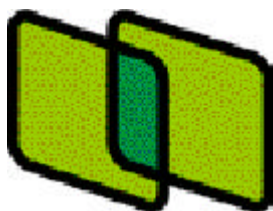Ministry of Education

Ontario

The Ontario Curriculum
Unit Planner

Explanatory
Notes
Grades 9–10

Teacher Companions

Aboriginal peoples - The indigenous inhabitants of Canada, including status and non-status Indians, the Inuit, and the Métis peoples, without regard to their separate origins and identities. This collective term is interchangeable with *Native peoples*.   *Native Studies*

Aboriginal rights - The rights that Native peoples retain based on their original occupancy of the land. *Native Studies*

Aboriginal world view - A balanced, harmonious, and orderly relationship between people and the world. The Aboriginal peoples evolved distinctive lifestyles founded on this concept.   *Native Studies*

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

academic essay - An essay written in a formal style for an academic audience.   *English*

academic language - The oral and written vocabulary, language patterns and structures, and grammatical forms appropriate for a formal essay, debate, or presentation. (*See also* specialized language, technical language.)   *English*

acceleration - The rate of change of velocity. *Science*

acceptable-use policies - A code or set of policies or guidelines stipulating expectations and rules regarding the use of computers and associated technologies.   *Technological Education*

acronym - A pronounceable word formed from the first letter or letters in a phrase or name (e.g., *CUPE* for Canadian Union of Public Employees, *radar* for radio detecting and ranging).   *English*

action plan - A plan used to guide the process of achieving a goal. An action plan includes such details as monitoring progress, revising action steps, or refining goals.   *Guidance and Career Education*

active voice - A form of the verb indicating that the subject of the sentence is performing the action. *See also* passive voice.   *Native Languages*

activism - A doctrine or practice that advocates direct action or involvement (e.g., running for political office, taking part in demonstrations, or obtaining support for issues) with the intent of achieving political objectives.   *Canadian and World Studies*

acute triangle - A triangle in which each of the three interior angles measures less than 90⁰. *Mathematics*

adjectival construction - The addition of an affix that works like an adjective to modify a noun or verb. *Native Languages*

adverb - A word expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree, etc., e.g., *quite*, *gently*, *then*, and *there*.   *Native Languages*

affix - A prefix, infix, or suffix that is added to a noun, pronoun, or verb to modify the meaning. *Native Languages*

age and language appropriate - Reading materials are deemed age and language appropriate for students when they are relevant to students' experience and appropriate for their language competence and level of thinking. The materials must contain language that is appropriate for students' active vocabulary. As well, the materials must have the potential to contribute to the development of students' language skills.   *Classical and International Languages*

agreement - A grammatical relationship between different parts of speech indicating the same number, gender, case, or person.   *Native Languages*

agri-food system - A term used to describe the total relationship between agriculture and food as an industry, including food production, processing, distribution, and retailing.   *Social Sciences*

AI verb (VAI) (Algonquian) - An intransitive verb of which the subject is animate. *Native Languages*

AIDS - Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
Health and Physical Education

algebraic expression - One or more variables and possibly numbers and operation symbols. For example, 3x + 6, x, 5x, and 21 – 2w are all algebraic expressions. *Mathematics*

algebraic modelling - The process of representing a relationship by an equation or a formula, or representing a pattern of numbers by an algebraic expression. *Mathematics*

Algonquian languages - A group of Aboriginal languages spoken from Labrador to the Carolinas between the Atlantic coast and the Rocky Mountains. The languages spoken in Ontario include Cree, Delaware, Odawa, Ojibwe, Oji-Cree, and Potawatomi.
Native Languages

algorithm - A specific set of instructions for carrying out a procedure. *Mathematics*

alliteration - The deliberate repetition of sounds or syllables, especially initial consonants, for stylistic effect (e.g., _r_ecreational _r_eading and _w_riting).
English

allusion - A brief reference, explicit or implicit, to a place, person, or event. The reference may be historical, literary, religious, or mythological. *English*

alternative energy source - Alternatives to such "conventional" energy sources as hydroelectric and nuclear power. Common alternative energy sources include solar, wind, hydrogen, and tidal power.
Canadian and World Studies

alternative media - Alternatives to such mainstream media as major metropolitan newspapers and network television. Often, alternative media offer unique and divergent points of view. *Canadian and World Studies*

altitude - A line segment giving the height of a geometric figure. In a triangle, an altitude is found by drawing the perpendicular from a vertex to the side opposite. *Mathematics*

analog - Data represented by its actual physical characteristics (e.g., sound amplitude, wave form and frequency as recorded on audio tape). *The Arts: Media Arts*

analogy chart - A graphic organizer intended to show similarities. *Canadian and World Studies*

analytic geometry - A geometry that uses the xy-plane to determine equations that represent lines and curves. *Mathematics*

ancient art - Works produced in the Mediterranean area and the Near East prior to the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

angle bisector - A line that divides an angle into two equal parts. *Mathematics*

animate (Iroquoian) - Anything that is living and breathing. *See also* gender - animate (Algonquian).
Native Languages

animation - **Animation.** A series of images created to give the illusion of movement.
- *Classical animation.* The images are created by hand and photographed.
- *Digital animation.* The images are created digitally on computer and manipulated by digital means, allowing for two- and three-dimensional animation. *The Arts: Media Arts*

annual education plan - A detailed plan, completed by students each year from Grades 7 to 12, summarizing their learning, interpersonal, and career goals and the actions they intend to take to achieve these goals. *Guidance and Career Education*

anorexia nervosa - An eating disorder defined by drastic weight loss from excessive dieting or self-imposed starvation, often combined with other compulsive weight-loss behaviours, such as strenuous exercise, in order to achieve an idealized, unrealistic body image. *Social Sciences*

anthropology - The study of humans, including origins, physical and cultural characteristics, customs, and social relationships. *Social Sciences*

antidiscriminatory language - Language that conveys respect for all people and avoids stereotyping based on gender, race, religion, culture, social class, sexual orientation, ability, or age. (*See also* inclusive language.) *English*

antisemitism - The opposition to, and hatred of, Jews throughout history. *Canadian and World Studies*

antonym - A word opposite in meaning to another word (e.g., *hot/cold*). *English / FSL*

application - An area outside of mathematics within which concepts and skills of mathematics may be used to solve problems. *Mathematics*

application software - A software program or set of programs designed to meet a specific user need (e.g., word processing, creating spreadsheets). *Technological Education*

apprenticeship - A form of education that includes both classroom and on-the-job training and that leads to certification in a specific trade. *Guidance and Career Education*

appropriation - When Aboriginal cultural motifs, themes, images, and so on are made use of by non-Aboriginal peoples without authority. *Native Studies*

art form - Any created product (e.g., story, dance, song, sculpture, or visual arts representation). *Native Studies*

art/artworks - The final result/production of a creative piece in any of the arts areas: dance, drama, music, or visual arts. *The Arts: Comprehensive Arts*

assignment statement - A statement that stores a specified value in a variable. *Technological Education*

assimilate - To absorb one group into the culture of another. *Native Studies*

assonance - The deliberate repetition of similar vowel sounds for stylistic effect (e.g., *feel/clean*). *English*

astronomical unit - The average distance of the Earth from the Sun. *Science*

atomic structure - The configuration of subatomic particles within an atom (e.g., an atom of hydrogen has the structure of one proton in its nucleus surrounded by one electron). *Science*

audience - The intended readers, listeners, or viewers of a particular work. In planning a piece of writing, writers must take into account the purpose and audience in choosing an appropriate form of writing. *English*

audience - The readers, listeners, or viewers for whom a particular work is intended. *ESL/ELD*

aural - Relating to the ear or the sense of hearing. *The Arts: Music*

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. *FSL*

authoritarian government - A system of government in which rulers expect unquestioning obedience from those who are ruled. *Canadian and World Studies*

background knowledge - The background experience and knowledge that a student brings to classroom learning. Sometimes referred to as *prior knowledge*. *ESL/ELD*

balance - The musical stability achieved by the even distribution of sounds in an ensemble. *The Arts: Music*

band - A specific group of Aboriginal people officially registered under the Indian Act and usually identified with specific reserve land. *Native Studies*

