

Global concept examples

Competencies			Cognitive competence			Executive competence				
			Understanding			Identifying needs		Social engagement	Taking action	
Learning domains	Learning areas	Learning genres	Self	Others	Systems	Personal	Societal			F
			A	B	C	D	E			
Caring	1	Citizenship	Ethics Law Politics Rights & responsibilities Social contracts	A1 Individuals need to belong and be included.	B1 Mine, yours and ours – how ownership works.	C1 The rule of law governs and protects the rights and responsibilities of citizens.	D1 Good citizens contribute to the betterment of society.	E1 Social contracts can be tacit, explicit and legislated.	F1 Healthy relationships require empathy, respect, care, goodwill and cooperation.	G1 Thriving communities have active members.
	2	Health	Recreation & leisure Relationships Safety Wellbeing Mental Physical	A2 Everyone is unique.	B2 The growth cycle impacts on our physical, mental, social and emotional life.	C2 Society nurtures wellbeing through infrastructure, services, clubs and commerce.	D2 Happiness is a combination of peace, harmony and joy.	E2 A prosperous society requires healthy citizens.	F2 Human beings are successful because they collaborate.	G2 Implementing an individual wellbeing plan is socially responsible.
	3	Life skills	Cultural conventions Financial literacy Functional competence Domestic skills Practical technique Interdependence	A3 How money works.	B3 Free markets are self-regulating.	C3 The world of finance requires regulatory systems.	D3 Knowledge of self informs social competence.	E3 The norms and mores of a society regulate behaviour.	F3 Social graces enhance successful relationships.	G3 Organising and managing social events enhances life skills.
	4	Sustainability	Bioethics Ecosystems Global issues	A4 Ecosystems are made up of living things that are interdependent in order to thrive.	B4 Location, governance and culture largely determine attitudes to ecosystems.	C4 Life is sustained by the transfer of matter and energy between plants, animals, decomposers and the environment.	D4 Everyday decisions are influenced by needs that compete for priority attention.	E4 Degrees of convenience and cost influence political decisions about sustainability and environmental issues.	F4 The ability to appropriately articulate ecological issues, according to audience type, impacts popular opinion.	G4 Sustainability is enhanced by ensuring the identification and awareness of significant ecological issues.
Communication & expression	5	Artistic Digital Functional Technical	Arts Language Performing Visual Coding Transactional & procedural	A5 The ability to communicate meaning is important for fulfilling individual needs.	B5 Effective expression and communication require context, empathy and purpose.	C5 Forms of expression and communication have a progression of complexity in meaning and structure.	D5 Developing talents and interests helps identify personal meaning and purpose.	E5 Societies have broadcasting and interactive communication systems that provide social cohesion.	F5 Social interdependence requires protocols and conventions of expression.	G5 Ideas, emotions and concepts can be expressed through many mediums.

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Creativity	6	Artistic thinking	Frameworks & conventions Schools of thought Skill development	A6 Expression of self supports integrity of personal values & standards.	B6 Interpretations of others help develop realisation & empathy.	C6 Different mediums require different techniques, conventions & devices.	D6 Artistic expression reveals personal limitations, needs and strengths.	E6 Revealing the needs of others requires deep insights into behavioural motivation.	F6 Successful artistic collaborations require highly developed interpersonal skills.	G6 Artistic expression is a powerful means of communication.
	7	Critical thinking	Cause & effect Fact & opinion Options & choices Socio-political history	A7 Opinions that resonate truth are formed from multiple sources of expertise.	B7 Socrates' triple filter test helps determine the worth of another's opinion.	C7 The type of government a country has affects the quality of life of its citizens.	D7 Distinguishing between needs and wants enhances decision-making.	E7 Peoples' actions influence their culture; and culture influences their actions.	F7 Our emotions largely determine the quality of our relationships.	G7 News, broadcast through social media, requires testing for truth, bias and vested interest.
	8	Solutions thinking	Design Engineering solutions Form & function Materials & properties	A8 How the human body works is a study in form & function.	B8 Aesthetics is influenced by popular opinion, historical exemplars and trends in fashion.	C8 Well-defined procedures are necessary to progress from idea to realisation.	D8 The physical limitations & needs of self significantly influence design.	E8 Understanding others collectively reveals generic needs for design.	F8 Design thinking benefits from the input of diverse expertise.	G8 Providing basic shelter cheaply, effectively & aesthetically to those in need is a design challenge.
	9		Mathematics Conventions Logic Pattern	A9 The ability to reason develops from personal survival needs.	B9 The behaviour of others can be predicted and mapped.	C9 Understanding pattern & order is fundamental to mathematics.	D9 Estimation is a survival skill.	E9 Statistical trend & performance data helps identify societal needs.	F9 Socio-metrics helps to identify synergetic working relationships.	G9 Mathematics is evident in almost every daily transaction.
10		Sciences Information management Data synthesis & analysis Methodology & technique	A10 Forces help us to move, stop and change direction.	B10 Being part of a group helps animals obtain food, defend themselves, and cope with changes.	C10 The Earth's systems and components are interrelated and are continually changing.	D10 Skills in mathematics are necessary to function in societies.	E10 We need water, air and resources from the land, and live in places that have the things we need.	F10 Individuals and communities are doing things to help protect Earth's resources and environments.	G10 By questioning, observing and gathering information, a new or improved object or tool can be developed to solve a problem.	