**Concept Map Versus** Matrix Note Taking: Achievement, Attitude, and Note-Taking **Effects** 

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# IN OUR GRIT, OUR GLORY

Students have difficulty learning from text because information is presented in blocks (paragraphs) and lines (sentences) that obscure text relationships. Mercury is an inner planet and is 36 million miles from the sun. Its revolution time around the sun is 3 months. Its orbit speed (miles/second) is 30. Its diameter (miles) is 3,000. Mercury has a rocky surface.

Venus is an inner planet and is 67 million miles from the sun. Its revolution time around the sun is 8 months. Its orbit speed (miles/second) is 22. Its diameter (miles) is 8,000. Venus has a rocky surface.

Earth is an inner planet and is 93 million miles from the sun. Its revolution time around the sun is 1 year. Its orbit speed (miles/second) is 19. Its diameter (miles) is 8,000. Earth has a rocky surface.

Mars is an inner planet and is 142 million miles from the sun. Its revolution time around the sun is 2 years. Its orbit speed (miles/second) is 15. Its diameter (miles) is 4,000. Mars has a rocky surface.

Jupiter is an outer planet and is 483 million miles from the sun. Its revolution time around the sun is 12 years. Its orbit speed (miles/second) is 8. Its diameter (miles) is 89,000. Jupiter has a slushy surface.

Saturn is an outer planet and is 886 million miles from the sun. Its revolution time around the sun is 30 years. Its orbit speed (miles/second) is 6. Its diameter (miles) is 75,000. Saturn has a slushy surface.

Uranus is an outer planet and is 2 billion miles from the sun. Its revolution time around the sun is 84 years. Its orbit speed (miles/second) is 4. Its diameter (miles) is 32,000. Uranus has a slushy surface.

Neptune is an outer planet and is 3 billion miles from the sun. Its revolution time around the sun is 165 years. Its orbit speed (miles/second) is 3. Its diameter (miles) is 31,000. Neptune has a slushy surface.

## Planets

# Conventional student note taking is not helpful for text learning because students usually record notes in a list-like fashion that also **obscure text relationships** (Kiewra et al., 1991; Jairam & Kiewra, 2010).

Introduction

## Mercury

Miles from sun: 36 million Revolution time: 3 months Orbit speed: 30 m/sec Diameter: 3,000 Surface: rocky Moons: 0 Rotation time: 59 days

## Venus

Miles from sun: 67 million Revolution time: 8 months Orbit speed:22 m/sec Diameter: 8,000 Surface: rocky Moons: 0 Rotation time: 243 days

- Graphic organizers (GO) can help students see and learn text • relationships
  - more quickly (Robinson & Skinner, 1996)
  - more effectively (Jairam & Kiewra, 2010)
- GOs are visual representations that display text information in spatial arrangements such as: Hierarchies Sequences Matrices **Concept Maps**



Theoretically, GOs are effective because they are computationally efficient (Larkin & Simon, 1987).

- extract important information from text and position it so that related ideas are close together
- produce spatial patterns that make relationships immediately apparent

Matrix		Planets					
	Inner						
	Mercury	Venus	Earth	Mars	Jupiter	Saturi	
Miles from the Sun:	36 million	67 million	93 million	142 million	483 million	886 millior	
Revolution Time Around the Sun:	3 months	8 months	1 year	2 years	12 years	30 yea	
Orbit Speed Miles/Second):	30	22	19	15	8	6	
Diameter (Miles):	3,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	89,000	75,000	
Surface:	Rocky	Rocky	Rocky	Rocky	Slushy	Slushy	





Not all GOs are created equal. Some GOs are more computationally efficient than others.

- matrices are superior to outlines (Kauffman & Kiewra, 2010; Kiewra et al., 1988; Kiewra et al., 1992)
- some matrices are superior to other matrices (Jairam et al., 2011)
- hierarchies are superior to outlines (Robinson & Kiewra, 1995)

## **Problem Statement**

Two of the most widely known and investigated graphic organizers are concept map and matrix. However, there is a lack of scientific research comparing which is more effective. This study compared their effectiveness.



## Matrix

Two-dimensional cross-classification table or chart

Top-down GOs that represent important concepts, (called nodes), using boxes or circles, and relationships between these nodes, using links





## **Concept Map**





# Method

College students (n=176) were assigned randomly to one of three notetaking groups (conventional—the control group, concept map, or matrix) and one of two review groups (review or no review) resulting in 6 groups.



fact, relationship,

## Survey

demographic, attitudes about matrix/concept map

## 5 min



# Training

**Conventional** note takers practiced taking notes in their preferred way for each of three passages.

**Concept map and matrix note takers:** 





# Survey Results

- Participants had little experience with concept map or matrix note-taking methods and with the reinforcement schedules topic prior to the experiment.
- The three note-taking groups did not differ with respect to any of the demographic variables: age, gender, race, year in college, GPA, previous note-taking training, and prior knowledge about reinforcement schedules



# Achievement Results

3 (conventional, concept map, or matrix) x 2 (review or no review) ANOVAs were conducted for fact, relationship, and concept learning.

- Conventional note takers learned more relationships than concept map note takers, with matrix note takers falling in between.
- Reviewers learned more relationships than non-reviewers.



# **Note-taking Results**

- Matrix note takers implemented their trained method more successfully than did concept map note takers.
- Matrix note takers recorded more complete notes than both the conventional and concept map note-taking groups.
- Both note-taking indices were positively correlated with fact and relationship scores.



# Attitude (Survey) Results

Matrix note takers rated their note-taking method higher than did concept map note takers for all four factors:

effectiveness ease of construction enjoyment future use



## Discussion

- 1. Conventional note takers achieved more than concept map note takers, but not matrix note takers, on relationship items. This finding is especially telling because the primary purpose of a concept map is relationship learning (Nesbit & Adesope, 2006).
- 2. Matrix notes were more complete than concept map notes Note completeness is important because it was positively correlated with achievement in the present study and in previous studies (Jairam & Kiewra, 2010; Kiewra, 1985; Nye et al., 1984; Peverly et al., 2014).

## Discussion

3. The quality of the matrix notes was better than the quality of the concept map notes

As was true with previous studies (Swart, 1994; Tseng et al., 2007), students had difficulty producing concept maps as trained.

Concept maps lacked or misplaced important nodes and links, thereby obscuring potential relationships. Meanwhile, those creating matrix notes were adept at noting and arranging matrix topics, categories, and details.

4. Matrix note takers, relative to concept map note takers, had more positive attitudes about note-taking methods.



## Implications

- Matrix notes, because of their completeness, comparative structure, and students' positive attitudes about them, seem a better choice.
- Researchers should continue to investigate the relative merits of concept map and matrix note taking, under varying instructional conditions.

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