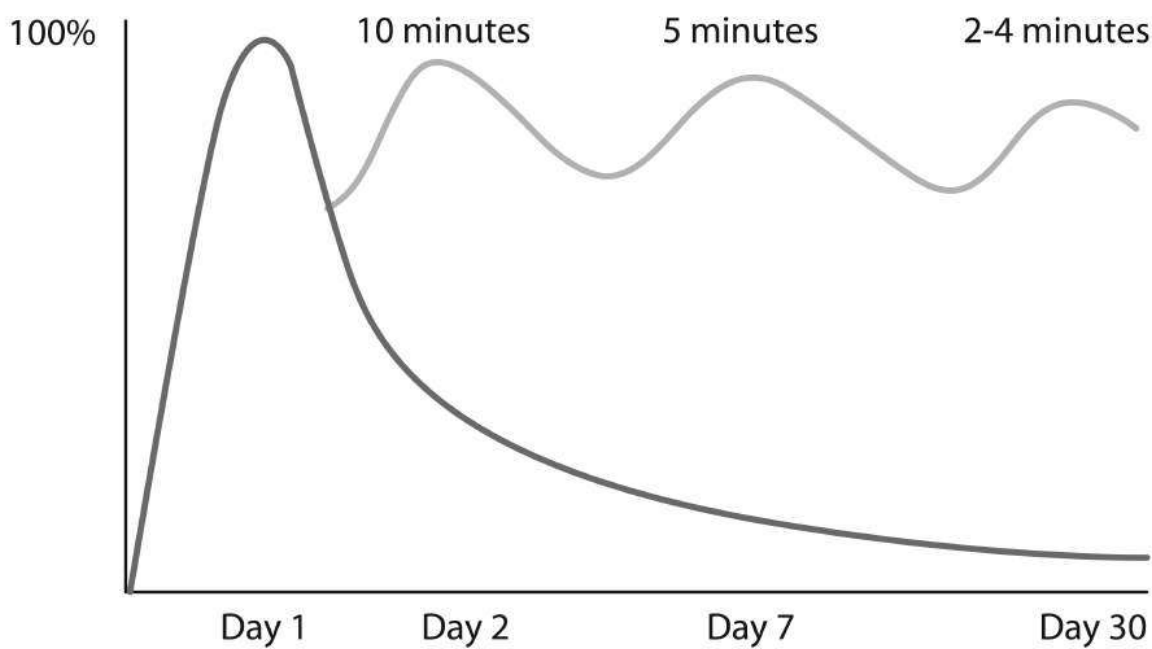




The Curve of Forgetting

The Curve of Forgetting describes how we retain or get rid of information that we take in. It's based on a one-hour lecture.

On Day 1, at the beginning of the lecture, you go in knowing nothing, or 0% (where the curve starts at the baseline). At the end of the lecture, you know 100% of what you learned, however well you know it (where the curve rises to its highest point). By Day 2, if you have done nothing with the information you learned in that lecture, didn't think about it again, read it again, etc., you will have lost 50%–80% of what you learned. Our brains are constantly recording information on a temporary basis: scraps of conversation heard on the sidewalk, what the person in front of you is wearing. Because the information isn't necessary, and it doesn't come up again, our brains dump it all off, along with what was learned in the lecture that you actually do want to hold on to! By Day 7, we remember even less, and by Day 30 we retain about 2%–3% of the original hour! This nicely coincides with midterm exams, and may account for feeling as if you've never seen this before in your life when you're studying for exams—you may need to actually relearn it from scratch.

You can change the shape of the curve! A big signal to your brain to hold on to a specific chunk of information is if that information comes up again. When the same thing is repeated, your brain says, “Oh, there it is again—I better keep that.” When you are exposed to the same information repeatedly, it takes less and less time to “activate” the information in your long-term memory and it becomes easier for you to retrieve the information when you need it.

Here’s the formula, and the case for making time to review material: Within 24 hours of getting the information, spend 10 minutes reviewing and you will raise the curve almost to 100% again. A week later (Day 7), it only takes 5 minutes to “reactivate” the same material and again raise the curve. By Day 30, your brain will only need 2 to 4 minutes to give you the feedback, “Yup, I know that. Got it.”

Often students feel they can’t possibly make time for a review session every day in their schedules—they have trouble keeping up as it is. However, this review is an excellent investment of time. If you don’t review, you will need to spend 40–50 minutes relearning each hour of material later—do you have that kind of time? Cramming rarely plants the information in your long-term memory where you want it and can access it to do assignments during the term as well as be ready for exams.

Depending on the course load, the general recommendation is to spend half an hour or so every weekday, and 1 1/2 to 2 hours every weekend in review activity. Perhaps you only have time to review 4 or 5 days of the week, and the curve stays at about the mid range. That’s OK; it’s a lot better than the 2%–3% you would have retained if you hadn’t reviewed at all.

Many students are amazed at the difference reviewing regularly makes in how much they understand and how well they understand and retain material. It’s worth experimenting for a couple weeks, just to see what difference it makes to you!

Counseling Services, Study Skills Program

University of Waterloo

10 Steps of the CORNELL WAY

I. NOTE-TAKING:

Reading or hearing information for the first time while jotting down and organizing key points to be used later as a learning tool.

C	Create Format	Step 1: CREATE Cornell notes format and complete heading
O	Organize Notes	Step 2: ORGANIZE notes on right side

II. NOTE-MAKING:

Within 24 hours of having taken the notes, revise these notes, generate questions, and use collaboration to create meaning.

R	Review and Revise	Step 3: REVIEW AND REVISE notes
N	Note Key Ideas	Step 4: NOTE key ideas to create questions
E	Exchange Ideas	Step 5: EXCHANGE ideas by collaborating

III. NOTE-INTERACTING:

Interact with notes taken by creating a synthesized summary. Use Cornell notes as a learning tool to increase content class achievement.

L	Link Learning	Step 6: LINK learning to create a synthesized summary
L	Learning Tool	Step 7: Use completed Cornell notes as a learning tool

IV. NOTE-REFLECTING:

Use written feedback to address areas of challenge by setting focus goals to improve future notes. The Cornell Note Reflective Log Handout provides the opportunity to reflect on the notes and the learning.

W	Written Feedback	Step 8: Provide WRITTEN feedback
A	Address	Step 9: ADDRESS written feedback
Y	Your Reflection	Step 10: Reflect on YOUR learning