

Cornell Guided Notes

Human Anatomy & Physiology (Human Body Systems) | 2026-10-26

Name

Period

Date

Lesson

Lesson focus

Glucose data CER analysis

Key words and questions

Prepared details and student notes

Essential question
What is today's target?

Students will analyze blood-glucose data and write a CER explaining how feedback maintains homeostasis. Big idea: Data from a blood-glucose graph can be used to identify when negative feedback is working and when it fails, as in diabetes.

My notes, examples, and questions

Key words
What vocabulary unlocks the lesson?

- hormone
- endocrine gland
- feedback loop
- insulin
- glucagon
- homeostasis

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?

- A CER (Claim-Evidence-Reasoning) is the standard format for communicating scientific conclusions.
- Evidence from a graph must include specific values and time points, not vague descriptions.
- Pathophysiology of diabetes (Type 1 and Type 2) reflects breakdown of the insulin feedback loop.

My notes, examples, and questions

Process notes
What happens during class?

- 0-8: Distribute and preview the blood-glucose graph; orient axes and units
- 8-22: Guided annotation: mark meal, peak, insulin active zone, glucagon zone
- 22-40: Draft CER: write claim, select two data-point evidence entries, draft reasoning paragraph
- 40-58: Peer review CER: check that evidence includes specific values and reasoning names negative feedback
- 58-70: Revise CER based on peer feedback
- 70-80: Final submission and individual reflection on diabetes connection

My notes, examples, and questions

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Steps and evidence What do I do and turn in?

- Examine a graph of blood glucose before and after a meal.
- Identify where insulin and glucagon are most active.
- Write a claim about how the body restores normal glucose.
- Cite two specific data points as evidence.
- Add reasoning that connects evidence to negative feedback.

Evidence: CER - Written CER analyzing blood-glucose graph data: claim about homeostasis restoration, two specific data-point evidence entries, reasoning naming negative feedback.

My notes, examples, and questions

Checks for understanding How do I know I got it?

- CER includes a claim, two evidence points, and reasoning.
- Reasoning correctly names negative feedback.

My notes, examples, and questions

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Lab or safety notes
What must I handle carefully?

Supplies:

- Blood-sugar feedback model cards or tokens
- Whiteboard or chart paper
- Colored markers for glucose, insulin, glucagon
- Endocrine gland body diagram
- Lab notebook
- Simple glucose-level tracking sheet

My notes, examples, and questions

Summary

Today's lesson focused on Glucose data CER analysis. The main target was: Students will analyze blood-glucose data and write a CER explaining how feedback maintains homeostasis. The evidence of learning is CER: Written CER analyzing blood-glucose graph data: claim about homeostasis restoration, two specific data-point evidence entries, reasoning naming negative feedback.. In my own words, the most important idea from today is:

My summary

My final question or connection