

Cornell
Notes



Why take notes?

- Cornell note taking stimulates **critical thinking skills**.
- Note taking helps students **remember what is said** in class.
- A good set of notes can help students work on assignments and **prepare for tests** outside of the classroom.



Why take notes?

- Good notes allow students to help each other **problem solve**.
- Good Notes help students **organize and process data and information**.

• Writing is a great tool for Learning!



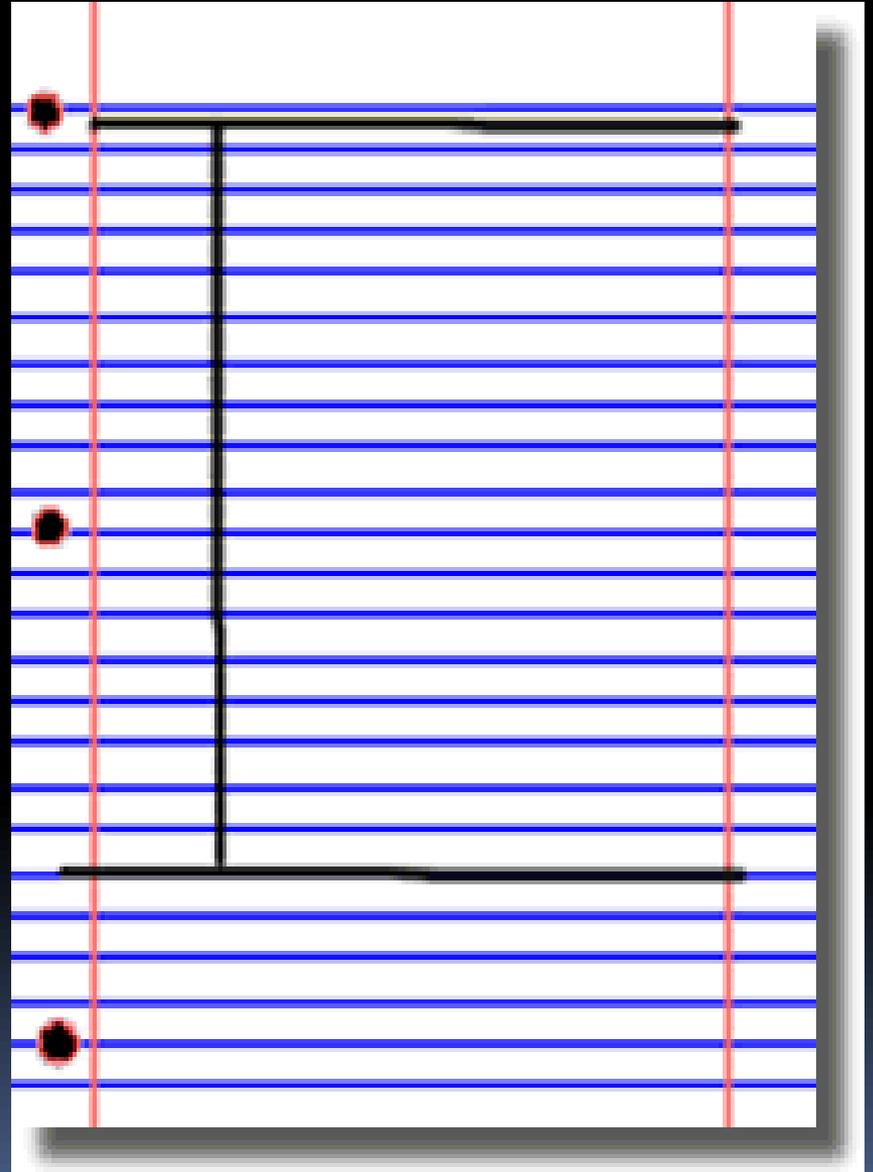
History of Cornell Notes

- Developed in 1949 at Cornell University by Walter Pauk.
- Designed in response to frustration over student test scores.
- Meant to be easily used as a **test study guide**.
- Adopted by most major **law schools** as the preferred note taking method.



Divide the Paper Into Three Sections

- Draw a dark horizontal line about 5 or 6 lines from the bottom.
- Draw a dark vertical line about 2 inches from the left side of the paper from the top to the horizontal line.



