



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Quarter: \_\_\_\_\_

Begin Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### *Student Activity 3.6*

## **STAR Notetaking Strategy**

### **S = Set Up Paper**

1. Put name, period, class, and date in upper right-hand corner
2. Give your notes a title
3. Draw a vertical line down the paper to divide it into sections of about one-third and two-thirds

### **T = Take Notes**

1. PARAPHRASE the text or lecturer in the right-hand column
2. Listen to decide which parts of the information are most important. Notice if the lecturer seems to stray from the topic.
3. Use whatever it takes to cue your own memory system. For example, use capital printing, underlining, arrows, or even pictures.
4. Don't get hung up on spelling. If you know what you mean, that is what counts. If you use this information later for another assignment or an essay, check for proper spelling then.
5. Use abbreviations that work for you. Develop your own shorthand.

### **A = After Class**

1. Within five minutes of class, or as soon as humanly possible, edit your notes. Reread them looking for places to make additions, deletions, or clarifications.
2. Work with a partner to review your notes whenever possible.
3. Use a highlighter or underlining to emphasize important points.
4. Note any points that need to be clarified with the lecturer in the next session.
5. Finally, fill in the left-hand column with questions, icons, symbols, pictures, and memory keys.

### **R = Review Notes**

1. Review notes regularly, after class, at least once a week.
2. Cover the right-hand column with blank paper. Read aloud or rewrite the right-hand column by using the cues in the left-hand column.
3. Paraphrase the answers.
4. Reflect by summarizing the notes, relating the subject to yourself, or relating the subject to personal experiences.