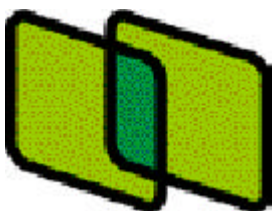


# The Ontario Curriculum Unit Planner

## Explanatory Notes Grades 1 – 8



Teacher Companions



**2/4 time** - Time signature that indicates that there are two beats to a bar and the quarter-note gets one beat. Also called simple duple. *The Arts: Music*

**3/4 time** - Time signature that indicates that there are three beats to a bar and the quarter-note gets one beat. Also called simple triple. *The Arts: Music*

**4/4 time** - Time signature that indicates that there are four beats to a bar and the quarter-note gets one beat. Also called simple quadruple. *The Arts: Music*

**aboriginal peoples** - The first inhabitants of Canada. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**absolute location** - The location of a point on the earth's surface that can be expressed by a grid reference (e.g., by latitude and longitude). *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**absolute music** - "Abstract" music or music written in specific forms for its own sake – that is, with no connection to a story or other type of "program". *The Arts: Music*

**abstinence** - A conscious decision to refrain from sexual intercourse. *Health and Physical Education*

**abstract art** - A style of art that achieves its effect by simplifying or altering the visual elements (e.g., line, shape, colour), rather than by representing recognizable things or people. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**abstraction** - The process of making art work abstract. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**Acadian** - One of the early French settlers of Acadia, or a descendant of these settlers, especially one living in the Maritime provinces or in Louisiana, U.S.A. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**achievement levels** - Brief descriptions of four different degrees of achievement of the provincial curriculum expectations for any given grade.

**active living** - A way of life in which physical activity is valued and integrated into daily life. *Health and Physical Education*

**active voice** - A form of the verb indicating that the subject of the sentence is performing or causing the action expressed by the verb (e.g., *the boy threw the ball*). See also Passive voice. *Native Languages*

**affix** - A word element consisting of a letter or combination of letters that is added to a word stem and that modifies the meaning of the word. Affixes convey grammatical information and, through this information, meaning. An affix can take the form of a prefix, infix, or suffix. See also Prefix, Infix, and Suffix. *Native Languages*

**agreement** - A grammatical relationship between key words in a phrase or sentence. Words that are in such a relationship to one another must have the same number, gender, case, and person, and are described as agreeing in number, gender, case, and person. *Native Languages*

**algebraic expression** - One or more variables and possibly numbers and operation symbols. For example,  $3x + 6$ ,  $x$ , and  $5x$  are algebraic expressions. *Mathematics*



**Algonquian languages** - A family of Native languages in Ontario. The languages in the Algonquian group include Cree, Delaware, Odawa, Ojibwe, Oji-Cree, and Potawatomi. *Native Languages*

**algorithm** - A systematic procedure for carrying out a computation. For example, the addition algorithm is a set of rules for finding the sum of two or more numbers. *Mathematics*

**alternate angles** - Two angles on opposite sides of a transversal when it crosses two lines. The angles are equal when the lines are parallel. *Mathematics*

**altitude** - The height of something above a reference level, especially above sea level. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**analog clock** - A timepiece that indicates the time through the position of its hands. *Mathematics*

**animate intransitive verb – VAI (Algonquian)** - An intransitive verb that typically has an animate subject and no object. See also Inanimate intransitive verb – VII, Transitive animate verb – VTA, and Transitive inanimate verb – VTI. *Native Languages*

**antonym** - A word opposite in meaning to another word (e.g., hot/cold). *French as a Second Language*

**articulation** - The joining or separation of tones. *The Arts: Music*

**asymmetry** - A type of balance in which the parts are unequal in size, shape, etc., but still produce a balanced visual effect. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**attribute** - A quantitative or qualitative characteristic of an object or a shape, for example, colour, size, thickness. *Mathematics*

**audience** - Intended readers, listeners, or viewers of a particular work. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion / Language*

**augmentative suffix (Iroquoian)** - A suffix added to a noun to indicate that the thing referred to is of large size. *Native Languages*

**authentic materials (texts)** - Learning materials (e.g., newspaper articles, short stories, novels, poems, television programs, films, etc.) originally created for public consumption and designed for a French-speaking audience. Language structures in authentic materials are not controlled, as they are in texts designed for second-language learners. As students develop competence in the second language, they are better able to understand the content of authentic materials. *French as a Second Language*

**background** - The part of a composition that appears to be farthest from the viewer. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**balance** - A principle of design. A feeling of balance results when the elements of design are arranged to create the impression of equality in weight or importance. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**balanced diet** - Healthy eating based on the four food groups. *Health and Physical Education*

**bar graph** - See *under graph*. *Mathematics*

**bass clef** - The clef used for lower-pitched instruments or voices. *The Arts: Music*

**beat** - A steady pulse. *The Arts: Music*



**Bernoulli's principle** - A law that states that, for a fluid that is flowing steadily, its pressure is low when its velocity is high and its pressure is high when its velocity is low. *Science and Technology*

**bias** - An emphasis on characteristics that are not typical of an entire population; a lack of objectivity, fairness, or impartiality. *Mathematics*

**binary form** - A musical form that consists of two sections (AB). *The Arts: Music*

**binomial** - An algebraic expression with two terms, for example,  $2x + 4y$ ,  $5k - 3n$ , and  $2y^2 + 5$ .  
*Mathematics*

**biogeochemical cycle** - The cycling of matter within the biosphere (e.g., the water cycle). *Science and Technology*

**biome** - An area with a characteristic geographic and climatic pattern that supports characteristic animal and plant populations (e.g., boreal forest). *Science and Technology*

**biosphere** - The portion of the planet that supports life and the living organisms within it. *Science and Technology*

**bisector** - A line that divides a segment, an angle, a line, or a figure into two equal halves. *Mathematics*

**body percussion** - Clapping of hands, snapping of fingers, or tapping of any part of the body to produce different sound effects. *The Arts: Music*

**bound locative affix** - A prefix or suffix attached to a noun to indicate location. See *also* Locative affix.  
*Native Languages*

**brass instrument** - Instrument that is made of metal and that has a cupped mouthpiece (e.g., trumpet, trombone, tuba). *The Arts: Music*

**broken-line graph** - See *under* graph. *Mathematics*

**buoyant force** - The upward force on objects submerged in fluids. For some objects it can be sufficient to overcome completely the force of gravity and cause the object to float. *Science and Technology*

**calculation method** - Any of a variety of methods used for solving problems, for example, estimation, mental calculation, pencil-and-paper computation, the use of technology (including calculators, computer spreadsheets). *Mathematics*

**cam and cam follower** - A mechanism that changes rotary (circular) motion into linear motion (motion in a straight line). *Science and Technology*

**Canadarm** - An armlike electromechanical device, designed and built in Canada, used to retrieve and deploy objects in space. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**Canadian identity** - Distinguishing characteristics of Canada and its people. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**Canadian Shield** - A plateau region of Eastern Canada extending from the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River to the Arctic Ocean. *Social Studies/History and Geography*



**capacity** - The greatest amount that a container can hold; usually measured in litres or millilitres.

*Mathematics / Science and Technology*

**capital (as an economic resource)** - One of the factors in the production of goods and services.

Capital can be goods (e.g., factories and equipment, highways, communication systems) and/or money available to be invested to increase production and wealth. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**capital (town or city)** - The official seat of government in a political entity, such as a province or country. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**Cartesian coordinate grid** - See coordinate plane.

*Mathematics*

**Cartesian plane** - See coordinate plane.

*Mathematics*

**cassette letter** - A tape-recorded letter. *FSL: Core*

*French*

**census** - The counting of an entire population.

*Mathematics*

**chapter book** - The first type of longer story encountered by Primary students. *FSL: Extended*

*French/French Immersion / Language*

**chart story** - A text composed orally by the students and the teacher and transcribed by the teacher for instructional purposes (e.g., to illustrate various aspects of language use). *FSL: Extended*

*French/French Immersion / Language*

**Château Clique** - A small group, mostly anglophone and mercantile, who occupied the chief public offices in Lower Canada during the early nineteenth century.

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**chemical change** - A process in which new substances with new properties are formed. *Science*

*and Technology*

**chivalry** - The medieval values and customs of knighthood; the positive qualities to be exemplified in the behaviour of knights, such as bravery, courtesy, honour, and gallantry towards women. *Social*

*Studies/History and Geography*

**choral speaking, chanting**

- The reading or reciting of text by a group. This involves experimentation, interpretation, and rehearsal of a piece of text, such as a poem or riddle. The students experiment with the use of language, rhythm, volume, and pace. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**circle graph** - See under graph. *Mathematics*

**citizenship** - The status of a citizen, with its attendant duties, rights, and responsibilities. *Social*

*Studies/History and Geography*

**civics** - The study of the rights and duties of citizenship. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**classification** - The grouping of parts of speech into classes by grammatical function. For example, nouns, pronouns, verbs, and particles represent different

classes of words, each having a specific grammatical function. *Native Languages*



**classification (or biological) key** - A list of alternatives (e.g., backbone or no backbone) used by scientists as an aid in identifying an unknown plant or animal. (There are other kinds of classification keys but this is the most common.) *Science and Technology*

**clause** - A group of words that includes a subject and predicate, and that forms part of a sentence. *Native Languages*

**climate graph** - A graph that combines average monthly temperature and precipitation data for a particular place. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**Cloze exercise** - An exercise in reading made by deleting a word at regular intervals in the body of a passage and leaving a space in which the student writes the word he/she believes was deleted. *French as a Second Language*

**cluster** - Two or more successive consonants with a vowel (or a double vowel, in Algonquian languages) that are considered one sound. *Native Languages*

**clustering** - See *under* estimation strategies. *Mathematics*

**coat of arms** - An arrangement of bearings, usually depicted on a shield, that indicates ancestry or distinction. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**coda** - An extra section of music at the end of a piece. *The Arts: Music*

**coefficient** - Part of a term. In a term, the numerical factor is the numerical coefficient, and the variable factor is the variable coefficient. For example, in  $5y$ , 5 is the numerical coefficient and  $y$  is the variable coefficient. *Mathematics*

**cognate** - A word that is related to one in another language because the two words have a common source. *FSL: Core French / FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**collage** - A form of art in which a variety of materials (e.g., photographs, fabric, objects) are glued to a flat background. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**colour** - An element of design. Colour is the particular hue that is seen when light is reflected off an object. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**colour wheel** - A tool for organizing colours and representing relationships among colours. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**command economy** - An economic system in which the government owns and controls all facets of the economy. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**community** - A group of all the interdependent plant and animal species found in a habitat. *Science and Technology*

**comparative bar graph** - See *under* graph. *Mathematics*

**compatible numbers** - Pairs of numbers whose sum is a power of 10. For example,  $30 + 70 = 100$  ( $10^2$ ). *Mathematics*

**complementary angles** - Two angles whose sum is  $90^\circ$ . *Mathematics*

**complementary colours** - Colours that are directly opposite each other on the colour wheel (e.g., red and green, blue and orange, yellow and purple). *The Arts: Visual Arts*





**complex sentence** - A sentence consisting of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

*Native Languages*

**composite number** - A number that has factors other than itself and 1. For example, the number 8 has four factors: 1, 2, 4, and 8. *Mathematics*

**composition** - The organization of the elements of design in an art work, following certain principles of design. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**compound sentence** - A sentence containing two or more main clauses or complete thoughts. *Native Languages*

**comptine** - A children's rhyme, often used in games to choose the person who will be "it" (e.g., "Am, stram, gram . . ."). *French as a Second Language*

**computer spreadsheet** - Software that helps to organize information using rows and columns.

*Mathematics / Science and Technology*

**concept map** - A diagram that shows various relationships among concepts. A concept map can also contain references to events, objects, laws, themes, classroom activities, or other items related to the concepts. *Science and Technology*

