

Note Taking

How are notes beneficial?

- Taking notes helps you remember important things
- Taking notes helps you study
- Taking notes helps you listen carefully
- Your brain will accept the information quickly

Types of notes:

-Cornell

- Used when taking notes on a lecture

-Outline

- Used when planning an essay, speech, etc.

-SQ4R

- Used when you need to remember information
- **S**urvey, **Q**uestions, **R**ead, **R**ecord, **R**ecite, **R**evue

How do you know what to take notes on?

- If it is written on the board
- If it is repeated
- If the teacher emphasises it
- If it's on a list

What should notes look like?

- Write phrases, not sentences
- Leave space for things that you miss
- Don't fill the whole page
- Bullet points
- Abbreviations
- Shorter than the lecture
- Makes sense to you
- Legible

Note Taking Tips:

- Use a regular sheet of notebook paper
- Don't retype your notes
- Leave out descriptions/ definitions
- Review your notes
- Learn how to be efficient
- Take notes on things even if you think you understand it
- Personal notes help more than someone else's notes

Picture Examples:

Name	Date
Subject	Page #
recall column	notes column
summary	

Cornell Notes

I. Title
1. Subject
a. Item 1: Description
b. Item 2: Description
c. Item 3: ...
2. Subject 2
II. Title 2
...

Outline Notes

Good luck on the test! :)

Peg List



1-Sun



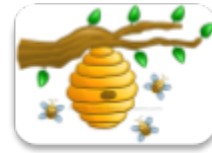
2-Shoe



3-Tree



4-door



5-Hive



6-Sticks



7-heaven



8-Gate



9-vine



10-hen

Serial-Position Effect

Our brains tend to fill in the blanks of our memory with things we already know

Primacy

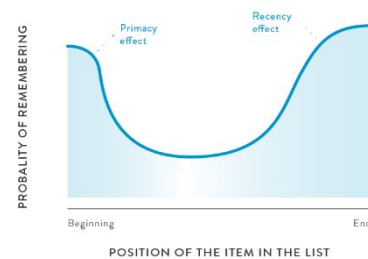
-An event or information that occurs early on in a sequence of events

-Long Term Memory

Recency

-The most recent event or information in a sequence of events

-Short term memory



The Jungle

___ Short term memory

___ Long term memory

___ Jungle

___ Travels a well worn path

___ Herd of elephants

___ Close eyes, elephant is gone

___ At jungle entrance directing animals

___ & ___ Rules of the jungle

___ Meadow

- A) Elephants
- B) Short term memory
- C) Gets you through the day
- D) Jungle
- E) Thought animals can't leave the jungle once they enter, but they have
- F) Meadow
- G) Being aware and attentive
- H) Easier to retrieve information when grouped together
- I) Long term memory
- J) to cross through the meadow to enter the jungle

EQ: What are some reasons we forget or misremember?

Store, encode, retrieve

Retrieval Cues:

Cues to help you retrieve memories through association

Context-dependent memories:

Memories that are affected by context.

State-dependent memories:

States and emotions serve as retrieval.

Misinformation Effect:

Eyewitness inadvertently tweak or change their memories.

-Memory is a reconstruction and reproduction of past events.

Stages of Memory

1. **Encoding**-Mentally processing information so it can be entered into memory.
2. **Storage**-Molding that information for a period of time
3. **Retrieval**-Accessing or recalling memories when needed.

Encoding

- **Automatic:** Some encoding occurs effortlessly without having to think about it.
- **Effortful:** Requires special attention, thought and practice. You have to work to get the info in.

Types

- **Sensory Memory:** Brief remnant of the sensory experience in our sensory register.
- **Short-term Memory:** working memory, capacity 7 items.
- **Long-term Memory:** almost permanent, virtually unlimited capacity.
- **Iconic Memory:** Visual sensory memory
- **Echoic Memory:** auditory sensory memory
- **Maintenance rehearsal:** repeating things over and over again to hold information in STM.
- **Elaborative Rehearsal:** organizing, thinking of examples, and linking new material to existing memories (most effective).

