

SQ3R Note Taking Style

All notes **MUST** be handwritten and you can use any notes taken on reading quizzes in class.

SQ3R format is a very simple and easy approach to taking note effectively. It will seem time consuming and confusing at first, but ultimately, will be a very efficient way to assimilate large amounts of information.

SQ3R is an acronym designed to help you remember the most effective steps for taking notes.

- **SURVEY:** Step one is to take one to two minutes scanning over the chapter. Read the bold headings; look at maps and illustrations, read the captions and check to see the number of pages. This will cut down your note-taking time by 25%. (Do not write this step).
- **QUESTION:** Step Two is to turn each major heading into a question. The questions should be broad to encompass the information in that section. You should have a pretty good idea how broad the section is from your survey.
- **READ:** Step four is simply to read the section (Do not write this step).
- **RECITE:** Step five is to recite and write your notes on each of the sections. The general rule of thumb says that for every paragraph you read, you should write one line of notes. OR for every page that you read, write about a quarter of a page of notes (depending on how big you write and whether or not you use college ruled paper, this could vary).
- **REVIEW:** Step six is to take four to five minutes reviewing what you just wrote. This is very important. You are far more likely to remember the information that you read if you take a minute to review what you wrote. (Do not write this step).

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

There is some gray area with this note-taking strategy, so there are a few additional things I'd like to add.

- The beginning of each chapter has a Case Study. Before you write your questions, write a one to two line summary of the Case Study.
- Every time there are introductory paragraphs (that don't go with a headings/titles), make sure to scan that section, but you don't have to write anything these intros will help you form your question.
- Separate each Key Issue on your paper.
- Number your questions, then when you take notes, make sure you write the number of the question you are working on.
- Use bullet points for your notes
- Handwrite your notes; do not type

The next page is an example of how your notes should look. (They are typed...that's the only difference!)

SQ3R Example (THIS DOES NOT FOLLOW YOUR TEXTBOOK EXACTLY- BUT it does provide a good example of how your notes would look using this style!)

Chapter 1: Thinking Geographically (always include a title/heading on notes)
Pgs. ---- (always include pg #s)

CASE STUDY: BIG MAC ATTACK

Geographers are concerned with where things are located and why; for example, why would all of the fast food restaurants on a given highway cluster at the same interchange? McDonald's and its spread is a good example of globalization, and geographers study not only the location of things, but also how they spread, and how the spread affects various economies and cultures around the world.

2-3 line summary of Case Study

QUESTIONS (create these based off headings and sub-headings found throughout text)

1. How does Distribution help geographers understand where things are on Earth and why they are found there?
2. How do Maps help geographers better understand the Earth?
3. How does Location help geographers study?
4. Why is it important to tell time from Longitude?
5. What kinds of regions do geographers study?
6. What is regional Integration and why does it matter?
7. Why is Map Scale important to gain a geographic perspective?
8. How does Globalization affect scale?

Write questions for every title in chapter.

KEY ISSUE 1: THINKING ABOUT SPACE

Question 1: (create these based off important facts/concepts found underneath each heading)

- Every place has a certain arrangement
- Distribution: arrangement of a feature on Earth's surface
- Density: density w/ which something occurs
- Arithmetic density: total number of objects in an area – i.e. 241 persons per sq. mi.
- Large population does not equal high density
- High density does not equal poverty – i.e. arable land per person, number of farmer per unit of farmland, number of houses per area.
- Concentration: extent of a feature's spread over an area - can be clustered or dispersed.
- Concentration used to describe changes in distribution
- Concentration not the same as density; baseball teams once clustered in the East have become more dispersed.

Write title for Key Issue, the question number for the notes, one bullet of notes per paragraph.

Question 2:

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