**concrete graph** - See under graph. *Mathematics*

**concrete materials** - Objects that students handle and use in constructing their own understanding of mathematical concepts and skills and in illustrating that understanding. Some examples are base ten blocks, centicubes, construction kits, dice, games, geoboards, geometric solids, hundreds charts, measuring tapes, Miras, number lines, pattern blocks, spinners, and tiles. Also called *manipulatives*. *Mathematics*

**concrete materials** - Objects and materials that can be handled. Students make use of these in their explorations and investigations. *Science and Technology*

**conducting patterns** - Patterns by which the conductor indicates the beats in a bar. *The Arts: Music*

**conductivity** - The ability of a substance to transmit electricity or heat. *Science and Technology*

**conductor** - A substance that can transmit electricity or heat. *Science and Technology*

**cone** - A three-dimensional figure with a circular base and a curved surface that tapers proportionately to an apex. *Mathematics*

**Confederation** - The federal union of all of the Canadian provinces and territories. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**congruent figures** - Geometric figures that have the same size and shape. *Mathematics*

**conjugation** - The inflection of a verb. A verb can be inflected to show *person* (first, second, or third person), *number* (singular or plural), and *tense* (past, present, or future). When a verb is inflected, its basic form is altered through the addition of affixes indicating person, number, tense, and verb order. See also *Inflection*. *Native Languages*



**conjunct order of the verb (Algonquian)** - One of the three main verb orders in Algonquian languages (the other two are the independent order and the imperative order), having its own paradigm of inflectional affixes. The conjunct order is used for a variety of purposes in the different Algonquian languages, but occurs most often in content questions (questions beginning with question words such as *who, where, what, when*) and in subordinate clauses of various types. See also Independent order of the verb and Imperative order of the verb. *Native Languages*

**conscription** - Compulsory enlistment of citizens for military service. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**conservation** - The property by which something remains the same despite changes such as physical arrangement. *Mathematics*

**conservation of energy** - The principle that energy can neither be created nor destroyed, but can only be changed from one form into another. *Science and Technology*

**constituency** - The body of voters represented by an elected official. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**contemporary art** - Art created in the present day. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**contraction (Iroquoian)** - A word resulting from the omission of letters or sounds in a longer word or sequence of words. *Native Languages*

**conventions** - Accepted practices or rules in the use of language. In the case of written or printed materials, some conventions help convey meaning (e.g., punctuation, typefaces, capital letters) and other conventions aid in the presentation of content (e.g., table of contents, headings, footnotes, charts, captions, lists, pictures, index). *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion / Language*

**conventions** - Accepted practices or rules in the use of language. *FSL: Core French*

**cool colours** - Colours that suggest coolness (e.g., blue, green, purple). *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**coordinate graph** - See under graph. *Mathematics*

**coordinate plane** - A plane that contains an X-axis (horizontal) and a Y-axis (vertical). Also called *Cartesian coordinate grid* or *Cartesian plane*. *Mathematics*

**coordinates** - An ordered pair used to describe a location on a grid or plane. For example, the coordinates (3, 5) describe a location on a grid found by moving 3 units horizontally from the *origin* (0, 0) followed by 5 units vertically. *Mathematics*

**Cordilleras** - A chain of mountains, especially the principal mountain system of a continent (e.g., Rocky Mountains in North America). *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**Corn Laws** - Laws in Great Britain that gave the colonies of British North America preferential trade treatment. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**“corridor of voices”** - A formation used for exploring the inner life of a character in drama. The character moves through the “corridor”, which is made up of others who represent his or her thoughts or conscience. As the character passes through the corridor, the voices of those in the corridor express a range of thoughts and feelings. Moving through a corridor of voices can also be useful in exploring the thoughts of a character who is facing a difficult task or decision. In this case, the voices are external and give advice and warnings. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*





**crescendo**

- A common term for the gradual increase in volume.

*The Arts: Music*

**critical thinking** - Some aspects of thinking critically in reading are: examining opinions; questioning ideas; interpreting information; identifying values and issues; detecting bias; detecting implied as well as explicit meanings. *Language*

**critical thinking** - Some aspects of thinking critically are: questioning, hypothesizing, interpreting, inferring, analysing, comparing, contrasting, evaluating, predicting, reasoning, distinguishing between alternatives, making and supporting judgements, elaborating on ideas, identifying values and issues, detecting bias, detecting implied as well as explicit meanings *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**critical thinking skills** - Some aspects of thinking critically in writing are: questioning, hypothesizing, interpreting, inferring, analysing, comparing, contrasting, evaluating, predicting, reasoning, distinguishing between alternatives, making and supporting judgements, synthesizing, elaborating on ideas, identifying values and issues, detecting bias, detecting implied as well as explicit meanings.

*Language*

**cues, non-verbal** - Aspects of spoken or unspoken communication that convey meaning without the use of words, such as facial expressions, gestures, body language. *Language*

**cues, non-verbal/visual** - Aspects of spoken or unspoken communication that convey meaning without the use of words, such as facial expressions, gestures, body language, illustrations, typeface, and punctuation. *FSL: Core French / FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**cues, non-verbal/visual** - Aspects of communication that convey meaning without the use of words. Non-verbal cues occurring in oral communication include facial expressions, gestures, and body language; non-verbal visual cues found in written communication include illustrations, typeface, and punctuation. *Native Languages*

**cues, verbal** - Aspects of spoken and unspoken language that convey meaning; for example, tone of voice, intonation, inflection, emphasis; types of words (e.g., nouns, verbs, adjectives); prefixes and suffixes (e.g., indicators of plurals, verb tenses); sound patterns (e.g., rhyme); pauses; pace. *FSL: Core French / FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**cues, verbal** - Aspects of spoken language that convey meaning (e.g., tone of voice, intonation, inflection). *Native Languages*

**cues, verbal (oral language)** - Aspects of spoken language that convey meaning; for example, types of words (e.g., nouns, verbs, linking words, modifiers); prefixes and suffixes (e.g., indicators of plurals, verb tenses); sound patterns (e.g., rhyme); pauses; pace; tone of voice or intonation; volume; pitch; modulation; inflection. *Language*

**culture** - Learned behaviour of people, which includes their belief systems and languages, social relationships, institutions and organizations; and their material goods (i.e., food, clothing, buildings, tools, and machines). *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**cumulonimbus cloud** - A principal cloud type, exceptionally dense and vertically developed, occurring either as isolated clouds or as a line or wall of clouds with separated upper portions. *Science and Technology*



**da capo al coda** - Abbreviated as D.C. al coda. Indication to return to the beginning of the piece and play to al coda, then play the coda. *The Arts: Music*

**da capo al fine** - Abbreviated as D.C. al fine. Indication to return to the beginning of the piece and play to fine (the end). *The Arts: Music*

**dal segno al coda** - Abbreviated as d.s. al coda. Indication to return to the sign § and play to al coda, then play the coda. *The Arts: Music*

**dal segno al fine** - Abbreviated as d.s. al fine. Indication to return to the sign § and then play to fine (the end). *The Arts: Music*

**dance drama** - A drama enacted through dance. The objective is to interpret a story, theme, or piece of music through movement. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**data** - Facts or information. *Mathematics / Science and Technology*

**database** - An organized and sorted list of facts or information; usually generated by a computer. *Mathematics / Science and Technology*

**decomposer** - An organism that breaks down dead organic matter. *Science and Technology*

**decrescendo** - A common term for the gradual decrease in volume. *The Arts: Music*

**degree** - A unit for measuring angles. *Mathematics*

**demonstrative pronoun** - A pronoun that points out or designates the person(s) or thing(s) referred to. *This, that, these, and those* are demonstrative pronouns. *Native Languages*

**Dendritic drainage pattern** - Type of drainage that occurs when water flows into a river from various tributaries, which are in turn fed by smaller tributaries. The pattern that results resembles the shape of an apple tree. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**density** - The mass per unit volume of a substance (density = mass ÷ volume). *Science and Technology*

**dependent variable** - A variable that changes as a result of a change in the independent variable. *Mathematics*

**diacritical mark (Cree, Oji-Cree, and Iroquoian languages)** - A symbol added to a letter to indicate a special phonetic value, or mode of pronunciation. Diacritical marks help the reader to determine the correct pronunciation of a word and to distinguish between words that are otherwise graphically identical (e.g., oká:ra [story] and okà:ra [eye] –Mohawk). *Native Languages*

**dialect** - One of the existing varieties of a language, distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary. *Native Languages*

**diameter** - A line segment that joins two points on the circumference of a circle and passes through the centre. *Mathematics*

**diffusion** - The net movement of molecules from an area of higher concentration of molecules to an area of lower concentration of molecules. *Science and Technology*



**dimension** - A term used to describe an object's extent in space. A two-dimensional object is one that has length and width. A three-dimensional object is one that has length, width, and depth. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**diminutive affix** - An affix added to a noun to indicate that the thing referred to is small. *Native Languages*

**displacement** - The amount of fluid displaced by an object placed in it. *Science and Technology*

**dissolve** - Mix a solute completely with a solvent to form a solution. *Science and Technology*

**distribution** - A classification or an arrangement of statistical information. *Mathematics*

**Doric Club** - A group of wealthy young English people in Montreal during the early nineteenth century. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**dotted half rest** - Indication of a period of silence lasting three beats. *The Arts: Music*

**dotted half-note** - A note that is held for three beats. *The Arts: Music*

**dotted note or rest** - A note or rest to which the dot adds one-half its value. The following are some examples in 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 time. *The Arts: Music*

**dotted quarter rest** - Indication of a period of silence lasting for one and one-half beats. *The Arts: Music*

**dotted quarter-note** - A note that is held for one and one-half beats. *The Arts: Music*

**double bar graph** - See comparative bar graph under graph. *Mathematics*

**double-verb construction (Algonquian)** - A sentence having two verbs joined by a conjunction. *Native Languages*

**drama anthology** - A collection of materials (e.g., letters, songs, poems, speeches, monologues, diaries, photographs) that represent aspects of life in a certain historical period or aspects of the life of a person, real or fictional. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**dramatization** - The recasting of a story or other material into the form of a play or drama. *French as a Second Language*

**dubitative verb** - A form of the verb that indicates doubt or uncertainty about the action or state expressed by the verb (e.g., somebody must have pushed him). *Native Languages*

**dynamics** - The varying degree of volume. *The Arts: Music*

**ecological niche** - The pattern of relationships between a species and all the living and non-living things within its habitat. *Science and Technology*

**ecology** - The study of all the interactions that occur within the biosphere. *Science and Technology*

**economic profile** - A listing and rating of the economic resources of a region. *Social Studies/History and Geography*



**economic resource** - Any of land, labour, capital, or entrepreneurial ability; a factor necessary for the economic success of a region. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**economy** - The system or range of economic activity in a country, region, or community. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**ecosystem** - A group of living organisms that, along with their abiotic environment, form a self-regulating system through which energy and materials are transferred. *Science and Technology*

**editing** - The making of changes to the content, structure, and wording of drafts to improve the organization of ideas, eliminate awkward phrasing, correct grammatical and spelling errors, and generally ensure that the writing is clear, coherent, and correct. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion / Language*

**efficiency** - The comparison of the useful work or energy provided by a machine or system with the actual work or energy supplied to the machine or system. Efficiency is usually stated as a percentage. *Science and Technology*

**effort** - The force supplied to a machine in order to produce an action. *Science and Technology*

**eighth rest** - Indication of a period of silence lasting for one-half of a beat. *The Arts: Music*

**eighth-note** - A note that is held for one-half of a beat. *The Arts: Music*

**electors** - Qualified voters in an election. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**elements of dance** - Fundamental components of dance. They include space, shape, time (rhythm), and energy. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**elements of design** - Fundamental components of art works. They include colour, line, texture, shape, form, and space. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**elements of drama** - Fundamental components of drama. They include character, suspense, conflict, and structure. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**elements of media works** - The elements of media works may be grouped in the following way. Audio elements. Speech, music, background sounds, sound effects, volume, dialects and accents, silence, narration, pace, sequence of sounds. Visual elements. Lighting, colour, images, size and type of lettering, size of images, sequence of images, symbols, graphics, camera angles, logos, props (e.g., costumes, furnishings), speed of presentation, shape or design, credits, details of sponsorship, animation, live action. Compositional elements. Plot, form (structure), theme, setting, atmosphere, point of view, characterization, *Language*

