Taking Lecture Notes



I. What is the purpose of lectures?

- A. The instructor may draw on his/her background of reading and experience to present material that students ordinarily would not get.
- B. Important principles might be illustrated and explained in more detail by the lecturer.
- C. Additional materials might be introduced to bring out important points.

II. How might the lecturer present his/her material?

- A. There may be only a few major points covered, with much explanation to make them clear.
 - 1. All material cannot be presented; the discussion may be condensed.
 - 2. The student should pick out the major points.
- B. Sources of information or readings may be suggested or noted.
- C. In introductory courses, a survey of the field is usually given.
 - 1. Controversial issues are usually not brought out.
 - 2. Limitations or shortcomings of the subject are usually noted, not debated.
 - 3. If viewpoints are criticized or experimental methods are questioned in introductory courses, the lecturer usually smoothes out difficulties or fills in omissions.
 - 4. In such courses, getting a body of knowledge is the aim, and representative outlines of the lectures helps to learn the material.

III. What is the purpose of lecture notes?

- A. Help the student get the meaning and plan of the lecture.
 - 1. Notes should represent students' thinking, questioning, and reaction to the lecture.
 - 2. Notes should encourage the student to take an active (thinking) part in the lectures and do reference reading.
 - 3. Notes should help the student to think more clearly on the organized points of his/her outline lecture notes.
- B. Help the student learn and remember the important ideas and facts.
 - 1. Gives an accurate record of significant principles, facts and ideas.
 - 2. Helps in remembering more accurately and for a longer period of time.
 - 3. From the notes, s/he can organize the material for better learning and for review.
 - 4. Makes the organization clear.
 - 5. Helps overcome nervousness and fear of examinations.

6. Makes cramming or going over a great mass of unlearned material at the close of the course unnecessary.

IV. What are some suggestions for taking lecture notes?

- A. Study the topic before the lecture.
 - 1. Follow the syllabus or course outline.
 - a. If none, follow the text if the lecturer does; or
 - b. Try to follow the lecturer's topic.
 - 2. The daily study should be:
 - a. Řeview of yesterday's notes;
 - b. Study of today's lesson (text or readings);
 - c. Survey or preview the text lesson or topic, by noting main topics or headings, subheadings, charts, tables, illustrations, etc., and reading the summary if there is one in the text.
- B. Be ready to write when the lecture begins.
 - 1. Concentrate on what is being said
 - 2. Do more listening and less writing
 - 3. Look for cues to main points (titles, topic sentences, transition, expressions, repetitions, voice inflections, gestures, and summaries).
 - 4. If the lecture is not well organized, put down all main points and reorganize later
 - 5. If a point is missed, get it later from another student or from the instructor
 - 6. Follow the form given for laboratory notes
- C. Have a system for taking notes.
 - 1. Outline form is usually best, except for some science courses such as physics or mathematics
 - 2. Notes should be brief but should show relationships of points to one another.
 - a. Make notes in own words.
 - b. Condense thoughts to a few words.
 - c. Use abbreviations but not shorthand.
 - d. Write questions you think of.
 - e. Leave blanks for filling in later.
 - f. Omit anecdotes and detailed illustrations.
 - g. Copy important names, dates, and formulas carefully.
 - h. Place own reactions in brackets so as not to confuse them with lecturer's viewpoints.
 - 3. Reorganize notes as soon as possible after the lecture.
 - 4. Some students divide the notebook page in one of two ways:
 - a. Lecture notes on left half, reading notes on right;
 - b. Lecture notes on left half, revised lecture notes on right.