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According to Cornell University, the birthplace of the famous Cornell note-taking method, good notes are notes that are useful. Plain and simple. The problem is we're inundated with so much information that it can be hard to decide what's worth recording and how to phrase and organize it for future reference. That's where the 5 R's of note-taking comes in. It's a simple and easy-to-do method for taking memorable notes. And, despite its academic origins, it can be applied to a variety of situations at work. Here's what the 5 R's of note-taking entails: Step 1: Record Each note-taking method begins with the act of actually taking them. And, like most things, it's best not to overcomplicate them. The key here is to write information down in a clear way, so it's easy to understand when you look at it later. You want to focus on taking note of anything that seems meaningful. If you're in a fast-moving meeting or learning something new, deciding what to jot down can be difficult, and you'll likely note a few points that actually aren't worth remembering. But that's okay—you can clean up your notes in a bit. For now, focus on taking notes in brief sentences, using bullet points and abbreviations to simplify your notes, and holding any key points as you go along, so they're easy to look over. Related: You're Probably Taking Meeting Notes Wrong—Here's a Quick Fix Step 2: Reduce Once you've written down your notes, you want to condense them, so only the essential points and need-to-know information remains. Take out unnecessary words and summarize key points in your own voice, so they're meaningful and legible to you when you re-read them. (If any of your notes don't make sense, you may need to do some more research or ask someone for help clarifying specific points.) Step 3: Recite This step is where we veer into the academic origins of this note-taking method. According to productivity expert Ali Abdal (whose synopsis of the 5 R's of note-taking informed much of this post), reciting what we know about a topic helps us retain information by transferring it from our short-term to long-term memory. For students, Abdal says this is much better than passively reading notes. But in a work setting, reciting aloud what you've written out may not be entirely necessary—especially if you're taking notes in a note-taking app, so you can reference them later. That said, with a few minor tweaks, there could still be some practical benefits. Say you're reviewing your notes after a meeting where you did some project planning. Speaking about what was discussed with a colleague may help clarify certain action items or highlight important information you may have missed or misinterpreted. Overall, though, consider reciting your notes an optional step unless you're studying for an exam or a big presentation. Step 4: Reflect This may be one of the most important and beneficial steps in the 5 R's of note-taking. After recording, reducing, and (maybe) reciting your notes, it's time to reflect on what you've written down and think about how it connects to other things you may be learning, already know, or working on—doing so creates new associations in your brain, which helps with problem-solving and memory formation. In a note-taking app, you can strengthen your notes by adding any relevant hashtags or cue words related to topics, making it easier to reference and connect ideas in your notes. Related: Looking for the Best Productivity Apps? Use These Four Step 5: Review Once you've written your notes, it's important to review them regularly. Again, this is an especially salient point for students, as regularly reviewing your notes can help encode them in your memory (and in Abdal's words) prevent knowledge decay. In a work setting, reviewing your notes can help better prepare for meetings, remind yourself what tasks still need to get done, and ensure you don't forget about any information you need to know and remember. Final Thought on the 5 R's of Note-taking Taking a thought-out, systematic approach to your notes can help you organize your thoughts, understand concepts, and retain (and remember) information more easily. Need some extra help? We're working on a professional information system disguised as a note-taking app to help you capture, organize, and surface everything you need to know and do. Join our waitlist to try Bloks. Whether you're a sales superstar, in-demand consultant, busy recruiter, or someone who simply needs to schedule a lot of meetings, one thing's for sure—you've probably booked a lot of them over the past two years. Hybrid work has forced the majority of our meetings online, and while we appreciate being able to wear sweatpants during normal work hours, the time-consuming ballet that is sharing your availability, finding a time to meet, and adding it to your calendar isn't quite as enjoyable. Speaking with everyone from solopreneurs to seasoned professionals, it seems like a lot of people find meeting scheduling software either costly, impersonal, or just plain boring. And Calendly and other alternatives don't always cut it. We hear you. Everyone is different, and so is how they work. Making good first impressions is important, and you shouldn't have to pay a premium for them or basic customizations and integrations with your meeting booking system. Nook Calendar's meeting proposal feature is already used by tons of high-performing teams for selecting and proposing meeting times outside of their organization. Now, we're making things even easier by letting you build personal pages with shareable calendar-booking links, right in Nook Calendar. Add them to your LinkedIn profile, email signature, website, or messages when finding a time to meet. We think it's the best meeting scheduling software out there, and we're excited for you to give it a try, so let's get started. Here's How to Set Up a Personal Booking Page in Nook Calendar First off, if you're new to Nook Calendar—hello! If you're already a Nook user, you can skip ahead. You're going to start by syncing your calendar—either from Google Calendar or Microsoft Outlook—and entering your work email address. Once you approve any necessary permissions, you'll set up your People Bar. Search for any