**elements of music** - Fundamental components of music. They include pitch, beat, rhythm, melody, dynamics, tone colour, texture (e.g., homophony, polyphony), form. *The Arts: Music*

**elements of writing (composition and style)** - Essential aspects of written compositions; for example, a central theme or topic; the organization of information and ideas; diction (word choice); the use of conventions of spelling, punctuation, grammar, sentence structure, and paragraphing; plot; characterization; atmosphere; point of view; literary (stylistic) devices. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion / Language*

**emigration** - The act of leaving one country or region to settle in another. *Social Studies/History and Geography*



**emphasis** - A principle of design. Emphasis may be defined as the special attention or importance given to one part or element in an art work. Emphasis can be achieved through placement, contrast, size, etc. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**entrepreneur** - A person who organizes, operates, and assumes the risk for a business venture. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**entrepreneurial ability (as an economic resource)** - One of the factors in the production of goods and services. An entrepreneur recognizes a business opportunity and is able to combine land, labour, and capital to take advantage of the opportunity and make a profit. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**equation** - A mathematical statement that has equivalent terms on either side of the equal sign. *Mathematics*

**equator** - Latitude zero degrees; an imaginary line running east and west around the globe and dividing it into two equal parts. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**equivalent fractions** - Fractions that represent the same part of a whole or group, for example,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{2}{6}$ ,  $\frac{3}{9}$ ,  $\frac{4}{12}$ . *Mathematics*

**equivalent ratios** - Ratios that represent the same fractional number or amount, for example, 1:3, 2:6, 3:9. *Mathematics*

**estimation strategies** - Mental mathematics strategies used to obtain an approximate answer. Students estimate when an exact answer is not required and estimate to check the reasonableness of their mathematics work. Some estimation strategies are:

- **clustering**. A strategy used for estimating the sum of numbers that cluster around one particular value. For example, the numbers 42, 47, 56, 55 cluster around 50. So estimate  $50 + 50 + 50 + 50 = 200$ .
- **front-end loading**. The addition of significant digits (those with the highest place value) with an adjustment of the remaining values. Also called *front loading*. The following is an example of front-end loading:
  - Step 1 Add the first digits in each number.  $193 + 428 + 253$
  - Think  $100 + 400 + 200 = 700$ .
  - Step 2 Adjust the estimate to reflect the size of the remaining digits.  $93 + 28 + 53$  is approximately 175. Think  $700 + 175 = 875$ .
- **rounding**. A process of replacing a number by an approximate value of that number. For example, rounding to the nearest tens for 106 is 110. *Mathematics*

**etiquette** - Respect for the rules of the game and for competitors. *Health and Physical Education*

**event** - One of several independent probabilities. *Mathematics*

**exclusive plural** - A first-person plural form of the verb indicating that the person being spoken to is excluded from the action of the verb (e.g., *we* [the person speaking and his/her companion(s), but not you, the person(s) being addressed] *must leave now*). See also Inclusive plural. *Native Languages*

**expanded form** - A way of writing numbers that shows the value of each digit, for example,  $432 = 4 \times 100 + 3 \times 10 + 2 \times 1$ . *Mathematics*

**expectations** - The knowledge and skills that students are expected to develop and demonstrate in their class work, on tests, and in various other activities on which their achievement is assessed. The new Ontario curriculum identifies expectations for each subject and grade





**experimental probability** - The chance of an event occurring based on the results of an experiment.

*Mathematics*

**exponential form** - A shorthand method for writing repeated multiplication. In  $5^3$ , 3, which is the exponent, indicates that 5 is to be multiplied by itself three times.

$5^3$  is in exponential form. *Mathematics*

**expression** - A combination of numbers and variables without an equal sign, for example,  $3x + 5$ .

*Mathematics*

**F.I.T.T.** - Fitness, intensity, time, and type. *Health and*

*Physical Education*

**factors** - See under multiplication. *Mathematics*

**fair play** - Respect and just and equal treatment for all.

*Health and Physical Education*

**fair test** - Investigation carried out under strictly controlled conditions to ensure accuracy and reliability of results. In a fair test, all variables are controlled except the one under investigation.

*Science and Technology*

**Family Compact** - A small group who upheld their belief in British institutions through control of government and the judiciary in Upper Canada from the 1790s to the 1830s.

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**family of instruments** - A grouping of similar types of musical instruments. In European music, there have traditionally been four families of instruments (i.e., woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion). Some musicologists now add extra families to include electronic instruments and musical instruments of other parts of the world.

*The Arts: Music*

**Fenians** - Irish-Americans who were part of a secret revolutionary organization formed in 1857 and dedicated to the overthrow of British rule in Ireland.

They conducted a series of raids across the border into Canada between 1866 and 1870.

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**fertilization** - A union of female and male reproductive cells that results in a new life.

*Health and Physical Education*

**feudalism** - The political and economic system of Europe from the ninth to about the fifteenth century, based on the holding of all land in fief or fee and the resulting relation of lord to vassal, and characterized by homage, legal and military service of tenants, and forfeiture.

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**Fils de la Liberté** - A group of young French Canadians in Montreal in the 1830s who directly opposed the Doric Club.

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**first and second endings** - Signs that indicate the following procedure: at the repeat sign at the end of the first ending, the performer repeats the section just played, then goes on to play the second ending.

*The Arts: Music*

**first-hand data** - See primary data. *Mathematics*

**fitness components** - Flexibility, agility, cardiovascular health, balance, power, and strength.

*Health and Physical Education*

**fitness (physical)** - A state of well-being that (a) allows people to perform daily activities with vigour; (b) reduces the risk of health problems related to lack of exercise; and (c) establishes a fitness base for participation in a variety of physical activities.

*Health and Physical Education*





**fleur-de-lis** - A stylized three-petalled iris flower; it was used as the armorial emblem of the kings of France and appears on the flag and coat of arms of Quebec. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**flip** - See reflection. *Mathematics*

**flow resource** - A resource that is neither renewable nor non-renewable, but must be used when and where it occurs or be lost (e.g., running water, wind, sunlight). *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**focal point** - The element or object in a work of art on which the viewer's attention is focused. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**food chain** - A sequence of feeding relationships between organisms in an ecosystem. *Science and Technology*

**food web** - A network of feeding relationships in an ecosystem that develops because few organisms confine themselves to a single source of food. *Science and Technology*

**foreground** - The area of a picture that appears closest to the viewer. It is often at the bottom of the picture plane. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**form** - The structure of a piece of music. *The Arts: Music*

**form** - An element of design. Form is sculptural or three-dimensional shape (e.g., cube, pyramid, sphere). *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**formal noun** - A noun that identifies an object or person and that functions like a proper noun in English. *Native Languages*

**forms of fiction** - Particular kinds of works of literature that describe imaginary events and people; for example, story, short story, adventure story, detective story, myth, legend, folk tale, cumulative tale, lyric poem, dramatic poem, ballad, novel, mystery novel, historical novel, science fiction novel, soliloquy, play, script, story book, picture book, pattern book, chapter book. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion / Language*

**forms of non-fiction** - Particular kinds of works of literature, as well as other written materials, that are not fiction; for example, history book, geography text, article, report, essay, theatre or concert program, book review, editorial, newspaper or magazine article, television or radio script, letter (personal, business), invitation, e-mail message, manual, public sign, label, biography, autobiography, monologue, résumé, personal journal, diary, brochure, reference book, encyclopaedia, multi-media text, database, World Wide Web page, CD-ROM dictionary, interactive software. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion / Language*

**forms of oral communication** - Examples are: greeting, conversation, question, statement, exclamation, instructions, directions, poem, rhyme, song, story, anecdote, announcement, news broadcast, interview, oral presentation, speech, recitation, debate, report, role-play, drama. *Language*



**forms of writing** - Types of writing that students may be expected to produce; for example, story or other narrative piece, anecdote, commentary, description, instructions, account (personal or informational), transcription of an interview, announcement, creative piece (fiction, non-fiction, poetry), expository essay, personal essay, descriptive essay, argumentative or persuasive essay, research report, television or radio script, editorial, speech, letter, minutes of a meeting, notes, jottings, poem, song text, dialogue, label, supported opinion, summary, cartoon caption, log, diary, journal, riddle, commercial, advertisement, list, survey, word web, chart. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion / Language*

**forms of writing** - Types of writing that students may be expected to produce; for example, poem, poster, dialogue, label, cartoon caption, word game, advertisement, list, illustrated story, survey, word web, chart, description, letter. *FSL: Core French*

**formula** - A set of ideas, words, symbols, figures, characters, or principles used to state a general rule. For example, the formula for the area of a rectangle is  $A = l \times w$ . *Mathematics*

**forum theatre** - A technique in drama that involves the improvisational exploration of a dramatic situation by a group. Although only a small group does the improvisation, the rest of the group observes, and all group members participate in creating the scene through discussion. Members of the group may also stop the action in order to make suggestions or to take over a role. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**fossil fuel** - A fuel formed from the partially decomposed remains of plants and animals buried in the earth over an extremely long period of time (e.g., coal, oil, natural gas). *Science and Technology*

**found instrument** - An object that can produce a rhythmic or pitched sound (e.g., stick, comb, pop bottle). *The Arts: Music*

**frequency** - The number of times an event or item occurs. *Mathematics*

**frequency** - The number of cycles completed by a periodic quantity (e.g., a vibrating object) in a unit of time. Frequency is usually expressed as cycles per second. *Science and Technology*

**frequency distribution** - A table or graph that shows how often each score, event, or measurement occurred. *Mathematics*

**front-end loading** - See *under* estimation strategies. *Mathematics*

**fulcrum** - The point of rotation of a lever. The fulcrum is also called the pivot. *Science and Technology*

**functional noun** - A noun that describes an object by its function, appearance, texture, sound, or taste (e.g., computer, refrigerator). Regardless of which of these aspects it describes, a functional noun focuses on the use of the object referred to. *Native Languages*

**futur proche** - A verb construction used to describe an action that is about to happen in the immediate future (e.g., Je vais manger, "I am going to eat."). *FSL: Core French*

**gear** - A rotating wheel-like object with teeth around its rim. A gear is used to transmit force to another gear with matching teeth. *Science and Technology*

**gear train** - A group of two or more gears. *Science and Technology*



**gender** - A grammatical category used for classifying nouns and words that refer to them (e.g., pronouns). The gender of a noun is often, but not necessarily, based on such characteristics as sex or animacy. The gender categories in Native languages are: masculine, feminine, and neuter for Iroquoian languages, and animate and inanimate for Algonquian languages.

*Native Languages*

**gender, animate (Algonquian)** - A grammatical category that includes nouns that refer to living things (e.g., man, bird, tree) and nouns that refer to non-living things classified as living (e.g., drum, pipe, feather).

*Native Languages*

**gender, inanimate (Algonquian)** - A grammatical category that includes nouns that refer to living things classified as non-living (e.g., parts of the body) and nouns that refer to non-living things classified as non-living (e.g., cup, chair). *Native Languages*

**geometric shape** - A shape that is based on geometric figures (e.g., square, circle, triangle). *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**geothermal energy** - An energy source derived from the heat of the earth. *Science and Technology*

**globalization** - The idea, popularized in the 1960s, that the entire world and its inhabitants are becoming one large community with interconnected needs and services. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**Governor General** - In Canada, the resident representative of the Crown. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**grammatical convention** - An accepted practice or rule in the use of language. *Native Languages*

**graph** - A representation of data in a pictorial form. Some types of graphs are: • **bar graph**. A diagram consisting of horizontal or vertical bars that represent data. • **broken-line graph**. On a coordinate grid, a display of data formed by line segments that join points representing data. • **circle graph**. A graph in which a circle used to represent a whole is divided into parts that represent parts of the whole. • **comparative bar graph**. A graph consisting of two or more bar graphs placed side by side to compare the same thing. Also called double bar graph. • **concrete graph**. A graph in which real objects are used to represent pieces of information. • **coordinate graph**. A grid that has data points named as ordered pairs of numbers, for example, (4, 3). • **histogram**. A type of bar graph in which each bar represents a range of values, and the data are continuous. • **pictograph**. A graph that illustrates data using pictures and symbols.

