

OPTIONAL SUMMER ASSIGNMENT FOR TOK

Objective: Understanding ToK Vocabulary. There is a lot to read here...you need to read it a few times to get the full meaning.
Directions: Create quizzes using batches of 20 vocab. terms based on the SAMPLE format below. Vocab. terms will be on the left and matching clues on the right (NOT DIRECTLY LINED UP WITH ITS MATCH). Matching clue can be up to three words but may NOT DUPLICATE words from the definition ('knowledge' is an acceptable exception). Vocabulary from other sections in the packet can sometimes be used as clues because there is overlap in meaning...note the 'Clues' in bold italics. Consult the ToK book for 'Matching Clues' ideas should you get stuck. Type each quiz set. You may fit three quizzes per side of a page and you may use both sides. There are 244 terms (beginning with number 21) and you will create 12 quizzes (NOTE: the 12th quiz will exceed 20 terms). Some terms are repeated and must be used again. Label each quiz, "Quiz #1--21-40", "Quiz #2--41-60", and so forth. The SAMPLE below includes the first 20 terms so you are not responsible for a quiz for this batch. You will work through this quiz sample and attempt to match the clue to the correct vocabulary term. Notice that the clues use different wording than the definitions...your ultimate challenge. Proper completion of this assignment and submission of it on the FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL (FRIDAY, AUGUST 10TH) will earn you a significant bonus. A 'Bonus' can take the form of extra credit points, quiz or test waivers, high score bonuses (when you get a high score on a quiz or test you earn additional bonuses... CRAZY!!!) or possibly a reasonable bonus of your choosing (*What!?!?!?!?!?*). Otherwise, the assignment is due on your first day of ToK in January 2019. Also...Please sign up for Remind (TOK19). Text @ce87eg to 81010 and then you will be able contact me if you need help. You could even send me a sample of a couple of your matching clues ideas and I can let you know if you are on the right track.

SAMPLE

Vocabulary Terms

- _____ 1. Analysis Paralysis
- _____ 2. *Argument ad Ignorantium*
- _____ 3. Common Sense
- _____ 4. Confirmation Bias
- _____ 5. Empiricism
- _____ 6. Experimental Knowledge
- _____ 7. Flow
- _____ 8. Gullibility
- _____ 9. Information
- _____ 10. Justified True Belief
- _____ 11. Knowledge by Acquaintance
- _____ 12. Knowledge by Description
- _____ 13. Mental Map
- _____ 14. Paranormal Phenomena
- _____ 15. Practical Knowledge
- _____ 16. Relativism
- _____ 17. Skepticism
- _____ 18. Thick Concept
- _____ 19. Verbal Overshadowing
- _____ 20. Ways of Knowing

Matching clues (not repeated definitions)

- A. ***shared knowledge***
- B. observation equals knowing
- C. disregarding the facts
- D. easily fooled
- E. linguistic alteration
- F. deep thought
- G. indecision
- H. ***personal knowledge***
- I. everything is questioned
- J. ***a posteriori knowledge***
- K. multiple truths
- L. intellectual immersion
- M. accepted truths
- N. cannot disprove it
- O. knowledge ***paradigm***
- P. knowledge processing
- Q. pseudo-science
- R. evidence supported truths
- S. applied knowledge
- T. disorganized facts

