



Focused Note-taking in Your Classroom

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"One learns through the processing of information by the brain. Words very, very seldom imprint themselves on the brain; but ones thinking does."

-Walter Pauk









Quickwrite

How and when did you learn to take notes?







Guiding Questions

During our time together think about....

How would this information have helped me as a student?

How will this knowledge help me in my classroom to better prepare my students for college?

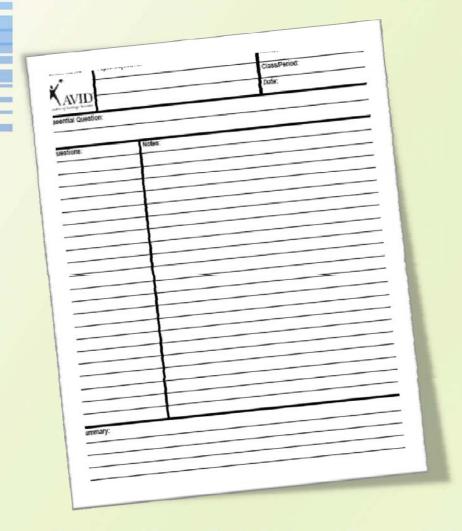


FOCUSED NOTE-TAKING

CORNELL NOTE-TAKING SYSTEM

NOTE-TAKING	NOTE-MAKING	NOTE- INTERACTING	NOTE- REFLECTING
STEP 1 Create Format	STEP 3 Review & Revise notes	STEP 6 Link learning to create a synthesized summary	STEP 8 Written Feedback
STEP 2 Organize Notes	STEP 4 Note key ideas to create questions	STEP 7 Use completed Cornell notes as a Learning tool	STEP 9 Address Written Feedback
College- and Career-	STEP 5 Exchange ideas by collaboration	e Future	STEP 10 Your reflection





- **C** REATE FORMAT
- **O** RGANIZE NOTES
- **R** EVIEW & REVISE
- **N** OTE KEY IDEAS
- **E** XCHANGE IDEAS
- **L** INK LEARNING
- **LEARNING TOOL**
- W RITTEN FEEDBACK
- **A** DDRESS FEEDBACK
- **Y** OUR REFLECTION

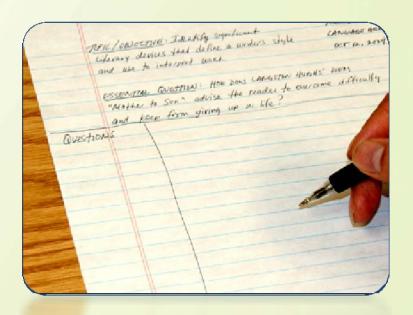


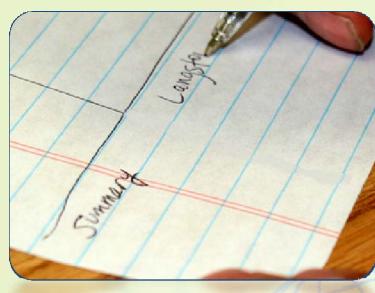
Cornell Notes	Topis/Object	tive:	Name:			
X			Class/Period: Date:			
Decades of College Browns			Date:			
Essential Questio	Essential Question:					
0		Notes:				
Questions:		Notes:				
Summary:						

Cornell Notes	Topic/Object	tive:	Name:		
~ *			Class/Period:		
\wedge AVID			Date:		
December of College Breams					
Essential Questio	in:				
Questions:		Notes			
Summary:	Summary:				









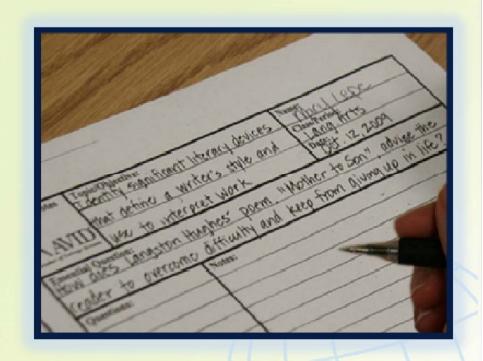






Step 1 - Create Format

- Name, Date, Class
- Topic
- Essential Question
- Tips.....









Step 2 - Organize Notes

- Listen & take notes in your own words
- Paraphrase what you hear
- Skip lines between ideas
- Abbreviate
- Use symbols
- Write in phrases
- Use bullets/lists
- Recognize cues









Tips to help students with Step 2

- Provide students with abbreviations & shortcuts for each content area
- Teach students your personal cues
- Model, model, model

	Notes:
1	Speaker -
	-voice that communicates a poem's
	actions, descriptions, & feelings
	- last warrator
	- can be unknown or specific (1)
-	- CAN IN UNITEDATE
_	
7310	Impt.
	-Poet's choice of speaker
	Un along mood /meaning
	il-a marke is as imple as we
-	- different points of view regard
	- alterieri volvis di dil alder







Ready to Try?