*Mathematics / Science and Technology*

**grid** - A pattern of lines on a chart or map, such as those representing latitude and longitude, which helps determine absolute location and assists in the analysis of distribution patterns. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**grist mill** - A mill for grinding grain. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**gross domestic product (GDP)** - The total monetary value of goods and services produced in a country. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**gross national product (GNP)** - Gross domestic product adjusted to include the value of goods and services from other countries subsequently used in producing goods and services in the home country. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**gusset** - A plate that is used to strengthen truss joints. *Science and Technology*

**habitat** - The area in which a species lives. *Science and Technology*



**half rest** - Indication of a period of silence lasting two beats in simple time. *The Arts: Music*

**half-note** - A note that is held for two beats in simple time. *The Arts: Music*

**histogram** - See *under graph*. *Mathematics*

**homophony** - Music consisting of a single melodic line with chordal accompaniment. *The Arts: Music*

**horizon line** - The “line” at which the sky and the earth appear to meet. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**hue** - The common name of a colour (e.g., red). *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**hydraulic power** - Power that comes from the pressure of a liquid, usually oil. The liquid is forced through hoses to the area where the force is needed. *Science and Technology*

**hydraulics** - The study of pressure in liquids. *Science and Technology*

**imperative order of the verb** - One of the main verb orders in Native languages, having its own paradigm of inflectional affixes. The imperative order is used to give commands and to express requests. *Native Languages*

**impressionistic art** - Art in the Impressionist style, a characteristic of which is the depiction of the effect of light on objects. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**improper fraction** - A fraction whose numerator is greater than its denominator, for example,  $\frac{12}{5}$ . *Mathematics*

**improvisation** - Generally, a spontaneous response to a dramatic situation that involves verbal and non-verbal activity. The improviser acts in the role of a specific character. Sometimes, however, some preparation is involved, as in the improvisation of a key moment in a drama. In such cases, the improvisers need to do a certain amount of planning and collaboration – for example, they need to choose carefully the moment to be enacted and the dialogue to be spoken. Various techniques may be used. For example, students may experiment with making transitions between still shapes (that is, moving from one tableau to another), or they may select a word relevant to the drama and explore aspects of its meaning through movement and role playing. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**inanimate intransitive verb – VII (Algonquian)** - An intransitive verb that typically has an inanimate subject and no object. *Native Languages*

**inclusive plural** - A first-person plural form of the verb indicating that the person being spoken to is included in the action of the verb (e.g., *we* [the person speaking and the person(s) being addressed] *must leave now*). See also *Exclusive plural*. *Native Languages*

**incorporation** - A grammatical structure in which two or more parts of speech are incorporated into one word to convey a specific meaning. See also *Independent noun (Iroquoian)*. *Native Languages*

**indefinite number suffix** - A suffix added to a plural noun to indicate that the things referred to are indefinite in number. The idea conveyed by the suffix is best expressed in English by *some* or *any*. *Native Languages*



**indefinite pronoun** - A pronoun that does not have a specific referent or that refers to an unspecified person or thing. *Someone, anyone, no one, something, anything, and nothing* are indefinite pronouns. *Native Languages*

**independent events** - Two or more events for which the occurrence or non-occurrence of one does not change the probability of the other. *Mathematics*

**independent noun or pronoun (Iroquoian)** - A noun or pronoun that carries its meaning independently. See also Incorporation. *Native Languages*

**independent order of the verb** - One of the main verb orders in Native languages, having its own paradigm of inflectional affixes. A verb in the independent order is usually the main verb in a statement or yes/no question, and expresses a complete thought without modifying clauses. See also Conjoint order of the verb (Algonquian). *Native Languages*

**Independent reading** - Written texts that students must read on their own. Usually, students write a book report, give a book talk, or complete a written assignment after reading their selection. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**independent variable** - A variable that does not depend on another for its value; a variable that the experimenter purposely changes. Also called *cause variable*. *Mathematics*

**inequality** - A statement using symbols to show that one expression is greater than ( $>$ ), less than ( $<$ ), or not equal to ( $=$ ) another expression. *Mathematics*

**infix** - An affix inserted in a noun, pronoun, or verb to modify its meaning. *Native Languages*

**inflection** - The addition of affixes to the basic form of a word (e.g., a verb, noun, or pronoun), according to a set pattern or paradigm, to convey such grammatical information as number, person, gender, or tense, or to indicate various grammatical relationships or functions. See also Conjugation. *Native Languages*

**injury prevention** - Most injuries are preventable. Education reduces the risk of injuries for children and youth by focusing on safe practices. *Health and Physical Education*

**“inner and outer circle”** - The name of an activity in drama. In this activity, the students first divide themselves into two groups. One group forms a circle to represent a character from the drama, and the other group forms a circle around the first circle to represent another character. The students share, in role, their thoughts and feelings at a significant point in the drama. Students may speak spontaneously or read from the source material being used. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**input** - Anything that is put into a system. Sources of input include people, materials, and energy. *Science and Technology*

**insulation** - Material that does not conduct heat or electricity very well. *Science and Technology*

**integer** - Any one of the numbers . . . ,  $-4$ ,  $-3$ ,  $-2$ ,  $-1$ ,  $0$ ,  $1$ ,  $2$ ,  $3$ ,  $4$ , . . . *Mathematics*

**integral exponent** - A power that has an integer as an exponent. *Mathematics*

**intensive pronoun** - A pronoun used to focus on a particular noun, often to draw attention to a person or thing previously mentioned (e.g., it's him; he's the one). *Native Languages*





**Intensive reading** - Written texts that are read and studied in class as part of the unit work. *FSL:*

*Extended French/French Immersion*

**intercolonial trade** - Trade between the colonies in British North America during the nineteenth century.

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**interrogative pronoun** - A pronoun used in questions that aim to ascertain the identity of a person or thing. *Who, which, and what* are interrogative pronouns. *Native Languages*

**interrogative verb (Algonquian)** - The form of a verb used in a sentence that asks a question. *Native Languages*

**intersecting lines** - Two lines with exactly one point in common, the point of intersection. *Mathematics*

**interval** - A space between two points. For example, 0–10 represents the interval from 0 to 10 inclusively.

*Mathematics*

**interval** - The distance between two notes. *The Arts: Music*

**intonation** - The stress and pitch of spoken language.

*FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**intonation** - The use of variations in pitch, or voice levels, to convey meaning. For example, the rise in voice level at the end of a statement such as *You went out* will turn the statement into a question (*You went out?*). *Native Languages*

**intransitive verb** - A verb that does not require or that cannot take an object (e.g., run, sleep). Compare with Transitive verb. *Native Languages*

**Iroquoian languages** - A family of Native languages in Ontario. The languages in the Iroquoian group include Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, and Tuscarora. *Native Languages*

**irrational number** - A number that cannot be represented as a terminating or repeating decimal, for example,  $\sqrt{5}$ . *Mathematics*

**irregular polygon** - A polygon whose side and angle measures are not equal. *Mathematics*

**irregular verb** - A verb that does not have a fixed, constant pattern of inflections. See also Regular verb. *Native Languages*

**isometric dot paper** - Dot paper formed by the vertices of equilateral triangles, used for three-dimensional drawings. Also called *triangular dot paper* or *triangle dot paper*. *Mathematics*

**isosceles triangle** - A triangle that has two sides of equal length. *Mathematics*

**joiner word** - A word used to join together sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. Articles, conjunctions, and particles can function as joiner words. See also Particle. *Native Languages*

**kinship term** - A word that denotes family relationship (e.g., father, aunt, uncle). *Native Languages*

**labour (as an economic resource)** - One of the factors in the production of goods and services. Labour is the collection of people employed within a region. *Social Studies/History and Geography*





**language knowledge** - Knowledge of grammatical forms and conventions, and of the conventions of spelling and punctuation. *FSL: Core French / FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**language pattern** - A particular arrangement of words that helps the reader determine meaning by providing a certain level of predictability; for example, inversion of subject and verb in interrogative sentences. *FSL: Core French / FSL: Extended French/French Immersion / Language*

**language pattern** - The typical pattern into which words are arranged in phrases and sentences. For example, the phrase *that man*, made up of a demonstrative + noun, represents a language pattern. The words can change, in keeping with the context and the meaning intended, but the pattern will remain the same: *this girl, that woman, those houses*. The grammatical principles involved will also remain constant; in each case, the demonstrative will agree with the noun in gender and number. The basic principles underlying the most common language patterns will apply, at least to some extent, to the different Native languages. The arrangement of words in phrases and sentences, however, may vary considerably from language to language. *Native Languages*

**language structures** - Verbal forms and structures that are used in speaking and writing; for example, verb tenses (e.g., present, past, future); noun-adjective and subject-verb combinations that agree in number, gender, case, or person; affirmative and negative constructions; conventional sentence structures (e.g., inversion, simple, compound); contractions. *FSL: Core French / FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**legend** - An explanatory description or key to features on a map or chart. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**legislature** - An officially elected or otherwise selected body of people, such as the House of Commons or a provincial legislature, vested with the responsibility and power to make laws for a political unit. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**leisure** - Unstructured, free time used for the pursuit of personal interests; time at one's own disposal. *Health and Physical Education*

**Lieutenant Governor** - In Canada, the representative of the monarch in a province, appointed by the federal government acting for the Crown. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**lift** - Upward force on a forward-moving object that results when the air flow around the top of the object is faster than the air flow beneath it. *Science and Technology*

**line** - An element of design. A line may be defined as the visual path left by a moving point. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**line of best fit** - A line that can sometimes be determined on a scatter plot. If a line of best fit can be found, a relationship exists between the independent and dependent variables. *Mathematics*

**line of symmetry** - A line that divides a shape into two parts that can be matched by folding the shape in half. *Mathematics*

**linear dimension** - Dimension involving the measurement of only one linear attribute, for example, length, width, height, depth. *Mathematics*

**linear relationship** - A relationship that has a straight-line graph. *Mathematics*



**linkage** - A system of levers used to transmit motion.  
*Science and Technology*

**listening and speaking skills** - Examples are: determining the purpose of listening; paying attention to the speaker or performer; following directions and instructions; recalling ideas accurately; responding appropriately to thoughts expressed; judging when it is appropriate to speak or ask questions; allowing others a turn to speak; speaking clearly and coherently; asking questions to clarify meaning or to obtain more information; responding with consideration for others' feelings; using and interpreting facial expressions, gestures, and body language appropriately. *Language*

**literary (or stylistic) device** - A particular pattern of words, a figure of speech, or a technique used in literature to produce a specific effect; for example, rhyme, parallel structure, analogy, comparison, contrast, irony, foreshadowing, allusion, juxtaposition, simile, metaphor, personification, pun, hyperbole, oxymoron, symbolism. *Language*

**literary (or stylistic) device** - A particular pattern of words, a figure of speech, or a technique used to produce a specific effect; for example, rhyme, parallel structure, comparison, contrast, juxtaposition, simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, oxymoron.  
*FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**living skills** - Lifetime skills that enhance personal well-being. Living skills include problem-solving, decision-making, communication, and conflict-resolution skills. *Health and Physical Education*

**load** - The weight of an object that is moved by a machine, or the resistance to movement that a machine has to overcome. *Science and Technology*

**locative affix** - A prefix or suffix attached to a noun to indicate the location of an object in relation to the object designated by the noun in the locative form. For example, in the sentence *The chair is on the table*, the word *table* will have a locative suffix. See also Bound locative affix and Translocative prefix (Iroquoian).  
*Native Languages*

**locomotion/travelling skills** - Skills used to move the body from one point to another. *Health and Physical Education*

