Cornell Guided Notes

Human Anatomy & Physiology (Human Body Systems) | 2027-03-23

Name	Period	Date	Lesson
		2027-03-23	

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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Cornell Notes - Continued

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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