Cornell Guided Notes

Genetics of Disease (Medical Interventions) | 2027-03-08

Name	Period	Date	Lesson
		2027-03-08	

Lesson focus

Audiogram interpretation

Key words and questions	Prepared details and student notes

Essential question
What is today's target?

Read an audiogram to describe the type and severity of a patient's hearing loss using decibel and frequency language. Big idea: How does a single graph translate invisible sound perception into clinical decisions?

My notes, examples, and questions

Key words
What vocabulary unlocks the lesson?

- cochlea
- hair cell
- audiogram
- vaccine
- herd immunity
- adaptive immunity

My notes, examples, and questions

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Cornell Notes - Continued

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Must-know ideas **What should I understand by the end?**	- Audiogram axes: frequency (Hz, low-to-high left-to-right) and threshold (dB HL, increasing downward). - The speech banana spans roughly 500-4000 Hz at 25-65 dB, covering most conversational sounds. - Severity classifications: normal (<25 dB), mild (26-40), moderate (41-55), severe (56-70), profound (>70). **My notes, examples, and questions**
Process notes **What happens during class?**	- 0-8: Axis labeling guided practice on blank audiogram - 8-20: Trace right- and left-ear thresholds from data table - 20-35: Mark speech banana; identify which phonemes patient misses - 35-50: Classify loss severity; write evidence sentence - 50-70: Partner check: swap audiograms, verify each other's plots - 70-80: Submit labeled audiogram and classification; preview Wednesday lab **My notes, examples, and questions**

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Steps and evidence **What do I do and turn in?**	- Label the two axes of a blank audiogram: frequency in hertz across the top, loudness in decibels down the side. - Trace one patient's right-ear and left-ear thresholds onto the chart from the data table in the shell. - Mark the speech banana region and decide which sounds this patient would and would not hear. - Classify the loss as mild, moderate, severe, or profound, and write one sentence of evidence for your call. - Submit your labeled audiogram and classification as your daily evidence. Evidence: Data table - Labeled audiogram with threshold plots, speech banana marked, and one-sentence severity classification. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Checks for understanding **How do I know I got it?**	- You'll be able to plot and read thresholds on an audiogram. - You'll be able to classify a hearing loss by severity from the data. **My notes, examples, and questions**

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Cornell Notes - Continued

Key words and questions | **Prepared details and student notes**

Lab or safety notes
What must I handle carefully?

Supplies:
- Sample audiogram charts
- Ear anatomy diagram
- Disease-model dataset or simulation
- Graphing tool or graph paper
- Calculator
- Lab notebook

My notes, examples, and questions

Summary

Today's lesson focused on Audiogram interpretation. The main target was: Read an audiogram to describe the type and severity of a patient's hearing loss using decibel and frequency language. The evidence of learning is Data table: Labeled audiogram with threshold plots, speech banana marked, and one-sentence severity classification.. In my own words, the most important idea from today is:

My summary

My final question or connection