MYP KEY CONCEPTS

Aesthetics	Aesthetics deals with the characteristics, creation, meaning and perception of beauty and taste. The study of aesthetics develops skills for the critical apprecia- tion and analysis of art, culture and nature.
Change	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.
Communication	Communication is the exchange or transfer of signals, facts, ideas and symbols. It requires a sender and an intended receiver. Communication involves the activity of conveying information or meaning. Effective communication requires a com- mon 'language' (which may be written, spoken or non-verbal).
Communities	Communities are groups that exist in proximity defined by space, time or relation- ships. Communities included, for example, groups of people sharing particular characteristics, beliefs or values as well as groups of interdependent organisms living together in a specific habitat.
Connections	Connections are links, bonds and relationships among people, objects, organisms or ideas.
Creativity	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
Culture	Culture encompasses a range of learned and shared beliefs, values, interests, atti- tudes, products, ways of knowing and patterns of behavior created by human communities. The concept of culture is dynamic and organic.
Development	Development is the act or process of growth, progress or evolution, sometimes through iterative improvements.
Form	Form is the shape and underlying structure of an entity or piece of work, includ- ing its organization, essential nature and external appearance.
Global Interactions	Global interaction focuses on the connections among individuals and communi- ties, as well as their relationships with built and natural environments, from the perspective of the world as a whole.
Identity	Identity is the state or fact of being the same. It refers to the particular features which 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.
Logic	Logic is a method of reasoning and a system of principles used to build argu- ments and reach conclusions.
Perspective	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 in- terpretations.
Relationships	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 relationships brings consequences -some of which may occur on a small scale, while others may be far reaching, affecting large networks and systems like human societies and planetary ecosystems.
Systems	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.
Time, Place and Space	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").

Source: FPIP, Developing MYP Units, May 2014