

IB 跨領域核心概念定義

* 「美學」所研究的是美和品味的特徵、創造、意義和感悟。學習美學就需要培養對藝術、文化和自然進行批判性的欣賞及分析。

Aesthetics deals with the characteristics, creation, meaning and perception of beauty and taste. The study of aesthetics develops skills for the critical appreciation and analysis of art, culture and nature.

* 「改變」的意思是指從一種形式、狀態或價值觀轉變、轉化或移動到另一種形式、狀態或價值觀。改變概念的探究包含了對改變原因、過程和結果的理解和評估。

Change is a conversion, transformation or movement from one form, state or value to another. Inquiry into the concept of change involves understanding and evaluating causes, processes and consequences.

* 「溝通」是指對訊號、事實、想法和符號的交換或傳遞。這需要有傳達者、訊息和預期的接受者。溝通是包含了傳達資訊或意思的行動。有效的溝通需要一種共同“語言”（可以是書面的、口頭或非語言的）。

Communication is the exchange or transfer of signals, facts, ideas and symbols. It requires a sender, a message and an intended receiver. Communication involves the activity of conveying information or meaning. Effective communication requires a common “language” (which may be written, spoken or non-verbal).

* 「社群」是指一些在空間、時間或關係上密切共存的團體。舉例來說，社群除了包括擁有特殊特徵、信念或價值觀的人群，也包括共同生活在一個特定棲息地、相互依賴的生物體。

Communities are groups that exist in proximity defined by space, time or relationship. Communities include, for example, groups of people sharing particular characteristics, beliefs or values as well as groups of interdependent organisms living together in a specific habitat.

* 「聯結」的意思是指人、物體、生物體或想法之間的連接、結合和關係。

Connections are links, bonds and relationships among people, objects, organisms or ideas.

* 「創造力」的意思是產生新穎想法和以新觀點來考慮現存想法的過程。創造力也包括能夠在發展新方法來解決問題時，辨識出不同想法價值。創造力可以從過程以及結果、產出或解決方法中體現出來。

Creativity is the process of generating novel ideas and considering existing ideas from new perspectives. Creativity includes the ability to recognize the value of ideas when developing innovative responses to problems; it may be evident in process as well as outcomes, products or solutions.

* 「文化」包含一系列習得和共享的信念、價值觀、興趣、態度、產出、知識的獲取方法和行為模式，這些都是由人類群體創造來的。文化的概念是動態而且有機的。

Culture encompasses a range of learned and shared beliefs, values, interests, attitudes, products, ways of knowing and patterns of behavior created by human communities. The concept of culture is dynamic and organic.

* 「發展」是成長、進步或進化的行動或過程。發展有時是需透過不斷的改善。

Development is the act or process of growth, progress or evolution, sometimes through iterative improvements.

* 「形式」的意思是指一個實體物或一件作品的形狀和基礎結構，包括其組織、基本性質和外觀。

Form is the shape and underlying structure of an entity or piece of work, including its organization, essential nature and external appearance.

* 「全球互動」作為一個概念，採取將世界作為一個整體的觀點，來關注個體與群體之間的連結，以及他們與人造環境和自然環境之間的關係。

Global interactions, as a concept, focuses on the connections among individuals and communities, as well as their relationships with built and natural environments, from the perspective of the world as a whole.

* 「身分認同」是關於處在相同的狀態或事實。相同的狀態或事實包括界定個體、團體、事物、時代、地域、象徵和樣式的特殊表徵。身分認同是可以被觀察，或透過各種外部和內部影響來建構、維護及塑造的。

Identity is the state or fact of being the same. It refers to the particular features that define individuals, groups, things, eras, places, symbols and styles. Identity can be observed, or it can be constructed, asserted and shaped by external and internal influences.

* 「邏輯」是指一種推理的方法和定律的系統，可以用來建立論點和得出結論。

Logic is a method of reasoning and a system of principles used to build arguments and reach conclusions.

* 「視角」是我們對不同情況、事物、事實、想法和意見所觀察的立場。視角可能會與個人、團體、文化或學科有關聯。不同的視角時常會造成多樣的再現和詮釋。

Perspective is the position from which we observe situations, objects, facts, ideas and opinions. Perspective may be associated with individuals, groups, cultures or disciplines. Different perspectives often lead to multiple representations and interpretations.

* 「關係」是指各種屬性、物體、人以及想法之間的連結和關聯——包括人類社群與我們所住的世界之間的連結。關係中的任何改變都會帶來後果——有些後果的影響可能是小規模的，而有些後果則可能產生深遠的影響，會對像人類社會和地球生態系統這樣龐大的網絡和系統造成影響。

Relationships are the connections and associations between properties, objects, people and ideas—including the human community's connections with the world in which we live. Any change in relationship brings consequences—some of which may occur on a small scale, while others may be far-reaching, affecting large networks and systems such as human societies and the planetary ecosystem.

* 「時間、地域和空間」的概念是密切連結的，時間、地域和空間指的是人、物體和想法所處的絕對或相對位置。時間、地域和空間著重在我們該如何建構和利用我們對方位的理解（「何處」和「何時」）。

The intrinsically linked concept of time, space and place refers to the absolute or relative position of people, objects and ideas. Time, place and space focuses on how we construct and use our understanding of location (“where” and “when”).

* 「系統」是相互作用或相互依賴元素的集合。系統為人類環境、自然環境和人造環境提供了結構和秩序。系統可以是靜態或動態的，簡單或複雜的。

Systems are sets of interacting or interdependent components. Systems provide structure and order in human, natural and built environments. Systems can be static or dynamic, simple or complex.