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Over the last 6 months, we have been working to update our TOK support on ManageBac and to create resources for coordinators and teachers. In this blog, we review these developments and announce an exciting collaborative opportunity for TOK coordinators to connect across schools: the TOK monthly PLC. In
June 2020, TOK consultant Michael Dunn delivered two webinars introducing the new course: Making the most of TOK 2022 Setting up a great TOK department In our September 2020 update, we highlighted that Theory of Knowledge Unit Plans had been updated with the 2022 Aims, Objectives and Syllabus content,
featuring more detail from the subject guides than before to guide the planning of this subject. We also shared an editable Google Slides deck for TOK coordinators to use and adapt for introducing TOK 2022 to new TOK students. In November we were happy to announce the launch of newly designed student
worksheets tailored for the Exhibition and Essay, with expanded functionality in the journal allowing students to make links between specific course components and filter their submissions. Find out more here. This month, we have updated the Quick Start Guides for TOK, CAS and the Extended Essay, providing up-to-
date guidance for students and specific advice regarding Covid-19 and the DP Core. We are also delighted to share that our TOK Coordinator guides Part 1 and Part 2 have been refreshed for the 2022 course and can be accessed via ManageBac or our Resources Library. In January 2021, we are launching a monthly
group, for TOK coordinators to get together to collaborate, learn about, and discuss TOK. Each month's session will focus on a particular topic and will include both information and opportunities for interaction. Bill Roberts and FariaPD staff will share their expertise and facilitate the dialogue each month as the
professional learning community (PLC) learns, shares, and grows together. Sign up here! We would welcome feedback on these new developments and suggestions for how we can further support the IB Diploma Core. Email our Director of Teaching and Learning or post to our Product Portal. Ultimate guide: Theory of
knowledge assessments Free download full of strategies to ensure you IBstudents are well-prepared for their assessments Teaching Theory of Knowledge can be daunting, whether it's your first time or not. While there's a clear curriculum structure and framework to follow, it can be time-consuming finding reliable content
to support your existing curriculum plans – especially when juggling this around the planning and marking of other subject lessons you may teach. With 100% of the marks for Theory of Knowledge coming from 2 main assessments, it's crucial that students are well-prepared on how to ensure they achieve those top
marks. To this end, we've created 3 ready-to-use, printable, curriculum-aligned handouts within our Ultimate Guide: Theory of Knowledge Assessments that you can give to your IB students right now! Help them to feel confident and well-prepared for both their TOK essay and presentation. Download your free theory of
knowledge assessment guide Fill in the form below to receive your FREE Ultimate Guide: Theory of Knowledge Assessments. Linnégatan 87D, 115 23 Stockholm, Sweden © Kognity Privacy Policy Cookie Policy TOK GUIDE 2020
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to which all schools are required to devote at least 100 hours of class time. TOK and the Diploma Programme subjects should support each other and share some common goals. The TOK course examines how we know what we claim to know. It does this by encouraging
students to analyse knowledge claims and explore knowledge questions. A knowledge question is an open question about knowledge. A distinction between shared knowledge and personal knowledge is
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to the individual knower. This might be reflected in the way the TOK course is constructed. Teachers should consider the possibility of teaching WOKs in combination or as a natural result of considering the methods of areas of knowledge, rather than as separate units. The areas of knowledge Areas of knowledge are

specific branches of knowledge, each of which can be seen to have a distinct nature and different methods of gaining knowledge. They are mathematics, the natural sciences, the human sciences, the arts, history, ethics, religious knowledge systems, and indigenous
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