TOK Vocabulary

Intro to TOK: The Problem and Nature of Knowledge

1. Analysis Paralysis – over-analysis of a problem which results in the ability to take action.
2. Argument ad Ignorantium – the *fallacy* of assuming that a proposition is true simply because it has not been proved false (or false because it has not been proved true).
3. Common Sense – cultural beliefs and practices generally considered to be true without need for further justification.
4. *****Confirmation Bias** – the tendency to notice evidence that supports your position and ignore evidence which contradicts it.
5. *****Empiricism** – the belief that all knowledge is ultimately based on sense experience.
6. Experimental Knowledge – knowledge gained through experience, either by acquaintance or as practical knowledge.
7. Flow – a mental state in which one is completely absorbed in an activity.
8. Gullibility – susceptibility to being easily deceived; inclination to believe things on insufficient evidence.
9. Information – disconnected facts which have not been organized into systematic knowledge
10. Justified True Belief – the standard definition of knowing dating back to the time of Plato (428-348 BCE); to know that something is true we not only have to believe it but also need to have justification for our belief.
11. Knowledge by Acquaintance – first-hand knowledge based on perceptual experience, which can be interpreted as *knowledge of*. For example, you may have direct knowledge of Tampa tourist locations because you live here.
12. Knowledge by Description – second-hand knowledge which comes in the form of language and which can be interpreted as *knowledge that*. For instance, you may know that Tallahassee is the state capital of Florida because you read it in an encyclopedia.
13. Mental Map – a personal mental picture of what is true and false, reasonable and unreasonable, right and wrong, beautiful and ugly.
14. Paranormal Phenomena – phenomena such as extra-sensory perception which lie outside the range of ordinary experience and defy current scientific explanation.
15. Practical Knowledge – skills-based knowledge which can be thought of as *knowledge how*. For example, you may know how to prepare many meals because you attended a cooking class.
16. *****Relativism** – the theory that people's ideas of what is true or valuable are not absolute but depend on their culture.
17. *****Skepticism** – a philosophical position which doubts or denies that knowledge is possible.
18. Thick Concept – a concept that can only be understood through extensive experience and reflection. (love, hate, time)
19. Verbal Overshadowing – the tendency of a verbal description to influence and distort perception such as in the eyewitness testimony example when most people are unable to give accurate descriptions of people.
20. Ways of Knowing – the eight possible ways of acquiring knowledge outlined by the Theory of Knowledge: language, reason, perception, intuition, emotion, memory, imagination, and faith.

Intro to TOK: Personal and Shared Knowledge

21. Agenda Setting – the tendency of news media to influence which stories the public consider important.
22. Algorithm – a set of step-by-step rules found in computer programs (and elsewhere) which is designed to achieve a specific task.
23. Authority Worship – uncritically accepting something as true simply because an authority says it is true.
24. Bad News Bias – the tendency of the news media to focus on bad news rather than good news.
25. Citizen Journalists – ordinary people who actively gather, report and spread news via social networking websites.
26. Culture – a “map” of beliefs and practices through which a group of people try to make sense of reality.
27. False Consensus Effect – the tendency to overestimate the extent to which other people agree with your point of view.
28. Filter Bubble – a situation in which we surround ourselves with information that confirms our pre-existing prejudices.
29. Framing – the news media’s use of pictures and language to shape the way a story is presented.
30. Illusion of Explanatory Depth – the illusion that you understand something in detail when in fact you do not.
31. Informal Knowledge – any knowledge which is not organized into an academic discipline, such as cultural and local knowledge, random facts and trivia.
32. Intelligent Design – a view held by some people which rejects the theory of evolution and claims that each species was uniquely created by God.
33. Literary Canon – a list of literary works considered to have the greatest literary and cultural value.
34. Multi-Tasking – trying to perform more than one task at the same time.
35. Personal Knowledge – experiential knowledge (personal acquaintance and practical knowhow) plus those parts of academic and informal knowledge which you have made your own.
36. ***Sensationalism Bias – the news media’s tendency to focus on sensational news stories to the detriment of less dramatic but equally important ones.
37. Shared Knowledge – the stock of academic knowledge, informal knowledge, and practical know-how which can be communicated verbally or non-verbally to other people.
38. Spurious Balance – giving equal weight to both sides of an alleged controversy when the evidence strongly suggests that one side is wrong.
39. Vested Interest – an ulterior motive, acknowledged or unacknowledged, for claiming that something is true or false.
40. Wishful Thinking – convincing yourself that something is true simply because you want it to be true. Areas of Knowledge

