Socials 10   Name:
Note-Taking Assignment

Instructions: Students will learn to take formal notes using **FIVE** separate note taking strategies. Afterwards, students will compare & contrast each strategy in order to determine which they prefer and why.

Colonies in the Wilderness	***Note-Taking Strategy***	
The Land of Yesterday	Cornell Note Taking	14-15
Upper Canada	Outlining	16-22
The Immigrant Experience	Mapping	23-25
MultiCulturalism/Black Canadians	Charting	26-27
The Underground Railroad/Women	Herringbone	28-32

Each section will be tested and you will be allowed to use your notes:
Therefore, take good notes!!!!

Colonial Government & the Need for Reform	***Note-Taking Strategy***	
Introduction ------ *A List of Grievances*	Cornell	33-34
Stirrings in Lower Canada----*Feelings of Nationalism*	Outlining	37-39
The Rebellions of 1837	Mapping	39-41
Rebellion in Upper Canada	Charting	41-42
Punishing the Rebels-----*Lord Durham's Report*	Herringbone	42-44
Union & Beyond	Choice	44-45

Each section will be tested BUT you will not be allowed to use your notes!

Note-Taking Evaluation Criteria:

1. Proper use of Strategy (CM3)	1	2	3	4
2. Comprehensive notes (CM3)	1	2	3	4
3. Accurate information (CM3)	1	2	3	4
4. Neatness/effort (PAR1)	1	2	3	4

Method #1-The Cornell Method

The Cornell method provides a systematic format for condensing and organizing notes without laborious recopying. After writing the notes in the main space, use the left-hand space to label each idea and detail with a key word or "cue."

Method

Rule your paper with a 2 ½ inch margin on the left leaving a six-inch area on the right in which to make notes. During class, take down information in the six-inch area. When the instructor or the text moves to a new point, skip a few lines. After class, complete phrases and sentences as much as possible. For every significant bit of information, write a cue in the left margin. To review, cover your notes with a card, leaving the cues exposed. Say the cue out loud, then say as much as you can of the material underneath the card. When you have said as much as you can, move the card and see if what you said matches what is written. If you can say it, you know it.

Advantages

Organized and systematic for recording and reviewing notes. Easy format for pulling out major concept and ideas. Simple and efficient. Saves time and effort. "Do-it-right-in-the-first-place" system.

When to Use

In any lecture situation or taking textbook notes

Example:

Cornell Note-Taking Strategy

Cornell notes	- System of note-taking that organizes info in a T-chart - Details are on the right side - General topic/overview on the left side - Skip lines when you skip to a new subject
Study Strategy	- Hold paper over one side and try to recite what is on the other

Method #2-The Outlining Method

Dash or indented outlining is usually best except for some science classes such as physics or math.

1. The information which is most general begins at the left with each more specific group of facts indented with spaces to the right.
2. The relationships between the different parts is carried out through indenting.
3. No numbers, letters, or Roman numerals are needed.

Method

Listening or reading and then write in points in an organized pattern based on space indention. Place major points farthest to the left. Indent each more specific point to the right. Levels of importance will be indicated by distance away from the major point. Indention can be as simple as or as complex as labeling the indentations with Roman numerals or decimals. Markings are not necessary as space relationships will indicate the major/minor points.

Advantages

Well-organized system if done right. Outlining records content as well as relationships. It also reduces editing and is easy to review by turning main points into questions.

Disadvantages

Requires more thought in class for accurate organization. This system may not show relationships by sequence when needed. It doesn't lend to diversity of a review attach for maximum learning and question application. This system cannot be used if the lecture is too fast.

When to Use

The outline format can be used if the lecture or text is presented in outline organization. Use this format when there is enough time in the lecture to think about and make organization decisions when they are needed. This format can be most effective when your notetaking skills are super sharp and you can handle the outlining regardless of the notetaking situation.

Example:

Extrasensory perception
       -definition: means of perceiving without use of sense organs.
       -three kinds -
              -telepathy: sending messages
              -clairvoyance: forecasting the future
              -psychokinesis: perceiving events external to situation

Current status
       -no current research to support or refute
       -few psychologists say impossible
-door open to future

Method #3-The Mapping Method

Mapping is a method that uses comprehension/concentration skills and evolves in a notetaking form which relates each fact or idea to every other fact or idea. Mapping is a graphic representation of the content of a lecture or text. It is a method that maximizes active participation, affords immediate knowledge as to its understanding, and emphasizes critical thinking.

