



Revision Cornell method

L/O's:

- **List** the five R's to note taking.
- **Distinguish** key points that you would add to your Cornell notes.
- **Construct** your own Cornell notes.

Keywords:

Independent, purposeful, and targeted learning.

Starter, answers these questions on your worksheet:

1 – From the virtual assembly I delivered on revision, what was the percentage of material that is forgotten after 7 days if it is not revisited?

2 – Why revise?

Challenge

3 – How many revision techniques can you name?



Starter answers

- 1 – From the virtual assembly I delivered on revision, what was the percentage of material that is forgotten after 7 days if it is not revisited?

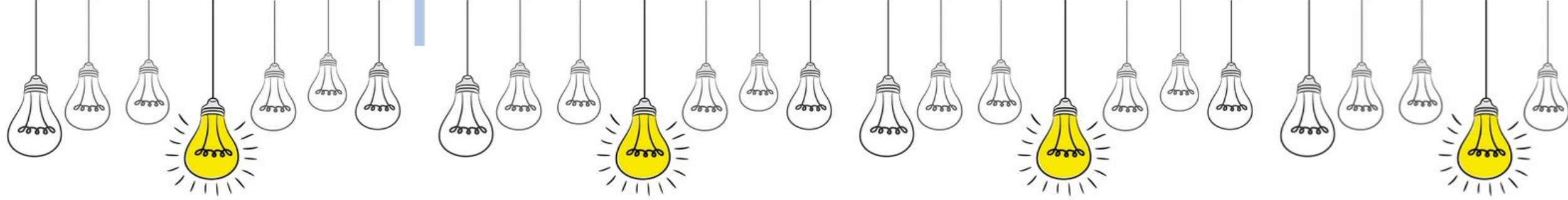
66%

- 2 – Why revise? revision will help you remember the important facts, figures, topics and methodologies that you studied in the past. In examinations, revision will help you be better able to answer test questions. You'll feel prepared.

- Challenge

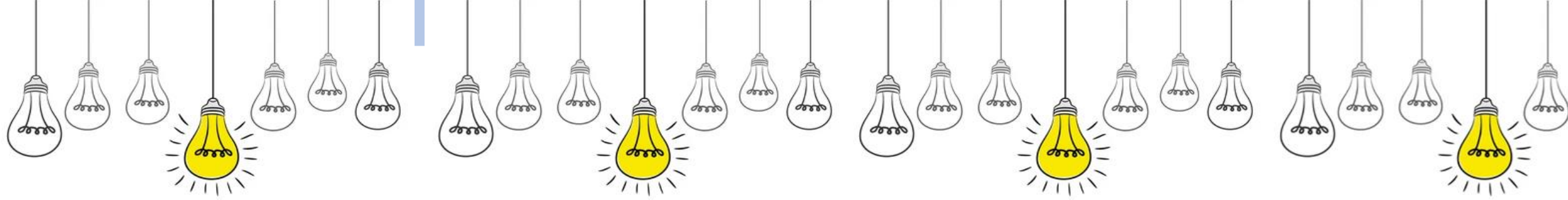
- 3 – How many revision techniques can you name?

Mind maps, flash cards, posters, summary pages, past papers etc...



Revision – the Cornell method

This revision technique is a note-taking method for taking, organising and summarising notes.



Revision – the Cornell method

This method helps you to summarise information.

It turns passive learning into active learning.

Active learning requires thought, and the Cornell notes page layout can help you think deeply about an issue.





The five R's for note taking



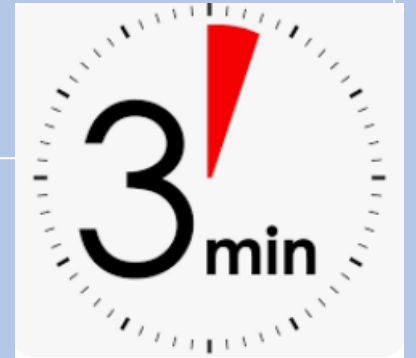
This format provides the perfect opportunity to:

- **Record** as many meaningful facts and ideas as you can
- **Reduce** and summarise these facts and ideas concisely
- **Recite** by covering and re-summarising
- **Reflect** by drawing out your opinions from your notes
- **Review** spend time every week reviewing your notes.