Bill C-31 - A bill that amended in 1985 certain sections of the Indian Act, in particular those related to status and band membership provisions. *Native Studies*

binary - A musical form containing two divisions or sections. *The Arts: Music*

binary code - The only instructions that the computer is able to execute directly. Binary code consists of combinations of zeros and ones that represent high and low electrical states. *Technological Education*

binomial - An algebraic expression containing two terms, for example, 3x + 2. *Mathematics*

bioaccumulation - The process by which substances (poisons, chemicals, etc.) collect in animal tissue in progressively higher concentrations towards the top of the food chain. *Science*

biodiversity - The variety of life found within any given area. *Canadian and World Studies*

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

bioregion - A region defined by its natural and human characteristics; it constitutes a natural ecological community. *Canadian and World Studies*

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

blend - The combining of sounds so that the separate parts cannot be distinguished. *The Arts: Music*

blended family - A family formed in remarriage, consisting of parents and children from a previous marriage, also called a "stepfamily" or "reconstituted family". *Social Sciences*

body image - How an individual visualizes his or her own physical appearance, and the mental attitude and opinion he or she has towards it; how society views idealized physical forms. *Social Sciences*

body language - Non-verbal communication through gestures, facial expressions, and body movement. *English*

body percussion - The sounds made by body parts connecting, often rhythmically, with each other and with the environment. The use of hands, feet, and other body parts to produce rhythm and sound was probably one of the earliest ways of creating music and dance.   *The Arts: Dance*

Boolean equations - Equations containing variables that can have one of two values: true or false. *Technological Education*

bound locative - An affix attached to a noun that indicates location. *See also* locative.   *Native Languages*

breath sound check - An assessment tool in which participants can monitor the intensity of an exercise. When participants can "hear their own breathing", the intensity of the activity is moderate to vigorous and their heart rate will be between 55 and 85 per cent of their maximum heart rate.   *Health and Physical Education*

bridge - A musical passage linking two sections of a composition.   *The Arts: Music*

bulimia - An eating disorder defined by binge eating (gorging on food), followed by purging through forced vomiting or laxative use, or by strenuous exercise, to achieve an idealized, unrealistic body image.   *Social Sciences*

bulletin board system - An electronic message centre that can be accessed through a modem. Users can review messages from others and post their own messages. Bulletin board systems are often created for specific topics.   *Business Studies*

business cooperative - A form of business organization in which each "member" has one vote, regardless of that member's level of investment. A cooperative is often set up by members to address their needs, but many cooperatives also provide goods and services for general sale to the public. *Business Studies*

business sector - The major sectors in the economy are the government sector, the voluntary sector, the not-for-profit sector, and the business sector, which is involved in the privately owned, for-profit production and sale of goods and services. *Business Studies*

bylaw - A law or rule passed by a municipal council, and applicable only to that municipality.   *Canadian and World Studies*

c-stem (consonant stem) (Iroquoian) - A stem that begins with a consonant.   *Native Languages*

career - The sum of one's experiences in a variety of roles throughout life. Every person has a career, which includes all of the individual's work, learning, community, and family roles.   *Guidance and Career Education*

celestial object - A naturally occurring body in the skies, such as a star, planet, or asteroid.   *Science*

cell - The smallest component of a living system. *Science*

centroid of a triangle - The point of intersection of the three medians of a triangle. Also called *balance point*.   *Mathematics*

chapter book - A short reader that has one storyline and includes student exercises and a glossary. The texts are frequently written as dialogues using the present tense.   *FSL*

character representation system - The method by which characters and numbers are stored internally in the computer (e.g., ASCII or Unicode). *Technological Education*

chemical property - A characteristic of a substance that describes its ability to enter into a chemical reaction (e.g., an acid's capacity to be neutralized by a base; the tendency of iron to rust). *Science*

chemical reaction - A process in which new substances with new properties are formed (e.g., the burning of wood to form smoke and ash, with heat given off). *Science*

choral reading - A group recitation of a story or poem, intended to help students gain confidence in reading. *ESL/ELD*

choral speaking, chanting - The reading or reciting of text by a group. This involves interpretation; experimentation with language, rhythm, volume, and pace; and rehearsal. *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

chord - A line segment joining two points on a curve. *Mathematics*

choreography - The act of creating movement for dance; a complete dance work. *The Arts: Dance*

circumcentre of a triangle - The centre of the circle that passes through the three vertices of a triangle. *Mathematics*

cislocative - A prefix attached to a verb typically to describe movement towards the speaker (for verbs of motion) or to carry the meaning "there" (for verbs of position). *See also* locative and translocative. *Native Languages*

citizenship - The condition of being vested with the rights, duties, and responsibilities as a member of a state or nation. *Canadian and World Studies*

civics - The study of the rights and duties of citizenship. *Canadian and World Studies*

cloze passage - A passage of text with some words omitted (e.g., *Canada*'s *mineral resources include nickel*, *copper*, *and _____*). Students complete these passages to demonstrate reading comprehension, knowledge of the subject matter, and proficiency with specific items of grammar, vocabulary, or spelling. *ESL/ELD*

cluster - Three or more consonants that usually appear together. *Native Languages*

codes and conventions - Symbols, icons, and formulas used in the media industry to convey meaning. *The Arts: Media Arts*

coefficient - The factor by which a variable is multiplied. For example, in the term 5x, the coefficient is 5; in the term *ax*, the coefficient is *a*. *Mathematics*

cognate - A word related to another word in origin and/or meaning (e.g., English *school* and *scholar*; English *school* and Spanish *escuela*). *ESL/ELD*

cognate - A word that is related to one in another language because the two words have a common source. *FSL*

coherence - The underlying logical connectedness of the parts of an oral, written, or visual text. A paragraph is coherent if all of its sentences are connected logically so that they are easy to follow. An essay is coherent if its paragraphs are logically connected. *English*

collage - A form of art in which a variety of materials, such as photographs, fabric, objects, and printed text, are attached to a surface. Students can demonstrate their understanding of many themes and issues through the choice of materials and design elements of a collage. *English*

colloquial language - Language used in informal, conversational speech. *FSL*

colloquialism - A word or expression used in everyday conversation but not in formal language (e.g., *Gimme a break!*).   *English*

comma splice - A sentence error caused by using a comma instead of a stronger punctuation mark or a conjunction to join two main clauses (e.g., *The picnic is an annual event, this year it will be held at the lake*).   *English*

commodity - Goods or services purchased or used by consumers.   *Canadian and World Studies*

common good - The interests of all people in a community or society (e.g., peace, justice, economic stability).   *Canadian and World Studies*

commonly confused words - Words often mistaken for other words that are spelled or pronounced in the same or almost the same way (e.g., *compliment/complement*, *effect/affect*).   *English*

community - A collection of people who are united by kinship, tradition, language, culture, or circumstance. Communities traditionally provide a sense of individual and collective identity.   *Native Studies*

community partners - People or organizations (e.g., parents, businesses, agency personnel) in the community that work with school staff and/or students to achieve mutually beneficial goals.   *Guidance and Career Education*

comparative (Iroquoian) - A word used to express a comparison of two entities, denoting a degree of difference in quality, quantity, or relation.   *Native Languages*

competencies - The specialized knowledge, skills, and attitudes that assist in accomplishing specific tasks.   *Guidance and Career Education*

complex sentence - A sentence containing a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. *Native Languages*

composition - A dance study; choreography that involves the use of certain elements of dance to solve specific problems; experimentation with movement in order to create dance.   *The Arts: Dance*

compositional forms and structures - Terms such as theme and variations, rondo, and canon used to denote formal structures in which movement can be organized. Terms such as duet and trio (which describe the organization of groups of dancers) and symmetrical, oppositional, and successional (which describe spatial relationships) used to define the relationships among the dancers.   *The Arts: Dance*

compound - A substance made up of two or more elements (e.g., water is a compound consisting of two elements, hydrogen and oxygen).   *Science*

