Cornell Guided Notes

Principles of Biomedical Technology (Principles of Biomedical Science) | 2026-08-24

Name	Period	Date	Lesson
		2026-08-24	

Lesson focus

Bioethics of evidence

Key words and questions	Prepared details and student notes
Essential question **What is today's target?**	Debate whether forensic and biomedical evidence should ever be trusted blindly, and defend a claim with reasons. Big idea: Scientific evidence is only as reliable as the method and person behind it. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Key words **What vocabulary unlocks the lesson?**	- safety - PPE - SDS - variable - control - evidence - chain of custody - descriptive statistics **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 claim must be supported by evidence and reasoning to be credible. - Measurement error, bias, and human judgment all affect whether evidence can be trusted. - CER (Claim-Evidence-Reasoning) is the framework scientists use to defend conclusions. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Process notes **What happens during class?**	- 0:00: Hook: show a headline where lab evidence was later overturned; brief discussion - 0:08: Introduce CER framework (claim, evidence, reasoning) with a class example - 0:18: Read the Philosophy-for-Kids prompt silently, annotate, list two reasons evidence could mislead - 0:28: Small-group debate: pick a side and argue with one reason and one example - 0:50: Individual writing: draft CER on the trust-the-evidence question - 1:10: Share out two or three CERs; teacher models strong vs. weak reasoning; wrap-up **My notes, examples, and questions**

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Steps and evidence **What do I do and turn in?**	- Read the Philosophy-for-Kids prompt: Can a lab result be wrong, and who is responsible when it is? - List two reasons a measurement could mislead an investigator or doctor. - Pick a side: evidence is objective truth vs. evidence is only as good as its method. - Argue your position aloud in your small group using one reason and one example. - Post a short written CER: claim, one piece of evidence, one sentence of reasoning. Evidence: CER - Written CER (3-5 sentences) arguing one side of the trust-the-evidence debate with a claim, one piece of evidence, and one reasoning sentence. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Checks for understanding **How do I know I got it?**	- I can state a claim and back it with a reason. - I can explain why a method affects whether evidence is trustworthy. **My notes, examples, and questions**

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Lab or safety notes **What must I handle carefully?**	Supplies: - Bound lab notebook - Safety goggles - Nitrile gloves - Lab coat or apron - Eyewash station - Printed or digital Safety Data Sheet - Chemical waste container **My notes, examples, and questions**

Summary

Today's lesson focused on Bioethics of evidence. The main target was: Debate whether forensic and biomedical evidence should ever be trusted blindly, and defend a claim with reasons. The evidence of learning is CER: Written CER (3-5 sentences) arguing one side of the trust-the-evidence debate with a claim, one piece of evidence, and one reasoning sentence.. In my own words, the most important idea from today is:

My summary

My final question or connection