Activity one – add this information to your worksheet.
Try to do this from memory if you can.

The five R's for note taking



This format provides the perfect opportunity to:

- **Record** as many meaningful facts and ideas as you can
- **Reduce** and summarise these facts and ideas concisely
- **Recite** by covering and re-summarising
- **Reflect** by drawing out your opinions from your notes
- **Review** spend time every week reviewing your notes.



Cornell method

| Cornell Notes | | Name |
|---|----------------------------------|--------|
| | | Date |
| | | Class |
| | | Period |
| • Main Idea | • Key words & ideas | |
| • Key | • Important dates/people/places | |
| Question | • Repeated/Stressed Info | |
| (after notes | • Ideas/brainstorming written on | |
| are | board / overhead projector | |
| completed) | • Info from textbook/stories | |
| | • Diagrams & Pictures | |
| | • Formulas | |
| Summary of your notes in your own words | | |

How it works...feel free to add notes to your image on your worksheet.

Cues

This section is for **key ideas, bits of vocab & doodles** that help explain the content in the main body.

The diagram shows a spiral-bound notebook with a page titled "Cornell Notes". The page is divided into three sections by dashed blue lines. The top right corner has a form for "Name", "Date", "Class", and "Period". The left section, labeled "Cues", is a narrow column with a dashed blue border. The middle section, labeled "Main body", is the largest and contains a list of bullet points. The bottom section, labeled "Summary", is a wide horizontal box at the bottom of the page. Arrows point from the text labels to their respective sections.

| Cornell Notes | | Name _____ Date _____ Class _____ Period _____ |
|--|---|---|
| • Main Idea | • Key words & ideas | |
| • Key Question (after notes are completed) | • Important dates/people/places | |
| | • Repeated/Stressed Info | |
| | • Ideas/brainstorming written on board / overhead projector | |
| | • Info from textbook/stories | |
| | • Diagrams & Pictures | |
| | • Formulas | |
| Summary of your notes in your own words | | |

Main body

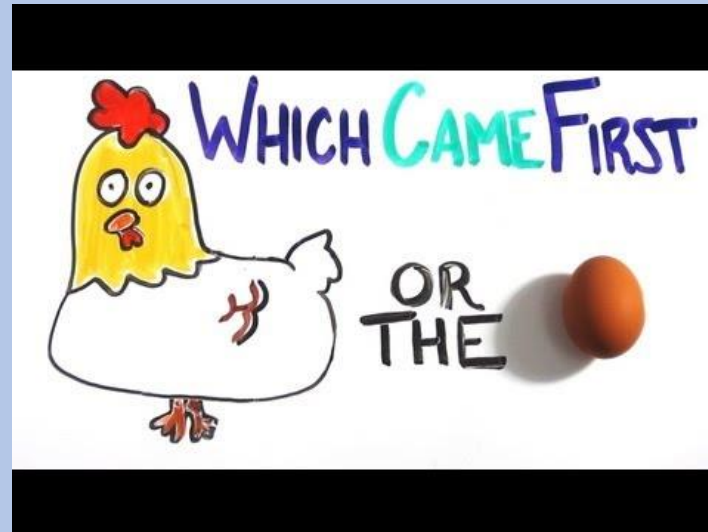
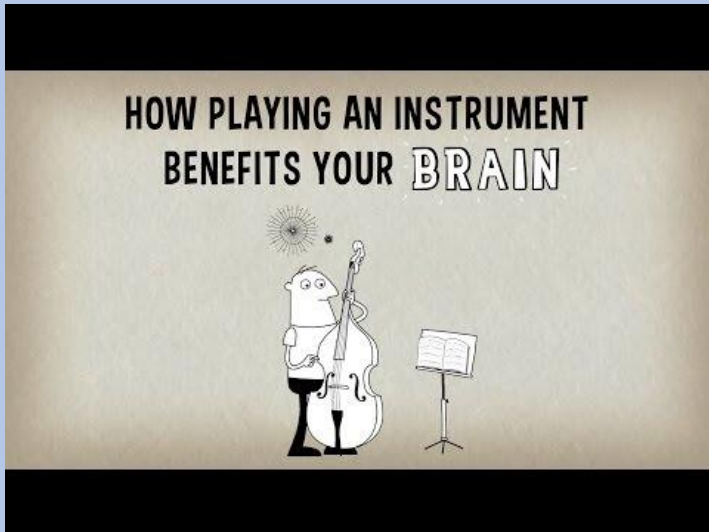
This section is the equivalent of a page in your exercise book, but it is **smaller**, so you have to **summarise**.