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

concept map or web - A diagram that shows various relationships among concepts. A concept map or web can also contain references to events, laws, themes, or other items related to the concept. *Canadian and World Studies*

conflict resolution strategies - A variety of methods used to resolve conflict among people peacefully (e.g., negotiation, mediation, avoidance, and accommodation).   *Guidance and Career Education*

congruence - The property of being congruent. Two geometric figures are congruent if they are equal in all respects.   *Mathematics*

conjugation - The inflection of a verb. The changes to the form of a verb to show person, number, and time; e.g., first, second, or third person; singular or plural; past, present, or future.   *Native Languages*

conjunct order of the verb - A form of the verb used in subordinate clauses or content questions; joined with question words such as *when*, *who*, *how*, or *where*. *See also* independent order of the verb. *Native Languages*

consonance - A musical sound that is satisfactory to the ear. What constitutes consonance is not strictly laid down and must depend on individual assessment (See also dissonance). *The Arts: Music*

constant - A variable whose value never changes during the execution of a program or process. *Technological Education*

constant rate of change - A relationship between two variables illustrates a constant rate of change when equal intervals of the first variable are associated with equal intervals of the second variable. For example, if a car travels at 100 km/h, in the first hour it travels 100 km, in the second hour it travels 100 km, and so on. *Mathematics*

constitution - A set of rules and practices by which a country is governed. The rules and practices may be in a written constitution or may be unwritten. In Canada, the Constitution defines the relationship between the provincial and federal governments. *Canadian and World Studies*

contemporary art - The current period of modern art. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

context - The parts of a text that precede and follow a particular word or passage and determine or contribute to its meaning. *Classical and International Languages*

continental shelf - A gently sloping outer border of a continent that extends below the surface of the ocean to a point of steeper descent to the ocean bottom. *Canadian and World Studies*

contraction - A word resulting from the fusing of two or more words by omitting letters or sounds. *Native Languages*

contrastive prefix (Iroquoian) - A verb pre-pronominal prefix that negates verbs that do not have a modal pre-pronominal prefix; can be used to mean "a different kind of". *Native Languages*

controlling idea - An important or central concept, theme, or argument that is used to unify a written, oral, or media text. *English*

conventions - Accepted practices or rules in the use of language. Conventions used in writing include punctuation and capitalization. The purpose of all language conventions is to aid comprehension. *Classical and International 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). *English*

conventions - Accepted practices or rules in the use of written or oral language. *ESL/ELD*

conventions - Accepted practices in the use of language. These include language structures, spelling, and punctuation. *FSL*

conventions - Rules that are followed in a particular context (e.g., audience conventions include paying attention, suspending disbelief, and showing appreciation). *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

conventions - Accepted practices or rules in the use of language. *Native Languages*

cooperative learning - Instruction that involves students working in teams to accomplish a common goal. All members of the team must work together to complete a task, and each member is accountable for the final result. *Guidance and Career Education*

cooperatives - Farms, stores, or other businesses that are owned and jointly run by the members, with profits shared among them. *Social Sciences*

correlation - A causal, complementary, parallel, or reciprocal relationship between two things. *Canadian and World Studies*

court system - The judicial process by which a nation's laws are enforced. *Canadian and World Studies*

CPR - Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. *Health and Physical Education*

creative process - Four accepted stages of moving towards creation of an artwork: exploration, experimentation, production, and evaluation. *The Arts: Comprehensive Arts / The Arts: Visual Arts*

creative process - **Creative Process.**
- *Perception*: the germination or notion of a musical idea.
- *Production*: the composing, arranging, or editing of the idea.
- *Judgement*: the evaluation (and revision) of the product. *The Arts: Music*

creative thinking - The process of thinking about ideas or situations in inventive and unusual ways in order to understand them better and respond to them in a new and constructive manner. Students think creatively in all subject areas when they imagine, invent, alter, or improve a concept or product. *English / ESL/ELD / FSL*

critical analysis - Stages used in the evaluation of artworks: initial reaction, identification, analysis, interpretation, and evaluation. *The Arts: Comprehensive Arts*

critical analysis - **Critical Analysis.**
- *Initial reaction*: spontaneous verbalization by the listener as he or she comes into contact with the work.
- *Description*: a list of the elements utilized by the composer in the production of the work.
- *Analysis*: a descriptive enumeration of the aesthetic principles used by the composer in the work.
- *Interpretation*: an explanation of the symbolic value of the elements and principles used by the composer.
- *Judgement*: an evaluation of the pertinence of the work within a historical, political, etc., context. *The Arts: Music*

critical analysis - A process for analysing a work of art – often including one or more of the following: description, interpretation/analysis, and judgement. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

critical thinking - The process of thinking about ideas or situations in order to understand them fully, identify their implications, and/or make a judgement about what is sensible or reasonable to believe or do. *English*

critical thinking - The process of thinking through ideas or situations in order to make a judgement about what is sensible or reasonable to believe or do. Some aspects of thinking critically are questioning, hypothesizing, interpreting, inferring, analysing, comparing, contrasting, predicting, making and supporting judgements, elaborating on ideas, identifying values and issues, and detecting implied as well as explicit meanings. *FSL*

critique - A careful analysis or examination of the merits of a written text, a work of art, or a performance. *FSL*

critique - Formal analysis. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

cueing system - A group of signs (cues) that help readers to extract meaning from print. There are four major types of cues: semantic, syntactic, graphophonic, and pragmatic. *Semantic cues* are meaningful relations among words. A reader needs to know the meaning of words and have some knowledge of the subject matter in order to understand text. *Syntactic cues* are grammatical patterns such as word order or word endings. *Graphophonic cues* are the connections between sounds and the written symbols of language. *Pragmatic cues* are the characteristics of different types of text (e.g., when a reader recognizes the differences between a newspaper and a telephone directory and uses these resources differently). *ESL/ELD*

cues, non-verbal/visual - Aspects of spoken or unspoken communication that convey meaning without the use of words, such as facial expressions, gestures, and body language, or illustrations, typefaces, and punctuation.   *Native Languages*

cues, verbal - Aspects of spoken language that convey meaning. Verbal cues include such aspects of oral communication as tone of voice or intonation, inflection, volume, pauses and rate of speech, as well as information related to the function of words (e.g., nouns, verbs, adjectives) and their parts (e.g., sound patterns).   *Classical and International Languages*

cues, verbal - Aspects of spoken and unspoken language that convey meaning, such as 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*

cues, verbal - Aspects of spoken language that convey meaning, e.g., intonation or emphasis. *Native Languages*

cultural characteristics - Elements and structures that define a society.   *The Arts: Comprehensive Arts*

culture - The beliefs, languages, customs, arts, institutions, social relations, and other human endeavours considered together as being characteristic of a particular community, people, or nation.   *Canadian and World Studies*

culture - The totality of ideas, beliefs, values, knowledge, language, and the way of life of a group of people who share a certain historical background; the learned behaviour of a people. Manifestations of culture include art, laws, institutions, and customs. Culture evolves.   *Social Sciences*

culture - The organization and products by which a society is characterized.   *The Arts: Visual Arts*

current electricity - The flow of electricity in a circuit through a conductor.   *Science*

curve of best fit - The curve that best describes the distribution of points in a scatter plot.   *Mathematics*

dance drama - A drama enacted to interpret a story, theme, or piece of music through movement.   *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

decessive suffix (Iroquoian) - A suffix that adds the meaning "deceased" or "former". *See also* preterit (Algonquian).   *Native Languages*

decision structure - A control structure used to determine whether a specific action will be taken. *Technological Education*

decision-making model - A standard or framework outlining the steps that may be followed when making a decision.   *Social Sciences*

decolonization - See mathematical model. *Canadian and World Studies*

deforestation - The destruction and removal of a forest and its undergrowth by natural or human means. *Canadian and World Studies*

degrees of a scale - The seven notes that make up a scale. *The Arts: Music*

delayed imperative (Algonquian) - A verb expressing commands or requests that are to be carried out at a later time. *Native Languages*

democracy - A form of government in which laws are made by a direct vote of the citizens (direct democracy) or by representatives on their behalf (indirect democracy). Indirect democracy involves elections with candidates often coming from competing political parties. *Canadian and World Studies*

demographic explosion - A rapid increase in the population. *Canadian and World Studies*

demographics - Statistics that describe the characteristics of human populations, such as size, age, and distribution. *Guidance and Career Education*

dependent noun - (Algonquian) A noun stem that requires a possessive pre-noun. *Native Languages*

design - A plan or the arrangement of elements in a composition. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

design brief - A technical report that documents all of the stages of the design process. *Technological Education*

design process - The stages of development of a product or process, including developing a focus, developing a framework, choosing the best solution, implementing a plan, and reflecting on the process and the product. *Technological Education*

design process - The stages of creative design: specifications, research, experimentation, roughs, prototypes, revision, presentation, and reflection. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