Research Behind Note-taking

Essential Question

What is the rationale and research that supports the importance of note-taking?







Hermann Ebbinghaus German psychologist & researcher Late 1800's





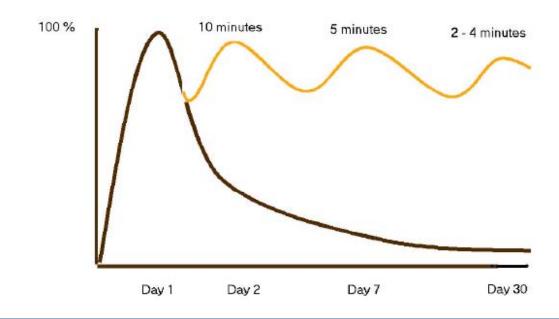






The Curve of Forgetting

The Curve of Forgetting describes how we retain or get rid of information that we take in. It's based on a one-hour lecture.







Walter Pauk Cornell University











Classroom Instruction That Works

Marzano, Pickering & Pollock, 2001

Effective

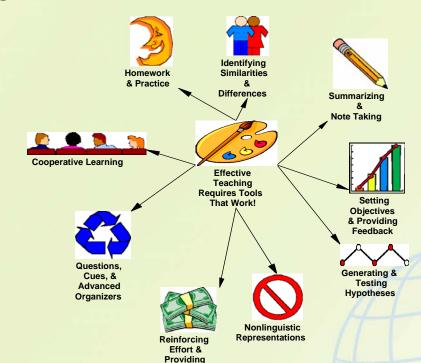
Teaching

Requires

Tools

That

Work



Recognition





Summarizing & Note-taking



- Effect Size 1.00 (34 percentile gain)
- Tools for identifying & understanding the most important aspects of what is being learned
- Summarizing & Note-taking
 - Deleting, substituting & keeping some information
 - Learning to analyze
 - Becoming aware of information structures





Step 3 - Review & Revise Notes

•			
AVII	<u>D</u>	Step 3: Cornell Note-Taking Revision List	
Name:		Date:	
9	Step 3: Review an	d revise notes taken on right side by Cornell Note Revision Checklist	
Directions: R	eview and revise n	otes taken in the right column. Use the symbols below to revise your notes.	
Directions: R	Symbol	otes taken in the right column. Use the symbols below to revise your notes. Revision	

-,	10.100
1, 2, 3 A, B, C	Number the notes each time a new concept or main idea
Key word	Circle vocabulary/ key terms in pencil
Main idea	Highlight or underline main ideas in pencil
٨	4. Fill in gaps of missing information and/ or reword/ paraphrase in red
Unimportant	Delete/ cross out unimportant information by drawing a line through it with a red pen
?	Identify points of confusion to clarify by asking a partner or teacher
*	7. Identify information to be used on a test, essay, for tutorial, etc.
Visual/symbol	Create a visual/ symbol to represent important information to be remembered



College- and Career-Ready Students: A Pledge to the Future



Review & Revise Notes Samples

Cornell Notes	Topic/Objective:	Name:
X	Solving Systems of Equ	cations Class Period: Alg. 1, 20
AVID	(50E)	Oct. 12, 2009
Essential Quest	ion: How do non solve	(SOE) by substitution
	>	solution will be an ordered gain
Questions:	Steps to Solvery Steps to Solvery Solve the end Solve that a Solve that a Think the british of the british	(Eq. ±1) 1 (Eq. #2)
	Step 1 y = 3x + 2 x + 2y = 1	, L Eq. 1 already solved for y
Summary:	•	

Questions:	Notes:
	(34) u= 3x+2 Sub. 3x+2 for y in 2nd
	134-14= 3x+2 3ub. 3x+2 1. 3
4	x+2y=11 = 5 545 Diet)
	X + 2(3x +2)=11 Simplify (Use Dist.) (Collect terms)
	5493 X+6x+4=11
	7x + 4= 11 Subtract 4 from
	1/X +4 -4 both sides
	7x = 7 + by 7 to isolate the variety
	(X = 1)
	- 15+
	504 y = 3x+2 Write 1st eq.
	y=3(1)+2 Sub I for X
1	Y= 3+2 Simplify for Y
	N= 5)
T.	SH45 (1,5) Write SOE as ordered pair
	* Check: 7 do 3 number
	Eq. 1 y=3x+2
	6 0(1) 17. 1. 07-1-11 hall.
	5 = 3+2 1+10=11 equations:
	5= 5 / 11 = 11 / or just
	one?
Summary:	







