Cornell Guided Notes

Principles of Biomedical Technology (Principles of Biomedical Science) | 2026-08-27

Name	Period	Date	Lesson
		2026-08-27	

Lesson focus

Graphing and statistics

Key words and questions	Prepared details and student notes

Essential question
What is today's target?

Build a graph from collected data and compute descriptive statistics to summarize a sample. Big idea: Descriptive statistics and a well-labeled graph turn raw measurements into evidence a scientist can defend.

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

Key words and questions	Prepared details and student notes
Must-know ideas **What should I understand by the end?**	- Mean, median, and range summarize a dataset's center and spread. - Standard deviation quantifies how much individual measurements scatter around the mean, revealing precision. - The choice of graph type (bar, line, scatter) depends on whether the independent variable is categorical or continuous. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Process notes **What happens during class?**	- 0:00: Quick-write: what is the difference between accuracy and precision? Share out - 0:10: Direct instruction: mean, median, range, standard deviation, worked example with real numbers - 0:28: Students calculate all four statistics for their Wednesday data; check with a partner - 0:42: Graph construction: choose graph type, set labeled axes with units, plot data points - 1:00: CER writing: what does the spread (SD) say about precision in your measurement? - 1:10: Pair-share CERs; preview Friday submission checklist **My notes, examples, and questions**

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Steps and evidence **What do I do and turn in?**	- Enter Wednesday's measurements into a data table with labeled units. - Calculate mean, median, range, and standard deviation for your sample. - Choose an appropriate graph type and plot the data with titled axes. - Write a CER: what does the spread of data tell you about precision? - Identify one limitation that the standard deviation reveals about your method. Evidence: Data table - Data table with three trials and units, calculations of mean/median/range/SD, a correctly labeled graph, and a 3-sentence CER explaining what the standard deviation reveals about precision. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Checks for understanding **How do I know I got it?**	- I can compute mean, range, and standard deviation. - I can pick and label a graph that fits my data type. **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: - 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 Graphing and statistics. The main target was: Build a graph from collected data and compute descriptive statistics to summarize a sample. The evidence of learning is Data table: Data table with three trials and units, calculations of mean/median/range/SD, a correctly labeled graph, and a 3-sentence CER explaining what the standard deviation reveals about precision.. In my own words, the most important idea from today is:

My summary

My final question or connection