desktop - The graphical interface between the user and the computer system that appears on the monitor. The desktop may include icons, toolbars, menus, and folders. *Business Studies*

developed country - A country that has extensive and often technology-based systems related to education, transportation, communication, food processing and storage, energy, housing, and health care. Most people in developed countries have enough money to meet their basic needs. *Social Sciences*

developing country - A country that is well below the world average in terms of per-capita wealth, and which has little or no industry, and few or no resources or systems (such as education, transportation, communication, energy, health care) to administer to the basic needs of its people. *Social Sciences*

developmental task - An ability mastered at a particular stage of development in order to move on successfully to the next stage; for example, a child mastering crawling before walking. *Social Sciences*

diacritical mark - A mark added to a symbol or character to alter its value; e.g., pronunciation, voicing, devoicing, etc. *Native Languages*

diagonal - In a polygon, a line joining two vertices that are not next to each other (i.e., not joined by one side). *Mathematics*

dialect - One of the various forms of a language. *Native Languages*

dialogue - A conversation prepared, in groups, for presentation to the class. This process gives students opportunities to simulate real-life situations in the classroom.   *FSL*

dictatorship - A form of government in which one leader holds absolute power over his or her state and is unrestricted by law, written constitutions, or any other limits.   *Canadian and World Studies*

diction - The choice of words or phrases in speech or writing; the particular words chosen to express an idea.   *English*

difference of squares - A technique of factoring applied to an expression of the form $a^2 - b^2$, which involves the subtraction of two perfect squares.
Mathematics

digital - Digital. Data represented by a series of numbers.
- *Digital photography and imaging*. The conversion of visual images into a numeric code, which can be read and manipulated on a computer.
- *Digital portfolio*. A representative sample of an artist's ideas, sketches, and completed work, stored in a digital format.
- *Digital sound recording* (see also MIDI). The conversion of sound into a numeric code, which can be read and manipulated on a computer.   *The Arts: Media Arts*

digital - A way of recording music in which the sound waves are represented digitally (as a numbered sequence in a computer) resulting in a much cleaner recording with very little background noise.   *The Arts: Music*

diminutive affix - An affix that indicates that the noun to which it is attached is small.   *Native Languages*

direct variation - A relationship between two variables in which one variable is a constant multiple of the other.   *Mathematics*

directory - A hierarchical structure created on a disk for storing and retrieving computer files. In a graphical environment, directories are represented as folders.
Business Studies

disjunctive pronouns - Pronouns used as objects of prepositions or for emphasis (e.g., Il vient avec moi. Toi, tu n'aimes pas le café?).   *FSL*

displacement - (In the context of physics) The shortest directed distance moved between two points or the distance moved in a given direction.   *Science*

dissonance - A musical sound that demands resolution as it is jarring to the ear. What constitutes dissonance is not strictly laid down and must depend on individual assessment (See also consonance).
The Arts: Music

documentation - Works cited (e.g., books, magazine articles, websites).   *Social Sciences*

documentation, internal - Descriptions that appear in a computer program in English or mathematics that help make the program more understandable. Often used to explain the function of a specific part of a program.   *Technological Education*

dramatic forms - Components and strategies used in the construction and communication of a drama (e.g., tableau, storytelling, teacher-in-role).   *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

dramatization - A student role-play.   *FSL*

dynamic geometry software - Computer software that allows the user to plot points on a coordinate system, measure line segments and angles, construct two-dimensional shapes, create two-dimensional representations of three-dimensional objects, and transform constructed figures by moving parts of them.   *Mathematics*

dynamics - The degree of loudness or softness of a sound.   *The Arts: Music*

ecological footprint - The total human impact on an ecosystem.   *Canadian and World Studies*

ecological restoration - The process of restoring an ecosystem to its original, natural condition.
Canadian and World Studies

ecology - The study of all interactions that occur within the biosphere, the portion of the planet that supports life and living organisms within it.   *Canadian and World Studies / Science*

economic indicator - A statistical measure that gives an indication of the overall performance of an economy.   *Canadian and World Studies*

economy - The system of how people allocate scarce resources to produce various commodities and how those goods are distributed for consumption among people in the society.   *Canadian and World Studies*

ecosystem - A group of living organisms that, along with their environment, form a self-regulating system through which energy and materials are transferred.
Canadian and World Studies

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

ecotourism - The tourism industry that promotes and facilitates travel for the purpose of observing ecosystems.   *Canadian and World Studies*

ecozone framework - An ecological land classification system developed for use by Environment Canada and Statistics Canada. Canada has fifteen distinct terrestrial and marine ecozones, based on the particular combinations of natural features and human activities that are distinct for each ecozone.   *Canadian and World Studies*

ecumene - A permanently settled area.   *Canadian and World Studies*

editing - In writing, the process of correcting grammatical, usage, punctuation, and spelling errors to ensure that the writing is clear, coherent, and correct. In media, the selection and juxtaposition of sounds and images. (*See also* proofreading, revising, writing process.)   *English / ESL/ELD*

electronic link - An electronic connection that allows users to move quickly within or between documents, files, or websites on a computer.
English

electrostatics - The study of electricity at rest. It is concerned with electrical charges that move very little.   *Science*

element - A type of substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substances (e.g., iron, sulphur, oxygen).   *Science*

elements - Components used in the development of artworks (e.g., light, time, sound, shape).   *The Arts: Comprehensive Arts*

elements and principles of media art -
Elements and principles of media art .
Although in development, these elements and
principles are currently being identified by theorists
and experts in the field. Many of these elements and
principles have a commonality with the art forms from
which they evolved, but, as they are on the "leading
edge" of a new art form, new elements and principles
must be identified and agreed upon.
- *Elements*: light, colour, sound parameters, time,
movement, point of view, performance, placement or
framing, editing, balance, narrative.
- *Principles*: interactivity, hybridization, heterogeneity,
medium, temporality.   *The Arts: Media Arts*

elements of dance - Space, shape, time, and
energy. Each element may have several aspects (e.g.,
direction, level, focus, facing, floor patterns, and
patterns in the air).   *The Arts: Dance*

elements of design - The components of image
construction (i.e., line, shape, form, space, texture,
and colour).   *The Arts: Visual Arts*

elements of drama - Time, place, role/character,
dramatic situation/tension, structure.   *The Arts:
Dramatic Arts*

elements of media works - **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 (e.g., of
images, symbols, graphics, camera angles, or 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.   *English*

elements of movement - Space, shape, time,
rhythm, and energy.   *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

elements of music - Dynamics, form, harmony,
melody, texture, timbre, rhythm.   *The Arts: Music*

elements of voice - Volume, tone, pace, and
tension.   *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

employability skills - The core competencies
required in all work settings. The Conference Board of
Canada's *Employability Skills Profile* identifies three
critical groups of skills: academic, personal
management, and teamwork.   *Guidance and Career
Education*

entrepreneur - A person who recognizes
opportunities (others' needs, wants, and problems),
takes initiative, accepts associated risks, assumes
leadership and responsibility, and uses resources to
implement innovative ideas for new, thoughtfully
planned ventures; someone who pursues opportunity
beyond the resources he or she currently controls.
Business Studies

environment - Everything, both natural and
synthetic, that surrounds us.   *Canadian and World
Studies*

ergonomically correct workstation - The
physical arrangement of the components of the
computer workstation that results in a comfortable and
safe environment for the user. Another term for
ergonomics is "human engineering".   *Business Studies*

erosion - The process by which exposed land
surfaces are broken down into smaller particles or
worn away by water, wind, or ice.   *Canadian and
World Studies*

essay - A prose composition that discusses a
subject or makes an argument. This type of writing
often presents the writer's own ideas on a topic.
(*See also* academic essay, personal essay.)
English

ethnic group - A group of people sharing a social or cultural identity, based on a particular, language, religion, homeland, and/or set of customs.   *Canadian and World Studies*

etiquette (mealtime) - The customary and current behaviour of a particular culture, especially as it applies to eating.   *Social Sciences*

etymology - The origin and history of the form and meaning of a word. Dictionaries often provide etymologies of words.   *English*

