

# Note taking strategies

## Cornell Method

- This method not only allows space for note taking but also for **review** and **summary**.
- The page is divided into **two columns**, with the left column approximately one-third of the page width and the right column two-thirds of the width.
- **Notes** are taken in the **right-hand column** during class.
- The **left-hand column** is the **recall cue column** in which the notes are reduced to key terms and phrases immediately after class.
- Finally, after review of the notes, **information is summarized** in the summary section at the **bottom of the page**.

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## Mind mapping/flow chart

- A **creative approach** that involves drawing in order to sequence (flow) events, in order to show **relationships**.
- **The topic** or main idea is placed in the **centre** of the page (**or top**) in large letters and surrounded by a box or circle.
- **Important information** and examples are written around the main topic and **connected** to it by a **line**
- Useful for “*cause-and-effect*” concepts

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## Charting Method:

- Useful if you have to remember dates and/or names of authors

Year	Author	Title	Main Points
1925	Herbert Wichelns	The Literary Criticism of Oratory	1. Outlined difference between literary and rhetorical criticism 2. Employed neo-classical criticism 3. Concerned with a speech's effect on an audience
1941	Kenneth Burke	The Rhetoric of Hitler's Battle	1. Dramatistic criticism 2. Critique should make moral judgment