

How to take notes in class

In our learning journey, most of us attend classes to learn various topics. How do we sieve through the information we receive to decide on the important points? Can we retrieve and locate the information easily at any time? An easy way to achieve these goals is to take notes in class!

What is note-taking?

Note-taking involves writing down important points from the lesson. The notes should be able to help you process and understand the content in a more effective manner.

Why should you take notes?

- You will be forced to listen to the teacher carefully
- To retain information better
- Helps to recap and review what was taught in class
- Notes taken can be used as study material for exams

Steps to note-taking:

1. BEFORE A LESSON



✓ Be prepared

- Look through the outline of the lecture and get a rough idea of the important concepts
- Get ready to listen out for them during class

✓ Highlight unfamiliar terms

- Think about terms and concepts that you are unsure of
- Get ready to clarify these during class

3. AFTER A LESSON



✓ Review

- Identify and clean up parts that are not clear or illegible
- Fill in further facts and examples to clear concepts

✓ Evaluate

- Check that the information you have is accurate against other sources such as a textbook
- Consult your teacher if you are still unclear

2. DURING A LESSON



✓ Keep organised

- Always make sure you start on a new page for each lesson
- Date and title your notes
- Number all chapters or pages

✓ Be objective

- Keep in mind the purpose of the lesson. This prevents cluttering your notes with unnecessary information

✓ Listen attentively

- Listen for keywords, note down only important information, not everything

✓ Write legibly

- Keep notes short and brief, use symbols, shorthand or visual aids
- Leave extra space for additional comments when you review your notes after the lesson

NOTE-TAKING AIDS:

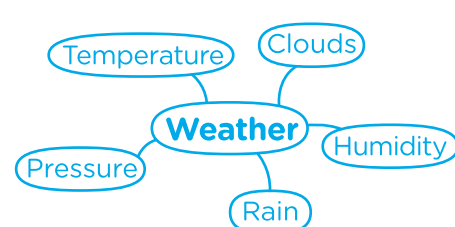
Use the following aids to organise information

SYMBOLS & SHORTCUTS

Symbol	Description/meaning
[] or ()	Information that belongs together
→	Leads to, becomes
c.f.	compare
∴	because
∴	therefore
decr	Use g to represent ing endings e.g. decrg (decreasing), ckg (checking)
s/t or s/o	something or someone

MAPS & DIAGRAMS

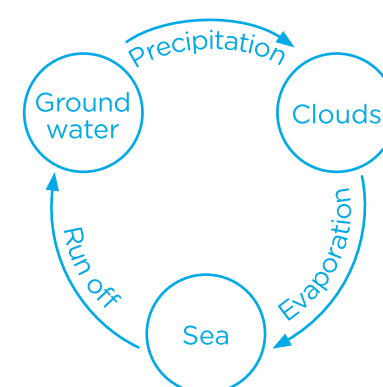
Concept map



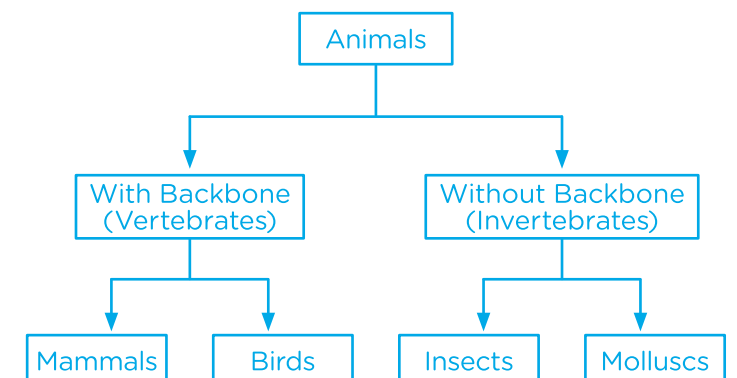
T-charts

Advantage	Disadvantage

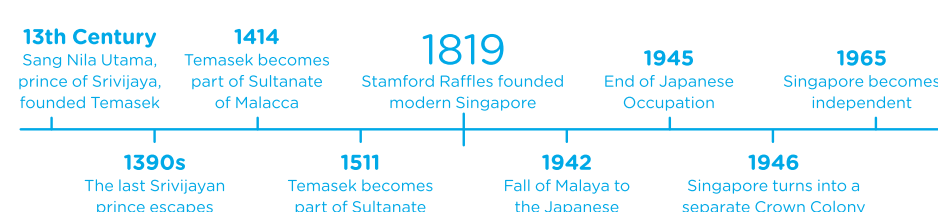
Process diagrams



Branching diagrams



Time lines



References:

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