European Currency Unit (ECU) - A monetary unit based on a weighted average value of the currencies of all European Community member countries.   *Canadian and World Studies*

evaluate - To determine a value for.   *Mathematics*

evaluation - A thinking skill that involves judging the worth of something according to pre-established and appropriate criteria.   *Social Sciences*

exclusive - The first person plural form of the verb indicating that the person being spoken to is excluded from the action of the verb. *See also* inclusive.   *Native Languages*

experiential learning - Education experiences that emphasize learning in context, such as field trips and hands-on activities in realistic situations.   *Guidance and Career Education*

explicit information and ideas - Information and ideas that are stated clearly and directly. (*Compare* implicit meaning.)   *English*

exponent - A special use of a superscript in mathematics. For example, in 3^2, the exponent is 2. An exponent is used to denote repeated multiplication. For example, 5^4 means 5 x 5 x 5 x 5.   *Mathematics*

exponential notation - The notation used by calculators to display numbers that are too large or too small to fit onto the screen of the calculator. For example, the number 25 382 000 000 000 000 might appear as "2.5382 16" on a calculator screen. The digits "16" to the right of the expression indicate the number of places that the decimal point should be moved to express the number in normal form.   *Mathematics*

expression - Any valid combination of variables, constants, operators, and parentheses.   *Technological Education*

extended family - A multigenerational family consisting of children, parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. The term may also imply a multigenerational family living in one household.   *Social Sciences*

extranet - An Intranet that is partially accessible to users outside of an organization, but with authorization.   *Business Studies*

extrapolate - To estimate values lying outside the range of given data. For example, to extrapolate from a graph means to estimate coordinates of points beyond those that are plotted.   *Mathematics*

F.I.T.T. - Fitness, intensity, time (a minimum of two ten-minute time periods or one twenty-minute period), and type.   *Health and Physical Education*

factor - To express a number as the product of two or more numbers, or an algebraic expression as the product of two or more other algebraic expressions. Also, the individual numbers or algebraic expressions in such a product.   *Mathematics*

faire causatif - A verb construction used to explain "having something done" (e.g., *J'ai fait laver mes fenêtres: I've had my windows washed.*).   *FSL*

family - Any combination of persons who are bound together over time by ties of adoption or birth, marriage, or mutual consent, and who, together, carry out the functions of families. *Social Sciences*

family dynamics - The patterns of interaction and behaviour related to the performance of family functions. *Social Sciences*

feature - A notable property of a software application. Basic features include properties that are common to software regardless of manufacturer (e.g., text formatting, fonts, margins, alignment, tabs, spell check, grammar check, tables, help, sort, query, built-in calculations, and page numbering). Advanced features include properties that are specific to the application software being used (e.g., animation, macros, templates, wizards, and document review). *Business Studies*

federal system - A system of government in which several political jurisdictions form a unity but retain autonomy in defined areas. The central or national government is called the federal government. *Canadian and World Studies*

figurative language - Words or phrases used in a non-literal way to create a desired effect (e.g., metaphors, similes, personification, oxymoron). (*See also* literary device.) *English*

finite differences - Given a table of values in which the x-coordinates are evenly spaced, the first differences are calculated by subtracting consecutive y-coordinates. The second differences are calculated by subtracting consecutive first differences, and so on. In a linear function, the first differences are constant; in a quadratic function, the second differences are constant. *Mathematics*

firewall - A system used to prevent access to or from a private network. Firewalls are often used by companies to prevent individuals outside the company from accessing private networks that are connected to the Internet. *Business Studies*

first differences - *See* finite differences. *Mathematics*

First Nation - A term used in place of *Indian band*. *Native Studies*

first-degree equation - An equation in which the variable has the exponent 1. For example, $5(3x+1)+6 = -20+7x+5$ *Mathematics*

first-degree inequation - An inequality in which the variable has the exponent 1. For example, $6 + 2x + 8 \quad 4x + 20$. *Mathematics*

first-degree polynomial - A polynomial in which the variable has the exponent 1. For example, $4x + 20$. *Mathematics*

five W's - The five basic journalistic questions (*who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, and *why*?), which are usually answered at the beginning of a newspaper report. *English*

flowchart - A visual way of organizing information and ideas to show relationships (e.g., to show the sequence of events in a novel; to describe relationships among characters in a situation comedy). (*See also* graphic organizer.) *English*

food additives - Small amounts of substances added to food for specific reasons, such as to preserve freshness, or to improve colour and flavour. *Social Sciences*

food security - The right of all individuals to access adequate food for the maintenance of good health. *Social Sciences*

foreshadowing - A literary device in which an author provides an indication of future events in the plot. *English*

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

form of dance - A particular type of dance characterized by its own technique and tradition (e.g., ballet, ballroom/social, culture-specific, jazz, modern). *The Arts: Dance*

formal noun (Iroquoian) - A word used to identify an object or person and that acts like a proper noun in English. *Native Languages*

forms of literature - Imaginative forms include story, short story, myth, novel, lyric poem, ballad, play, and script. Informational forms include newspaper, magazine, article, editorial, report, pamphlet, brochure, and manual. (*See also* genres.) *Classical and International Languages / English*

forms of media - Media forms include newspaper, magazine, brochure, editorial, advertisement, television or radio drama, situation comedy, news report, sports program, nature program, travelogue, cartoon, documentary, commercial, interview, film, video, and website. *English*

forms of oral communication - Forms of oral communication include speech, debate, seminar, panel discussion, proposal, formal job interview, meeting, simulation, story, drama, role play, and monologue. *English*

forms of writing - Forms of writing include: narrative, dialogue, anecdote, poetry, dramatic script, description, set of instructions, announcement, advertisement, personal essay, descriptive essay, supported opinion, expository essay, persuasive or argumentative essay, research essay or report, summary, critique, proposal, résumé, editorial, speech, letter, brochure, manual, agenda and minutes of a meeting, set of notes, learning log, diary, journal, list, survey, and chart. *ESL/ELD*

forms of writing - Types of writing that students may be expected to produce (e.g., poem, poster, dialogue, label, cartoon caption, word game, advertisement, list, illustrated story, survey, word web, chart, description, letter, anecdote, research report, summary). *Classical and International Languages*

forms of writing - Forms of writing include narrative, dialogue, script, poetry, description, set of instructions, advertisement, personal essay, supported opinion, expository essay, persuasive or argumentative essay, research essay or report, summary, proposal, résumé, editorial, speech, letter, brochure, manual, agenda and minutes of a meeting, set of notes, diary, journal, list, survey, and chart. *English*

forms of writing - Types of writing that students may be expected to produce; for example, poems, posters, dialogues, cartoon captions, advertisements, illustrated stories, surveys, charts, descriptions, letters, short stories, essays, reports. *FSL*

framing - The supporting structure or boundaries within which an artwork is presented. *The Arts: Media Arts*

free verse - Poetry written without a regular metrical pattern. Free verse may be rhymed or unrhymed. A free-verse poem is based on natural rhythms of speech and free expression rather than on a predetermined form. *English*

free writing - A technique that is used for developing possible content for a piece of writing and that involves recording thoughts, images, and ideas without restraint. *English*

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPOP Act) - A Canadian federal law with many implications for the arts and education, including the use of personal information, personal images and photographs. *The Arts: Media Arts*

function - An operation that can be performed by software. Basic functions include operations that are common to most software packages (e.g., highlighting a word and pressing the delete key to delete the word). Advanced functions include operations that are specific to application software (e.g., performing a series of specific keystrokes to complete specific operations). *Business Studies*

function - A relation in which for each value of x there is only one value of y. *Mathematics*

functional noun (Iroquoian) - A word that describes the use of an object by its function, appearance, texture, sound, or taste. *Native Languages*

functions of families - Purposes or tasks assumed by a society to be carried out by families, such as addition of new members through procreation or adoption, or physical maintenance and care of group members. *Social Sciences*

futur simple - A verb construction used to describe a future event or situation (e.g., J'*irai à l'université un jour*: I'll go to university someday.). *FSL*

future wheel - A web organizer consisting of boxes connected by lines; used to develop and show future relationships based on predictions. *Canadian and World Studies*

gamelan - Indonesian percussion orchestra. *The Arts: Music*

gender - A grammatical classification of nouns and related words that display contrasts such as masculine/feminine/neuter (Iroquoian) and animate/inanimate (Algonquian). The gender of a noun often affects other parts of speech with which the noun must be in agreement. *Native Languages*

gender - animate (Algonquian) - A grammatical classification of a noun that refers to a living thing or to a non-living thing that is classified as living. *Native Languages*

gender - inanimate (Algonquian) - A grammatical classification of a noun that refers to things that are classified as non-living or to living things that are classified as non-living. *See also* animate (Iroquoian). *Native Languages*

gender role - The behaviour reflective of society's expectations of a male or a female. *Social Sciences*

generalize - To determine a general rule or conclusion from examples. Specifically, to determine a general rule to represent a pattern or relationship between variables. *Mathematics*

genre - A category or type of literary composition (e.g., novel, play, poetry, short story). *Classical and International Languages*

genre - A category of literary work (e.g., poem, short story, legend, play, novel). *FSL*

genre - Style (e.g., docudrama, melodrama, comedy). *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

genre - A category of composition characterized by a particular style, form, or content. *The Arts: Music*

genres - The types or categories into which literary works are grouped. Examples include novel, short story, essay, poetry, and drama. (*See also* forms of literature.)   *English*

