STUDY NOTES CHECKLIST

Work through the following to look for ways to improve your notes:

**ALL RESOURCES**: Do your notes include information from all different sources, class notes, textbook, handouts, as well as resources and info on computer etc?

**COMPREHENSIVE**: Do you feel that your notes include everything you need to know about the topic (or at least the key ideas you need to learn)?

**LOGICAL**: Are your notes organised in a logical structure? This means that bits on the same area are together and the flow of the notes makes sense.

**POINT FORM**: Have you avoided paragraphs or heavy blocks of text? Instead are you trying to turn paragraphs into sentences, sentences into points and then keep saying how can I say this in a shorter and more concise way, how can I put this in my own words? (Left – NO, Right – YES!)

**CHUNKING**: Have you been chunking down the information to learn into manageable sections? Try and have no more than 7 bullet points per heading.

**COLOUR**: Are you using colour strategically? This means not using too much colour, not just using it to try and make notes look pretty, instead you are using colour to make things stand out. You might do headings in a certain colour, or highlight formulas or quotes, just don’t go overboard with it.

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All animals are members of the Kingdom Animalia, also called Metazoa. All members of the Animalia are multicellular, and all are Heterotrophs (that is, they rely directly or indirectly on other organisms for their nourishment). Most ingest food and digest it in an internal cavity.

Animal cells lack the rigid cell walls that characterize plant cells. The bodies of most animals (all except sponges) are made up of cells organized into tissues, each tissue specialized to some degree to perform specific functions. In most, tissues are organized into even more specialized organs. Most animals are capable of complex and relatively rapid movement compared to plants and other organisms.

Somewhere around 5 or 10 million species of animals inhabit the earth; the exact number is not known and even our estimates are very rough. Animals range in size from no more than a few cells to organisms weighing many tons, such as blue whales and giant squid. By far most species of animals are insects. By this measure our own group, the vertebrates, is relatively inconsequential.

**ANIMALS**

Members of Kingdom Animalia (Metazoa):

- **Multicellular**
- Lack rigid cell walls in plants
- Bodies made of cells (tain organized into tissues than organs)
- Heterotrophs (rely on other organisms for nourishment)
- Capable of complex & rapid movement
- Approx 2-10 million species
- Range in size from a few cells to large whales
- Biggest group is insects
- Our group – vertebrates, fairly small

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STRUCTURED: Are you trying to make your notes structured and organised using things such as tables (which helps you to break the info down).

TRY THE 2 COLUMN NOTE SYSTEM: Have you tried this? You may try a table with notes on the right and questions to test yourself on the left (as per examples in this unit on Summarising).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Important features/events of 1915?</th>
<th>1914</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. = Germany invaded Belgium + France (Schlieffen Plan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected rapid defeat of France didn’t happen: German advance stopped at Battle of the Marne (Sept.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Dec: war of movement in West had stopped = TRENCHES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PULL OUT KEY WORDS: Do you pull out the key words to help yourself make the notes more brain friendly? Ask yourself, what is this point about and how can I capture it in a few words?

MIND MAPS: Have you tried making a mind map overview to give your brain the big picture? This gives the brain a scaffold. Check out the section in this unit on Mind Maps and particularly good websites where you can easily make a mind map like https://bubbl.us/

FEEDBACK: Do you seek out feedback? Ensure you get feedback about your notes from a teacher or parent or someone who can look at them with a fresh perspective.

COURSE OUTLINE: Do you use the course outline/syllabus/outcomes to help you decide what to include in your notes and how to organise them? This is an absolutely essential step.