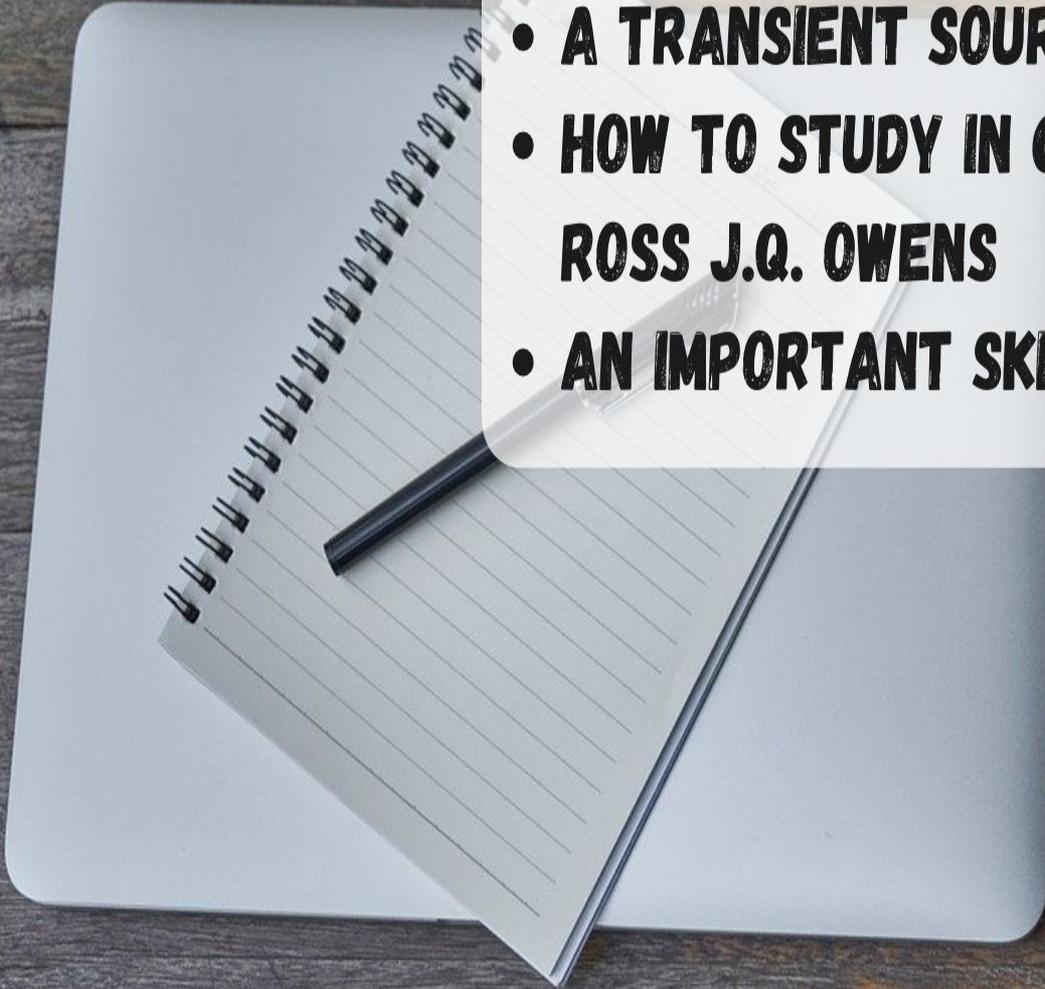
**WHY DID MY GROUP CHOOSE CORNELL - METHOD?**

**NOTE - TAKING**





- **PRACTICE OF RECORDING INFORMATION FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES AND PLATFORMS.**
- **A TRANSIENT SOURCE.**
- **HOW TO STUDY IN COLLEGE-WALTER PAUK AND ROSS J.Q. OWENS**
- **AN IMPORTANT SKILL FOR STUDENTS.**





