

## Knowledge Question\*:

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Real Life Situation	Knowledge Question
Understanding the economic growth of Thailand in the early 21 <sup>st</sup> Century.	How do we measure cause and effect within complex human behavioural systems ?
The changing notions of beauty.	Is appreciation of aesthetics better understood as a cultural trend or a set of absolute imperatives ?
The consequences of Moore's Law.	To what extent do humans successfully predict technological outcomes ?
Plausibility of green energy production.	Can we know whether innovation is better led by vision or need ?

\*A **KQ** analyzes the knowledge concepts embedded within any real life situation or object. It is always **second order** (of knowledge, not of the world), and it is **general**, not specific to one AOK.  
KQs students realize connections that might not be evident in the first order.

## Real Life Situations (RLS) and Objects:

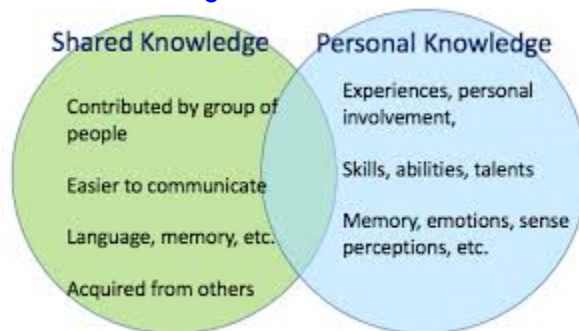
Add these to your [Processing Chart](#) (last column) as you come across them in real life!

This is how you connect TOK ideas into real-life contexts.

\*A **real life situation** or (**RLS**) should be specific: it can come from your lived experience, OR you can learn about it from an outside source  
*You will use RLSs in your Essay*

\*An **object** must have a specific real-world context: it exists (or existed) in a specific time/place. It can be physical or digital, the real thing or an image of it.

## Shared vs. Personal Knowledge:



## Areas of Knowledge: (AOKs)

- Mathematics
- Natural Sciences
- Human Sciences
- History
- The Arts

## Knowledge Themes:

- Knowledge & the Knower
- Knowledge & Language
- Knowledge & Indigenous Societies

## The Twelve Central Knowledge Concepts (KCs):

Evidence	Certainty	Truth
Interpretation	Power	Justification
Explanation	Objectivity	Perspective
Culture	Values	Responsibility

Exploring the relationship between knowledge and these concepts will help you deepen your understanding and transfer your learning across new and different contexts.

## The Knowledge Framework:

- Scope
- Perspectives
- Methods and Tools
- Ethics

This framework provides the structure and common vocabulary to explore knowledge concepts and make comparisons across different AOKs and themes.

## More Knowledge Concepts:

Mental models	Prediction	Persuasion	Propaganda	Justification	uncertainty
limitations	absolutism	objectivity	assumption	methodologies	evaluation
value	interpretation	extrapolation	induction	facts	belief
deduction	authority	patternicity	conventions	explanation	source
truth	expertise	Prejudice	modeling	validity	reliability
dogmatism	anomaly	proof	subjectivity	inference	intuition
skepticism	perspective	evidence	ideology	relativism	culture
experience	definition	credibility	Causality vs. correlation	correlation	data
Bias	Argument	Lie	Support	Mystery	Paradigms
Doubt	Worldviews	Verification	Causation	Projection	Opinion
Significance	Margin of error	Connotation	Denotation	development	fact

## Ways of Knowing: (WOKs)

- Language
- Sense Perception
- Emotion
- Reason
- Imagination
- Faith
- Intuition
- Memory

[A TOK Glossary](#) that has more terms relevant to the course