connections and add the people you interact with the most when scheduling meetings. From there, you can add any additional calendars you want to see (add your personal one, if you like, to further prevent any overlaps when scheduling meetings), integrate with Zoom (so you can launch calls straight from your calendar), and choose your preferred display setting—select Match OS, Light Mode, or Dark Mode. Launch Nook Calendar, and you're ready to set up your online meeting scheduler. Now, the fun begins! You're going to start by claiming your unique URL for sharing your meeting availability page. Your first name appears by default, but really, it can be anything. We recommend using your full name (e.g., John-Smith). You can always change your URL in the future, as long as it's still available. From there, you want to complete your profile. Your profile pic is automatically pulled in from your Microsoft or GCal account. But you can add your name, job title, welcome message, and links to social media profiles or professional website, so guests know a bit more about you when booking a meeting. Then, you can start setting your weekly availability. Nook Calendar defaults to traditional time blocks—9–12 a.m. and 1–5 p.m. These are the hours someone can book a meeting from your personal page. Adjust them based on your availability. Your timezone is automatically set to your local time, but you can change it if you primarily work with people in a different timezone and it's better to visualize that when setting your availability. Choose which calendar you want to accept meetings in—it can only be booked in one, but Nook Calendar will automatically reference your availability in other calendars you've synced to prevent double-bookings when someone schedules a meeting. Now, it's time to set up some parameters. You can set up your preferred meeting duration in either 15, 30, 45-minute or one-hour increments (or a custom time). You can also add buffer time to give yourself a break between meetings, or set a lead time of up to 24 hours, so no one can book any last-minute meetings. And you're all set! You can preview what the page will look like, then share it with contacts or add it to your LinkedIn profile (we suggest adding it as a secondary URL), email signature, and anywhere else you do business. Once someone books time in your calendar, you'll receive an email and get a notification in the Pulse. If you ever need to make any changes, you can access your personal meeting page in the bottom of the Magic Panel and make any adjustments—either to your weekly availability or personal information. You can also remove your availability by simply creating events in Nook Calendar and marking them as Busy to block off time and prevent any bookings. Nook Calendar's new personal pages for sharing meeting availability are available on Web, iOS, and Android. If you have any questions or thoughts, that's where the 5 R's of Note-Taking, which is part of the Cornell Method. The Cornell Method uses five main points: record, reduce, recite, reflect and review. The five steps have the same initial letter R. That's why it's called the 5 R's of note-taking. Some people think the Cornell Method can only be implemented for handwriting. But remote workers use this method to take digital notes. Although there is a journal that highlighted the advantage of students who utilised study skills by taking notes by hand, the student managed to answer conceptual questions better than students who took notes with laptops. So, this article will cover the Cornell Method and its iconic 5 R's. What is the Cornell Method? The Cornell Method is often referred to as the Cornell Notes System or the 5 R's of note-taking. This method was invented in the 1950s by Walter Pauk, a professor of education at Cornell University. Professor Pauk writes about the implementation of the Cornell Method in his book How to Study in College. The Cornell Method can be applied to both traditional and digital, making this method popular nowadays. Students and professionals can use this method to record lessons or during meetings. What makes the Cornell Method easy to use? The Cornell Method offers efficiency. The five steps which include record, reduce, recite, reflect and review, are easy to remember. This system encourages us to reflect on notes and summarise them in our own words. Despite its simplicity, the method makes us think critically about the key concepts in each lesson. We have to explain the main points in detail, so we are more likely to remember them. Also, it has a logical and easy-to-read layout. The left side contains the main points and the right side for details. This will make it easier to find information when referencing the record. Cornell University suggests closing the right side, which contains detailed definitions. Then see if we can redefine the bullet points. This note-taking tip will help you quickly identify topics that you want to review. Source: Chloe The 5 Rs of Note-Taking For some people, how we take notes affects how well we study. Or we can conclude that good note-taking techniques will help us remember and recall information. So, let's dive deeper into the five steps. 1. Record A vital aspect of any note-taking method has a place to take notes. You can use digital notes or traditional ones. Write down all the ideas and facts you hear from meetings, classes, or online courses. You can use some of the rules below to make it easier to summarise. Use a bold title when there is a new topic. Leave blank spaces to make it easier to read. Add abbreviations and symbols when writing specific points. Make the character consistent, so it's easy to recognise. 2. Reduce We need to summarise all recorded information in our own words. Stop trying to write down all the information, but keep it as simple as possible. Summarising is difficult, but it consolidates the writer's understanding. It also clarifies relationships between data. A study from ScienceDirect shows that summarising strengthens our memory. Summarising also removes information that is not 100% important for our memory. After the recording process, we must immediately carry out this reduced process. The questions should focus on the main ideas and nitty-gritty details. 