



Y10 Revision Skills Session 2: Cornell Notes

Miss Newnham
Director of MFL

Avonbourne Academies, Bournemouth





On a MWB, answer the following questions based on the first session then discuss with your tutor.

1. Why is difficulty desirable when revising?
2. Why should we avoid naïve practice?
3. How do we avoid forgetting new material?



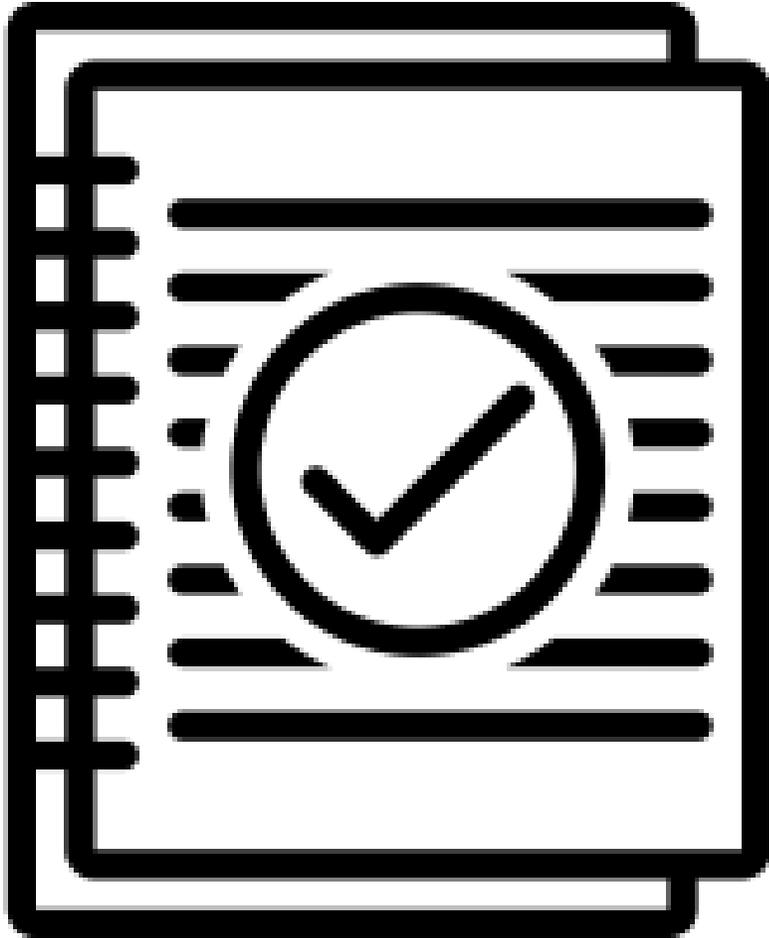
Do Now

Tutor Discussion of Answers:

1. Difficulty is desirable because revision should be challenging us to recall information, not just confirming what we already know. This gives us a false sense of success.
2. Naïve practice should be avoided because although it feels reassuring to go over content that we already know, it is not effective revision.
3. We avoid forgetting new material by making time for deliberate practice and recall.



Summarising





Examples

What is Ecology?

Absent

September 6th
2010

P. 64-68
Section 3.1

Questions

1. The oil spill
an example of
ecology?

2. I use
ecology or is
something
ecologist
be?

3. How old is
ecology
and where
did it first
begin?

Excellent!
4/4

NOTES

- Biosphere - all life on earth & parts of earth where life exists.
- Ecology - Study of interactions among organisms & between organisms & their physical environment.
- Biotic Factor - Any living part of the environment with which an organism might interact. i.e. Animals, plants, bacteria.
- Abiotic Factor - any nonliving part of the environment. i.e. heat, wind.
- 6 Different levels of Organization (smallest to largest)
 1. Species
 2. population
 3. Community
 4. ecosystem
 5. biome
 6. biosphere
- Observation - where questions & experiments come from.
- Experimentation - test Hypotheses. Answer Questions.
- Modeling - when things can not be tested normally such as global warming or something too big.