**logo** - A symbolic form that identifies organizations, products, etc. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**Loyalists** - Those in the American colonies who declared their loyalty to Britain before the conclusion of the American Revolution (1776-83) and emigrated elsewhere, the Maritimes and present-day Ontario and Quebec being common destinations. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**Manifest Destiny** - The nineteenth-century doctrine that the United States had the right and duty to expand throughout North America. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**manipulation skills** - Movement skills that involve giving force to objects or receiving force from objects (e.g., throwing, catching, collecting, kicking, punting, dribbling, volleying, striking). *Health and Physical Education*

**manipulatives** - See concrete materials.  
*Mathematics*

**manufacturing** - Changing from original state by machine or by hand. *Social Studies/History and Geography*



**many-to-one correspondence** - The matching of elements in two sets in such a way that more than one element in one set can be matched with one and only one element in another set, for example, 3 pennies to each pocket. *Mathematics*

**market economy** - An economic system in which individual producers own and determine the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**mass** - The amount of matter in an object; usually measured in grams or kilograms. *Mathematics / Science and Technology*

**mass concentration** - The mass of solute dissolved in a given volume of solution. Mass concentration may be expressed in grams per millilitre or grams per litre. *Science and Technology*

**mathematical communication** - The use of mathematical language by students to: • respond to and describe the world around them; • communicate their attitudes about and interests in mathematics; • reflect and shape their understandings of and skills in mathematics. Students communicate by talking, drawing pictures, drawing diagrams, writing journals, charting, dramatizing, building with concrete materials, and using symbolic language, (e.g.,  $2$ ,  $>$ ,  $=$ ). *Mathematics*

**mathematical concepts** - The fundamental understandings about mathematics that a student develops within problem-solving contexts. *Mathematics*

**mathematical language** - • terminology (e.g., factor, pictograph, tetrahedron); • pictures/diagrams (e.g.,  $2 \times 3$  matrix, parallelogram, tree diagram); • symbols, including numbers (e.g.,  $2$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ), operations (e.g.,  $3 \times 8 = [3 \times 4] + [3 \times 4]$ ), and relations (e.g.,  $\frac{1}{4} <$ ). *Mathematics*

**mathematical procedures** - The skills, operations, mechanics, manipulations, and calculations that a student uses to solve problems. *Mathematics*

**mean** - The average; the sum of a set of numbers divided by the number of numbers in the set. For example, the average of  $10 + 20 + 30$  is  $60 \div 3 = 20$ . *Mathematics*

**measure of central tendency** - A value that can represent a set of data, for example, mean, median, mode. Also called *central measure*. *Mathematics*

**mechanical advantage** - The ratio of the force produced by a machine or system (sometimes called the load) to the force applied to the machine or system (sometimes called the effort force). The formula is as follows:  $\text{mechanical advantage} = \frac{\text{force produced by the machine}}{\text{force applied to the machine}}$ . *Science and Technology*

**mechanical mixture** - A mixture made up of two or more easily identifiable parts that can be easily separated, for example, a mixture of sand and iron filings. *Science and Technology*

**media works** - Forms of communication that include written or spoken words, sound, and/or pictures, such as brochures, posters, magazines, newspapers, documentary films, videos, advertisements, cartoons, commercials, news reports, nature programs, and travelogues. Audio elements include speech, music, background sounds, sound effects, volume, silence, narration, pace, and sequence of sounds. Compositional elements include form (structure), theme, setting, atmosphere, and point of view. Visual elements include lighting, colour, images, size and type of lettering, size of images, sequence of images, symbols, graphics, camera angles, logos, speed of presentation, shape of design, credits, details of sponsorship, animation, and live action. *Social Studies/History and Geography / Science and Technology*



**median** - The middle number in a set of numbers, such that half the numbers in the set are less and half are greater when the numbers are arranged in order. For example, 14 is the median for the set of numbers 7, 9, 14, 21, 39. If there is an even number of numbers, the median is the mean of the two middle numbers. For example, 11 is the median of 5, 10, 12, and 28.

*Mathematics*

**medieval** - Relating or belonging to the Middle Ages.

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**medium** - Any material used by an artist to produce a work of art. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**melodic ostinato** - A repeated melodic pattern. *The Arts: Music*

**metaphor** - An implied comparison in which a word or phrase normally applied to an object or a person is used to describe something or someone else. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

*Extended French/French Immersion*

**Metis** - A person of mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry, especially a person of mixed Aboriginal and French ancestry. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**middle ground** - Area in the picture between the foreground and the background. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**Mira** - A transparent mirror used in geometry to locate reflection lines, reflection images, and lines of symmetry, and to determine congruency and line symmetry. *Mathematics*

**mixed economy** - An economic system which uses aspects of more than one of the three basic types of economic systems (subsistence, command, and market). *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**mixed media** - Any art work in which more than one medium is used. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**mixed number** - A number that is the sum of a whole number and a fraction, for example,  $8\frac{1}{4}$ . *Mathematics*

**mode** - The number that occurs most often in a set of data. For example, in a set of data with the values 3, 5, 6, 5, 6, 5, 4, 5, the mode is 5. *Mathematics*

**modelling** - A representation of the facts and factors of, and the inferences to be drawn from, an entity or a situation. *Mathematics*

**monochromatic colour scheme** - A colour scheme in which only one hue is used, along with its tints (i.e., hue plus white) and shades (i.e., hue plus black).

*The Arts: Visual Arts*

**monologue** - A scene in drama in which a person speaks alone. The speech is usually long. It may be composed by the speaker or it may be taken from source material. Its dramatic purpose is to provide insight into the character. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**monomial** - An algebraic expression with one term, for example,  $2x$  or  $5xy^2$ . *Mathematics*

**monophony** - Music consisting of a single melodic line. *The Arts: Music*

**movement** - A principle of design. Movement is the way in which the elements of design are organized so that the viewer's eye is led through the work of art in a systematic way. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**movement skills** - The movement skills of locomotion/travelling, manipulation, and stability form the foundation of all physical activity. *Health and Physical Education*



**multi-media** - A variety of different media, such as written text, sound, graphics, and video. *Science and Technology*

**multi-step problem** - A problem whose solution requires at least two calculations. For example, shoppers who want to find out how much money they have left after a purchase follow these steps: Step 1: Add all items purchased (subtotal). Step 2: Multiply the sum of purchases by % of tax. Step 3: Add the tax to the sum of purchases (grand total). Step 4: Subtract the grand total from the shopper's original amount of money. *Mathematics*

**multiculturalism** - The preservation of distinct cultural identities among varied groups within a unified society. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**multiple** - The product of a given number and a whole number. For example, 4, 8, 12, . . . are multiples of 4. *Mathematics*

**multiplication** - An operation that combines numbers called factors to give one number called a *product*. For example,  $4 \times 5 = 20$ ; thus factor  $\times$  factor = product. *Mathematics*

**natural numbers** - The counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, . . . *Mathematics*

**natural resources** - Something found in nature that people find useful. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**negation or negative statement** - A process or statement expressing denial, refusal, or contradiction (e.g., she's not sick, we will not wait, it's not black). In Native languages, negation is expressed through negative affixes or particles. *Native Languages*

**negative space** - The void or open areas around an object or form. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**net** - A pattern that can be folded to make a three-dimensional figure. *Mathematics*

**network** - A set of vertices joined by paths. *Mathematics*

**Nobel Peace Prize** - One of six international prizes awarded annually by the Nobel Foundation for outstanding achievements. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**non-renewable energy sources** - Energy sources that are limited and that cannot be replaced once they are used up (e.g. coal, oil, natural gas). *Science and Technology*

**non-renewable resource** - A finite resource that cannot be replaced once it is used up (e.g., petroleum, minerals). *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**non-standard units** - Measurement units used in the early development of measurement concepts, for example, paper clips, cubes, hand spans, and so on. *Mathematics*

**North American Free Trade Agreement** - A trade agreement signed by Canada, the United States, and Mexico. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**noun** - A word that identifies, or names, a person, place, thing, or idea. *Native Languages*

**noun incorporation** - The incorporation of a noun into a word of another category (e.g., a verb) in order to convey some piece of information about the noun, such as possession (my hat) or an attribute (yellow car). *Native Languages*

**nth term** - The last of a series of terms. *Mathematics*





**nucleus** - The control organelle of a living cell.

*Science and Technology*

**number** - A grammatical category that applies to nouns, pronouns, and any words agreeing with them, and that indicates how many persons or things are being referred to. Native languages have three number categories: *singular* (when only one person or thing is referred to), *dual* (when exactly two persons or things are referred to), and *plural* (when more than two persons or things are referred to). *Native Languages*

**number line** - A line that matches a set of numbers and a set of points one to one. *Mathematics*

**number operations** - Mathematical processes or actions that include the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of numbers. *Mathematics*

**object** - A noun or noun equivalent (pro-noun, noun clause) that receives or is affected by the action of a verb within a sentence. The noun or noun equivalent that follows a transitive verb is the object of the verb. *See also Subject. Native Languages*

**objective verb (Iroquoian)** - A verb that has an intransitive pronominal prefix indicating that the subject has little control over the action or state described by the verb (e.g., *I'm sick*). The pronominal prefixes of objective verbs are termed *patient pronominals*. *See also Subjective verb (Iroquoian). Native Languages*

**obtuse angle** - An angle that measures more than 90° and less than 180°. *Mathematics*

**obviative suffix (Algonquian)** - A suffix added to a noun and words related to it (demonstrative, verb) to distinguish between two or more third persons in a sentence. For example, in the sentence *John saw Fred*, the first third person – *John* – is considered the primary person and is called the *proximate noun*; the second third person – *Fred* – is considered the secondary person and is called the *obviative noun*. The noun designating the secondary person will have an obviative suffix. *See also Proximate suffix (Algonquian). Native Languages*

**one-to-one correspondence** - The matching of elements in two sets in such a way that every element in one set can be matched with one and only one element in another set. *Mathematics*

**open-ended activities** - Expressions of opinions and answers to personal questions, interviews, impromptu dialogues, presentations, videos. *FSL: Core French / FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**open-ended activities** - Activities that do not follow a predetermined pattern or procedure; for example, activities in which students express opinions and answer personal questions, conduct interviews, engage in impromptu dialogues, make presentations, and watch and comment on films and videos. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**opinion** - A belief or conclusion held with confidence but not substantiated by positive knowledge or proof. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**Opposition** - In a parliamentary government, the principal party opposed to the party in power. *Social Studies/History and Geography*





**oral language structures** - Verbal structures that are used in speaking; for example, conventional sentence structures (e.g., interrogative, exclamatory; simple, compound, complex); colloquial structures (e.g., one-word answers, verbless sentences); contractions; colloquial idioms. *Language*

**order of operations** - The rules used to simplify expressions. Often the acronym BEDMAS is used to describe this calculation process: • brackets • exponents • division or • multiplication, whichever comes first • addition or • subtraction, whichever comes first. *Mathematics*

**ordered pair** - Two numbers in order, for example, (2, 6). On a coordinate plane, the first number is the horizontal coordinate of a point, and the second is the vertical coordinate of the point. *Mathematics*

**ordinal number** - A number that shows relative position or place, for example, first, second, third, fourth. *Mathematics*

**organelle** - A structure within a cell that has a specific function. *Science and Technology*

**organic shapes or forms** - Shapes or forms that are non-geometric or free-flowing, and that are based on natural objects. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**orthography** - A writing system in which the sounds of a language are represented by letters or symbols. Native languages are written using either the Roman alphabet or syllabic symbols. *Native Languages*

**osmosis** - Diffusion of a solvent, usually water, through a selectively permeable membrane. *Science and Technology*

**output** - The actual result obtained from a system (e.g., the light that comes on when the light switch on an electrical system is pressed). *Science and Technology*

**parallel lines** - Lines in the same plane that do not intersect. *Mathematics*

**parallelogram** - A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel. *Mathematics*

**Parliament Buildings** - The buildings in Ottawa where the Canadian Parliament meets. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**particle** - A short word or part of speech that has a single constant form that remains uninflected. Particles have various functions and meanings; for example, they can act as prepositions, conjunctions, or adverbs. *Native Languages*

**parties (political)** - Established political groups organized to promote and support principles and candidates for public office. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**Pascal's law or principle** - A law that states that pressure exerted on a contained fluid is transmitted undiminished in all directions throughout the fluid and perpendicular to the walls of the container. *Science and Technology*

**passé composé** - The past indefinite tense, used in speech and informal writing to express an action in the past that is completed in the past (e.g., J'ai mangé, "I ate." "I have eaten."). *FSL: Core French*



**passive voice** - A form of the verb indicating that the subject of the sentence receives or is affected by the action expressed by the verb (e.g., the ball was thrown by the boy). Compare with Active voice.

