

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL THINKING IN IB SCHOOLS

International Baccalaureate

What is the IBDP?



 Started in 1968, Geneva, Switzerland, to provide a rigorous, consistent high school curriculum for the children of members of the international diplomatic and business communities.

Expanded Concurrency of Learning





Primary Years Programme

1968

1994

1997



Broad Rigorous Assessment Broad Balanced Inquiry Community Service Flexible

CriticalThinking

Develops Research Skills Choice within structure Pre-university



IBDP's Approaches to Teaching (ATT)

"Developing **thinking skills** is a key feature of the constructivist approach that so heavily influences all IB programs.

In this approach, the teacher is seen as a **facilitator** who 'guides the student, stimulating and provoking the student's critical thinking, analysis and synthesis throughout the learning process'"

Approaches to teaching and learning in the Diploma Programme, 2015



STUDIES IN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE 6 Subject Groups of the IBDP THE ARTS

Academic Strength of IB curriculum

Competency will have been achieved in:

- * a first language
- * a second language
- * social sciences/humanities
- natural sciences/physical sciences
- * mathematics
- the arts (theatre, visual arts, music)



Each subject evaluates student performance through an Internal Assessment/s & External Assessment/s.

Sample Assessments

Group 1Studies in Language & Literature

Individual Oral Commentary/
Presentation
Written Task/Assignment

Group 2Language Acquisition

Individual Oral Activity
Written Task/Assignment

Group 3Individuals &
Societies

Research Project/Written Commentary Portfolio, Historical Investigation, Experimental Study