3. Recite Say as loudly and in as much detail as possible what you have learned without looking at your notes. We don't have to memorise all the sentences; we take the points. The Recite process is similar to the Feynman technique. This stage aims to study and internalise the topic in depth. We must explain a topic in detail as if we were teaching a child. In this case, we can't hide in the things we don't know. When we realise we don't understand a topic, we must go back to our notes and study it again. There was a research article published online by SAGE Journals in 2016 entitled The Power of Testing Memory: Basic Research and Implications for Educational Practice. There was a group of students divided in two. Both groups were given 7 minutes to read a text. After a short break, the first group repeated the exercise while the second group tried to memorise information as much as possible. After one week, both groups were tested and here are the results: 40% of the first group (the read-only group) answered the questions correctly. 51% of the second group (the memoriser group) answered the questions correctly. In other words, reading all the information we write and know helps us retain more information. 4. Reflect An article from Hampshire College shows that our brains remember information by associating new knowledge with things we already know. Reflecting is like discussing with ourselves. We can connect existing facts with new ones. There are three ways to reflect on the information we record. Scaffolding: We write down all the information we know about the topic before taking notes. Predictions: We make predictions about relevant information related to records. Predictions contain things we have never learned. The big picture: We outline the core topic of the notes, then write information related to that topic. Usually, this method is used in corporate brainstorming sessions. 5. Review The last thing of this method is the review process. We should spend 15–20 minutes reviewing the notes we have made. This way makes us remember the essential points in the notes. Our knowledge has an expiration date. That is, someday, we will forget the information. To avoid this, schedule again to review the notes you made. Final Thought In conclusion, the 5 Rs of note-taking is a powerful method that can help you to master the art of note-taking. By following Cornell's 5 R's of note-taking (Record, Reduce, Recite, Reflect, and Review), you can retain more information, increase your understanding of the material, and even improve your study skills. It's a simple yet effective method that can help you to achieve your goals. Whether you are a student, educator, professional or remote worker, the method can provide you with the tools you need to take effective notes and improve your productivity. With a little practice, you'll be taking powerful notes in no time. Using the VirtualSpace project management tool that includes a notes feature can help you streamline note-taking and increase productivity during project management. Note-taking system developed at Cornell University Cornell note systemThe Cornell Notes system (also Cornell note-taking system, Cornell method, or Cornell way) is a note-taking system devised in the 1950s by Walter Pauk, an education professor at Cornell University. Pauk advocated its use in his best-selling book How to Study in College.[1] The Cornell method provides a systematic format for condensing and organizing notes. This system of taking notes is designed for use by a high school or college level student. There are several ways of taking notes, but one of the most common is the "two-column" notes style. The student divides the paper into two columns: the note-taking column (usually on the right) is twice the size of the questions/keyword column, which is on the left. The student leaves five to seven lines open, or about two inches (5 cm), at the bottom of the page. Notes from a lecture or text are written in the note-taking column; notes usually consist of the main ideas of the text or lecture, and longer ideas are paraphrased. Long sentences are avoided; symbols or abbreviations are used instead. To assist with future reviews, relevant questions or keywords (which should be recorded as soon as possible, so that the lecture and questions will be fresh in the student's mind) are written in the left-hand keyword column. These notes can be taken from any source of information, such as fiction books, DVDs, lectures, or textbooks, etc. In addition, the Cornell notes system is frequently advocated in educational literature,[3][4][5] empirical evidence regarding the impact of the system on learner retention and student performance remains inconclusive. One study published in 2023 at Al Bahri University compared two groups with one trained on Cornell note-taking and found improved performance.[6] A study published in 2010 by Wichita State University compared two note-taking methods in a secondary English classroom, and found that the Cornell note-taking style may be of added benefit in cases where students are required to synthesize and apply learned knowledge, while the guided notes method appeared to be better for basic recall.[9] However, many other studies report limited or no significant impact on student performance. A 2013 study found that while students instructed in Cornell Notes (CN) produced qualitatively better notes, this did not correspond to higher achievement results; the researchers reported "no significant difference between the intervention and base classes on achievement".[10] Similarly, a 2023 study involving high schoolers determined there was no difference in student choice note-taking and Cornell note-taking on student performance in a high school Family and Consumer Sciences class.[11] Additionally, a 2016 doctoral thesis by Bahareh Zulejka reported that 8th-grade students using Cornell Notes produced notes with slightly greater word counts but containing fewer key points compared to controls, and identified no statistically significant improvement in their comprehension test scores.[12] Note-taking ^ Pauk, Walter; Owens, Ross J. Q. (2010). How to Study in College (10 ed.). Boston, MA: Wadsworth. ISBN 978-1-4390-8446-5. 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