Area of Knowledge: The Human Sciences

41. ***Behaviorism – a school of thought which says that the subject-matter of psychology should be overt behavior rather than hidden thoughts and feelings.
42. Fallacy of Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc – the fallacy of confusing causation with sequence.
43. Go Native – adopting the attitudes and behavior of a foreign group with whom one has lived for an extended period.
44. ***Holism – the belief that the best way to understand some things is by looking at them as a whole rather than by analyzing them into separate parts.
45. Law of Large Numbers – a statistical principle which says that random variations tend to cancel out when a population is large enough.
46. Loaded Question – a question which is biased because it contains a built-in assumption.
47. Mirror Test – a test that gauges self-awareness by seeing if a human infant or non-human animal recognizes itself in a mirror.
48. Nature-Nurture Debate – the debate about whether we are influenced more by our biological nature (genetic inheritance) or our cultural nurture (environmental experiences).
49. Observer Effect – the tendency of people to behave differently when they are being observed.
50. Reactance – the tendency of people to react against advice, rules and regulations perceived as a threat to their freedom.
51. ***Reductionism – the belief that some subjects can be explained in terms of other more fundamental ones.
52. Reductive Fallacy – the fallacy of saying that just because A is composed of B, it follows that A is nothing but B.
53. Stream of Consciousness – the idea that consciousness consists of a continuous flow rather than a series of discrete thoughts and feelings.
54. ***Verstehen Position – the belief that the main aim of the human sciences is to understand the meaning of various social practices as they are understood by the agents themselves.

Area of Knowledge: Mathematics

55. A Posteriori Knowledge – knowledge which can be justified only on the basis of experience.
56. A Priori Knowledge – knowledge which can be justified independently of experience.
57. Analytic Proposition – a proposition that is true by definition.
58. Axiom – a starting point for reasoning that is accepted without proof.
59. Conjecture – a hypothesis that appears to work but which has not yet been proved.
60. Deductive Reasoning – reasoning from the general to the particular.
61. Empiricism – a school of thought which claims that all knowledge is ultimately based on sense perception.
62. Euclidean Geometry – a system of geometry developed by the Greek mathematician Euclid (circa 300 BCE)
63. Formal System – a model of reasoning that consists of the key elements of axioms, deduction and theorems.
64. Formalism – (in mathematics) the belief that mathematical truths are true by definition.
65. Gödel’s Incompleteness Theorem – a theorem that suggests it is impossible to prove that a formal mathematical system is free from contradiction.
66. Goldbach’s Conjecture – a famous mathematical conjecture which states that every even number is the sum of two primes.
67. Platonism – (in mathematics) the view that mathematical truths give us a priori insight into the structure of reality.
68. Synthetic Proposition – a proposition that is not true by definition.
69. Theorem – a statement that can be proved to be true on the basis of axioms or other already established theorems.

Area of Knowledge: The Natural Sciences

70. Anomaly – an observation that seems to contradict a generally accepted theory.
71. Conjectures and Refutations – the approach to science advocated by Karl Popper, according to which scientists should come up with imaginative hypotheses which are open to falsification.
72. Controlled Experiment – an experiment in which everything is held constant except for the variable under investigation.
73. Empirical – adjectival form of empiricism (e.g. empirical evidence).
74. Empiricism – see Intro to TOK section.
75. ***Falsificationism – the belief attributed to Karl Popper that science progresses by falsifying rather than verifying scientific hypotheses.
76. Hypothesis – a tentative explanation for an observation or problem which, if it is to be scientific, is testable.
77. ***Inductivism – the traditional conception of the scientific method, using inductive methods of reasoning.
78. Law – a general statement confirmed by experimental evidence which describes some feature of reality.
79. ***Paradigm – a set of interrelated ideas for making sense of one or more aspects of reality.
80. Peer Review – the evaluation of research by other qualified experts.
81. Principle of Simplicity – a rule which says that if we have two competing hypotheses which make the same predictions we should prefer the simpler one.
82. Priority Dispute – a dispute about who was first to discover a particular law or come up with a particular theory.
83. Pseudo-science – a set of beliefs which mimic the surface features of science without being genuinely scientific.
84. ***Rationalism – the belief that reason rather than experience is the most important source of knowledge.
85. Relativism – see Intro to TOK section.
86. ***Scientism – the belief that science is the only way we can make sense of reality and discover the truth.