Group 4Experimental Sciences

Investigatory Project

Group 5Mathematics

Mathematical Exploration

Group 6The Arts

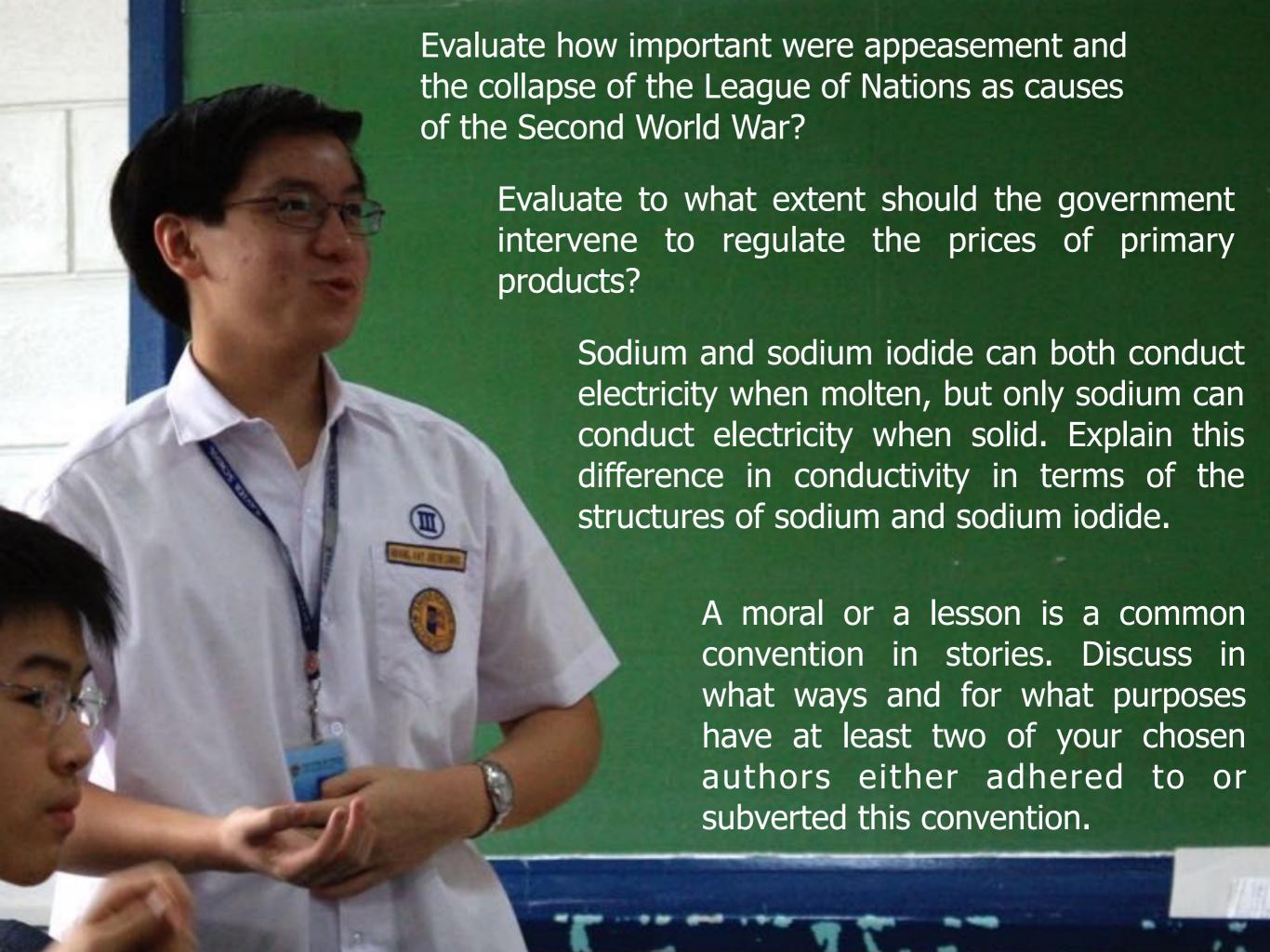
Exhibition, Performance



IBDP's Approaches to Teaching (ATT)

"DP subjects place a premium on the development of higher-order thinking skills rather than on simple memorization of content. The higher- order thinking skills DP subjects foster can be seen in the **command terms** used in DP examination papers, where questions ask students to "analyse", "evaluate", "compare", and so on."

Approaches to teaching and learning in the Diploma Programme, 2015





THEORY ON TEDGE EXTENDED ESSAY CAREATIVITY, ACTIVITY, SERVICE

The IBDP CORE

IBDP Core