Step 4 - Note Key Ideas



- Identify first "chunk" or "big idea" of the notes and number 1
- Write a question about the main idea of that "chunk"
- Repeat until all "chunks" are identified with corresponding questions







Levels of Thinking

		Levels of Think	ing		
Level	Costa's	Bloom's		Vocabulary Words Levels of	Thinking
	(OUTPUT)	Creating:	Assemble	Develop	Make
		Can the students:	Build	Devise	Plan
	Applying Information:	 Create/generate new ideas, 	Construct	Formulate	Produce
		products, or points of view	Create	Imagine	Write
	Applying and evaluating	 Combine ideas/thoughts to develop 	Design	Invent	
	actions, solutions, and	an innovative idea, solution, or way			
	connections made in order	of thinking		·	
	to predict	Evaluating:	Appraise	Forecast	Select
∃		Can the students:	Argue	Generalize	Speculate
Ø.		 Justify a stand or decision 	Check	Hypothesize	Support
ă.		 Judge the value of an idea, item, or 	Critique	If/Then	Test
2		technique by creating and applying	Defend	Judge	Value
月22		standards/criteria	Detect	Predict	Valuate
Higher-Order Thinking Skills HOTS	(PROCESSING)	Analyzing:	Attribute	Discriminate	Integrate
율프		Can the students:	Classify	Distinguish	Outline
ō l	Processing Information:	 Distinguish between the different 	Compare	Examine	Organize
5		parts	Contrast	Experiment	Question
&	Making sense out of	 Explore and understand 	Criticize	Explain why	Sort
Ξ	information; processing the	relationships between the	Deconstruct	Infer	Structure
	information gathered by	components/part	Differentiate		
	making connections and	Applying:	Carry out	Employ	Operate
	creating relationships	Can the students:	Choose	Execute	Schedule
		 Use the information in a similar 	Do	Illustrate	Sketch
		situation	Demonstrate	Implement	Solve
		 Apply learned concepts, strategies, 	Dramatize	Interpret	Using
		principles and theories in a new			
		way			
ĕ	(INPUT)	Understanding:	Classify	Explain	Recognize
2		Can the students:	Complete	Identify	Report
<u>.</u>	Gathering Information:	 Explain ideas or concepts 	Describe	Locate	Select
Lower-Order Thinking Skills LOTS	71	Understand information provide	Discuss	Paraphrase	Translate
rder T Skills LOTS	Identifying and recall information	Remembering:	Define	Memorize	Reproduce
ō ″ =	mormation	Can the students:	Duplicate	Recall	State
5		 Recall or remember the 	List	Repeat	
80		information			
1		 Recognize specific information 			
Adapted	d from Comparison By Andrew Chy	rches at http://edorigami.wikispaces.com and http://wv	ww.odu.edu/educ/ro	overbau/Bloom/blooms_taxonomy.ht	mi.



Step 5 – Exchange Ideas



When peers work together to review their notes, the collaboration results in enhanced learning.



2011 AVID National Conference >> Step 6 – Link Learning

AVID®

Summary

- Review notes
- Synthesize and combine main ideas
- Address the essential question
- Link the answers from the questions on the left

out's Impt. Alter - Part's Choice of speak and - The givens miced /me. - Who speaks is as in - different goints of v	ates a poem's ideas, feelings specific (like character) er - contributes to aning out, as what is said bool regarding same
of Hypice Heat communications, descriptions, -similar to narrator - can be unknown or - the first choice of speak aler - Paet's choice of speak - who speaks is as in - different counts of v	f feelings specific (like character) or - contributes to aning opt. as what is said sourceparding same
Alter - Paets Choice of speak and the Quems mised /men - who speaks is as in - different Counts of v	aning apt. as what is said New regarding same
View and affects 4	story gives point of he mustage told & P.O.VX
us(3) Vocably helps to unders ry "crysal state)" = luxuar c to ic. "Life for me ain hus "reachin" - replace lette " cause" = Decause > 1	tand meaning its Cretaphor I things 't been no crystal slair yeat end of word Gialec Slaing yearlang we ye group seeen feet
	c to le. "Life for me ain





Step 7 – Learning Tool

- Think-pair-share
 - List ways students can use their notes as a learning tool.....







