# The Different Note Taking Methods

## The Cornell Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>On the Side</em></th>
<th><em>On Notebook Paper</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CUES</strong></td>
<td>Name, Date, Topic, Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Written Soon After Class</strong></td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anticipated Exam Questions</strong></td>
<td>Taken During Class- Main Points, Bullet Points, Diagrams/Charts, Abbreviations, Paraphrases, Outlines, Leave Space Between Topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main Ideas or People</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vocabulary Words</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Used For Review</strong></td>
<td>Summary- Written after class. Brief Summary highlighting the main points in the notes. Used to find info later.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When to use- Any Lecture Situation
The Different Note Taking Methods

The Outline Method

Main Topic

- Definition/General idea

  • Sub Topic 1
    o Supporting Facts
      ▪ Details
    o Supporting Facts
      ▪ Details
        • Examples
    o Supporting Facts
      ▪ Details

  • Sub Topic 2
    o Supporting Facts
      ▪ Details
    o Supporting Facts
      ▪ Details
        • Examples

When to use- When you know your lecture will leave you enough time for you to be able to think about note organization
The Different Note Taking Methods

The Mapping Method

When to use: Lecture is well organized and the material is difficult to understand
The Different Note Taking Methods

The Charting Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading 1</th>
<th>Heading 2</th>
<th>Heading 3</th>
<th>Heading 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information Relevant to Column 1</td>
<td>Information Relevant to Column 2</td>
<td>Information Relevant to Column 3</td>
<td>Information Relevant to Column 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Relevant to Column 1</td>
<td>Information Relevant to Column 2</td>
<td>Information Relevant to Column 3</td>
<td>Information Relevant to Column 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Relevant to Column 1</td>
<td>Information Relevant to Column 2</td>
<td>Information Relevant to Column 3</td>
<td>Information Relevant to Column 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When to use: Lecture material is difficult and presented quickly
The Sentence Method

Write down every new thought, fact, or topic on a separate line, numbering as you progress.

When to use: The lecture material isn’t presented in an organized way or you’re unfamiliar of the relationships in the material.