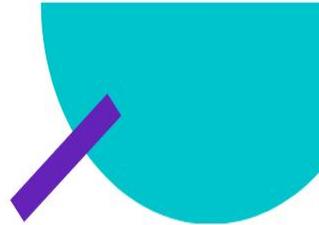
## **WHY SHOULD ONE TAKE NOTES?**

- **IMPROVES FOCUS AND ATTENTION TO DETAIL.**
- **PROMOTES ACTIVE LEARNING.**
- **BOOSTS COMPREHENSION AND RETENTION.**
- **TEACHES PRIORITIZING SKILLS.**
- **EXTENDS ATTENTION SPAN**
- **IMPROVES ORGANIZATION SKILLS.**
- **INCREASES CREATIVITY.**



# **DIFFERENT METHODS OF NOTE-TAKING**

- 1. THE OUTLINE METHOD**
- 2. THE CORNELL METHOD**
- 3. MIND MAPPING METHOD**
- 4. FLOW NOTES METHOD**
- 5. THE SENTENCE METHOD**
- 6. CHARTING METHOD**
- 7. WRITING ON SLIDES**



#: 1 of 1

Date: March 12, 2012

Topic: How to Outline Notes

The first line is reserved for each topic or idea and is general

- a. This concept always applies to the level above (I)
  - i. This concept always applies to the level up (a)
  - ii. This is a second supporting piece of information equal to (i) to support (a)
  - iii. This is also equal to (i) and (ii) to support (a)
- b. This concept applies to the concept (I) and is equal to (a)

You do not have to use Letters, Numbers or Roman Numerals – the hierarchy is enough

Advantages

- a. Well organized
- b. Records relationships/content
- c. Reduces editing and easy review by adding main points into questions

Disadvantages

- a. Need to pay close attention during class
- b. Does not always show sequential relationships
- c. Doesn't work well for quick paced lectures