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) - An integrated software package for the input, management, analysis, and display of spatial information.   *Canadian and World Studies*

geographic inquiry - The process of collecting, organizing, analysing, and communicating geographic information.   *Canadian and World Studies*

geotechnologies - Technologies used to carry out geographic studies (e.g., GIS).   *Canadian and World Studies*

Global Positioning System (GPS) - A satellite navigation system that is used to compute positions in three dimensions.   *Canadian and World Studies*

global responsibility - Being accountable for the impact of actions upon the environment and societal conditions throughout the whole world.   *Social Sciences*

global warming - A warming phenomenon brought about by an unnatural increase in the amount of greenhouse gases (e.g., water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane) in the atmosphere; caused by human activity.   *Canadian and World Studies*

globalization - The process in which many regions of the world have become increasingly interconnected in terms of economics, culture, and financial services as a result of modern communications technology. *Canadian and World Studies*

globalization - The idea that the entire world and its inhabitants are becoming one large community with interconnected needs and services. Also, the process of organizing or establishing connections worldwide. *Social Sciences*

graphic organizer - A visual tool used to organize and present relationships between ideas and information.   *Canadian and World Studies*

graphic organizer - A visual representation such as a chart, table, timeline, flowchart, or diagram used to record, organize, analyse, synthesize, and assess information and ideas.   *English / ESL/ELD*

graphing calculator - A hand-held device capable of a wide range of mathematical operations, including graphing from an equation, constructing a scatter plot, determining the equation of a curve of best fit for a scatter plot, making statistical calculations, performing elementary symbolic manipulation. Many graphing calculators will attach to scientific probes that can be used to gather data involving physical measurements (e.g., position, temperature, force).   *Mathematics*

graphing software - Computer software that provides features similar to those of a graphing calculator.   *Mathematics*

groove - A feature of ensemble playing of a particular moment in jazz, blues, and related genres where the ensemble players achieve such a level of musical synchronization that the rhythmic pulse, being neither pushed nor pulled, glides effortlessly.   *The Arts: Music*

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - The total monetary value of goods and services produced in a country by nationals and outsiders within a given time period.   *Canadian and World Studies*

guided learning - A teaching style that involves direct guidance from teaching staff to assist students in learning new content or completing an activity. *Guidance and Career Education*

guided reading   - A reading process in which the teacher guides students through text, using a series of structured activities before, during, and after reading.   *ESL/ELD*

harmony - The combination of simultaneous notes (chords) and their composition and progression. *The Arts: Music*

health and safety problems - Health and safety problems include injuries, illness, diseases, or fatalities that can arise in the workplace from the improper use of materials and equipment, exposure to toxic substances, the lack of use or improper use of personal protective equipment, or the existence of other hazardous conditions. *Technological Education*

health and safety standards - Safety guidelines and procedures, such as the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS), set up by industry and government for the safe use of tools and equipment and the safe handling of materials. *Technological Education*

health-related physical fitness - Based on the assessment of the following: cardio- respiratory fitness, muscular strength and endurance, flexibility, and body composition. *Health and Physical Education*

high density housing - Housing with a large number of people per square unit of measurement. *Canadian and World Studies*

historical context - Media art has a relatively brief history, basically since the evolution of mass electronic media. Nevertheless, it is important to the student of media art to understand the development of media art and its practitioners over the last century. Stylistic traits of art forms preceding the advent of media art are also incorporated into media art, using features of the neo-Baroque, neo-Classical, neo-Romanesque, and the like. *The Arts: Media Arts*

HIV - Human immuno-deficiency virus. *Health and Physical Education*

Holocaust - The destruction of the Jews of Europe under the Nazi regime. *Canadian and World Studies*

homonym - A word that has the same spelling as another word but a different meaning (e.g., *ear*, meaning *the organ of hearing*, and *ear* [e.g., of corn], meaning *the seed-bearing head of a cereal plant*). *English*

homophone - A word that has the same sound as another word but a different meaning (e.g., *seas* and *seize*). *English*

human rights - Rights belonging to all people as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations in 1948. *Canadian and World Studies*

hybridization - The degree to which a technique or process is a product of two or more techniques or processes. *The Arts: Media Arts*

hyperbole - A literary device in which exaggeration is used deliberately for effect or emphasis (e.g., *a flood of tears, piles of money*). *English*

hypermedia - Electronic text, sound, video, and graphics information sources, such as websites and CD-ROMs. *Canadian and World Studies*

hypermedia - Software that allows individuals or groups to create non-linear electronic reports incorporating text, graphics, charts, sound, and Internet links. *Social Sciences*

IDEAL - A decision-making model based on identifying the problem or issue, discussing the options and their consequences, evaluating the options and deciding on one, acting on the best choice, learning from the experience. *Health and Physical Education*

ideology - A set of related beliefs, ideas, and attitudes that reflect the social needs and aspirations of a particular group or class of people. *Canadian and World Studies*

idiom - A group of words that, through usage, has taken on a special meaning different from the literal meaning (e.g., *Keep your shirt on!* or *It's raining cats and dogs).* *English*

II verb (VII) (Algonquian) - An intransitive verb of which the subject is inanimate. *Native Languages*

imagery - Descriptions and figures of speech (e.g., metaphors, similes, and other figurative language) used by writers to create vivid mental pictures in the mind of the reader. *English*

imitation - The repetition by one voice of a melody, phrase, or motif stated earlier in a composition by another voice. *The Arts: Music*

imperative verb - The form of the verb in which commands are given. *Native Languages*

imperialism - The policy of extending the authority of one country over others by territorial acquisition or by establishing economic and political control over the other nations. *Canadian and World Studies*

implicit meaning - Ideas and concepts that are present but stated indirectly. (*Compare* explicit information and ideas.) *English*

improvisation - Extemporized movement. Dancers engage in this process of exploring spontaneous responses in order to stimulate creativity in movement. *The Arts: Dance*

improvisation - A spontaneous response to a dramatic situation. *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

improvising - Composing, playing, or singing on the spur of the moment without the aid of written music. *The Arts: Music*

inanimate (Iroquoian) - A grammatical category for things or objects that are not living. *See also* gender - animate (Algonquian). *Native Languages*

inclusive - The first person plural form of the verb indicating that the person being spoken to is included in the action of the verb. *See also* exclusive. *Native Languages*

inclusive language - Language that is equitable in its reference to people, thereby avoiding stereotypes and discriminatory assumptions (e.g., *police officer* includes both males and females, whereas *policeman* refers only to males). (*See also* antidiscriminatory language.) *English*

incorporation - A grammatical structure that joins two or more parts of speech in one word. *See also* independent (Iroquoian). *Native Languages*

independent (Iroquoian) - A single word that carries its meaning independently. *See also* incorporation. *Native Languages*

independent order of the verb - A form of the verb that expresses a complete thought without modifying clauses. *See also* conjunct order of the verb. *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*

indigenous peoples - Populations who are the original inhabitants of a particular region or environment. *Native Studies*

infer from data - To make a conclusion based on a relationship identified between variables in a set of data. *Mathematics*

inference - A conclusion drawn from evidence. *English*

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

information interview - An interview conducted by a career or job seeker to acquire realistic information about a field, uncover unadvertised jobs or other work opportunities, or learn about other people with whom to network. *Guidance and Career Education*

information technology - Also commonly known as "IT", information technology refers to the electronic accessing, processing, managing, and communicating of information. *Business Studies*

informational texts - Works created primarily to communicate information. Examples are reports, business letters, résumés, articles, book reviews, brochures, instructional videos, e-mail messages. (*See also* forms of literature.) *English*

infrastructure - The networks of transportation, communications, education, and other public services that are required to sustain economic and societal activities. *Canadian and World Studies*

innovation - The use of a new technology, item, or process to change the nature of the goods and services currently provided, the way they are produced, or the way they are distributed. *Business Studies*

inquiry/research process - A process that involves asking questions, investigating, experimenting, and relating what is discovered to what is already known. It enables students to see the connections among people, things, events, processes, and ideas. Inquiry is an ongoing search for meaning that develops in students the skills and knowledge required to understand their world and to influence change. *Guidance and Career Education*

installation - A modern form of art exhibition, often involving electronic equipment, a degree of interactivity, and three- dimensional space. *The Arts: Media Arts*

