

# LECTURE EXTRACT AND NOTES: ANSWER KEY

## Linear notes

You can see that a lot of the content the student has noted down is the same as on the PowerPoint (*Academic Word List, Coxhead (2000), 570 word families*) but that the student has added more detail (e.g. *Corpus of 3.5 m. words in ac. texts was analysed*), and also a reminder to find the article written by Coxhead about her research

## Mind map

This has the same content as the linear notes, but the information is organised differently. Some students prefer this way of taking notes, because it makes it easier for them to see relationships between ideas.

## Annotated notes

The advantage of this approach to note-taking is that you do not have to waste time copying information down from the screen – you can focus on what the lecturer is saying. This gives you time to add detail or explanations that may make it easier to reconstruct your understanding of the lecture when you go back to the handout and notes. So, although this student has written less using this system than when making linear notes or creating a mind map, there is more content to refer back to. One potential disadvantage of having the handout is that you may think you already have the main ideas from the lecture and do not need to listen. This would be a pity as one reason for taking notes is that it helps you become actively engaged in the lecture, and this will help you listen more critically and remember more.

## Abbreviations

devd. - developed

3.5 m. - 3.5 million

ac. texts - academic texts

vocab. - vocabulary

diss. - dissertation