Summary

This (short!) section should wait until at least a few days after the lesson. This gives you the opportunity to revisit & review.

Your turn! (Activity two)

TED Ed videos are between 3-5 mins long & contain **lots** of content. You will watch a video **twice**. The 1st time, just watch & listen. The 2nd time, take notes. After each video you will have three minutes to further summarise your Cornell notes.



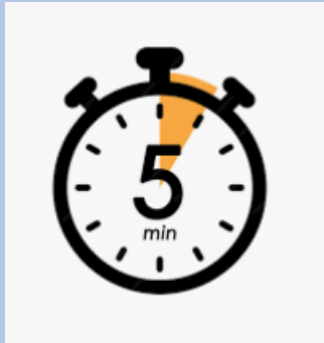
Activity three - **Construct** your own Cornell notes



Step one

Divide your page
into three sections
like this.

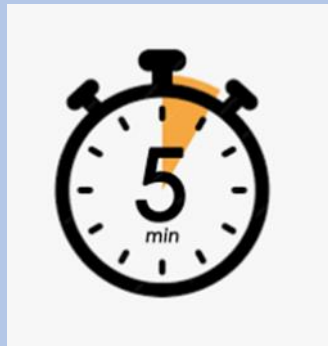
Activity three - **Construct** your own Cornell notes



e.g. Science
Topic plant and
animal cells.
Keywords –
nucleus, cell
membrane, cell
wall, cytoplasm
etc...

Step two
- Think of a
subject/topic you
would like to revise
and note down some
keywords that are
related to your
chosen topic.

Activity three - **Construct** your own Cornell notes



e.g. Science
Topic plant and
animal cells.
Added notes
A plant cell
contains three
organelles that
an animal cell
does not, these
are.....

Step three
Add further
information linked to
this topic, add
diagrams, pictures,
formulas, places,
and people.

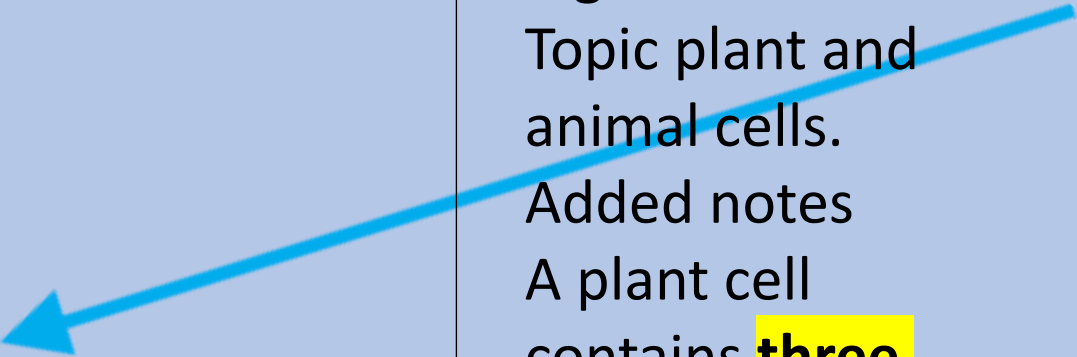
Activity three - Construct your own Cornell notes



e.g. Science
Topic plant and
animal cells.
Added notes
A plant cell
contains **three**
organelles that
an animal cell
does not, these
are.....

Step four
Highlight and stress
key information or
points.

Activity three - **Construct** your own Cornell notes



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Topic plant and
animal cells.
Added notes
A plant cell
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an animal cell
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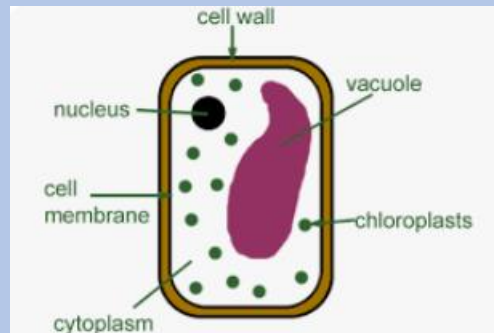
Step five
Once you have
completed the main
body section move
to the **cues** section.