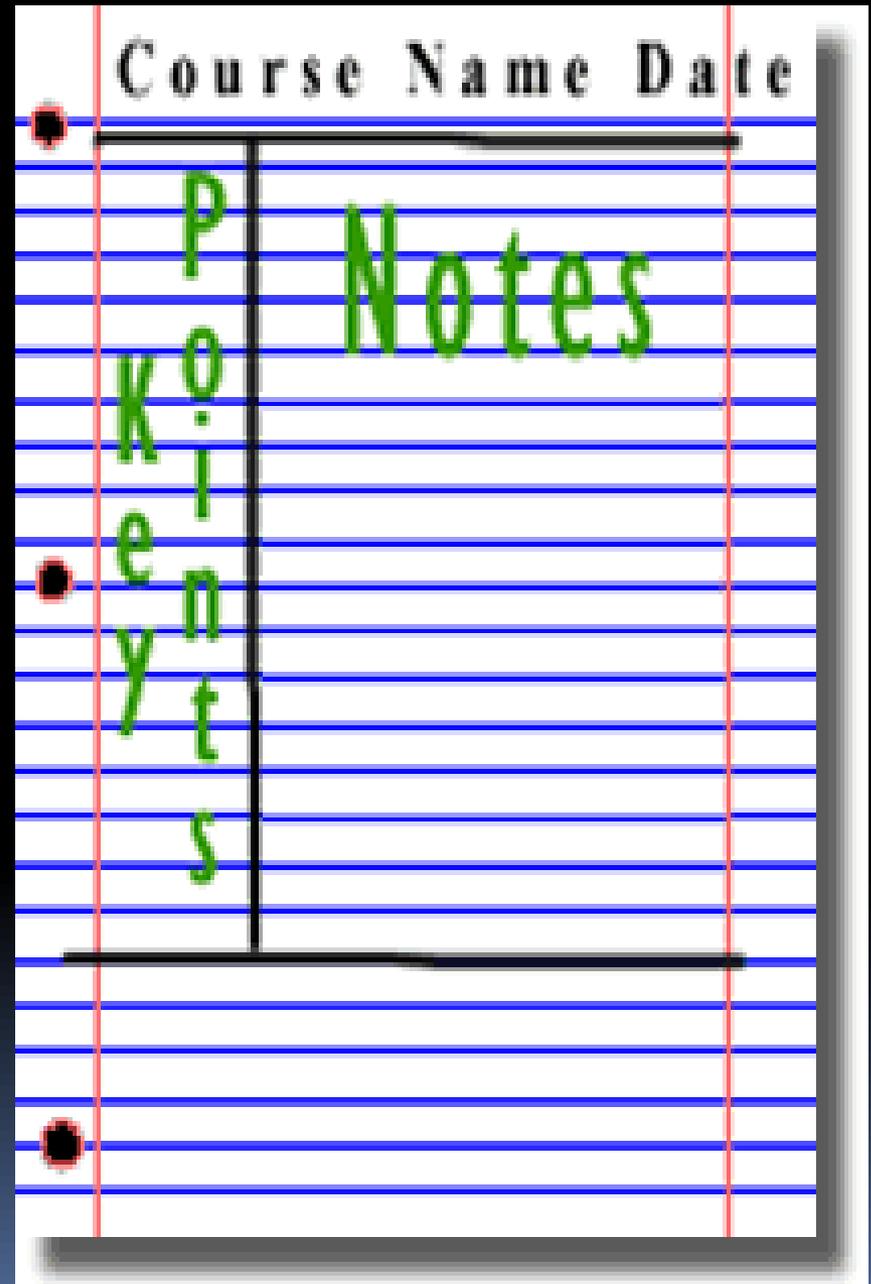
Document

- Write course name, date, and topic at the top of each page.

The diagram shows a page from a notebook with blue horizontal lines and two vertical red margin lines. At the top, the words "Course Name" and "Date" are written in green. A black rectangular box is drawn across the top of the page, spanning from the left margin to the right margin. A vertical black line extends from the bottom of this box down to the bottom of the page, creating a narrow column for writing. Three hole-punch marks are visible on the left side of the page.

Write Notes

- The large box to the right is for writing notes.
- Skip a line between ideas and topics.
- Don't use complete sentences. Use abbreviations, whenever possible. Develop a shorthand of your own, such as using "&" for the word "and".



Review and Clarify

Review and Clarify

- Review the notes as soon as possible after class.
- Pull out main ideas, key points, dates, and people, and write these in the left column.



John Q. Student
Biology 101
April 1, 2000

Phylum: Arthropoda	Arthropods
Subphylum: Chelicerata	Chelicerata
Chelicerata: mandibles	2 pairs → <ul style="list-style-type: none">• chelicerae (first pair of appendages are for feeding)• pedipalps (scissors, pincers, claws, tongs)
Prothorax & Coxae	sensors, feeding, and locomotor organs
Chelicerae	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pincering or chewing• used for feeding• first pair of appendages
Pedipalps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• second pair of appendages• used for sensory purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none">feedinglocomotionreproduction

Phylum arthropods is made up of subphylum Chelicerata. Subphylum Chelicerata is characterized by two pairs of jointed appendages. The prothorax and coxae are sensors, feeding, and locomotor organs. The chelicerae is the first appendage and refers to the pincering. The pedipalps are the 2nd pair of appendages, and they are used for sensory purposes, feeding, locomotion, and reproduction.