# THE OUTLINE METHOD

CUES

NAME, DATE, TOPIC, CLASS

WRITTEN  
SOON AFTER  
CLASS

ANTICIPATED  
EXAM QUESTIONS

MAIN IDEAS  
OR PEOPLE

VOCABULARY  
WORDS

USED FOR  
REVIEW &  
STUDY

NOTES

TAKEN DURING CLASS

- MAIN POINTS
- BULLET POINTS
- DIAGRAMS / CHARTS
- ABBREVIATE
- PARAPHRASE
- OUTLINES
- LEAVE SPACE BETWEEN TOPICS

CORNELL NOTE-TAKING  
METHOD

← 2 1/2" →

← 6" →

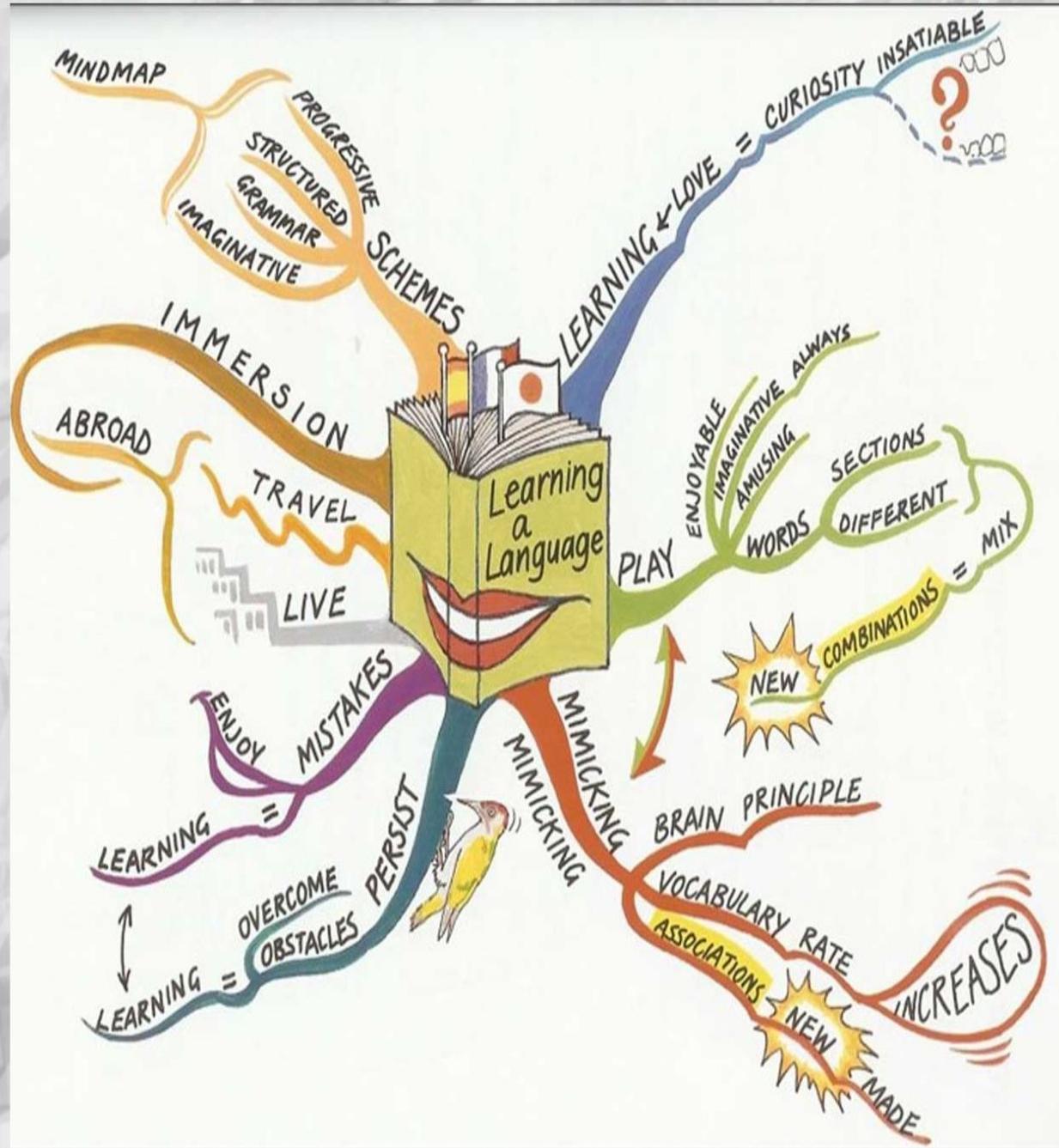
SUMMARY

↑  
2"  
↓

WRITTEN AFTER CLASS. BRIEF SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTING  
THE MAIN POINTS IN THE NOTES ON THIS PAGE.  
USED TO FIND INFO LATER.

# THE CORNELL METHOD

# MIND MAPPING METHOD



# FREE FLOW METHOD

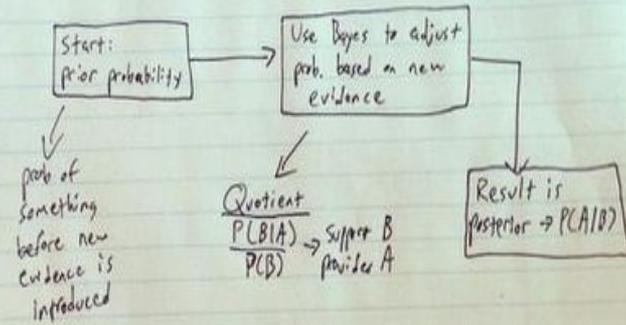


What is Bayes' Theorem?

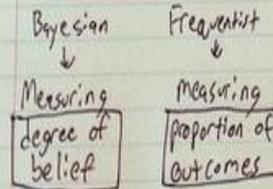
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

A|B format = "A given B"

Bayes' Theorem is used to calculate conditional probabilities.