SUMMARY

Ecology is the study of how all living things act with each other, with living things & the environment. Ecologists organize these levels of interaction into different groups. Biotic - living interactions
Abiotic - nonliving interactions



Examples

Questions

How do the respiratory and cardiovascular system work together?

Do white blood cells fight against cancer?

If one system had stopped working for a short period of time, would it make a big impact?

NOTES

Cardiovascular-

- a. heart, blood vessels, & blood
- b. Transportation system for the body; transports substances such as O_2 , CO_2 , and nutrients.

Digestive-

- a. Esophagus, stomach, small intestine, & large intestine
- b. Breaks down food into smaller molecules. Absorbs these nutrients into body.

Organs

An organ is a structure that consists of two or more types of tissues that work together.

REFLECTION

Throughout this note-taking process, I have learned to recall functions for 2 systems



Examples

Cornell Two-Column Notes

Keywords:

Notes:

Types of Matter

Solids

I. Solids

A. Have a definite shape

B. Have a definite volume

Liquids

II. Liquids

A. Do not have a definite shape

B. Have a definite volume

Gases

III. Gases

A. Do not have a definite shape

B. Do not have a definite volume

Summary:

(Insert summary of lecture after class.)



Examples

PHYSICS

KEY POINTS

→ speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$

→ Velocity = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$

→ Acceleration = $\frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time}}$

→ Speed = scalar

→ velocity = vector (has direction)

→ Deceleration = negative acceleration

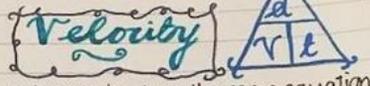
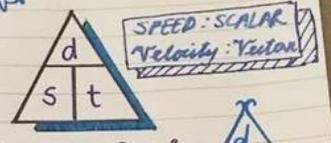
Distance time graphs = how far over how long

Velocity time graphs = how far & how quickly or how long.

MOTION

AVERAGE SPEED

→ when an object moves in a straight you can calculate the speed using its distance & time.



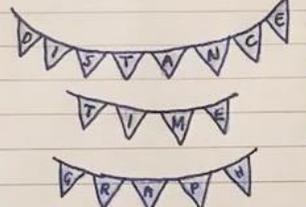
acceleration

→ You can calculate acceleration of an object from its change in velocity and time taken

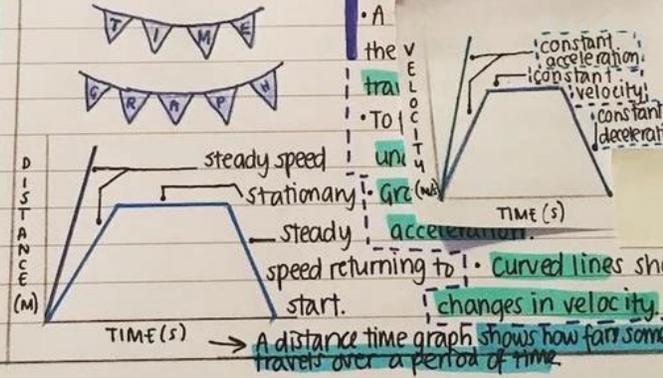
→ velocity has the same equation as speed, but it isn't the same. → velocity has direction as well as speed.

$$a = \frac{v - u}{t}$$

DECELERATION → deceleration is negative acceleration when an object slows down. e.g. -5 m/s^2



VELOCITY TIME GRAPHS



→ A distance time graph shows how far someone travels over a period of time.

Summary

→ speed is distance over time and has no direction
 → velocity has both speed and direction. The same equation is used for both.
 Acceleration is when an object speeds up. Acceleration is change in velocity over time.
 Deceleration is negative acceleration, therefore always has negative sign.
 Distance time graphs show distance and speed over a period of time. NEVER STATIONARY.
 Velocity time graphs show the distance over a period of time.



Cornell Notes Quiz



1. With a partner, correctly label the three parts of the Cornell Notes template.

Next Steps



- This week in subject intervention time, you will practise using Cornell Notes with your form tutor.
- This will be an opportunity to practise using a revision technique that you may not have used before.
- Becoming more confident in this technique will mean that you can use it for your other subjects too.