*Native Languages*

**patriot** - One who loves, supports, and defends one's country. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**pattern book** - Book for Primary students containing text with predictable language patterns. *Language*

**pattern book** - Book containing text with predictable language patterns. *FSL: Core French / FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**pejorative suffix** - A suffix added to a noun to indicate that the object referred to is unattractive or useless (e.g., she threw out that [old, worn-out] sweater ). *Native Languages*

**percussion instrument** - An instrument that one has to hit, scrape, or rattle in order to make a sound. *The Arts: Music*

**perfect square** - The product of an integer multiplied by itself. For example,  $9 = 3 \times 3$ ; thus 9 is a perfect square. *Mathematics*

**perpendicular lines** - Two lines that intersect at a  $90^\circ$  angle. *Mathematics*

**person** - A grammatical category that applies to pronouns and verbs related to them, and that indicates the relationship in which the person or thing referred to stands with respect to the speaker. The first person singular – *I* – is the person speaking; the second person singular – *you* – is the person or thing spoken to; and the third person singular – *he/she* – is the person spoken of. The plural forms are *we*, *you*, and *they*. *Native Languages*

**personal goal-setting process** - This process can include: (a) setting a realistic goal; (b) identifying and addressing barriers; (c) preparing an action plan; (d) deciding who can help; and (e) identifying the factors that indicate that the goal has been reached. *Health and Physical Education*

**personal pronoun** - A word that stands in place of a person and that indicates the relationship in which that person stands with respect to the speaker. *I*, the first-person singular personal pronoun, is the speaker; *you*, the second-person singular personal pronoun, is the person spoken to; and *he/she*, the third-person singular personal pronoun, is the person spoken of. The plural forms of the personal pronoun are *we*, *you*, and *they*. *Native Languages*

**personification** - A stylistic device in which human qualities are attributed to things or ideas. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**perspective** - A technique for creating the illusion of depth on a two-dimensional surface. There are three types of perspective:• linear perspective, which involves the use of parallel lines that appear to converge as their distance from the viewer increases;• diminishing perspective, in which objects appear to diminish in size as their distance from the viewer increases;• atmospheric perspective, which is produced by the gradual lessening of the intensity of colour and the reducing of detail as the distance between an object and the viewer increases. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**phonics** - The sound system of a language; the representation of the sounds of a language by symbols. *Native Languages*

**phrase** - A group of sounds that has a beginning, middle, and end. *The Arts: Music*



**physical change** - A change of properties that does not change the type of substance. *Science and Technology*

**physical feature** - An aspect of a place or area that derives from the physical environment. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**pick-up notes** - Notes that lead in to the downbeat. *The Arts: Music*

**pictograph** - See under graph. *Mathematics*

**pitch** - The highness or lowness of a tone. *The Arts: Music*

**pitch** - The quality of a sound that is determined by the frequency of the wave. The term pitch is often substituted for the term frequency of vibration in reference to sound waves (e.g., in musical instruments). *Science and Technology*

**place value** - The value given to the place in which a digit appears in a numeral. In the number 5473, 5 is in the thousands place, 4 is in the hundreds place, 7 is in the tens place, and 3 is in the ones place. *Mathematics*

**plane shape** - A two-dimensional figure. *Mathematics*

**plural** - The form of a noun, pronoun, or verb indicating that more than one person or thing is referred to. *Native Languages*

**pluralizer suffix (Iroquoian)** - A suffix added after the locative suffix on a noun to indicate that more than one thing is referred to and that these things are scattered over the area or location referred to (e.g., the ants were running all over the chair; there are animals throughout the forest). *Native Languages*

**pneumatics** - The study of pressure in gases. *Science and Technology*

**point of view** - The position of the narrator in relation to the story; thus the vantage point from which events are seen (e.g., the omniscient, the third-person, or the first-person point of view). *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion / Language*

**polar regions** - The various lands and waters surrounding the North Pole and the South Pole. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**political deadlock** - Inability to make decisions because of the disagreement of an equal number of voters. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**polygon** - A closed figure formed by three or more line segments. Examples of polygons are triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, octagons. *Mathematics*

**polyhedron** - A three-dimensional object that has polygons as faces. *Mathematics*

**polynomial** - An algebraic expression. Examples of polynomials are  $6x$ ,  $3x - 2$ , and  $4x^2 + 5x - 4$ . *Mathematics*

**polyphony** - Music consisting of two or more melodic lines that are performed simultaneously. *The Arts: Music*



**population** - The total number of individuals or items.  
*Mathematics*

**population** - All of the members of one species found in a particular area at a particular time. *Science and Technology*

**population density** - The number of individuals occupying an area; calculated by dividing the number of people by the area they occupy. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**positive space** - Shapes or forms on a two-dimensional surface. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**possessive affix** - A prefix or suffix that indicates ownership or possession. *Native Languages*

**power** - A number written in exponential form; a shorter way of writing repeated multiplication. For example, 10<sup>2</sup> and 2<sup>6</sup> are powers. *Mathematics*

**prefix** - An affix added to the front of a word stem to modify its meaning. Nouns, pro-nouns, and verbs can take on prefixes. *Native Languages*

**Premier** - The head of the government of a province of Canada. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**pressure** - The force acting perpendicular to a unit area (pressure = force ÷ area). *Science and Technology*

**preterit noun (Algonquian)** - The form of a noun that indicates past state or absence. For example, a preterit suffix added to a noun that refers to a person indicates that the person is deceased (e.g., my late grandfather); a preterit suffix added to a noun that refers to a thing indicates that the thing is missing or no longer usable (e.g., the bag I used to have). *Native Languages*

**preterit verb (Algonquian)** - The form of a verb used to emphasize completed action – that is, action performed in the past and not continuing into the present (e.g., I had been there). *Native Languages*

**primary colours** - Colours that cannot be created by mixing other colours, but that can be mixed to produce all the other colours (red, yellow, and blue). *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**primary data** - Information that is collected directly or first-hand. Data from a person-on-the-street survey are primary data. Also called *first-hand data* or *primary-source data*. *Mathematics*

**primary industries** - Industries that harvest raw materials or natural resources (e.g., agriculture, ranching, forestry, fishing, extraction of minerals and ores). *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**primary sources** - Artefacts, and oral, print, media, or computer materials that are the earliest or first of a kind. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**prime factorization** - An expression showing a composite number as a product of its prime factors. The prime factorization for 42 is 2 x 3 x 7.  
*Mathematics*

**prime number** - A whole number greater than 1 that has only two factors, itself and 1. For example, 7 = 1 x 7. *Mathematics*

**principles of design** - Principles or guidelines used by artists to organize the visual elements of an art work. They include balance, emphasis, rhythm, unity, movement, variety, harmony, and proportion. *The Arts: Visual Arts*



**print and electronic resources** - Materials in print or electronic media, including reference materials; for example, books (fiction, non-fiction), newspapers, magazines, encyclopaedias, reports, television programs, videos, CD-ROMs, computer graphics programs, word processing programs, models for writing (e.g., stories or essays by published writers), style guides, databases, dictionaries, thesauruses, spell-check programs. *FSL: Core French / FSL: Extended French/French Immersion / Language*

**prism** - A three-dimensional figure with two parallel and congruent bases. A prism is named by the shape of its bases, for example, rectangular prism, triangular prism. *Mathematics*

**probability** - A number that shows how likely it is that an event will happen. *Mathematics*

**producer** - An organism that produces its own food. In an ecosystem, a producer is an organism that is capable of carrying out photosynthesis. *Science and Technology*

**product** - See *under* multiplication. *Mathematics*

**program music** - Music that depicts a story, scene, or emotion. *The Arts: Music*

**pronominal prefix** - A prefix that appears on most nouns and on all verbs. These pre-fixes carry the meaning conveyed by pro-nouns in other languages. *Native Languages*

**pronoun** - A word that acts as a substitute for a noun or noun phrase and designates a person or thing that has already been specified or is understood from the context. *Native Languages*

**proofreading** - The careful reading of a final draft to eliminate typographical errors and correct errors in grammar, spelling, and punctuation. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion / Language*

**proper fraction** - A fraction whose numerator is smaller than its denominator, for example,  $\frac{2}{3}$ . *Mathematics*

**proportion** - A number sentence showing that two ratios are equal, for example,  $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{9}$ . *Mathematics*

**proportion** - A principle of design. Proportion may be described as the relationship between objects with respect to size, number, etc. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**proximate suffix (Algonquian)** - A suffix added to a noun and words related to it (demonstrative, verb) to distinguish between two or more third persons in a sentence. For example, in the sentence *John saw Fred*, the first third person – *John* – is considered the primary person and is called the *proximate noun*; the second third person – *Fred* – is considered the secondary person and is called the *obviative noun*. The noun designating the primary person will have a proximate suffix. See also *Obviative suffix*. *Native Languages*

**pull factors** - In migration theory, the social, political, economic, and environmental attractions of new areas that draw people away from their previous locations. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**purposes of listening** - Some purposes of listening are: to obtain information and exchange ideas; understand directions or instructions; identify issues; understand others. *Language*





**purposes of media works** - Some purposes of media works are: to instruct, inform, persuade, influence, entertain, advertise, present opinions.

*Language*

**purposes of reading** - Some purposes of reading are: to gather and process information; make connections between experience and what is read; develop opinions; broaden understanding; develop and clarify a point of view. *FSL: Extended French/French*

*Immersion / Language*

**purposes of speaking** - Some purposes of speaking are: to express ideas; ask questions; give information; tell stories; describe and explain; respond to others both intellectually and emotionally; analyse and discuss problems. *Language*

**purposes of writing** - Some purposes of writing are: to explore ideas and experiences; to examine ideas critically; to inform, describe, and explain; to provide instructions; to record thoughts and experiences; to clarify and develop ideas; to inquire into a problem; to entertain; to persuade; to express thoughts, feelings, opinions. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion /*

*Language*

**push factors** - In migration theory, the social, political, economic, and environmental forces that drive people from their previous locations to search for new ones.