2 interpretations



"Bayes Rule"

$$P(A_1, A_2 | B) = P(A_1, A_2) \cdot P(A_1, A_2 | B)$$

Just Bayes rewritten in odds form

- Prob = total chances
- Odds = chances against

History 2

Invented by Rev. Thomas Bayes in 1700's

never published

Laplace did much follow-up work



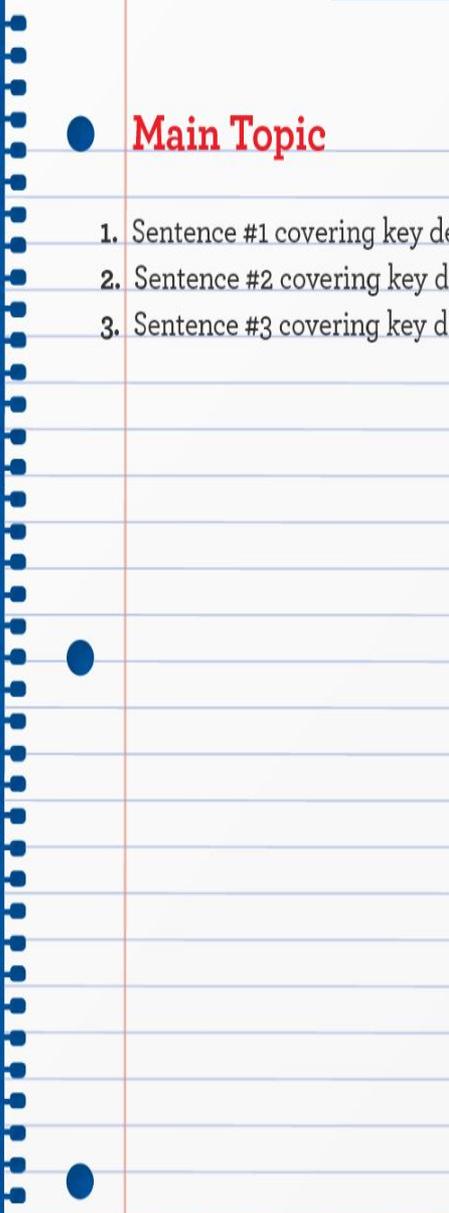


# THE SENTENCE METHOD

# THE SENTENCE NOTE TAKING METHOD

BEST FOR

Taking quick and simple notes



- **Main Topic**

1. Sentence #1 covering key d
2. Sentence #2 covering key d
3. Sentence #3 covering key d



# WRITING ON SLIDES METHOD

## NOTES ON THE SLIDE PAGE FROM SOCIAL ENQUIRY: WEEK 2

20/11/16

### What is a sociological imagination?

- Links private experiences and wider social issues
- Term coined by C. Wright Mills who said: "Neither the life of an individual nor the history of a society can be understood without understanding both" (1983:9).
- "[People] cannot cope with their personal troubles in such a way as to control the structural transformations that usually lie behind them" (1983:10)



Sociological  
Imagination:

- CW Mills
- C 1950s

Both the individual and the society must be understood. Historical / contextual

### What is a sociological imagination?

- Mills says we must ask certain questions such as:
- What is the structure of a particular society as a whole? (How do its components relate to and differ from other societies; what are the meanings of its features)
- Where does this society stand in human history? (What changes, what stays the same)
- What different types of people characterise this society? (How are people constructed; who is powerful and powerless)



The Sociological  
Imagination  
Personal troubles linked  
to Public Issues.

→ Ethnicity. How does the population affect society?

### What is a sociological imagination?

- Mills says we must look at the distinction between
- **personal troubles**  
(self & personal awareness, individuals have a biography, local)
- and
- **public issues**  
(larger structure of society; relates to organisational matters; institutions; national or global)



eg marriage equality  
- personal  
1 gay couple

- public  
marriage institution  
left vs right  
in political  
ideology.

Personal troubles }  
plus  
Public Issues }

Sociological



## **WHY DID MY GROUP CHOOSE CORNELL-METHOD?**

- **HIGHLY ORGANIZED.**
  - **QUALITY OF NOTE IS BETTER.**
  - **EASY TO JOT DOWN THE POINTS.**
  - **CONCISE AND BRIEF SENTENCES.**
  - **EASY TO REVISE IN FUTURE.**
  - **LESS TIME CONSUMING.**
- 
- 

**-THANK  
YOU**