Area of Knowledge: The Arts

87. Aesthetics – the branch of philosophy which studies beauty and the arts.
88. Avant-Garde – innovative ideas considered to be at the forefront of new developments and techniques in the arts.
89. Canon – the collection of works of art considered by scholars to be the most important and influential.
90. Catharsis – the release of emotional tension that is brought about by reading, viewing or listening to a work of art.
91. ***Disinterested – free from bias and self-interest, which may help us to make objective aesthetic judgments.
92. Kitsch – derivative, clichéd art.
93. Mimetic – from mimesis, the Greek word for “imitation,” associated with the idea that art should copy reality.

Area of Knowledge: Ethics

94. Altruism – selfless behavior in which we put other people’s welfare before our own.
95. Cultural Imperialism – a powerful foreign culture imposing its values on a weaker indigenous culture.
96. Duty Ethics – the belief that ethics is fundamentally of doing your duty and fulfilling your obligations.
97. Egoism – putting your own interests before those of other people.
98. Empathy – the ability to imagine and understand another person’s situation.
99. Golden Rule – the rule found in many cultures which says that you should do as you would be done by.
100. ***Moral Absolutism – the belief that there are universal moral principles which should always be followed irrespective of the context or their consequences.
101. ***Moral Relativism – the belief that there are no universal values but that our values are determined by the society in which we grow up.
102. Other-Regarding Desires – desires which are focused on other people.
103. Rights – moral principles which lay down what people are free to do or entitled to expect from other people.
104. Rule Worship – blindly following moral rules irrespective of whether or not they are appropriate.
105. Self-Interest Theory – the claim that human beings are universally selfish.
106. Self-Regarding Desires – desires which are focused on the self.
107. Special Pleading – making an exception in your own case that you would not find acceptable if it came from someone else.
108. ***Utilitarianism – the belief that ethics can ultimately be reduced to the principle that we should maximize happiness.
109. ***Value-Judgments – assessment of whether something is good or bad in terms of one’s moral principles.
110. Veil of Ignorance – a thought experiment in which the morality of an issue is decided by imagining that our places in society are redistributed and we do not know what position we will be assigned.

Area of Knowledge: History

111. Cubist History – history which explores the past from a variety of perspectives.
112. Economic Determinism – the belief that history is driven by economic factors.
113. Empathy – See Ethics AOK.
114. “Great Person” Theory of History – the belief that history is driven by great individuals.
115. Hindsight Bias – mistakenly thinking, after something has happened, that you had known it would happen.
116. Oral History – historical information obtained using tape or video recordings of interviews with people who have first-hand knowledge of past events.
117. Primary Source – a document, recording or physical object produced at the time under study.
118. Secondary Source – a second-hand account of a historical event (such as a history textbook).
119. Self-Realizing Expectations – beliefs which if held help to bring about their own fulfillment.

Area of Knowledge: Religion

120. Agnosticism – a position which neither asserts nor denies the existence of God or some higher reality, but remains skeptically open-minded.
121. Anthropomorphism – attributing human characteristics to something non-human—in this case, God.
122. Argument from Design – an argument which says that the order and harmony of the universe is evidence for the existence of an intelligent creator.
123. Atheism – the belief that God does not exist.