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

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

interactive - A prefix or an infix that refers to two or more parties involved in the action. *Native Languages*

interactivity - The degree to which a media art work allows information to be transferred immediately both to and from the work and the "observer", each thus having an effect on the other. *The Arts: Media Arts*

intercept - The distance from the origin of the xy-plane to the point at which a line or curve cuts a given axis (e.g., x-intercept or y-intercept). *Mathematics*

interdependence - Dependence on one another for mutual support and connection. *Social Sciences*

interest group - A group of persons strongly supporting or working on behalf of a particular cause. *Canadian and World Studies*

interface - A common boundary between adjacent systems to enable them to interact. *Technological Education*

International Monetary Fund (IMF) - The international agency charged with stabilizing currency exchange rates and eliminating unnecessary restrictions on international trade. The agency can also provide funds to countries facing temporary difficulties in their balance of payments. *Canadian and World Studies*

internet acceptable use agreement - A set of rules and conditions governing the appropriate use of technology while accessing the Internet. *Business Studies*

internet service provider - Also known as an "ISP", a company that provides users with access to the Internet, usually for a fee. ISPs may also provide e-mail services. *Business Studies*

internetworking - The use of a set of computer tools and services such as browsers to facilitate global communication. *Technological Education*

interpersonal relationships - Interaction with others. *Social Sciences*

interpolate - To estimate values lying between elements of given data. For example, to interpolate from a graph means to estimate coordinates of points between those that are plotted. *Mathematics*

interrogative verb - The form of a verb that asks a question. *Native Languages*

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

intonation - The pitch of the voice in speaking. Variations in intonation convey information (e.g., a rising pitch at the end of a sentence indicates a question). Intonation is an important component of pronunciation. (*See also* Stress) *ESL/ELD*

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

intonation - The rising and falling of the voice; the extension of the sound of a word in speech. *Native Languages*

intonation - The ability to play or sing in tune. *The Arts: Music*

intranet - A network that is similar in design to the Internet but that is only accessible to individuals within an organization or with authorization. For security purposes, Intranets are usually behind firewalls. *Business Studies*

intransitive verb - A verb that does not take an object. *Native Languages*

intrinsic and extrinsic motivation - Intrinsic motivation is found within a person (e.g., the desire for self-improvement). Extrinsic motivation comes from a person's environment (e.g., in the form of money, good marks, or gifts for performance). *Guidance and Career Education*

Inuit - A people also known as *Inuvialuit*, and previously known as *Eskimo*. *Native Studies*

investigation - *See* scientific investigation. *Science*

irony - A statement or situation that has an underlying meaning different from its literal or surface meaning. *English*

Iroquoian languages - A group of Aboriginal languages of the eastern part of Canada and the United States. The languages spoken in Ontario include Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, and Tuscarora. *Native Languages*

irregular verb - A verb that has no predictable pattern of conjugation. *See also* regular verb. *Native Languages*

IUPAC - International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Scientists have organized IUPAC as a governing body for scientific communication that specifies rules for chemical names and symbols. *Science*

jargon - Another term for specialized language, usually used pejoratively. *English*

job - A specific set of duties performed for a specific employer in a prescribed location or range of locations for a specific rate of pay. *Guidance and Career Education*

job shadowing - An activity in which a student observes a worker performing a job in order to gather information to assist his or her own career planning. *Guidance and Career Education*

joiner word (Iroquoian) - An article, conjunction, or particle. *Native Languages*

key-pals - Pen-pals who communicate electronically by means of a computer. *FSL*

kinship term - A word used to identify people who are related. *Native Languages*

LAN - A short form for "Local Area Network", a computer network that connects computers in a small area, usually a single building. In a LAN environment, users at individual computer workstations can share data and peripheral devices. *Business Studies*

land claims - The formal demands presented by First Nations peoples for ownership and control of lands on which they live or have traditionally lived. *Canadian and World Studies*

land reclamation - The process of restoring land or transforming it for human use. *Canadian and World Studies*

land use study - A study of how urban, suburban, or rural land is and can be best used (e.g., parks, housing, industry, commercial). *Canadian and World Studies*

language knowledge - Knowledge of grammatical forms and conventions, and of the conventions of spelling and punctuation. *FSL*

language register - The idiomatic, characteristic, or specialized language of a particular group or type of individual (e.g., scientist, head of state). *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

language structures - Word structures used to convey meaning (e.g., verb tenses; agreement of subject and verb, agreement of noun and adjective; sentence structure). *Classical and International Languages*

language structures - Verbal forms and structures that are used in speaking and writing. Examples are: 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*

language-experience story - A text based on a shared class experience, such as a field trip or an experiment, composed orally by the students and transcribed by the teacher for instructional purposes. *ESL/ELD*

laws - The principles and regulations governing a community's affairs that are enforced by a political authority and judicial decisions. *Canadian and World Studies*

learner dictionary - A dictionary produced specifically for second-language learners, containing extra features such as illustrative sentences and information about the grammatical features and language styles associated with specific words. *ESL/ELD*

learning strategies - Planned methods or techniques for facilitating and enhancing learning (e.g., memorization techniques for assimilating material; cognitive techniques for making purposeful associations among ideas; social techniques for interacting with peers). *ESL/ELD*

legislative process - The government process pertaining to the making and passing of laws. *Canadian and World Studies*

level of language - A style of language (e.g., formal, colloquial) appropriate to a specific purpose, audience, or situation. The style is determined by the degree of formality in a particular social situation, the relationship among the individuals involved in the communication, and the purpose of the interaction. Sometimes referred to as *register*. *English*

light year - The distance travelled by light in one year. *Science*

line of best fit - The straight line that best describes the distribution of points in a scatter plot. *Mathematics*

linear relation - A relation between two variables that appears as a straight line when graphed on a coordinate system. May also be referred to as a *linear function*. *Mathematics*

linear system - A pair of equations of straight lines. *Mathematics*

literary (or stylistic) device - A particular pattern of words, a figure of speech, or a technique used in literature to produce a specific effect (e.g., rhyme, parallel structure, analogy, comparison, contrast, irony, foreshadowing, simile, metaphor, personification, pun, oxymoron, symbol). *English / ESL/ELD / FSL*

literary texts - Works written with an artistic purpose, rather than mainly to convey information (e.g., poetry, novels, myths, plays, short stories). *English*

live communications - The study of photography (moving and still) and stage productions. *Technological Education*

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

lobbying - The act by a person or persons of trying to influence legislators or other public officials in favour of their cause. *Canadian and World Studies*

location - The position of a point on the earth's surface expressed by means of a grid or in relation to the position of other places. *Canadian and World Studies*

locative - An affix attached to a noun or verb that indicates location and relationship. *See also* bound locative, cislocative, and translocative. *Native Languages*

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

logic gate - A circuit with two or more inputs and one output that allow signals to pass when certain predefined criteria are met. *Technological Education*

majority rule - The doctrine by which the statistical majority of a group holds the power to make decisions that affect the whole group. *Canadian and World Studies*

make inferences from data - *See* infer from data. *Mathematics*

management - Planning to use available resources to achieve specific goals. *Social Sciences*

management systems - The individual components used to manage a specific part of one of the six technologies used in vehicle development. Management systems can be built in as part of the overall control system. (See vehicle systems.) *Technological Education*

manipulate - To apply operations, such as addition, multiplication, or factoring, on algebraic expressions. *Mathematics*

