

Using lecture recordings:

A guide for students



Attend lectures.



Make notes.



Be specific.



Catch up.



Ask for help.



Don't cut corners.

Attend lectures.



Research shows that students who attend more lectures tend to get better grades.



Studies show that students find live performances more engaging than watching a video.



There are also social benefits to attending lectures, you become part of the community.



Supplemental use of lecture recordings has been shown to be best.



Use recordings to revisit bits you don't understand rather than using them as a substitute.

Make notes.



Making notes helps you learn but it also gives you material to review at a later date.



The best way to make notes is to summarise or paraphrase what the lecturer is saying, rather than writing down word-for-word.



Making good notes can be difficult but you can use systems like the Cornell Method to help you structure your notes.



Focus on understanding the lecture. If it is too hard to summarise in your own words, make verbatim notes first and paraphrase later. Any notes are better than no notes.



Don't be anxious about writing down every word, if you miss something you can revisit the recording.

Be specific.



Before you rewatch the lecture try to recall as much as you can.



Check your notes and identify sections you missed or didn't understand.



Rewatch specific sections of the lecture related to these problem areas, rather than watching the full recording.



Revisit the recording within 2-3 days, don't rewatch immediately after the lecture, or wait too long.



Use the recordings to add detail to your notes, but don't forget to summarise and paraphrase in your own words.

Catch up.



If you can't attend a lecture for valid reasons, watch the recording in full within one week.



You learn more effectively when your learning sessions are spread out so it's good to keep up-to-date with the lecture content each week.



There is evidence you won't learn as much if you watch the recording at higher speeds, so watch it at normal speed once and take notes as if you were in the live lecture.



Once you've watched the recording in full, then go back and revisit bits you don't understand.



This ensures that you will have spent the same amount of "time-on-task" as a student who attended the live lecture.

Ask for help.



Just because there's a recording doesn't mean you can't ask for help if you don't understand bits of the lecture.



Consider watching the recordings with your peers as part of a study group.



Use the recordings as a help resource to check your knowledge when testing yourself.



By reviewing specific bits of the recordings you can identify exactly which parts of the lecture you are struggling with.



Pause the recording to look up additional resources - don't just rely on the content in the lecture!

Do not:



Don't binge-watch lectures during revision week, there is a lot of strong evidence that in order to learn effectively you need to space out your learning: you will learn more, in less time, if you do it week-by-week.



Do not rewatch lectures in full (unless you missed the lecture): the act of thinking about which bits you need to revisit will actually help you learn more



Do not engage in multitasking such as household chores or driving whilst listening to recorded lectures, you need to give them your full attention in order to learn.



Do not share, publish or sell recorded lectures outside the University of Edinburgh.

Please cite these guides as Nordmann et al. (2018).

Lecture capture: Practical recommendations for students and lecturers

Preprint: <https://osf.io/esd2q/>

Emily Nordmann¹, Carolina E. Kuepper-Tetzel², Louise Robson³, Stuart Phillipson⁴, Gabi Lipan⁵ and Peter McGeorge⁵

¹ School of Psychology, University of Glasgow, 62 Hillhead Street, Glasgow, G12 8QB

² Department of Psychology, Scrymgeour Building, University of Dundee, Dundee, DD1 4HN

³ Department of Biomedical Science, University of Sheffield, Western Bank, Sheffield S10 2TN

⁴ IT Services, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL

⁵ School of Psychology, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, AB24 3FX

Corresponding author:

Emily Nordmann

emily.nordmann@glasgow.ac.uk



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).