124. Cosmological Argument – an argument which sees the very existence of the universe as strong evidence for the existence of a creator God.
125. Free-will Defense – an argument which attributes the existence of evil in the world not to God but to human free-will.
126. ***Logical Positivism – the view of a group of twentieth-century philosophers who claimed that a statement is genuinely meaningful only if it can be empirically verified or falsified.
127. Metaphysical – relating to the area of philosophy that explores the nature of ultimate reality.
128. Omniamorous – all-loving.
129. Omnipotent – all-powerful.
130. Omniscient – all-knowing.
131. Pantheism – the belief that God and the universe are one.
132. Paradigm – See Natural Sciences section.
133. Paradox of Omnipotence – If God could create a being that he could not subsequently control, then he is not omnipotent; if he couldn't create such a being, then God is not omnipotent.
134. Paradox of Suffering – If God is all-loving and does not want us to suffer, and is also all-powerful and is able to prevent us from suffering, why does so much suffering exist in the world?
135. Pascal's Wager – the claim made by the philosopher Blaise Pascal that, bearing in mind the potential rewards and punishments, it pays to bet on the existence of God.
136. Problem of Suffering – the problem of how we can reconcile the belief in an all-powerful and all-loving God with the existence of suffering.
137. ***Religious Pluralism – the belief that different religions captured different aspects of the same underlying truth.
138. ***Theism – belief that the universe is governed by an eternal, all-powerful, all-knowing, all-loving creator God (Judaism, Christianity, and Islam are examples of theistic religions).
139. Wish Fulfillment – believing that something is true simply because you want it to be true. Ways of Knowing

Way of Knowing: Emotion

140. Apathy – a state of mind advocated by Stoic philosophers which literally means “without passion.”
141. Emotional Contagion – the tendency for emotions such as anger or fear to spread quickly through a group of people.
142. Emotional Intelligence – the ability to read and control or influence one's own and other people's emotions.
143. Emotive Language – highly charged language which is designed to arouse people's emotions.
144. ***Negativity Bias – the bias that leads us to focus more on negative things than positive things.
145. Primary Emotions – universal emotions which are usually said to comprise happiness, sadness, anger, fear, disgust, and surprise.
146. Rationalization – manufacturing bad reasons to justify a particular emotional attitude (commonly when two or more beliefs are in conflict).
147. Secondary Emotions – complex emotions which can be thought of as mixture of primary emotions.
148. ***Stoicism – a philosophy of life which advocates the control and subjugation of one's emotions.
149. Ten-Year Rule – the claim that it takes at least ten years, or 10,000 hours, to achieve greatness in any field of endeavor.
150. Wisdom of Repugnance – the claim that we can validly appeal to our feelings of disgust to justify our moral beliefs.
151. Wise Nature Fallacy – the fallacious assumption that because something is natural it is therefore good.

Way of Knowing: Faith

152. Agnosticism – see AOK: Religion
153. Atheism – see AOK: Religion
154. Bedrock Belief – a fundamental assumption on which all of our other beliefs are based.
155. Burden of Proof – the question of whether a knowledge claim should be rejected unless there is evidence for it, or accepted unless there is evidence against it, and who should provide that evidence.
156. ***Evidentialism – the idea that we should believe something only to the extent that there is evidence for it.
157. Fideism – the belief that faith is opposed to and superior to reason.
158. ***Humanism – a worldview which rejects the supernatural and believes in human reason, scientific progress and moral improvement.
159. Infinite Regress – a chain of reasoning in which statement A depends on statement B, statement B depends on statement C, and so on without end.
160. Metaphysical Questions – questions about the nature of ultimate reality which cannot be solved by matters relating to observation and experience.
161. Positive Thinking – the idea that if you think positively about a goal, you are more likely to be successful.
162. Scientism – see AOK: The Natural Sciences
163. Superstition – a form of false science based on an irrational belief in supernatural connections between things.
164. Theism – see AOK: Religion
165. Wish Fulfillment – see AOK: Religion
166. Worldview – an overarching theory about the nature of the universe and human beings' place in it.

Way of Knowing: Imagination

167. Autism – a condition characterized by difficulty in relating to other people, and by repetitive behavior.
168. Creativity – the ability to generate ideas or produce artifacts which are original, surprising and valuable.
169. Curse of Knowledge – the difficulty that a very knowledgeable person may have in understanding the mind of a novice.
170. Egocentric Bias – the tendency to look at everything from our own point of view and think that our beliefs and preferences are the correct ones.
171. Empathy – see AOK: Ethics
172. Empirically Possible – consistent with the laws of nature.
173. Fantasy – an escapist form of imagination that is only distantly connected with the real world.
174. Gestalt psychology – school of psychology which suggests that, in trying to make sense of experience, we naturally tend to see things as a whole rather than in parts.
175. Golden Rule – see AOK: Ethics