Types of LTM

Episodic Memories (declarative): life experiences

Semantic Memories (declarative): Information/knowledge/vocab

Procedural Memories (nondeclarative): how to do things and learned body responses.

Memory Loss vs. Amnesia

-causes of memory loss/amnesia support that we have different types of memory.

- Retrograde Amnesia: past
- Anterograde Amnesia: unable to make new memories
- If it is not properly stored prior to trauma it is most likely lost.

Areas of Brain associated with Memory

Hippocampus: transfers episodic and semantic memories into LTM

Cerebral Cortex: STM and final storage place for visual, auditory, and semantic memories.

Amygdala: emotional aspects of memory; emotional memories nominally enhanced

Cerebellum: nondeclarative memories (Procedural memories, conditioning memories)

Memory Organization

-Nodes represent concepts

-pathways indicate associations/relationships

-multiple experiences with the STM material build links to retrieval skills.

Research percentage

Lecture 5%

Reading 10%

Audio/Visual 30%

Discussion 50%

Practice 75%

Teach 90%

Practice Questions

You remember the first and the last thing you hear/study better than other things.

- A. True
- B. False

Explain the relationship between context and memory.

- A. There is no relationship.
- B. It is harder to remember things without context.
- C. It is easier to remember things without context.

Name the three processes of memory (in order).

- A. Encoding, Storage, Retrieval
- B. Storage, Chunking Retrieval
- C. Recognition, Encoding, Recall
- D. General, Specific, Final

What are number 1-4 in the peg method?

- A. One=sun, two=shoe, three=tree, four=door.
- B. One=done, two=glue, three=me, four=floor.
- C. Any series of symbols as long as you remember them.

LOGICAL FALLACIES

1. **Ad hominem**- attacking an opponent's personal traits to undermine their argument
2. **Ad Ignorantiam**- assuming something is wrong/right b/c it has not been proven true/false
3. **Affirming the Consequent**- inferring the opposite from the original statement. (Ex. When it's raining, the streets get wet. Therefore, when the streets are wet, it's raining.)
4. **Appeal to Authority**- claiming something is true b/c it's believed by an authority subject
5. **Appeal to Hypocrisy**- discrediting opponent's argument by calling them a hypocrite
6. **Appeal to Nature**- natural > unnatural b/c natural is good and unnatural is always bad
7. **Argument from Consequences**- argument is true/false based on desirable/undesirable results
8. **Argument from Incredulity**- false belief that if you can't understand/don't believe something, then it's wrong
9. **Bandwagon**- popularity is mistaken to be valid reasoning; popularity=true
10. **Begging the Question**- argument's premises assume instead of prove a conclusion to be true
11. **Burden of Proof**- proving a claim and insisting the opponent proves the opposite
12. **Cherry Picking**- only using evidence that supports your claim; ignoring evidence that does not support your claim
13. **Circular Reasoning**- type of reasoning where the proposition is supported by premises, which is supported by the proposition
14. **Fallacy Fallacy**- assuming a claim is false b/c the argument contains a fallacy
15. **Fallacy of Composition**- assuming that something is true of the whole b/c it is true of some part of the whole (Ex. Hydrogen and oxygen are not wet, therefore H₂O is not wet.)
16. **Fallacy of Division**- assuming that since something is true of the whole, it must be true for all of the parts
17. **False Attribution**- referring to a bad/unqualified source for evidence to prove a claim
18. **False Compromise**- saying that the compromise between any two opposing claims must be true