Activity three - Construct your own Cornell notes

Step six

This section is for **key ideas**, bits of **vocab & doodles** that help explain the content in the main body.

Three organelles in a plant cell and not an animal cell: cell wall, vacuole and chloroplast.



e.g. Science
Topic plant and animal cells.
Added notes
A plant cell contains **three organelles** that an animal cell does not, these are.....



Activity three - Construct your own Cornell notes

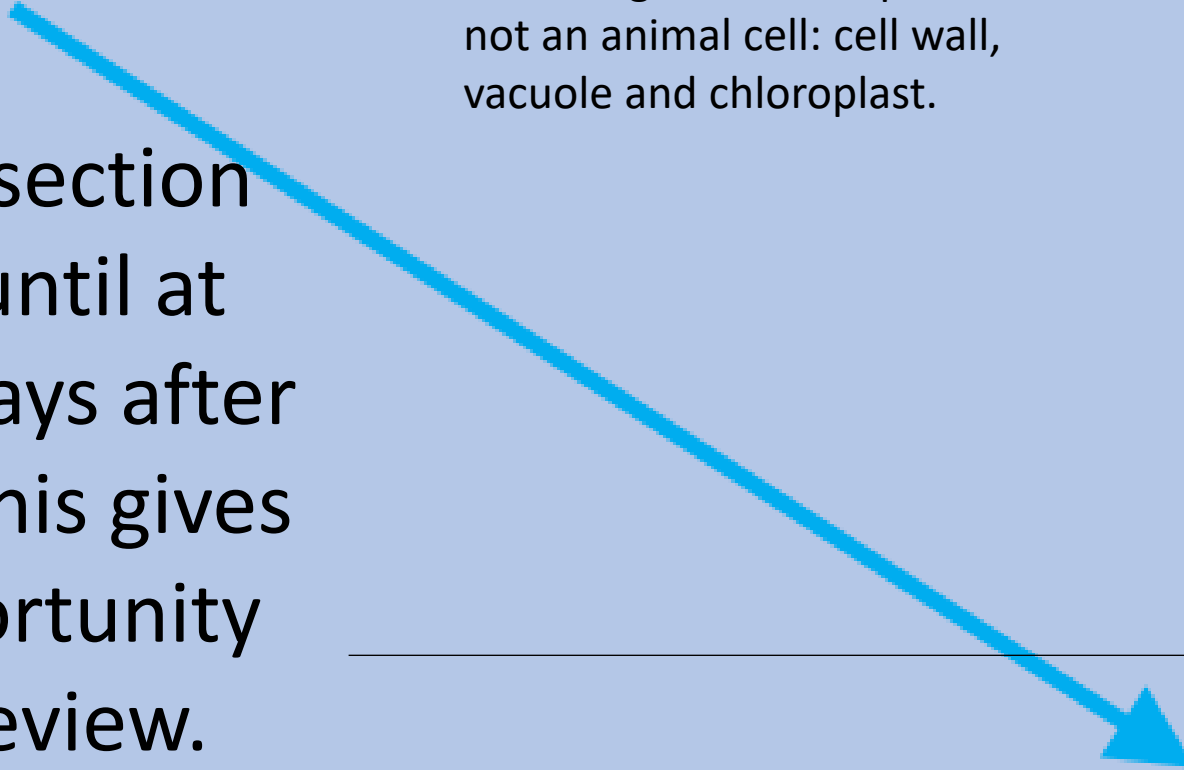
Step seven

Summary

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Three organelles in a plant cell and not an animal cell: cell wall, vacuole and chloroplast.

e.g. Science
Topic plant and animal cells.
Added notes
A plant cell contains **three organelles** that an animal cell does not, these are.....





Practice opportunities – Cornell method

- Practice this technique at home
- You will be given lesson time to further implement this technique, across a range of subjects
- If you are really stuck, then please do ask your form tutor for more help or come and find me – Mrs Reay.