176. Imagined Community – a community, such as a nation, which is based not on direct face-to-face interaction but on an image people hold in their minds – since they exist in reality, imagined communities are not the same as imaginary ones.
177. Logically Possible – can be described without involving a contradiction.
178. Paradigm Shift – a fundamental change in the basic concepts and experimental practices of a scientific discipline.
179. Realistic Imagination – imagination which is informed and guided by the relevant facts.
180. Schadenfreude – taking pleasure in another's misfortune.
181. Sympathy – feeling concern and showing compassion for another person's situation.
182. Thought Experiment – an experiment carried out in one's imagination rather than in the world.

Way of Knowing: Intuition

183. Automatic System – a fast, unconscious, intuitive and inflexible mode of thinking that governs many of our judgments and decisions.
184. Cognitive Bias – bias rooted in the way we think which can easily distort our intuition.
185. Folk Intuitions – our natural, uneducated intuitions about the way the world works, which often turn out to be false.
186. Heuristic – a mental shortcut or “rule of thumb” we use to make intuitive judgments and decisions.
187. Reflective System – a slow, conscious, deliberative and flexible mode of thinking that can correct errors in the automatic system.
188. Subliminal Perception – perception that operates below the level of conscious awareness.

Way of Knowing: Language

189. Ambiguity – uncertainty or inexactness of meaning.
190. Back Translation – translating something which has been translated into a target language back into the original language.
191. Body Language – conscious or unconscious body movements and positions that communicate our attitudes and feelings.
192. Communication – exchanging information by speaking, writing, or by some (perhaps nonverbal) means.
193. Connotation – the ideas and associations a word evokes in addition to its literal meaning.
194. Denotation – the literal meaning of a word
195. Emotive Meaning – the aura of favorable or unfavorable feeling that hovers about a word.
196. Euphemism – a softer-sounding word or phrase used to disguise something unpleasant.
197. Grammar – the rules for constructing meaningful phrases and sentences out of words.
198. Idiom – a colloquial expression whose figurative meaning cannot be deciphered from its literal meaning.
199. Irony – a figure of speech in which words are used to say one thing and mean the opposite.
200. Linguistic Determinism – the idea that our language and its structures limit and determine what and how we think.
201. Metaphor – a figure of speech which makes an implicit comparison between two things.
202. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis – the claim that language you speak influences or determines the way you see the world.
203. Stereotype – a fixed, oversimplified and usually negative picture of an individual or group based on their membership of that group.
204. Weasel Words – words that qualify a seemingly clear and precise statement and make it vague or ambiguous.

Way of Knowing: Memory

205. Factual Memory – our memory of meanings, facts, and information.
206. False Memory Syndrome – a deeply rooted false memory of an allegedly traumatic event which comes to dominate someone's personality.
207. Google Effect – the tendency to forget information that can easily be found online (a.k.a Google Amnesia).
208. Great Divide Theories – theories that claim that the shift from oral to written culture fundamentally changed the way people think.
209. Hindsight Bias – the bias of being wise after the event and thinking that you knew something all along even though you didn't.
210. Nostalgia – the tendency to see the past in an exaggeratedly positive light.
211. Personal Memory – the internal recollection of the various events that make up our lives.
212. Practical Memory – the remembered ability to know how to do something, such as playing the piano.
213. Short-Term Memory – our ability to hold small amounts – around seven bits – of information in our mind for a few seconds before forgetting them.
214. Unconscious Plagiarism – unconsciously taking an idea, phrase or song from someone else while believing that you are its source.
215. Vividness Bias – the bias that results from remembering vivid experiences and forgetting dull ones.

