



*How do we know what we know?*

*Learn this with us!*

*All your TOK questions answered!*

# IBDP1 TOK Course

- ✓ Learn your AOKs from your WOKs, your shared knowledge from your personal knowledge
- ✓ Get to know knowledge questions
- ✓ Harness the power of knowledge claims
- ✓ Understand real life situations and their application in TOK
- ✓ Find assumptions and underlying implications
- ✓ Grasp how to prepare and present presentations
- ✓ Gain the ability to organise and write your TOK essay

# **Cana Elite Education Centre**

## **2020 IBDP1 TOK Regular Course**



	<b>Sheung Wan Centre</b>	<b>Shek Mun Centre</b>
<b>Date and time</b>	Every Monday 18:00-19:00	Every Saturday 11:00-12:00
<b>Tuition fee</b>	<b>\$700 per hour per student</b>	

**Click and Sign up now!**

A background image of a library with tall, curved bookshelves filled with books, creating a sense of depth and knowledge.

***“The knowledge of anything, since all things have causes, is not acquired or complete unless it is known by its causes.” Avicenna***

Theory of Knowledge (TOK) can be a perplexing course. Afterall, it is the one subject students study that asks them not to learn new knowledge but to investigate how they know. Cana Elite's TOK course will aid students in understanding the basis of questioning and to apply these inquiries in a TOK fashion resulting in the best possible presentation and/or essay.

TOK asks students to think about what really is knowledge, and where it comes from. For example, most believe in the theory of gravity. The theory is widely accepted by scientists. Yet, one may ask if there are any biases between what one person and another knows? One may think this point redundant, as proof for gravity, one would claim, would be the observation that if a pen were to fall from the table it would hit the ground. However, how does one know this is a result of gravity and not something like an endless array of invisible magical elves physically bringing the pen to the floor whenever it is dropped? This may sound ludicrous, but to others may make perfect sense. Afterall, a student's learning is based upon both socio-geographical background as well as their place in history and forms a bias in what is known. This course will help students better understand their own personal biases and be able to engage with them.

A photograph of a modern library with curved, multi-level bookshelves filled with books, creating a sense of depth and architectural interest.

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This Theory of Knowledge course will help students develop the necessary skills required to analyse the basis and reliability of the knowledge they have acquired throughout the years. The course looks at how students, as individuals, use Language, Intuition, Imagination, Reason, Sense Perception, Faith, and Emotion to understand the world. These Ways of Knowing (WOKs) directly relate to the Areas of Knowledge (AOKs) students study throughout their life, including Art, Ethics, Mathematics, Indigenous and Religious Knowledge Systems, History, and the Human and Natural Sciences. Students will learn to question what they know by comparing WOKs with various knowledge claims from the various AOKs, and by understanding how personal views and cultural backgrounds impact how they and others interpret and understand knowledge.

By the end of the course, students will be able to understand the what, when, why, where, and how behind knowledge, understand their own and others' place in the foundation of knowledge, be able to question and make claims about various aspects of knowledge, and be able to express all these facets in a clear and concise manner, either in the form of a powerpoint presentation or an essay.