

Cornell Guided Notes

Principles of Biomedical Technology (Principles of Biomedical Science) | 2026-09-22

Name

Period

Date

Lesson

Lesson focus

Ethics of conclusions

Key words and questions

Prepared details and student notes

Essential question
What is today's target?

Debate how much evidence is enough to name a cause of death, and defend your threshold. Big idea: Conclusions in forensic and biomedical science require a threshold of convergent evidence, not just one finding from one test.

My notes, examples, and questions

Key words
What vocabulary unlocks the lesson?

- synthesis
- forensic report
- limitation
- reliability
- expert testimony
- conclusion

My notes, examples, and questions

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Cornell Notes - Continued

Key words and questions

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Must-know ideas
What should I understand by the end?

- Convergent evidence means multiple independent lines of evidence that all point to the same conclusion, each collected by a different method.
- Concluding too early risks a wrongful finding; never concluding may leave a death unexplained and a family without answers.
- A reasonable certainty standard requires that the most likely explanation accounts for all available evidence with no major contradictions.

My notes, examples, and questions

Process notes
What happens during class?

- 0:00: Course recap: we have collected scene, lab, and tissue evidence. What do we do with all of it?
- 0:10: Introduce convergent evidence concept; contrast with single-test conclusions
- 0:20: Read the ethics prompt; list one risk of early conclusion and one of withholding conclusion
- 0:32: Small-group debate: high certainty vs. reasonable certainty; reference convergent evidence
- 0:54: Individual CER writing: evidence threshold, evidence (risks listed), reasoning
- 1:10: Share two CERs; preview Tuesday evidence-synthesis work

My notes, examples, and questions

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Steps and evidence What do I do and turn in?

- Read the prompt: When is the evidence strong enough to conclude?
- List one risk of concluding too early and one of never concluding.
- Choose a side: high certainty required vs. reasonable certainty suffices.
- Argue your claim in your group, referencing convergent evidence.
- Post a written CER stating your evidence threshold and reasoning.

Evidence: CER - Written CER (3-5 sentences) arguing what evidence threshold justifies a cause-of-death conclusion, referencing convergent evidence and at least one risk on either side.

My notes, examples, and questions

Checks for understanding How do I know I got it?

- I can articulate a standard for sufficient evidence.
- I can defend a position with reasoning.

My notes, examples, and questions

Lab or safety notes What must I handle carefully?

No special lab safety notes today. Follow normal classroom and digital-work expectations.

My notes, examples, and questions

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Cornell Notes - Continued

Summary

Today's lesson focused on Ethics of conclusions. The main target was: Debate how much evidence is enough to name a cause of death, and defend your threshold. The evidence of learning is CER: Written CER (3-5 sentences) arguing what evidence threshold justifies a cause-of-death conclusion, referencing convergent evidence and at least one risk on either side.. In my own words, the most important idea from today is:

My summary

My final question or connection