Cornell Notes

Title in Textbook \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Page Numbers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **Reduce & then Recite**   * Create questions which elicit critical thinking, not 1 word answers * Write questions directly across from the answers in your notes * Leave a space or draw a pencil line separating questions | **Record for Review**   * Write headings and key words in colored pencil * Take sufficient notes with selective (not too many words) & accurate paraphrasing * Skip a line between ideas and topics * Use bulleted lists and abbreviations * Correctly sequence information * Include diagrams or tables if needed for clarification or length |
| **How could you capture the** | **With a femtosecond laser** |
| **Resulted the collision of** |  |
| **Atom and molecules as they** |  |
| **Slam in to each other in a** |  |
| **Chemical change** |  |
|  |  |
| **What is a compound** | A **compound** is a pure substance that is composed of two or more atoms |
|  | combined in a specific way. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **What is a atom** | An **atom** is the smallest particle of any element |
|  | that retains the properties of the element. |
|  |  |
| **What is a chemical changes** | **Chemical changes** are changes in the ways |
|  | the atoms and molecules in a pure substance |
|  | are arranged and interconnected. |
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| **What is nuclear charge** | **nuclear charge** is the term given to the electric charge on the nucleus, |
|  | and it is simply found by counting the number of protons. |
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| **Organizing the periodic table** | * Each row is also called a **period** |
|  | 1. Each column is called a **group** or **family**.   is called a **group** or **family**. |
|  |  |
| Some metals are **multivalent** | which means they can form ions in more than one way |
|  | depending on the chemical reaction they undergo. |
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| **Reduce & Recite** | **Record for Review** |
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| **What is a ion** | When atoms gain or lose electrons |
|  | they become electrically charged particles called **ions**. |
|  |  |
| **What is a Bohr diagram** | A **Bohr diagram** is a diagram that shows |
|  | how many electrons are in each shell surrounding |
|  | **The nucleus** |
|  |  |
| What valence shell | The outermost shell that contains electrons |
|  | is called the **valence shell**. |
|  |  |
| **What is valence electrons** | The electrons in the valence shell are called |
|  | the **valence electrons**. |
|  |  |
| Ionic bonding | In **ionic bonding**, one or more electrons transfers |
|  | from each atom of the metal to each atom of the non-metal. |
|  |  |
| **Lewis diagram** | A **Lewis diagram** is a diagram that illustrates chemical |
|  | bonding by showing only an atom’s valence electrons and the chemical symbol. |
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|  |  |
| **Reflect & Recapitulate**  In your own words and in complete sentences, write a 3 – 4 sentence summary paragraph. Your summary should cover the main concepts of the notes, be accurate, and have adequate details. | |
|  | |
| **For the notes you needed to know how to do a Lewis and Bohr diagram.** | |
| **How to organizethe periodic table and how to tell what the charge is.** | |
| **You need to know what valence electrons and shell.** | |
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