IM GAS

Theory of
Knowledge is an
interdisciplinary
requirement
intended to
stimulate critical
reflection on the
knowledge and
experience gained
inside and outside
the classroom.

CAS aims to instill in students a habit for **holistic development**, not only of the self but also of others:

Creative: Arts, and other experiences that involve creative thinking.

Activity: Physical exertion contributing to a healthy lifestyle.

Service: An unpaid and voluntary exchange for underprivileged communities.

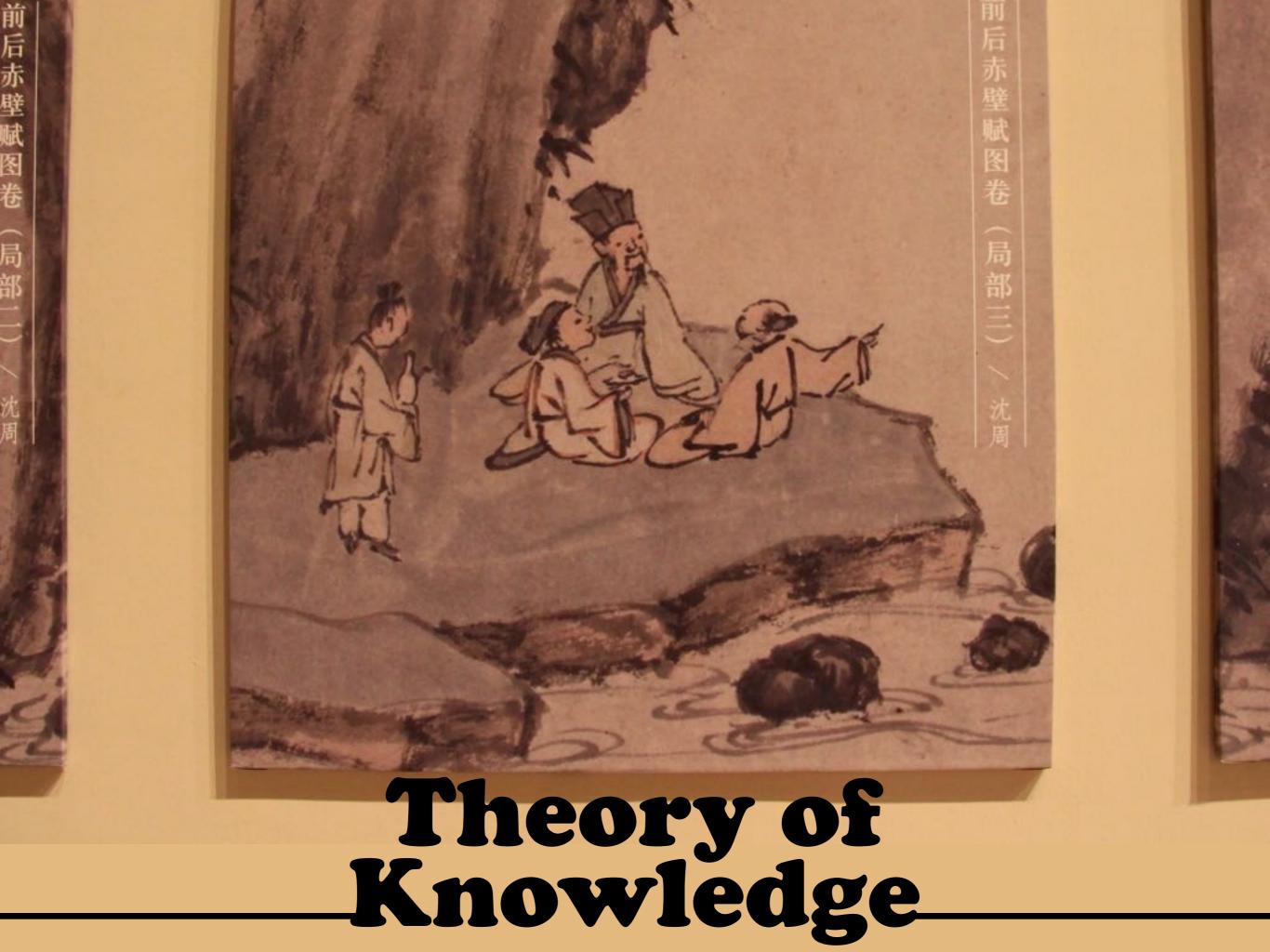
The Extended
Essay is a 4,000
word research
paper that
acquaints students
with the kind of
independent
research and
writing skills
expected by
universities.