Advantages

This format helps you to visually track your lecture or text regardless of conditions. Little thinking is needed and relationships can easily be seen. It is also easy to edit your notes by adding numbers, marks, and color coding. Review will call for you to restructure thought processes which will force you to check understanding. Review by covering lines for memory drill and relationships. Main points can be written on flash or note cards and pieced together into a table or larger structure at a later date.
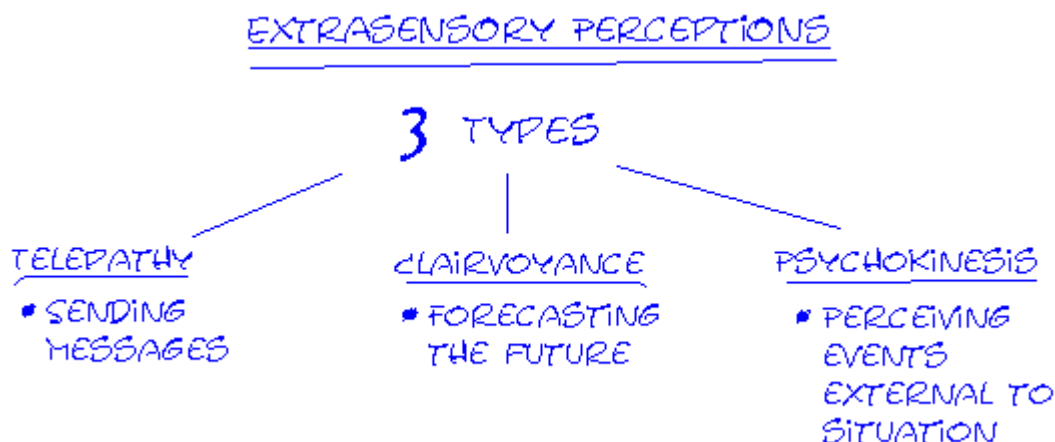
Disadvantages

You may not hear changes in content from major points to facts.

When to Use

Use when the lecture content is heavy and well-organized. May also be used effectively when you have a guest lecturer and have no idea how the lecture is going to be presented.

Example:

Method #4-The Charting Method

If the lecture or text format is distinct (such as chronological), you may set up your paper by drawing columns and labeling appropriate headings in a table.

Method

Determine the categories to be covered in the lecture. Set up your paper in advance by columns headed by these categories. As you listen to the lecture, record information (words, phrases, main ideas, etc.) into the appropriate category.

Helps you track conversation and dialogues where you would normally be confused and lose out on relevant content. Reduces amount of writing necessary. Provides easy review mechanism for both memorization of facts and study of comparisons and relationships.
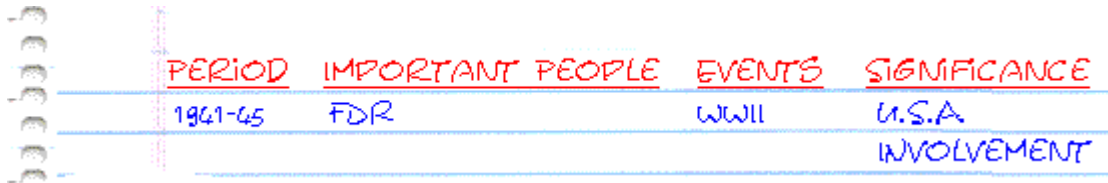
Disadvantages

few disadvantages except learning how to use the system and locating the appropriate categories. You must be able to understand what's happening in the lecture

