

Model Scorecard: What Counts as an Explanation?

A model is not just an answer that feels satisfying. A model earns trust by making predictions, surviving checks, and explaining many observations with the same rules.

The Scorecard

Criterion	Strong model	Weak model
Prediction	States what should happen before looking.	Explains only after the result is known.
Precision	Uses numbers, locations, dates, and tolerances.	Uses vague words like “perspective,” “energy,” or “deception” without calculation.
Scope	Explains related evidence with the same geometry.	Needs a different exception for every topic.
Risk	Could be proven wrong by a clear observation.	Cannot name any possible falsifier.
Independence	Can be checked by ordinary observers and independent sources.	Depends on dismissing every conflicting observer as fooled or corrupt.

Apply It to Flat-Earth Claims

When someone offers a flat-earth explanation, score it. Does it predict sunrise direction, route distances, southern stars, eclipse timing, tides, and horizon behavior together? Or does it only answer the one meme currently on screen?

One Useful Question

What would this model predict if we changed the location, date, or direction? A real model can travel. A fragile claim only works in its original meme.

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