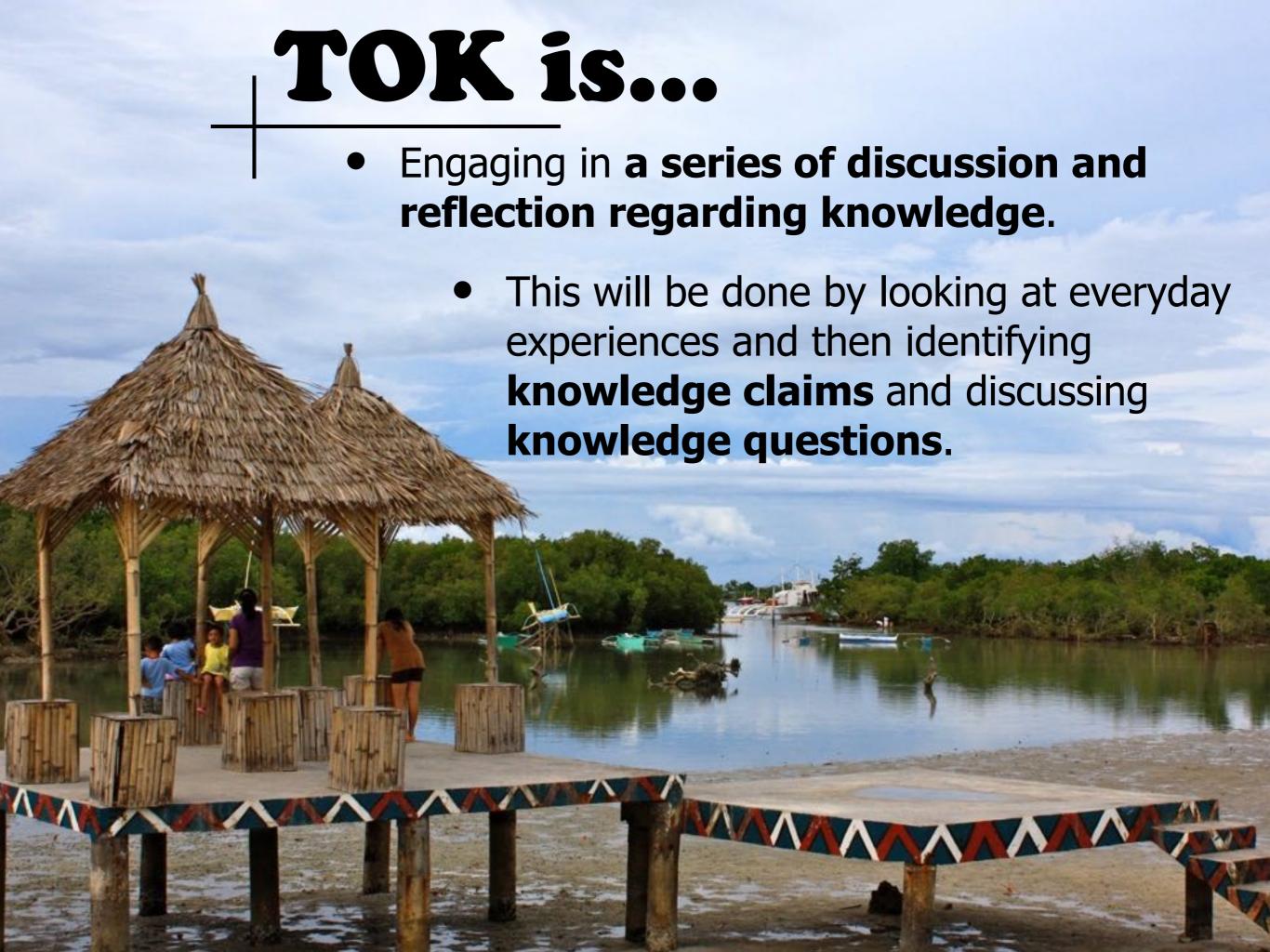


IBDP's Approaches to Teaching (ATT)

"The DP prides itself on providing opportunities for students to develop thinking skills and also an awareness of themselves as thinkers and learners; something that is most explicitly apparent in the important place given within the DP to the theory of knowledge (TOK) course."

Approaches to teaching and learning in the Diploma Programme, 2015



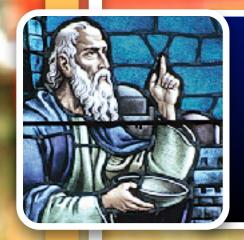




TOK is about...

- taking real-world experiences
- identifying what we know or have claimed to know, and then forming and
- and then opening it up to questions that we can critically discuss and connect to other areas.

What is knowledge?



"Knowledge is justified and true belief" Socrates

Belief

Level of Certainty

Can we be **fully certain** of anything?

True

Level of Universality

Is knowledge simply what we agree upon?

Level of Justification

What **evidences** do we need to prove our knowledge?

Every knowledge claim comes from the Ways of Knowing (WUK)

SENSE PERCEPTION

Knowledge that comes from our **5 senses**

REASON

Knowledge that comes from induction and deduction (reliant on our premises)

LANGUAGE

Knowledge that comes from a **system of communication** using symbols and sounds

EMOTION

Knowledge that comes from how we **feel**

INTUITION

Knowledge that comes from our hunches or gut feel

FAITH

Knowledge that comes from our **personal conviction** and **belief** with or without evidence