When to Use

Test will focus on both facts and relationships. Content is heavy and presented fast. You want to reduce the amount of time you spend editing and reviewing at test time. You want to get an overview of the whole course on one big paper sequence.
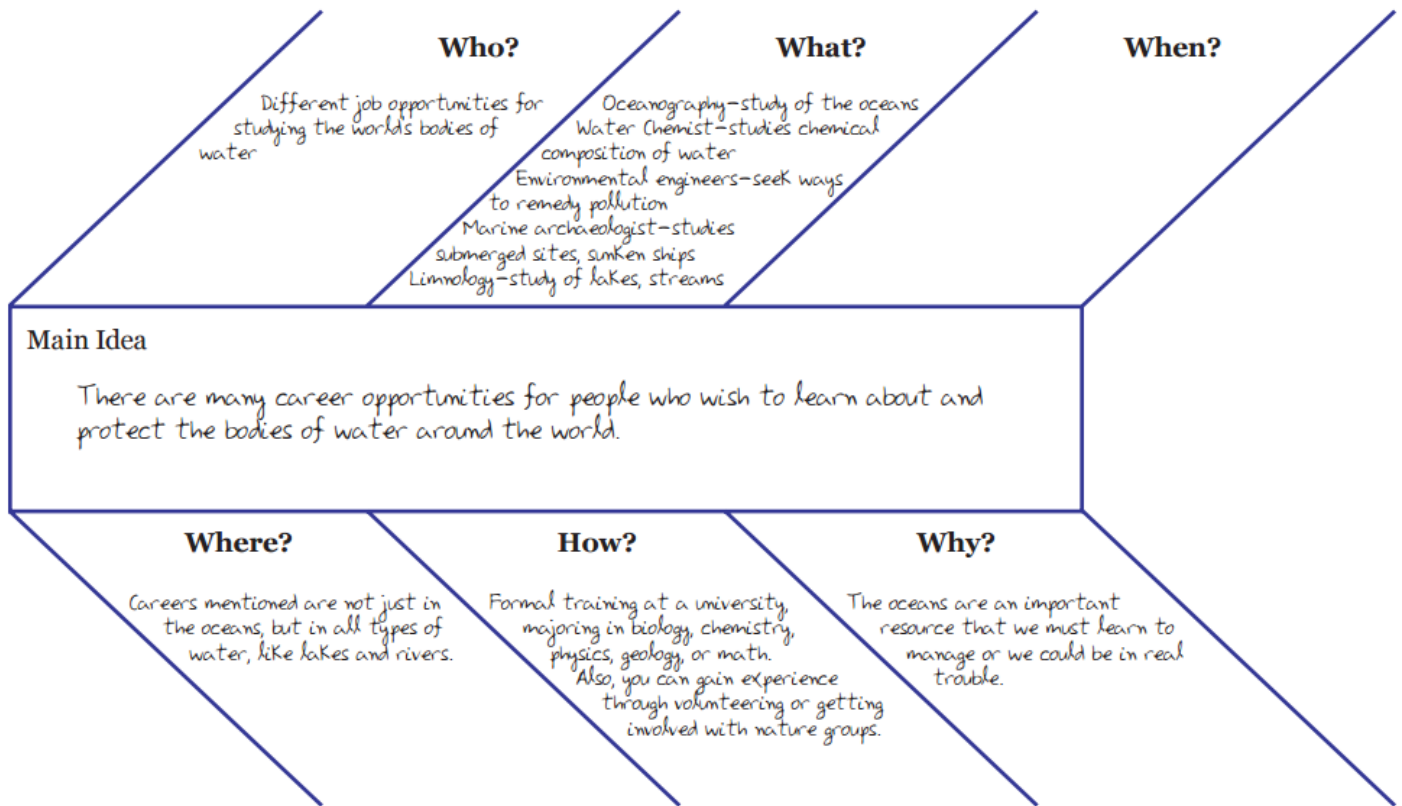
Example:

PERIOD	IMPORTANT PEOPLE	EVENTS	SIGNIFICANCE
1941-45	FDR	WWII	U.S.A. INVOLVEMENT

Method #5-The Herringbone Method

This method could be considered a combination of the outline and mapping method. The main topic or idea is written in large letters in the centre of the page to represent the main bone or the "spine." The details of who, what, when, where, why, and how are added as "bones" that angle away from the spine both below and above it. Extra "bones" can be added as necessary, including for questions that may arise during the presentation or reading.

i.e.

Who?

Different job opportunities for studying the world's bodies of water

What?

Oceanography—study of the oceans
Water Chemist—studies chemical composition of water
Environmental engineers—seek ways to remedy pollution
Marine archaeologist—studies submerged sites, sunken ships
Limnology—study of lakes, streams

When?

Main Idea

There are many career opportunities for people who wish to learn about and protect the bodies of water around the world.

Where?

Careers mentioned are not just in the oceans, but in all types of water, like lakes and rivers.

How?

Formal training at a university, majoring in biology, chemistry, physics, geology, or math.
Also, you can gain experience through volunteering or getting involved with nature groups.

Why?

The oceans are an important resource that we must learn to manage or we could be in real trouble.

Note-Taking Evaluation Criteria

Name _____

Strategy #1: Cornell Notes

1.	Proper use of Strategy (CM3)	1	2	3	4
2.	Comprehensive notes (CM3)	1	2	3	4
3.	Accurate information (CM3)	1	2	3	4
4.	Neatness/effort (PAR1)	1	2	3	4

Note-Taking Evaluation Criteria

Name _____

Strategy #2: Outlining Notes

1.	Proper use of Strategy (CM3)	1	2	3	4
2.	Comprehensive notes (CM3)	1	2	3	4
3.	Accurate information (CM3)	1	2	3	4
4.	Neatness/effort (PAR1)	1	2	3	4

Note-Taking Evaluation Criteria

Name _____

Strategy #3: Mapping Notes

1.	Proper use of Strategy (CM3)	1	2	3	4
2.	Comprehensive notes (CM3)	1	2	3	4
3.	Accurate information (CM3)	1	2	3	4
4.	Neatness/effort (PAR1)	1	2	3	4

Note-Taking Evaluation Criteria

Name _____

Strategy #4: Charting Notes

1.	Proper use of Strategy (CM3)	1	2	3	4
2.	Comprehensive notes (CM3)	1	2	3	4
3.	Accurate information (CM3)	1	2	3	4
4.	Neatness/effort (PAR1)	1	2	3	4

Note-Taking Evaluation Criteria

Name _____

Strategy #5: Herringbone Notes

1.	Proper use of Strategy (CM3)	1	2	3	4
2.	Comprehensive notes (CM3)	1	2	3	4
3.	Accurate information (CM3)	1	2	3	4
4.	Neatness/effort (PAR1)	1	2	3	4