NOTE MAKING

Linear note-making is a method of summarizing information in a structured, linear format. It involves creating a concise set of notes using headings, subheadings, and points to capture key ideas and details. Here's a general guide on how to create linear notes:

1. Heading:
   - Write down the main topic or title at the top of the page. This serves as the central theme for your notes.
2. Subheadings:
   - Break down the main topic into subtopics or key themes. These subheadings should represent the major sections of the content.
3. Bullet Points:
   - Under each subheading, list key points, concepts, or pieces of information using bullet points. Keep these concise and focused on essential details.
4. Abbreviations/Symbols:
   - Use abbreviations or symbols to condense information further. This can help save time and space in your notes.
5. Visuals:
   - Include diagrams, charts, or graphs if they help clarify the information. Visual elements can enhance your understanding and make the notes more memorable.
6. Highlighting/Underlining:
   - Use highlighting or underlining to emphasize important points or terms. This can make it easier to review key information quickly.
7. Margins:
   - Leave margins for additional notes, comments, or questions that may arise during or after the lecture/presentation.
8. Consistency:
   - Maintain a consistent structure throughout your notes. This makes it easier to follow and review later.
9. Review:
   - Periodically review your notes to reinforce your understanding and identify any gaps in information. This can be especially helpful before exams or assignments.

Read the following passage and make notes on it:

Most robots of today consist of little more than a mechanical arm and a computer memory: The memory allows the arm to repeat a simple motion like moving a part from one work-bench to another. Because its memory can stone a collection of such motions, the robot can switch quickly from one simple task to another. It will not complain of boredom, hulk at job demarcation lines, take as tea-break or go sick.

This faithful servant is also a stupid one. It has no problem-solving "intelligence". Also it lacks our senses that would alert it.

If say, the part that it was meant to pick up was upside down or not there at all. A robot is less capable than a man groping in the dark. At least a man can tell by touch if he merely bumps into something.

Although robots are gradually gaining more senses and more brains", today's growth in robotics has come about largely because industry has learnt how to accommodate these mindless, mechanical workers. The automobile industry, which employs some 60 per cent of the world's 20,000 robots, has been leading the way to applications.

That should be no surprise. Assembly-line production is repeated with the sort of simple repetitive jobs that robots can do so well,- Robots are being put to work loading and unloading conveyors, welding car bodies together and spray painting the finished product. Parts of a car have long been carried to human workers on conveyor belts. It takes only a bit of careful engineering to ensure that the parts sent along to robots are presented in precisely the same position each time. Given that accommodation to their senselessness, robots can boost productivity with their untiring speed, and boost quality with their mindless ability to do the same job in exactly the same way every time.

Even smaller manufacturers are finding, places for robots in their factories. Some simply using robots to perform tasks like loading and unloading moulds and presses, which are similar to the jobs, jobs robots do in assembly line plants.

1. Today robots

1.1. mechanical arm

1.2 computer memory

1.2.1 repeat simple motions like moving a part from one bench to another

1.2.2 store collections of such motions

2. Advantages

2.1.Switch quickly

2.2no boredom complaint

2.3 no tea break

2.4bulk at job demarcation line

2.5 faithful servant

3.Disadvantages

3.1no problem-solving intelligence

3.1.1if a part is upside down-don't know what to do

3.1.2. Not equal to man

4.Today's robots

4.1gain more senses and more "brains"

4.2 industry learnt to accommodate

4.3 Automobile industry

4.3.1employs 60% of 20000 robots

4.3.2Used in assembly line production

4.3.2.1A) simple, repetitive jobs

4.3.2.2.B)loading & unloading conveyors

4.3.2.3C) welding car bodies

4.3.2.4D) spray-painting finished products