

Introduction to Theory of knowledge

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- **Getting to know each other**
 - **Expectations**
 - **Contract**

Methods - reflection

- How do you learn best?

Thinking skills

Communication skills

Social skills

Self-management skills

Research skills

APPROACHES TO LEARNING

THINKING



CRITICAL THINKING
Critical thinking that demonstrates a synthesis of ideas and goes beyond personal experience. It also makes critical thinking of others that leads to action including new practice and deeper understanding.

CREATIVE THINKING
Creative thinking that encourages and promotes the generation of new ideas and solutions which take into account multiple contexts and perspectives. It leads to innovation and new ways of doing.

TRANSFER
Transfer that demonstrates the application of skills, knowledge and attitudes in new contexts without referring only to personal experience.

APPROACHES TO LEARNING

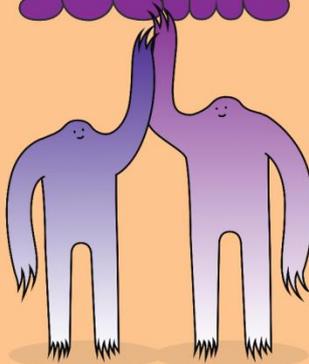
COMMUNICATION



COMMUNICATION
Communication that demonstrates reason and understanding of the IB mission with an emphasis on international-mindedness and the learner profile. Through knowledge of the IB, its standards, practices, and requirements, it is used to impact, influence, and inspire.

APPROACHES TO LEARNING

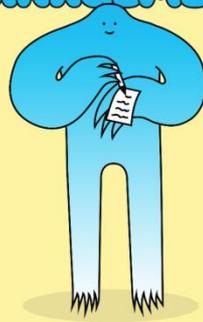
SOCIAL



COLLABORATION
Collaboration that demonstrates a respect for multiple perspectives with a goal of achieving specific outcomes. It is used to demonstrate the power of the peer learning model.

APPROACHES TO LEARNING

SELF MANAGEMENT



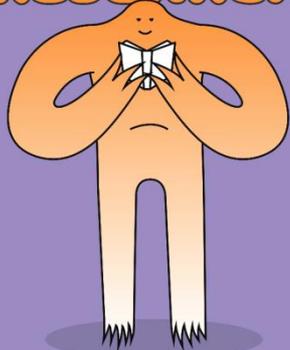
ORGANIZATION
Organization that inspires confidence by demonstrating independence, management, prioritization, and clarity. It is used to model processes and structures.

AFFECTIVE SKILLS
Affective skills that demonstrate an engaging, positive, enthusiastic attitude. Diplomatic response and solutions are used including being a listener, problem solving and agility which builds respect and understanding.

REFLECTION
Reflection that demonstrates both personal and situational consideration embodied in informed decisions, refinement of practices and initiative to improve and gain a deeper understanding of self. It is used to build confidence and encourage thoughtful risk-taking.

APPROACHES TO LEARNING

RESEARCH



INFORMATION & MEDIA LITERACY
Information and media literacy is used with ease in a variety of modes to consult, coach and collaborate with stakeholders.

Mission

The International Baccalaureate® (IB) aims to develop inquiring, knowledgeable and caring young people who help to create a better and more peaceful world through intercultural understanding and respect.

To this end the IB works with schools, governments and international organizations to develop challenging programmes of international education and rigorous assessment.

These programmes encourage students across the world to become active, compassionate and lifelong learners who understand that other people, with their differences, can also be right.

IB learners strive to be:

- inquirers
- knowledgeable
- thinkers
- communicators
- principled
- open-minded
- caring
- risk-takers
- balanced
- reflective



TOK aims

- make connections between a critical approach to the construction of knowledge, the academic disciplines and the wider world
- develop an awareness of how individuals and communities construct knowledge and how this is critically examined
- develop an interest in the diversity and richness of cultural perspectives and an awareness of personal and ideological assumptions
- critically reflect on their own beliefs and assumptions, leading to more thoughtful, responsible and purposeful lives
- understand that knowledge brings responsibility which leads to commitment and action.

TOK assessment objectives

It is expected that by the end of the TOK course, students will be able to:

- identify and analyse the various kinds of justifications used to support knowledge claims
- formulate, evaluate and attempt to answer knowledge questions
- examine how academic disciplines/areas of knowledge generate and shape knowledge
- understand the roles played by ways of knowing in the construction of shared and personal knowledge
- explore links between knowledge claims, knowledge questions, ways of knowing and areas of knowledge
- demonstrate an awareness and understanding of different perspectives and be able to relate these to one's own perspective
- explore a real-life situation from a TOK perspective in the presentation.

Knowing about knowing

- TOK is a critical thinking course
- It is about the inquiry into the process of knowing (exploring Areas of Knowledge and Ways of knowing)
- The goal is to examine: HOW do we know what we claim to know (2nd order)

Analyse knowledge claims

Explore knowledge questions



Activity

- Map the assigned Area of knowledge
- Investigate what you already know about this AoK
- Ask questions about the things you would like to find out
- Add links to interesting facts or news you lately read about/heard about

Knowledge Frameworks map

- **Scope and applications** – what is the AoK about? How can sb apply that knowledge? What are the goals of the AoK?
- **Concepts and language** – what are the key concepts in this AoK?
- **Methodology** – how do we gain the knowledge in this AoK? What are the key theories or models? Are there cultural differences in this AoK?
- **Historical development** – what are the key figures and events for this AoK?
- **Links to personal knowledge** – how does it link to you personally?



WHICH PARTS SEEM MOST
INTERESTING TO YOU?
HOW DOES IT LINK TO YOUR
INTERESTS?
HOW MAY IT BE USEFUL TO
YOU?