attentive: *They are able to pick key information out of a lecture.*

- Work on recognizing important information. Professors often repeat or emphasize important points, which may be helpful for tests and assignments. Key points are also often listed on lecture slides. Taking notes helps you pay attention and stay focused during a lecture.

critical: *They analyze the material.*

- Write down examples and connections as you listen to a lecture. Think about any readings you may have done and how the lecture applies to the readings, and vice versa. This will help you when reviewing the information at a later date.

thinkers: *They try out different ways of note-taking.*

- Figure out the method that is most effective for you (keeps you organized and records important information) and stick with it. Try using symbols and abbreviations whenever possible to help you take notes faster.

inquisitive: *They make inquiries and ask questions.*

- Participate in discussions, as well as ask and respond to questions. Note your own questions and comments in the margins of your paper to look into at a later time.

vocal: *They voice their opinions.*

- If need be, raise your hand and ask your professor to repeat or clarify what he or she is saying. If necessary, suggest that the professor speak louder or slow down if you think it will be helpful for your note-taking. Most professors are understanding, and it is likely that other students want the same thing.

engaged: *They make what they learn meaningful.*

- By taking notes, you are helping yourself to become more engaged with the class and the material you are learning. When you can find relevance in the material, you’re more likely to retain it and be able to apply it later.