Step 8 – Written Feedback

X _{AVID}	3	2	1	0
Step 1: Create Format	All parts (name, class, topic, period, date, standard/ objective, essential question) are properly written in the correct place.	☐ Most parts (name, class, topic, period, date, standard/ objective, essential question) are properly written in the correct place	Some parts (name, class, topic, period, date, standard/ objective, essential question) are properly written in the correct place	Few parts (name, class, topic, period, date, standard/ objective, essential question) are properly written in the correct place
Step 2: Organize Notes	☐ All main ideas, key words, and phrases are recorded ☐ Sufficient space is provided between main ideas ☐ All abbreviations' symbols are used appropriately ☐ indentation is used consistently to show the relationship between ideas ☐ Many builets are used to create lists to organize notes ☐ Effective use of paraphrasing is evident.	Most main ideas, key words, and phrases are recorded Some space is provided between main ideas Many abbreviations/ symbols are used appropriately Some indentation is used to show the relationship between ideas Some bullets are used to create lists to organize notes.	Some main ideas, key words, and phrases are recorded. Inadequate space is provided between main ideas. Some abbreviations/ symbols are used ill Limited indentation is used to show the relationship between ideas. Few builets are used to create lists to organize notes.	□ Few main ideas, key words, and phrase are recorded. □ There is no space between ideas □ Few or no abbreviations' symbols are used □ No indentation is used to show relationship between ideas □ No bullets are used—complete sentence are record □ Paraphrasing is not used—notes are copied word for word
Step 3: Revise Notes/ " Step 5: Exchange Ideas	☐ All notes are numbered to indicate a new concept, main idea, or topic ☐ All vocabulary/ key terms are circled ☐ All main ideas are underlined in pencil/ highlighted ☐ All missing/paraphrased information is added in red ☐ All unimportant information is deleted by drawing a line through it.	□ Some notes are numbered to indicate a new concept, main idea, or topic □ Some vocabulary key terms are circled □ Some main ideas are underlined in pencil' highlighted □ Some missingiparaphrased information is added in red □ Most unimportant information is deleted by drawing a line through it	Few notes are numbered to indicate a new concept, main idea, or topic Few wocabulary likely terms are circled Few main ideas are underlined in pencil/ highlighted inhibed missinglparaphrased information is added in red Some unimportant information or important information is deleted by drawing a line through it.	□ No notes are numbered to indicate a net concept, main idea, or topic □ No vocabularly key terms are circled ○ No main ideas are underlined in pencily highlighted □ No missinglparaphrased information is added in red □ No unimportant information or important information is deleted by drawing a line through it.
Step 4: Note Key Idea	☐ All questions on left are developed to reflect main ideas in notes ☐ Most questions are higher level (Bloom's Levels 3–6 or Costa's Level 2 and 3)		□ Some questions on left are developed to neflect main ideas in notes □ Few questions are higher level (Bloom's Levels 3 –6 or Costa's Level 2 and 3)	Fewl no questions on left are developed to reflect main ideas in notes No questions are higher level (Bloom's Levels 3–6 or Costa's Level 2 and 3)
Step 6: Link Learning	☐ Synthesized summary reflects the questions! notes ☐ Summary addresses all aspects of the essential question based on the standard/ objective for the lesson	☐ Summary reflects most questions/ notes ☐ Summary addresses most aspects of the essential question based on the standard/ objective for the lesson	□ Summary reflects some questions/ notes □ Summary addresses some aspects of the essential question based on the standard/objective	☐ Summary does not reflect the questions notes ☐ Summary does not address the essentia question of the lesson
Step 7: Learning Tool	☐ Detailed information to be used on test, essay, tutorial, etc. is clearly noted/ identified with an asterisk	☐ Information to be used on test, essay, tutorial, etc. is noted/ identified	☐ Some information to be used on test, essay, tutorial, etc. is noted/ identified with an asterisk	☐ No information to be used on test, essay tutorial, etc. is noted





Step 9 – Address Feedback







Step 10 – Your Reflection

- Develop a learning log to guide students' thinking
 - Identify 3 key learnings from your summaries
 - How can you apply these learnings to another concept?
 - What questions are still unanswered?





CORNELL







Note-taking Tips

- Socratic Seminar with Curve of Forgetting
- On Demand Module on File Sharing in MyAVID







Teaching Tip

- Scaffold for students using the 10-2-2 method
 - 10 minute lecture
 - 2 minute pair share
 - 2 minute individual 1 sentence summary below chunk
 - Repeat throughout lesson





- 3 Take-aways from today's session
- Note-taking changes you will make
- Colleague you will share this Information with back in your district







Contact your

State/Region Program Manager

Do not know who that is? Email programsupport@avidcenter.org

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