

Transdisciplinary Skills

Self-management Skills

Social Skills

Research Skills

Thinking Skills

Communication Skills



Thinking Skills

- Learning facts, ideas, and vocabulary
- Understanding what you have learned
- Making decisions about things
- Putting little ideas together to make big ideas

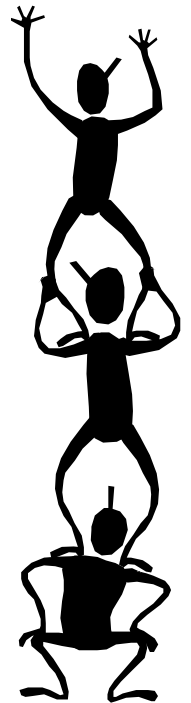
Communication Skills

- Listening to directions and to others
- Speaking clearly
- Reading lots of different things
- Writing information in journals/taking notes
- Looking at information
- Presenting information to others
- Communicating non-verbally



Social Skills

- Sharing the responsibilities in a task
- Respecting others
- Cooperating with others, taking turns, being courteous
- Resolving conflicts
- Making groups decisions
- Being a leader and a listener



Self-management Skills

- Making good choices
- Using large and small muscles
- Being organized-planning activities
- Using your time well
- Being safe
- Making healthy choices
- Following the rules
- Making good choices after you learn more information



Research Skills

- Asking good questions
- Observing by using your senses
- Planning things out
- Collecting data
- Recording information
- Organizing information
- Drawing conclusions from data
- Presenting your findings

PYP attitudes

In PYP schools, students should demonstrate the following attitudes which work hand-in-hand with the Learner Profile:

Appreciation: Appreciating the wonder and beauty of the world and its people.

Commitment: Being committed to their own learning, persevering and showing self discipline and responsibility.

Confidence: Feeling confident in their ability as learners, having the courage to take risks, applying what they have learned and making appropriate decisions and choices.

Cooperation: Cooperating, collaborating, and leading or following as the situation demands.

Creativity: Being creative and imaginative in their thinking and in their approach to problems and dilemmas.

Curiosity: Being curious about the nature of learning, about the world, its people and cultures.

Empathy: Imagining themselves in another's situation in order to understand his or her reasoning and emotions, so as to be open-minded and reflective about the perspectives of others.

Enthusiasm: Enjoying learning and willingly putting the effort into the process.

Independence: Thinking and acting independently, making their own judgments based on reasoned argument, and being able to defend their judgments.

Integrity: Being honest and demonstrating a considered sense of fairness.

Respect: Respecting themselves, others and the world around them.

Tolerance: Being sensitive about differences and diversity in the world and being responsive to the needs of others.

Concepts: What Do We Want Students to Understand?

Form

Key question: What is it like?

Definition: The understanding that everything has a form with recognizable features that can be observed, identified, described and categorized.

Related concepts: Properties, structure, similarities, differences, pattern

Function

Key question: How does it work?

Definition: The understanding that everything has a purpose, a role or a way of behaving that can be investigated.

Examples of related concepts: Behaviour, communication, pattern, role, systems

Causation

Key question: Why is it like it is?

Definition: The understanding that things do not just happen, that there are causal relationships at work, and that actions have consequences.

Examples of related concepts: Consequences, sequences, pattern, impact

Change

Key question: How is it changing?

Definition: The understanding that change is the process of movement from one state to another. It is universal and inevitable.

Examples of related concepts: Adaptation, growth, cycles, sequences, transformation

Connection

Key question: How is it connected to other things?

Definition: The understanding that we live in a world of interacting systems in which the actions of any individual element affect others.

Examples of related concepts: Systems, relationships, networks, homeostasis, interdependence

Perspective

Key question: What are the points of view?

Definition: The understanding that knowledge is moderated by perspectives; different perspectives lead to different interpretations, understandings and findings; perspectives may be individual, group, cultural or disciplinary.

Examples of related concepts: Subjectivity, truth, beliefs, opinion, prejudice

Responsibility

Key question: What is our responsibility?

Definition: The understanding that people make choices based on their understandings, and the actions they take as a result do make a difference.

Examples of related concepts: Rights, citizenship, values, justice, initiative

Reflection

Key question: How do we know?

Definition: The understanding that there are different ways of knowing, and that it is important to reflect on our conclusions, to consider our methods of reasoning, and the quality and the reliability of the evidence we have considered.

Examples of related concepts: Review, interpretation, evidence, responsibility, behaviour

PYP Transdisciplinary Themes

Who we are

An inquiry into the nature of the self; beliefs and values; personal, physical, mental, social and spiritual health; human relationships including families, friends, communities, and cultures; rights and responsibilities; what it means to be human.

Where we are in place and time

An inquiry into orientation in place and time; personal histories; homes and journeys; the discoveries, explorations and migrations of humankind; the relationships between and the interconnectedness of individuals and civilizations, from local and global perspectives.

How we express ourselves

An inquiry into the ways in which we discover and express ideas, feelings, nature, culture, beliefs and values; the ways in which we reflect on, extend and enjoy our creativity; our appreciation of the aesthetic.

How the world works

An inquiry into the natural world and its laws; the interaction between the natural world (physical and biological) and human societies; how humans use their understanding of scientific principles; the impact of scientific and technological advances on society and on the environment.

How we organize ourselves

An inquiry into the interconnectedness of human-made systems and communities; the structure and function of organizations; societal decision-making; economic activities and their impact on humankind and the environment.

Sharing the planet

An inquiry into rights and responsibilities in the struggle to share finite resources with other people and with other living things; communities and the relationships within and between them; access to equal opportunities; peace and conflict resolution.