19. **False Dilemma (black-or-white)**- two choices are presented when there are more than two. One is presented as true and the other false when in reality, both could be true and vice versa
20. **Gambler's Fallacy**- reasoning in a situation of pure chance, outcomes can be affected by previous outcomes
21. **Genetic Fallacy**- discrediting the validity of a claim b/c of the source of information
22. **Guilt by Association**- belief is supported or attacked b/c of relation w/ another person or belief
23. **Hasty Generalization**- a claim supported by insufficient or unreliable evidence
24. **Loaded Question**- Question that contains a controversial or unjustified assumption.
25. **No True Scotsman**- reinterpreting evidence in order to prevent the refutation of one's position.
(Ex. a Scotsman claims he doesn't put sugar in his porridge, so his friend concludes that he is not a true Scotsman b/c he doesn't put sugar in his porridge, and a true Scotsman does.)
26. **Post Hoc Fallacy**- When it is assumed that b/c one thing occurred after the other, it must have occurred as a result of it
27. **Red Herring**- Redirecting the argument so that the person redirecting the argument can better respond.
28. **Slippery Slope**- Idea or course of action which will lead to something unacceptable, wrong, or disastrous
29. **Special Pleading**- Argument where the speaker deliberately ignores aspects unfavorable to them
30. **Straw man**- An intentionally misrepresenting proposition that is set up b/c it is easier to defeat than an opponent's real argument
31. **Texas Sharpshooter**- Differences in data are ignored, but similarities are stressed
32. **Tu Quoque**- Tries to discredit the validity of the opponent's argument by the opponent's failure to act accordingly w/ its evidence

***premise**-a previous statement or proposition from which another is followed by a conclusion

Ethics

ETHICS TOPICS:

- Absolutism v. Relativism
- Pluralism
- What is Ethics and the Ethical Process

Absolutism v. Relativism

Absolutism: An ethical outlook based purely around the concept that morals are concrete and unchanging, and that circumstances in which a problem takes place should have little to no effect on the final decision.

Problems:

- many people believe that both the circumstance and the consequences matter

Relativism: An opposing ethical outlook that is based on the concept that the cultural beliefs of the group which has the moral dilemma to be solved should have an effect on the final decision.

Problems:

- There are many different cultural systems, which means that people from different areas would have drastically different ideas on how a dilemma should be solved.
- (this is not a problem) relativism contradicts absolutism

Pluralism

Pluralism: The ethical outlook based around the concept that different moral and ethical decisions can be made based upon different morals in differing situations, placing a heavy focus on context rather than catch-all, universal rules that should apply to everyone.

What is Ethics

“Right vs. wrong” “good vs. bad”

What is good for individuals and society, a complex system of moral principles, ideas, rules and concepts.

Ethical Process:

1. **Awareness:** A person's ability to detect and appreciate a person's decisions.
2. **Decision Making:** The ability to evaluate a situation to make the decision of right and wrong.
3. **Intent:** The desire to act ethically in face of a decision and overcome the rationalization of being unethical (just this once).
4. **Action:** Transforming intent into reality.

Sentence Types

Sentence types, one of the most interesting topics in all of inquiry skills, was the topic given to us. There are 4 main types of sentences in the English language including: simple, complex, compound, and compound-complex sentences.

1. **Dependent clause** = complete thought that can't stand alone.
2. **Independent clause** = complete thought that can stand alone.

Simple sentence:

One example of a simple sentence is: **I like sleeping.**

Simple sentence = **independent clause.**

I = Subject

like = verb

sleeping = object

Complex Sentence:

One example of a complex sentence is: **I like sleep** because **it is relaxing.**

*because = subordinate conjunction

Independent clause + **dependent clause**

Sentence Types

Compound sentence:

One example of a compound sentence is: I like sleep, but I also like staying up late to deprive my body of necessary nutrients.

*but=coordinating conjunction

Independent clause+ Independent clause

Compound-Complex Sentence:

One example of a compound-complex sentence is: I like sleep because it is relaxing, but I also like staying up late to deprive my body of necessary nutrients.

Independent clause+ Independent clause+ Dependent clause

*but=coordinating conjunction