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**Pythagorean theorem** - In a right triangle, the square of the length of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. *Mathematics*

**quadrilateral** - A polygon with four straight sides.

*Mathematics*

**qualitative data** - Information gathered in observations in which no measurement takes place.

*Science and Technology*

**qualitative property** - A characteristic of a substance that can be described but not measured.

*Science and Technology*

**quantifier (Algonquian)** - A particle that describes number or quantity. *See also Particle. Native*

*Languages*

**quantitative data** - Data that consist of numbers and/or units of measurement. Quantitative data are obtained through measurement and through mathematical calculations. *Science and Technology*

**quantitative property** - A characteristic of a substance that can be measured. *Science and*

*Technology*

**quarter rest** - Indication of a period of silence lasting one beat in simple time. *The Arts: Music*

**quarter-note** - A note lasting one beat in simple time.

*The Arts: Music*

**radius** - A line segment whose endpoints are the centre of a circle and a point on the circle.

*Mathematics*

**range** - The difference between the highest and lowest number in a group of numbers. For example, in a data set of 8, 32, 15, 10, the range is 24, that is, 32 – 8. *Mathematics*





**rate** - A comparison of two numbers with different units, such as kilometres and hours, for example, 100 km/h. *Mathematics*

**ratio** - A comparison of numbers with the same units, for example, 3:4 or  $\frac{3}{4}$ . *Mathematics*

**rational number** - A number that can be expressed as the quotient of two integers where the divisor is not 0. *Mathematics*

**reader's theatre** - A means of performing a play, story, or poem that consists solely of reading. Meaning is conveyed only through the use of the voice; props, costumes, sets, or music cannot be used. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**reading strategies** - Methods used in reading to determine the meaning of a text. Examples are: using information from the context, previous knowledge, visual and verbal cues; and knowledge of patterns, cognates, and root words and word families to determine meaning. *FSL: Core French / Language*

**Reading strategies** - Methods used in reading to determine the meaning of a text. Examples are: rereading; substituting an appropriate familiar word for an unfamiliar one; using root words to determine meaning of unfamiliar words; using previous knowledge to determine meaning; using information from the context to determine meaning; predicting the use of specific words from the context (e.g., in a simple statement, the verb often immediately follows the subject); making inferences; predicting content; confirming or revising predictions; adjusting speed in silent reading according to the purpose of reading or the difficulty of the text; using graphic organizers (e.g., Venn diagrams, story maps); skimming text for information or detail; scanning text to determine purpose of text or type of material; recording key points and organizing them in a sequence; monitoring comprehension. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**reciprocal verb (Algonquian)** - A verb that is inflected to indicate that the action of the verb is reciprocal or mutual (e.g., we help each other). *Native Languages*

**reciprocity** - A mutual or cooperative interchange of favours or privileges (e.g., the exchange of trade privileges between nations). *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**reflection** - A transformation that turns a figure over an axis. The figure does not change size or shape, but it does change position and orientation. A reflection image is the result of a reflection. Also called *flip*. *Mathematics*

**reflexive verb (Algonquian)** - A verb that is inflected to indicate that the action of the verb is directed by the subject at himself or herself (e.g., *he/she talks to himself/herself*). Regular verb. A verb that has a fixed, constant pattern of inflections. See also Irregular verb. *Native Languages*

**regular polygon** - A closed figure in which all sides and angles are equal. *Mathematics*

**regular verb** - A verb that has a fixed, constant pattern of inflections. See also Irregular verb. *Native Languages*

**relative location** - The location of a place or region in relation to other places or regions (e.g., northwest or downstream). *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**renewable energy sources** - Natural energy sources that can be replaced. For example, when trees are cut down for lumber, new trees can be planted in their place. *Science and Technology*



**renewable resource** - A resource that can be regenerated if used carefully (e.g., fish, timber).

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**representational art** - Art whose subject matter contains recognizable images from real life. *The Arts:*

*Visual Arts*

**responsible government** - A system of government in which the cabinet or executive branch is responsible to the wishes of an elected legislature. *Social*

*Studies/History and Geography*

**revising** - The making of major changes to the content and/or organization of a draft. *Language*

**rhythm** - The pattern of long and short sounds. *The*

*Arts: Music*

**rhythm** - A principle of design. Rhythm involves the repetition of elements to create the illusion of movement. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**rhythmic ostinato** - A repeated rhythmic pattern.

*The Arts: Music*

**riding** - The legislative district represented by a member of Parliament or a member of a provincial legislature. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**rights** - Prerogatives and privileges of being a citizen.

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**role playing** - A technique in drama that involves the adopting of the point of view of a character in an imaginary situation. The aim of the exercise is to try to understand through imagination what that character feels and how that character thinks. When someone is playing the role of a character, he or she is said to be speaking or writing "in role". Speaking in role is not confined to acting in a dramatic scene, but can be done out of the scene; that is, someone could still be playing the part of a character, for purposes of study, during a discussion of the motives or personality of that character. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**rondo** - A form of music that often consists of five sections, of which the first, third, and fifth are the same or almost the same (ABACA or ABABA). *The*

*Arts: Music*

**rotation** - A transformation that turns a figure about a fixed point. The figure does not change size or shape, but it does change position and orientation. A rotation image is the result of a rotation. Also called turn.

*Mathematics*

**rotational symmetry** - A shape that fits onto itself after a turn less than a full turn has rotational symmetry. For example, a square has a turn symmetry of order 4 because it resumes its original orientation after each of 4 turns:  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  turn,  $\frac{3}{4}$  turn, and full turn. Also called turn symmetry.

*Mathematics*

**rounding** - See *under* estimation strategies.

*Mathematics*

**Rupert's Land** - An historical region of Canada consisting of all the land in the Hudson Bay drainage system, including part of present-day Northwest Territories, most of the present-day Prairie provinces, and present-day northern Ontario and Quebec. The land was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company by Charles II in 1670 and sold to Canada in 1870. *Social Studies/History and Geography*



**safe practices** - Safety rules and procedures defined for each activity in the instructional program. *Health and Physical Education*

**sample** - A small, representative group chosen from a population and examined in order to make predictions about the population. Also called *sampling*.

*Mathematics*

**saturated solution** - A solution in which no more solute can be dissolved at a particular temperature.

*Science and Technology*

**scale** - On maps, the relationship or ratio between a linear measurement on a map and the corresponding distance on the earth's surface. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

*and Geography*

**scale drawing** - A drawing in which the lengths are a reduction or an enlargement of actual lengths.

*Mathematics*

**scalene triangle** - A triangle with three sides of different lengths. *Mathematics*

**scatter plot** - A graph that attempts to show a relationship between two variables by means of points plotted on a coordinate grid. Also called *scatter diagram*. *Mathematics*

**scientific notation** - A way of writing a number as the product of a number between 1 and 10 and a power of 10. In scientific notation, 58 000 000 is written  $5.8 \times 10^7$ . *Mathematics*

**sculpture** - A work of art in three dimensions (i.e., with height, width, and depth) that is meant to be seen from all sides. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**second-hand data** - See secondary data. *Mathematics*

**secondary colours** - Colours that are created by mixing the primary colours (orange, green, and purple).

*The Arts: Visual Arts*

**secondary data** - Information that is not collected first-hand, for example, data from a government document or a database. Also called *second-hand data* or *secondary-source data*. *Mathematics*

**secondary industries (manufacturing industries)** - Industries that convert raw materials into finished industrial products (e.g., car manufacturing). *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**secondary sources** - Oral, print, media, and computer materials that are not primary or original.

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**seigneurial system** - A system in New France in which land was granted to nobles, the Church, and military and civil officers. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**sequence** - A succession of things that are connected in some way, for example, the sequence of numbers 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, . . . *Mathematics*

**seriation line** - A line used for the ordering of objects, numbers, or ideas. *Mathematics*

**shade** - A colour with a certain amount of black added. *The Arts: Visual Arts*



**shear** - Two forces that act on an object in opposite directions along the same line or plane (e.g., the movement of the two blades of a pair of scissors).  
*Science and Technology*

**shell** - A three-dimensional figure whose interior is completely empty. *Mathematics*

**SI** - The international system of measurement units, for example, centimetre, kilogram. (From the French *Système International*.) *Mathematics / Science and Technology*

**similar figures** - Geometric figures that have the same shape but not always the same size.  
*Mathematics*

**Simile** - An explicit comparison in which one thing is likened to something quite different by use of the word *comme*. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**simple interest** - The formula used to calculate the interest on an investment:  $I = PRT$  where P is the principal, R is the rate of interest, and T is the time chosen to invest the principal. *Mathematics*

**simple narrative** - A story or account (of experiences, events, etc.) using familiar vocabulary and phrases. *Native Languages*

**simulation** - A probability experiment to test the likelihood of an event. For example, tossing a coin is a simulation of whether the next person you meet is a male or a female. *Mathematics*

**singular** - The form of a noun, pronoun, or verb indicating that only one person or thing is referred to.  
*Native Languages*

**skeleton** - A three-dimensional figure showing only the edges and vertices of the figure. *Mathematics*

**skip** - Any interval that is larger than a step (or second); for example, the interval of a third, which is the distance between notes either a line or a space apart on the staff. *The Arts: Music*

**slide** - See translation. *Mathematics*

**solubility** - The property of being able to dissolve. More specifically, it refers to the mass of a solute that can dissolve in a given amount of solvent to form a saturated solution at a particular temperature. *Science and Technology*

**solute** - The substance that dissolves in a solvent to form a solution. *Science and Technology*

**solvent** - The substance that dissolves a solute to form a solution. *Science and Technology*

**soundscape, sound collage** - The combination of sounds, which may include vocal and instrumental sounds, to create a specific atmosphere or to accompany important moments of a scene. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**space** - An element of design. Space is the area around, within, or between images or elements. Space can be created on a two-dimensional surface by using such techniques as overlapping of objects, varying of object size or placement, varying of colour intensity and value, and use of detail and diagonal lines. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**St. Lawrence lowlands** - An area along the St. Lawrence River that is low in relation to the surrounding country. The region is often referred to as the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence lowlands. *Social Studies/History and Geography*



**stability skills** - Skills in which the body remains in place but moves around its horizontal or vertical axis (e.g., bending, stretching, twisting, turning). *Health and Physical Education*

**staff** - The five lines and four spaces on which music is written. *The Arts: Music*

**stages of physical development** - Physical changes through life; a progression of development based on chronological years. *Health and Physical Education*

**standard form** - A way of writing a number in which each digit has a place value according to its position in relation to the other digits. For example, 7856 is in standard form. *Mathematics*

**static movement** - A stationary position with no transfer of energy. *Health and Physical Education*

**stem** - The part of a word that typically carries the basic meaning of the word and to which prefixes and suffixes are added. *Native Languages*

**stem-and-leaf plot** - An organization of data into categories based on place values. *Mathematics / Science and Technology*

**step** - The interval between a note that is on a line and a note on the adjacent space, or vice versa. Also called the interval of a second. *The Arts: Music*

**stereotype** - A conventional, formulaic, and oversimplified conception or image. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**stewardship** - Helpfulness; willingness to take charge. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**story board** - A sequenced mock-up of images and sounds used to plan a film, video, television program, or drama. *Language*

**strand** - The key components/areas of knowledge into which the curriculum for a specific subject is organized.

**stress** - Forces created inside a material or an object by other forces acting on it from the outside. *Science and Technology*

**stress mark (Cree, Oji-Cree, Iroquoian languages)** - A mark added to the sound or syllable that should be spoken most forcefully in a word or phrase. *Native Languages*

**stringed instrument** - An instrument that has strings and that is played with a bow or plucked (e.g., violin, viola, violoncello, double bass, guitar, lute). *The Arts: Music*

**structure** - A supporting framework (e.g., a bridge or building that is built to sustain a load). *Science and Technology*

**structured activities** - Answers to factual questions, games, dialogues patterned on a model, cooperative crosswords. *FSL: Core French*

**structured activities** - Activities that follow a predetermined pattern or procedure; for example, activities in which students answer factual questions, play games, engage in dialogues patterned on a model, and work on cooperative crosswords. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*





**strut** - A part of a structure whose function is to resist compressive forces. It may also be said that a strut is “under compression”. *Science and Technology*

**style** - The artist’s way of representing something. The choice and use of materials, methods of work, subject matter, etc., reflect the style of an individual, a culture, or a historical period. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**subject** - The noun or noun equivalent (pronoun, noun clause) that performs the action of the verb or that is described by the verb. See also Object. *Native Languages*

**subjective verb (Iroquoian)** - A verb that has an intransitive pronominal prefix indicating that the subject or doer of the action is actively or voluntarily involved in the action (e.g., *I dance*). The pronominal prefixes of subjective verbs are termed *agent pronominals*. See also Objective verb (Iroquoian). *Native Languages*

**subsistence economy** - An economic system in which there is little market exchange. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**succession** - The slow, orderly, progressive replacement of one community by another during the development of vegetation in an area. *Science and Technology*

**suffix** - An affix added to the end of a word stem to modify its meaning. Nouns, pronouns, and verbs can take on suffixes. *Native Languages*

**suffrage** - The right or privilege of voting; franchise. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**supplementary angles** - Two angles whose sum is  $180^\circ$ . *Mathematics*

**surface area** - The sum of the areas of the faces of a three-dimensional object. *Mathematics*

**surplus** - A trade position in which a country or region exports more than it imports. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**survey** - A sampling of information, such as that made by asking people questions or interviewing them. *Mathematics / Science and Technology*

**sustainable development** - Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. *Social Studies/History and Geography / Science and Technology*

**syllabic alphabet** - A writing system in which sounds are represented by symbols. Native languages may be written using either the Roman or the syllabic alphabet. *Native Languages*

**symbol** - See under mathematical language. *Mathematics*

**symmetry** - A type of balance in which parts or elements are equal in size or shape, or in some other attribute. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**synonym** - A word that has the same or almost the same meaning as another word (e.g., clean/pure). *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**systematic counting** - A process used as a check so that no event or outcome is counted twice. *Mathematics*



**table** - An orderly arrangement of facts set out for easy reference, for example, an arrangement of numerical values in vertical or horizontal columns.

