The Cornell Method (often called the Cornell Note-Taking System) is a structured and efficient way to take, organize, and review notes — developed at Cornell University in the 1940s by Professor Walter Pauk.

It helps students actively engage with material and makes studying easier later.

Here's how it works:

🧭 Structure of the Cornell Method

A page is divided into three sections:

1. Notes Column (Right side — about 70%)

This is where you take notes during a lecture, meeting, or while reading.

Use bullet points, abbreviations, diagrams, or keywords.

Focus on main ideas and supporting details.

2. Cue Column (Left side — about 30%)

After class, write key terms, questions, or prompts related to your notes.

These cues help you test your memory and organize main concepts.

3. Summary Section (Bottom of the page)

Write a brief summary (2–4 sentences) of the page's content.

This helps consolidate what you learned and makes review sessions more effective.

📘 Example Layout

Cue/Question Column	Notes Column
What is the Cornell Method?	A structured note-taking system developed at Cornell University.
Main sections?	Cue column, notes column, and summary section.
Benefits?	Improves comprehension, retention, and organization.

Summary:
The Cornell Method divides notes into cues, notes, and summary for better learning and recall.

💡 Benefits

Encourages active learning and self-testing.

Makes reviewing faster and more efficient.

Helps identify main ideas vs. details clearly.

Provides a consistent format for all subjects.

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What is the difference between *hurricane & cyclone?*

The terms "hurricane" and "cyclone" actually describe the same type of weather phenomenon: a **tropical cyclone**. The difference is entirely based on **where** the storm occurs in the world. When these storms reach sustained winds of 74 mph (119 km/h), they are given different names depending on the ocean basin they inhabit.

Regional Naming Conventions

| Name | Location |

| **Hurricane** | The North Atlantic, Central North Pacific, and Eastern North Pacific (essentially the waters surrounding North and Central America). |

| **Typhoon** | The Northwest Pacific (affecting East Asia, such as Japan, China, and the Philippines). |

| **Cyclone** | The South Pacific and Indian Ocean (affecting Australia, India, and Southeast Africa). |

Technical Differences

While the "what" is the same, the "how" can differ based on which hemisphere the storm is in:

* **Rotation:** Due to the **Coriolis effect**, storms in the Northern Hemisphere (Hurricanes and Typhoons) rotate **counter-clockwise**. Storms in the Southern Hemisphere (Cyclones) rotate **clockwise**.
* **Seasonality:** Because the seasons are flipped between hemispheres, Hurricane season in the Atlantic typically peaks from August to October, whereas Cyclone season in the South Pacific peaks from January to March.

Anatomy of the Storm

Regardless of the name, all these storms share the same structural characteristics:

1. **The Eye:** The calm, clear center of the storm with the lowest air pressure.
2. **The Eyewall:** The ring of towering thunderstorms surrounding the eye; this is where the most intense winds and heaviest rains are found.
3. **Rain Bands:** Clouds and thunderstorms that spiral outward from the center, capable of producing heavy bursts of rain and wind.

Scientific Classification

Meteorologists use the umbrella term **Tropical Cyclone** to describe any organized system of clouds and thunderstorms that originates over tropical or subtropical waters and has a closed low-level circulation. They are classified by wind speed:

* **Tropical Depression:** Winds less than 39 mph.
* **Tropical Storm:** Winds 39–73 mph.
* **Hurricane/Typhoon/Cyclone:** Winds 74 mph or higher.