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# Studying & Notetaking Hacks

Presented by the Academic Success Center

# Studying & Notetaking Hacks: Overview

### HACKS FOR TAKING NOTES IN CLASS

- 1. Choose your notetaking method
- 2. Be prepared
- 3. Outline method
- 4. The Cornell method
- 5. Mapping method
- 6. Ask for clarification
- 7. Summarize the information
- 8. Make it visual

### HACKS FOR STUDYING YOUR NOTES

- 1. Organize your notes
- 2. Maximize your study environment
- 3. Maximize time & focus
- 4. Engage your senses

# **Hacks for Taking Notes in Class**

# Hack #1: Choose your Notetaking Method

(and stick to it)



- a. Upside: faster to type (for some people), easier to make edits, insert graphics, and save documents in designated folders.
- b. Downside: more distractions and easier to type mindlessly without actually grasping the information.

### 2. Handwritten Notes

- a. Upside: takes more focus and concentration to write things down, which helps with memory; easily customizable.
- b. Downside: can get sloppy and unorganized if you don't have a plan in place.

**<u>Tip</u>**: Choose the method that will get you to *think* about the information as you are recording it.



# Hack #2: Be Prepared

- 1. Know what is going to be covered in class.
  - a. Read the chapter(s).
  - b. Review the PowerPoint.
  - c. Print necessary handouts.
- 2. Get to class early to set up.
- 3. Minimize distractions to MAXIMIZE focus.
  - a. Keep your phone out of sight.
  - b. Take out only what is necessary for the class.
  - c. Sit in the front of the class.



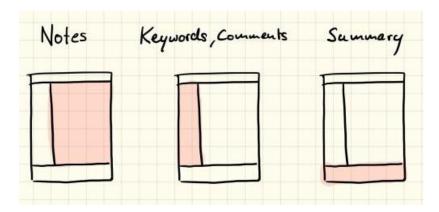
### Hack #3: Outline Method

- 1. This is the most common form of note taking used by college students.
- 2. It involves putting information into bullets as demonstrated below.
- 3. Information follows a logical sequence and is quick and organized.

### THE MAIN TOPIC

- a. Sub-Topic
  - i. Information to support the Sub-Topic
  - ii. Additional facts related to the Sub-Topic
- b. Sub-Topic #2
  - i. Relevant facts about Sub-Topic #2
  - ii. More information about the Sub-Topic #2

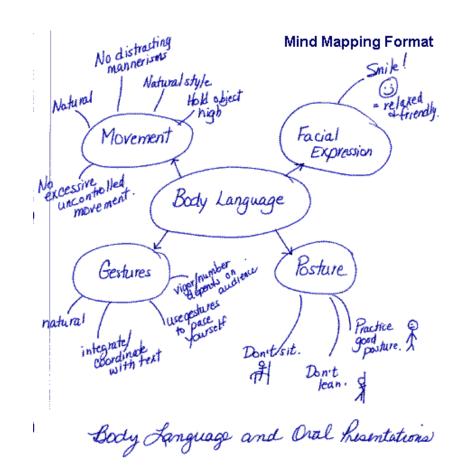
### **Hack #4: The Cornell Method**



- 1. The *Notes* section is where you should take your notes during lecture.
- 2. The *Keywords, Comments* column is where you should write down keywords and questions that can be used for studying later. Fill this section in after class.
- 3. The Summary section should be filled in when you are reviewing after class. Fill this section with the main points.

# Hack #5: Mapping Method

- Mapping your notes creates a visual representation of the content.
- 2. It helps you connect one concept to another.
- 3. Mapping is a useful way to help you think about information and how to arrange it.



### **Hack #6: Ask for Clarification**

- 1. If the professor moves on from a topic that you did not understand, ask for clarification on the spot.
- 2. Ask for examples.
- 3. Don't be afraid to ask the professor to *slow down*.
- 4. Reiterate what your professor has said.
  - a. "So what you are saying is..."
  - b. "From my understanding..."
  - c. "Is it correct to say that..."

**Tip**: Put a question mark or distinguishable symbol\* next to topics that you are not 100% certain about and resolve the question that same day with your own research.

### **Hack #7: Summarize the Information**

- Look at the BIGGER picture.
- 2. Don't memorize little facts; work to c-o-n-n-e-c-t the dots.
- 3. Ask yourself: what's the main gist?
- 4. Simplify information into your own words.



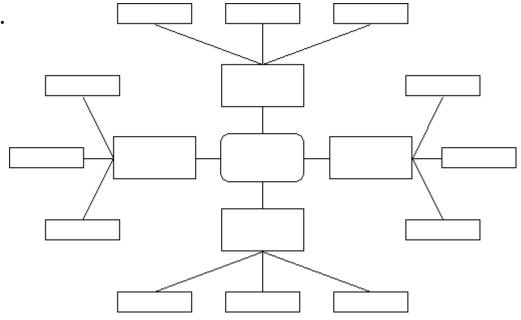
### Hack #8: Make it Visual

1. Supplement notes with graphs, charts, pictures, diagrams, drawings, etc.

2. Highlight, underline, bold, italicize, use different colored pens, or

CAPITALIZE important terms.

3. Make a web.



### Hack # 8: Make it Visual

- 1. Use a challenging font versus an easy-to-read font.
  - a. An example of an easy-to-read font is Arial.
  - b. Easy-to-read fonts are likely to be skimmed over.
  - c. Hard-to-read fonts take more concentration to read.
  - d. Research showed that using "hard-to-read" fonts increased focus and information retention.

Please, do this instead!

# **Hacks for Studying your Notes**

# Hack #9: Organize your Notes

- Rewrite notes that are hard to read or understand.
- 2. If you are using a binder, organize the pages in a logical manner that aligns with the lectures.
- 3. If there are concepts that are very relevant to one another make a chart/Venn diagram!
  - a. This makes similarities and differences between the concepts easily visualized.
- 4. Make sure notes for each class are in designated places.
  - a. In a labeled folder on your desktop.
  - b. In a folder or binder.



## Hack #10: Maximize your Study Environment

- 1. Study in well-lit places (natural light is best).
- 2. Study away from places that remind you of sleep or naps (e.g., in view of your bed, in the dark, etc.).
- 3. Be aware of the noise level you can handle without getting distracted.
- 4. Eliminate clutter in your study space. That includes putting away your phone.
- 5. Try to create a designated study space.
  - a. Your brain will adapt to the space and kick start your study-mode every time you enter that space.



## Hack #11: Maximize your Time & Focus

### 1. Don't forget to take breaks.

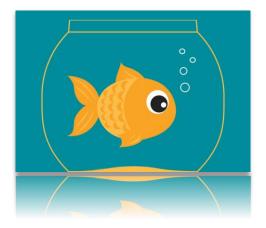
a. Use the Pomodoro method: set a timer and work wholeheartedly for that period of time, then take a break and time it, then repeat the process.

### 2. Focus on one subject at a time.

- a. Slow down the reviewing process by going one concept at a time.
- b. After reviewing at least 3 concepts, repeat ALL the information aloud.

### 3. Set realistic goals for reviewing your notes.

- a. Work within your attention span.
- b. Try to increase your attention span each time you study.
- c. Don't be a goldfish.



## Hack #12: Engage your Senses

- 1. Review the information out loud to engage your auditory memory.
- 2. Explain it to someone else.
- 3. Visualize the information.
- 4. Relate the information to concepts that you are very familiar with.
- 5. Move as you study.
  - a. Flex your toes.
  - b. Rub your fingers together.
  - c. Tap your finger (on a soft surface to avoid making noise).
  - d. Squeeze a stress ball.



# Questions?