*Mathematics / Science and Technology*

**tableau** - A silent group of people frozen in time to represent a scene, abstract idea (e.g., peace, joy), or theme.

*The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**tally chart** - A chart that uses tally marks to count data and record frequencies.

*Mathematics / Science and Technology*

**tangram** - An ancient Chinese puzzle made from a square cut into seven pieces: two large triangles, one medium-sized triangle, two small triangles, one square, and one parallelogram.

*Mathematics*

**technique** - A means of producing a particular effect; for example, use of voice-over narration, animation, simulation, camera angles (high, normal, low), close-ups, zoom shots, telephoto shots, fade-in or fade-out of sound, superimposition of sounds or images, juxtaposition of sounds or images, time-lapse photography, juxtaposition of colour and black-and-white photography, live action, special effects, volume, speed, motion, flashbacks, collages, dialogue.

*Language*

**technique** - A method or procedure used in producing a work of art.

*The Arts: Visual Arts*

**technology** - The application of knowledge to meet the goals, goods, and services desired by people.

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**tempo** - The speed of a piece. Some common tempo indications are: allegro (quickly and lively), moderato (at a moderate speed), andante (somewhat slowly, at a walking pace), largo (slowly).

*The Arts: Music*

**tense** - The form of a verb that indicates the time (e.g., present, past, future) of the action or state described by the verb.

*Native Languages*

**tension** - A force that stretches an object.

*Science and Technology*

**term** - Each of the quantities constituting a ratio, a sum, or an algebraic expression.

*Mathematics*

**ternary form** - A musical form that consists of three sections. The third section is a repetition of the first (ABA).

*The Arts: Music*

**tertiary industries** - Industries that provide services (e.g., banking, retailing, education).

*Social Studies/History and Geography*

**tessellation** - A tiling pattern in which shapes are fitted together with no gaps or overlaps.

*Mathematics*

**texture** - The relationship between the “horizontal” aspect of music (i.e., melody) and the “vertical” (i.e., harmony). For example, texture that is mainly vertical is homophonic (i.e., it consists of a melody with chordal accompaniment), and texture that is mainly horizontal is polyphonic (i.e., it consists of two or more melodies sung or played together).

*The Arts: Music*

**texture** - An element of design. Texture is the feel or appearance of an object or material.

*The Arts: Visual Arts*

**theme and variations** - A form of music in which a melody or section of music constitutes the basis for a series of variations (A, A1, A2, A3...).

*The Arts: Music*



**theoretical probability** - The number of favourable outcomes divided by the number of possible outcomes.

*Mathematics*

**thrust** - Pushing power that is based on the principle that for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. *Science and Technology*

**tie** - A part of a structure that is under tension.

*Science and Technology*

**tiling** - The process of using repeated congruent shapes to cover a region completely. *Mathematics*

**tint** - A colour with a certain amount of white added.

*The Arts: Visual Arts*

**tone colour** - The unique quality of sounds that allows us to distinguish between them. Also called timbre. *The Arts: Music*

**torque** - The product of a force and the perpendicular distance to a turning axis. *Science and Technology*

**torsion** - A force that causes an object to twist along its axis. *Science and Technology*

**Total Physical Response – TPR** - The term used for a learning activity in which students respond to the verbal commands of the teacher by performing the actions specified in the commands (e.g., sit down, stand up, close the door). *Native Languages*

**traditions** - Elements of a culture passed down from generation to generation. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**transformation** - A change in a figure that results in a different position, orientation, or size. The transformations include the *translation* (slide), *reflection* (flip), *rotation* (turn), and *dilatation* (reduction or enlargement). *Mathematics*

**transitive animate verb – VTA (Algonquian)** - A transitive verb that typically has an animate object. The subject is usually animate *Native Languages*

**transitive inanimate verb – VTI (Algonquian)** - A transitive verb that typically has an inanimate object. The subject is usually inanimate. *Native Languages*

**transitive interactive pronominal prefix** - A prefix that occurs on verbs that refer to both a subject – the person carrying out the action – and an object – the person towards whom the action is directed (e.g., *I touch her, she sees him*). Transitive verb. A verb that can take or that typically takes an object (e.g., *take, comb, put down*). *Native Languages*

**transitive verb** - A verb that can take or that typically takes an object. (e.g., *take, comb, put down*). *Native Languages*

**translation** - A transformation that moves a figure to a new position in the same plane. The figure does not change size, shape, or orientation; it only changes position. A translation image is the result of a translation. Also called *slide*.

*Mathematics*



**translocative prefix (Iroquoian)** - A prefix attached to a verb to describe motion away from some reference point, usually the speaker (e.g., *he ran away from me*). With some verbs, the translocative prefix indicates that the action of the verb takes place at some distance or far away from the speaker (e.g., *he went ahead, he lives far away*). See also Locative affix. *Native Languages*

**trapezoid** - A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides. *Mathematics*

**treble clef** - The clef used for higher-pitched instruments or voices. Also called the G clef. *The Arts: Music*

**tree diagram** - A branching diagram that shows all possible combinations or outcomes. *Mathematics*

**triangulation** - A means of strengthening a structure that involves the use of the triangle as a strong, rigid shape. *Science and Technology*

**trillium** - Any of the various plants of the genus Trillium, usually having a single cluster of three leaves and a three-petaled white, pink, or purple flower. The white trillium is the provincial flower of Ontario. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**truss** - A structural element made up of a series of triangular frames. *Science and Technology*

**turn** - See rotation.  
*Mathematics*

**types of media works** - Some examples are: documentary, situation comedy, television or radio drama, news report, sports program, nature program, editorial, newspaper, magazine, brochure, interview, film, video, travelogue, television commercial, newspaper advertisement, cartoon. *Language*

**unison** - The sound produced when two or more instruments or voices play or sing the same pitch. The term also is used to refer to the interval that occurs when two melodic parts (voices or instruments) join to produce the same sound. *The Arts: Music*

**United Nations** - An international organization formed in 1945 to promote peace and economic development. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**unity** - A principle of design. Unity is the coherence of a work that gives the viewer the feeling that all the parts of the piece are working together. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**urbanization** - A process in which there is an increase in the percentage of people living and/or working in urban places as compared to rural places. *Social Studies/History and Geography*

**value** - The lightness or darkness of a colour. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**vanishing point** - In perspective drawing, the point on the horizon line where the converging parallel lines appear to meet. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**variable** - A letter or symbol used to represent a number. *Mathematics*

**variable (Science)** - A factor that affects the results of an investigation. Variables are things that could change during an investigation or experiment (e.g., the amount of sunlight received by a plant). *Science and Technology*

**variety** - A principle of design. Achieving variety involves the use of differences or contrasts. *The Arts: Visual Arts*



**Venn diagram** - A diagram consisting of overlapping circles used to show what two or more sets have in common. *Mathematics*

**Venn diagram** - A diagram formed by two or more overlapping circles. It is used to help students categorize information for written or oral assignments. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**verb** - A word that describes an action, occurrence, or state of being. *Native Languages*

**vertex** - The common endpoint of the two segments or lines of an angle. *Mathematics*

**vigorous physical activity** - The degree to which an activity is vigorous is directly related to its ability to raise the heart rate and maintain this increase for a sustained period of time. Vigorous physical activities are aerobic in nature, enhancing the health of the heart and lungs. The amount of time required for a vigorous activity is dependent on age and stage of development. *Health and Physical Education*

**vocabulary** - Vocabulary is grouped into the following categories: • Basic vocabulary. Common, generic vocabulary necessary for communication; not connected to a specific unit. • New vocabulary. Vocabulary related to a unit under study; frequently thematic. *FSL: Core French*

**voice** - In written work, style or character revealed through the use of vocabulary, sentence structure, and imagery, for example, as well as the rhythm of the prose and the mood of the piece as a whole. In spoken drama, style or character revealed mainly through the use of vocabulary, as well as through tone of voice and pace of speech. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**voice** - The style or character of a written piece revealed through the author's use of vocabulary, sentence structure, and imagery, for example, as well as the rhythm of the prose and the mood of the piece as a whole. *FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**volume** - The amount of space occupied by an object; measured in cubic units such as cubic centimetres. *Mathematics / Science and Technology*

**voluntative verb (Algonquian)** - The form of the verb that expresses desire, intention, or future time. This form is also called *intensive*. *Native Languages*

**warm colours** - Colours that suggest warmth (e.g., red, yellow, orange). *The Arts: Visual Arts*

**wavelength** - The distance between the crests of a wave of light as it travels through space. *Science and Technology*

**weight** - The pull of gravity on an object. Unlike mass, weight changes with location. *Science and Technology*

**WHMIS** - Acronym that stands for Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. This is a system in use across Canada through which employers and workers can obtain information about hazardous materials in their workplace so that they can protect their health and ensure their safety. *Science and Technology*

**whole note** - A note that is held for four beats in simple time. *The Arts: Music*

**whole rest** - Indication of a period of silence lasting for four beats in simple time. *The Arts: Music*





**woodwind instrument** - An instrument that one has to blow into in order to make a sound (e.g., clarinet, oboe, English horn, flute, recorder, bassoon). Despite the name, they are not all made of wood – flutes are usually made of metal and some clarinets are also made of metal, for example. *The Arts: Music*

**word pattern** - The particular arrangement of the elements in a group of words that have elements in common with respect to meaning, syntax, spelling, and/or sound; for example, the formation of the past tense in a group of verbs by adding the suffix *ed* to the verb root. *Language*

**word pattern** - The particular arrangement of the elements in a group of words that have elements in common with respect to meaning, spelling, and/or sound; for example, the addition of *-é* to the verb root in the formation of the past tense in a group of verbs. *FSL: Core French / FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**word pattern** - The particular arrangement of a group of words that have elements in common with respect to meaning, spelling, and/or sound. *Native Languages*

**word web** - Diagram showing the relationships between ideas. *FSL: Core French / Language*

**writing in role** - Writing as a character from a drama in order to sharpen understanding of that character and develop further scenes on the basis of this understanding. Some examples of forms that may be used are diaries, letters, and reports on specific events that indicate the character's responses to those events. *The Arts: Drama and Dance*

**writing process** - The process involved in producing a polished piece of writing. The writing process comprises several stages, each of which focuses on specific tasks. The main stages of the writing process are: generating ideas; choosing a topic and determining the purpose for writing and the audience to be addressed; developing a plan for writing; writing a first draft; reviewing and revising; editing and proofreading; and producing a final copy. *FSL: Core French / FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*

**writing skills** - The skills needed to produce clear and effective writing. Writing skills include: organizing and developing ideas logically; identifying the level of language appropriate to the purpose for writing and the audience being addressed; choosing the form of writing appropriate to the purpose for writing; choosing words, phrases, and structures that are both appropriate for the context and effective in conveying one's message; using language structures and patterns correctly; using correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation; attending to style, tone, and point of view; showing awareness of the audience; revising to improve the development and organization of ideas; editing to improve style and to correct errors in grammar, spelling, and punctuation. *Language*

**writing skills** - The skills needed to produce clear and effective writing. Writing skills include: brainstorming, using language structures and patterns correctly; using correct grammar, spelling and punctuation; organizing and developing ideas logically; choosing words, phrases and structures that are both appropriate for the context and effective in conveying one's message; editing to correct errors in grammar, vocabulary, spelling and punctuation. *FSL: Core French / FSL: Extended French/French Immersion*