

Chemistry
Chemistry is the study of the materials the world is made from, their properties, structures and behaviours.
Atomic theory • Classifying materials • Reactions • Managing changes

Physics
Physics is about explaining the universe in terms of the simplest possible models expressed in terms of the movement and position of objects.
Matter & Particles • Forces • Waves • Gravity & Space • Electricity & Magnetism

Biology
Biology is the study of living things in their environment.
Organisms • Biological information • Genetics • Variation • Populations • Environment

Mathematical Contexts
Mathematics is the science that deals with the logic of shape, quantity and arrangement.
Approximation • Change • Equivalence • Generalization • Modelling • Patterns • Quantity • Relationships • Representation • Space • Systems • Validity

Patterns and Principles
We all look for recurring patterns and enduring principles to help us make sense of things

Environmental Science
Environmental science is focused on the study of the relationships of the natural world and the relationships between organisms and their environments.

Earth Science
Earth science is the study of the fields of natural science related to the planet Earth. It deals with the physical constitution of the Earth and its atmosphere. Earth science is the study of our planet's physical characteristics, from earthquakes to raindrops, and floods to fossils.

Earth and Ecosystems
We all share a duty of stewardship for the ecosystems we inhabit; to execute that duty we need to understand how systems work.

Physical Education
In Physical Education, the focus is on movement and its contribution to the development of individuals and communities.
Competence • Performance • Creativity • Lifestyles

Spirituality
Spiritual education involves the inquiry into spiritual truth. It involves a sense of connection to something other than ourselves, and a search for meaning in life.
Identity • Values • Faith • Belief • Comfort • Reflection • Ethics • Awe • Truth

Health & Well-being
Achieving Health is achieving a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO).
Identity • Values • Sustainability • Fulfillment • Positive Functioning • Productivity • Happiness • Life Satisfaction • Work • Social Connectedness • Environment

What's Worth Learning ... and Why?

A Conceptual Map of our Common Ground

Urgency and Agency
We all face pressing challenges that are of such complexity that they demand a multi-disciplinary approach and such importance that they demand our urgent response. We have a profound duty to develop the capacity of our learners to act independently and responsibly in the face of these shared Complexity Challenges.

Technology
Technology is intervention by design to expand human possibilities.
empowerment • digital citizenship • knowledge construction • innovation • creativity • design • communication • collaboration • solutions

Innovation
Innovation is the activity of people and organizations to change themselves and the environment. It means breaking routines and dominant ways of thinking, introducing new things/behaviours/standards. It involves the process of translating an idea into a product or service that has value.
Opportunity • Value • Invention • Design • Manufacture • Testing • Ideation • Product/Process Life Cycle • Technology • Adoption

The Arts
The Arts represent a range of human activities in creating visual, auditory or performing artifacts expressing the author's imaginative concept and technical competency, intended to be appreciated for their beauty and their emotional/expressive power.
Possibility • Creativity • Authenticity • Context • Critique • Interpretation • Aesthetic Impact

Human Geography
Geography is the study of the world and the people within it, and the interaction between the two.
Place • Scale • Sustainability • Interaction • Patterns • Trends • Processes • Environment

Economics
Economics examines the choices people make about the use of limited resources to satisfy unlimited wants.
Scarcity • Value • Markets • Opportunity Cost • Supply & Demand • Incentives • Purchasing Power

Civics
Civics is the study of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

History
History is the study of groups of people and their interactions across time and place.
Continuity and Change • Citizenship • Group Membership • Power • Culture • Rights & Responsibilities • Conflict • Social Justice • Perspectives

Stories and Signals
We are all storytellers; we all send messages to each other.

Language
There is no situation in our lives in which language does not participate: we speak to express our ideas, to show feelings, to explain things, to dissuade, to persuade, to seduce, but also to control and to even silence others. Language operates with a linguistic system, but is not reduced to it. On the one hand, it is built by a variety of features related to the needs of human thought, and to the needs of social life on the other. Language shapes the way in which we relate to others, to ourselves privately and collectively. Each language shapes the world in its own way. The differences that distinguish us from each other also offer us equality.

Media Literacy
Media Literacy provides a framework to access, analyze, evaluate and create messages in a variety of forms. It builds an understanding of the role of media in society as well as essential skills of inquiry and self-expression necessary for successful citizenship.
Construction • Language • Interpretation • Values • Profit • Power

Literacy
Communication • Expression • Culture • Conservation • Transformation
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