Way of Knowing: Reason

216. Belief Bias – the tendency to think an argument is valid simply because you agree with the conclusion.
217. Confirmation Bias – see Intro to TOK section.
218. Deduction – reasoning from the general to the particular.
219. Enthymeme – an incomplete argument in which one of the premises is assumed but not stated.
220. Fallacy – an invalid pattern of argument.
221. Induction – reasoning from the particular to the general.
222. Lateral Thinking – thinking “outside the box” and coming up with creative solutions to problems.
223. Laws of Thought – the fundamental assumptions on which logic is based.
224. Premises – assumptions on which an argument is based or from which a conclusion is drawn
225. Quantifier – a word used with a noun to tell us the quantity of the thing being referred to Rationalization – the manufacturing of reasons to justify your pre-existing belief.
226. Rationalism – a school of thought which says that reason is the most important source of knowledge.
227. Rhetoric – the art of persuasive speaking or writing.
228. Syllogism – a deductive argument with two premises and a conclusion.
229. Validity – the property of an argument in which the conclusion follows logically from the premises.
230. Venn Diagram – a diagram which shows the logical relations between sets of things.

Way of Knowing: Sense Perception

231. Change Blindness – the tendency not to notice what, retrospectively, seem to be obvious changes in our environment.
232. Common-Sense Realism – the belief that the world is more or less as we perceive it to be.

233. Empiricism – see Intro to TOK section.
234. Figure and Ground – our natural tendency to focus on certain aspects of what we perceive and treat the rest as background.
235. Other-Race Effect – the tendency to recognize individuals of one's own race
236. ***Phenomenalism – an extreme form of empiricism which claims that physical objects are “bundles of sense-data” that cannot be said to exist in themselves independently of our experience.
237. ***Scientific Realism – the view that the real world is not the world as it appears to our senses, but as it is described by science.
238. Sensation – raw uninterpreted perceptual information which floods into our senses from the world around us.
239. Visual Agnosia – a visual impairment in which a sufferer is able to see things but is unable to recognize or interpret them.
240. Visual Grouping – the tendency to group sensory data together and see them as shapes and patterns. The Big Picture

TOK Conclusion: Cultural Perspectives on Knowledge

241. Analytic Thinking – the tendency to break things into their individual parts and examine their elements.
242. Biopiracy – the commercial use of indigenous knowledge without permission, recognition, or compensation of the relevant communities.
243. Chauvinism – the unthinking assumption that your culture is superior to others; roughly synonymous with “ethnocentrism” and closely associated with “cultural imperialism.”
244. Cultural Imperialism – the imposition by a dominant culture of its beliefs and values on a minority culture.
245. Culture – the beliefs and practices which are passed on from one generation to another.
246. Ethnobotanist – a scientist who studies indigenous peoples' knowledge of local plants.
247. Globalization – the process by which the world is becoming politically, economically, and culturally integrated.
248. Glocal – a combination of the global and local; glocal knowledge arises when general principles are applied to and take account of specific local conditions.
249. “Go Native” – see AOK: Human Sciences
250. ***Holistic Thinking – the tendency to look at things as one integrated whole rather than as individual parts.
251. Indigenous Culture – a minority culture which has deep historical links with a particular geographical territory.
252. Taboo – a sacred value that is not questioned.

TOK Conclusion: Truth and Wisdom

253. Circular Reasoning – the fallacy of assuming the truth of what you are supposed to be proving.
254. Coherence Theory of Truth – the theory that a proposition is true if it fits in with our overall set of beliefs.
255. Communal Reinforcement – mixing exclusively with people who hold similar beliefs.
256. Correspondence Theory of Truth – the theory that a statement is true if it corresponds to a fact.
257. ***Cubist Theory of Truth – the belief that the more perspectives you have on something, the closer you get to the truth about it.
258. ***Dogmatism – the unthinking conviction that one is possession of the truth without subjecting one's belief to critical examination or considering other points of view.
259. Intellectual Virtues – virtues that are required for the pursuit of knowledge (e.g. honesty, perseverance, courage, humility, tolerance).
260. Pragmatic Theory of Truth – the theory that a proposition is true if it is useful or works in practice.
261. Problem of Induction – are we justified in using our experience of things in the past to form the basis of our beliefs of how things will be in the future?
262. Rationalization – manufacturing bad reasons to justify prejudices.
263. Relativism – the belief that truth is relative to the culture in which you live.
264. Selective Attention – seeing only what one wants to see.