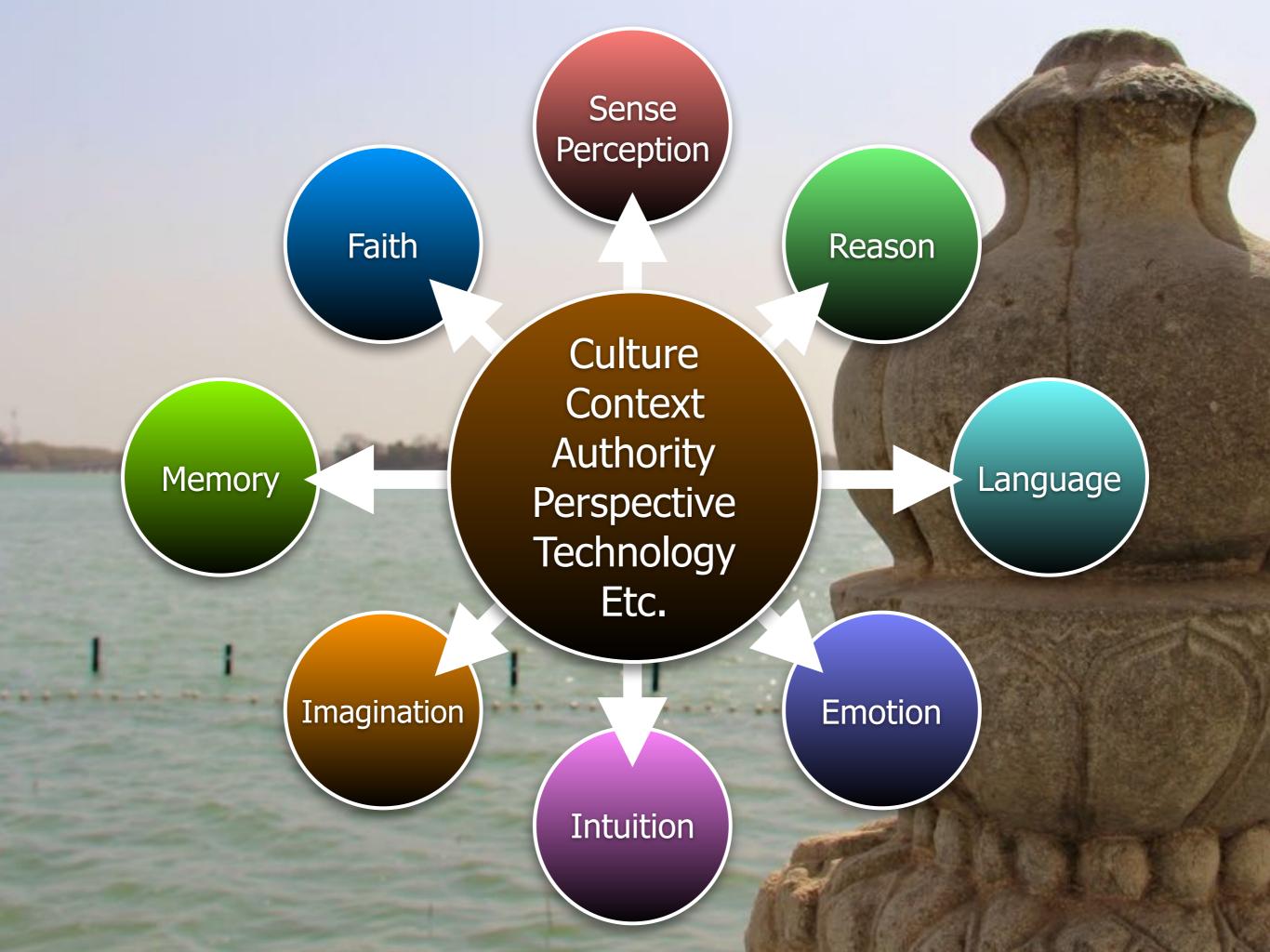
IMAGINATION

Knowledge that comes from our creativity and metaphysical apprehension

MEMORY

Knowledge that comes from what we already know or remember

BUT the WOK are used to different degrees for every knowledge claim



Indigenous Knowledge System **Mathematics**

Natural Sciences

Religious Knowledge System

WOK

Human Sciences

Arts

Ethics

History

Sample TOK Essay Prompts

- 1. "It is only knowledge produced with dif culty that we truly value." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
- 2. "Facts are needed to establish theories but theories are needed to make sense of facts." Discuss this statement with reference to two areas of knowledge.
- 3. Should key events in the historical development of areas of knowledge always be judged by the standards of their time?
- 4. "In the production of knowledge, traditions of areas of knowledge offer correctives for ways of knowing." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
- 5. Given access to the same facts, how is it possible that there can be disagreement between experts in a discipline? Develop your answer with reference to two areas of knowledge.
- 6. "Humans are pattern-seeking animals and we are adept at nding patterns whether they exist or not" (adapted from Michael Shermer). Discuss knowledge questions raised by this idea in two areas of knowledge.

IBDP's Approaches to Teaching (ATT)



"...metacognition 'refers to higher-order thinking which involves active control over the cognitive processes engaged in learning' (Hattie 2009).

Improving students' metacognitive awareness will help them to become more aware of the ways in which they process information, find patterns, build conceptual understandings, and remember key facts and ideas.

Once they are aware that they are using techniques and strategies to perform even the most basic learning tasks, students can be encouraged to consider if there are more effective or efficient ways to achieve those same outcomes. They can then be encouraged to try new ways of learning and to evaluate the results."

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For more information:

Visit

www.ibo.org

Read

Approaches to Teaching & Learning

Read

Theory of Knowledge Subject Guide



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