Pull out main ideas

Summarize

Write a summary of the main ideas in the bottom section.

Course Name Date

P o i n t s	Notes About Key Points
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Summary

Tips for Studying with Notes

Review

- Look over notes frequently to keep information and questions fresh in mind.
- Spend time studying the ideas in the left column and the summary at the bottom. These are the most important ideas and will probably include most of the information that you will be tested on.
- Recite information from notes.

John G. Students
Biology 202
April 1, 2000

Phylum Arthropods
Subphylum Chelicerata

Chelicerata has 2 pairs of appendages:
- Procoxae and Opisthoxae (Chelipede)
- Pedipalps

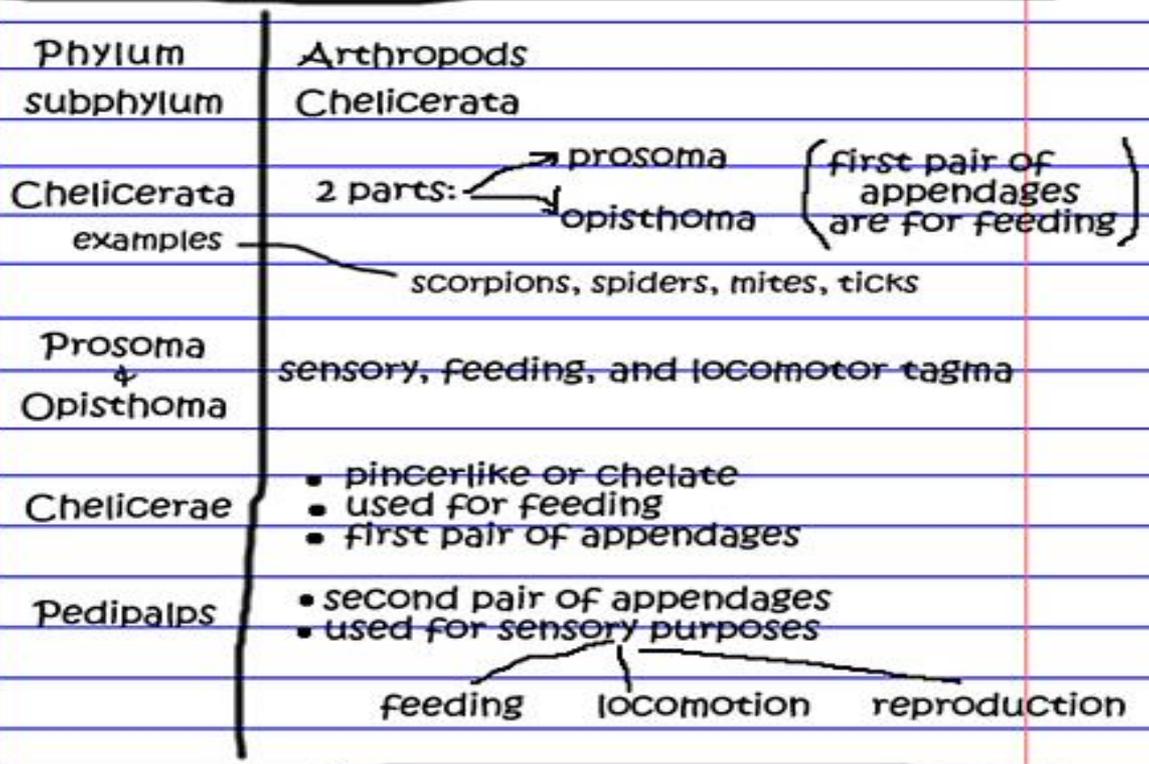
Chelipede:
- pinching or crushing
- used for feeding
- first pair of appendages

Pedipalps:
- second pair of appendages
- used for sensory purposes

Chelipede: sensory, feeding, and locomotor tasks

Pedipalps: feeding, locomotion, reproduction

Phylum Arthropods is made up of subphylum Chelicerata. Subphylum Chelicerata is characterized by two pairs called procoxae and opisthoxae. The procoxae and opisthoxae are sensory, feeding, and locomotor tasks. The chelipede is the first appendage and refers to the pinching. The pedipalps are the 2nd pair of appendages, and they are used for sensory purposes: feeding, locomotion, and reproduction.



Ninth Grade Biology Notes Example

Phylum arthropods is made up of subphylum chelicerata. Subphylum chelicerata is characterized by two parts called prosoma and opisthoma. The prosoma and cephalothorax are sensory, feeding, and locomotor tagma. 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.