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

marketing board - A formal organization established to assist primary producers (farming, fishing) with the sale of products locally, nationally, or internationally. The members are often drawn from among the producers. *Social Sciences*

mathematical model - A mathematical description (e.g., a diagram, a graph, a table of values, an equation, a formula, a physical model, a computer model) of a real situation. *Mathematics*

mathematical modelling - The process of describing a real situation in a mathematical form. *See also* mathematical model. *Mathematics*

measure - A means of organizing rhythm by grouping together a specified number of beats. Also called bar. *The Arts: Music*

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

media art - A relatively new art form made possible by the elements and principles of traditional arts disciplines and the media technologies that have become available in this century. These range from traditional technologies such as photography, videography, analog audio-recording, and xerography to new and emerging technologies in the digital realm such as digital imaging, MIDI technology, computer animation, robotic sculpture, the Internet, and even artificial intelligence and virtual reality. Media artists seek innovative ways of using traditional or new techniques, often forming hybrids that are the product of integrating processes and techniques. Their messages grow out of the mass media, but seek to go beyond them and, in fact, comment on them (metacommunication). As an art form, media arts distinguishes itself from business and technical applications by using the techniques and processes as an expressive element. *The Arts: Media Arts*

media communication skills - Skills related to the use of electronic devices such as tape recorders, video equipment, computers, etc. *Native Languages*

media techniques - Means of producing particular effects, such as the use of voice-over narration, animation, simulation, camera angles (high, normal, low), close-ups, zoom shots, telephoto shots, fade-in and fade-out of sounds or images, juxtaposition or superimposition of sounds or images, time-lapse photography, juxtaposition of colour and black-and-white photography, live action, special effects, volume, speed, motion, flashbacks, collages, and dialogue. *English*

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. *ESL/ELD*

media works - Material found in media that is frequently used in classrooms to provide real-life experiences. Some examples of media works are: radio and television documentaries and dramas, news reports, sports programs, newspaper and magazine articles, brochures, films, videos, newspaper advertisements, television commercials, movie posters.   *FSL*

media works - Works in print or on television, radio, the World Wide Web, film, video, etc.   *Native Languages*

median - *Geometry*. The line drawn from a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side. *Statistics*. The middle number in a set, such that half the numbers in the set are less and half are greater when the numbers are arranged in order. *Mathematics*

mediation - A process of resolving conflict or difficulties in which a neutral person brings together and facilitates a negotiation between disputants. In peer mediation, the mediators are students trained to mediate between other students.   *Guidance and Career Education*

medieval art - Works produced in Europe between the ninth and the sixteenth century.   *The Arts: Visual Arts*

megaproject - A very large and expensive project, often for the development of land or natural resources, such as the James Bay hydroelectric plant. *Canadian and World Studies*

melody - An arrangement of pitches in a musically expressive succession.   *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*

meteorology - The study of the atmosphere and weather systems.   *Science*

method of elimination - In solving systems of linear equations, a method in which the coefficients of one variable are matched through multiplication and then the equations are added or subtracted to eliminate that variable.   *Mathematics*

method of substitution - In solving systems of linear equations, a method in which one equation is rearranged and substituted into the other. *Mathematics*

Métis - People of mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry.   *Native Studies*

metre - Rhythm characterized by regular recurrence of a systematic arrangement of basic patterns.   *The Arts: Music*

migration - The permanent shift of people from one country, region, or place to another for economic, political, religious, or other reasons.   *Canadian and World Studies*

mind map - A graphic representation showing the relationships between ideas and/or information. *Canadian and World Studies*

mineral - A naturally formed, solid, inorganic substance with a characteristic chemical composition and often a particular crystalline shape.   *Canadian and World Studies*

minority rights - The privileges of full legal, economic, and social equality accorded to particular groups in society that do not comprise the majority of the society.   *Canadian and World Studies*

modal (Iroquoian) - Of or denoting the mood of a verb.   *Native Languages*

modal verbs - Verbs that are used with other verbs to convey a particular meaning. Modal verbs are often called *helping verbs*, and in English include *can*, *should*, and *must*. *Classical and International Languages*

model - *See* mathematical model. *Mathematics*

monarchy - Canadian and World Studies *Canadian and World Studies*

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

moral development - Growth and change in the ability to distinguish between right and wrong. *Social Sciences*

motif - A dominant, recurring element of a theme. *The Arts: Music*

motion sensor - An ultrasonic device that measures the distance between the device and the object being pointed at. *Science*

movement principles - The seven biomechanical principles used to analyse movement (i.e., the principles of stability, of maximum force, of maximum velocity, of impulse, of the direction of the application of force, of the production of angular motion, of the conservation of angular momentum). *Health and Physical Education*

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

multimedia - Production/artwork combining two or more arts. *The Arts: Comprehensive Arts*

multimedia presentation - A work that uses a combination of media to present information and ideas (e.g., a presentation using slides, computer graphics, posters, and video clips). *English*

multiple trials - A technique used in experimentation in which the same experiment is done several times and the results are combined through a measure such as averaging. The use of multiple trials "smoothes out" some of the random occurrences that can affect the outcome of an individual trial of an experiment. *Mathematics*

musculoskeletal injuries - Injuries of muscles, ligaments, and tendons caused by overexertion and awkward postures associated with keyboard work. *Business Studies*

musculoskeletal injury - An injury of muscles, ligaments, or tendons caused from overexertion due to frequency, force of movement, duration, or sustained awkward posture. *Technological Education*

Musical Instrument Digital Interface (MIDI) - The digital language that all manufacturers of electronic music equipment and software use so that all types of equipment and software can communicate with one another. *The Arts: Media Arts*

Musical Instrument Digital Interface (MIDI) - A means of composing, arranging, editing, and recording music with the aid of a computer. *The Arts: Music*

National Occupational Classification (N.O.C.) - A Canadian occupational classification system that codes and categorizes over 25 000 occupational titles according to two basic criteria, skill types and skill levels. *Guidance and Career Education*

nationalism - The ideology that promotes devotion to the collective interests and cultural identity of a nation. *Canadian and World Studies*

Native language portfolio - Audio and/or video tapes and written material collected or produced by a student. *Native Languages*

natural hazards - Major events in the physical system such as floods, fire, and earthquakes. *Canadian and World Studies*

negation - A process through which meaning is contradicted by using affixes. *Native Languages*

network - Integrated computer systems, workstations, and communication links. *Technological Education*

networked environment - A system that connects computers to allow the sharing of software, data, and peripheral devices. *Business Studies*

networking - The process of connecting with other people, often for the purpose of information exchange and support, when searching for work or advancing or changing a career. *Guidance and Career Education*

newsgroups - An online discussion group of people who share similar interests. *Business Studies*

non-governmental organization (NGO) - An organization not belonging to or associated with a government (e.g., Oxfam, Amnesty International, Greenpeace). *Canadian and World Studies*

non-linear relation - A relationship between two variables that does not fit a straight line when graphed. *Mathematics*

non-real root of an equation - A solution to an equation that is not an element of the set of real numbers (e.g., (-16)). *See* real root of an equation. *Mathematics*

non-renewable resources - Resources that are limited and cannot be replaced once they are used up (e.g., coal, oil, natural gas). *Canadian and World Studies*

non-structured works - Material in which the vocabulary is not necessarily familiar to students. *FSL*

non-verbal communication - Physical behaviour that supports communication (e.g., gestures, facial expressions, eye contact, physical proximity, touching). *ESL/ELD*

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) - A trade agreement signed by Canada, the United States, and Mexico to remove trade barriers between the three countries over a ten-year period. The treaty came into effect in January, 1994. *Canadian and World Studies*

noun - A person, place, thing, or abstraction. *Native Languages*

number - The distinction between *singular*, *dual*, and *plural* elements. *Native Languages*

Nunavut - The former eastern part of the Northwest Territories; governed and administered as a distinct territory as of April 1, 1999. *Canadian and World Studies*

nutrients - Chemical substances that provide essential nourishment in order for the body to function, grow, repair itself, and produce energy. *Social Sciences*

objective verb (Iroquoian) - A verb that refers to the receiver or goal of an action; indicates that the subject has little control over the action. *See also* subjective verb. *Native Languages*

obviative (Algonquian) - A suffix added to a noun or verb stem that makes a clear distinction between two or more remote third persons. *See also* proximate (Algonquian). *Native Languages*

occupation - A cluster of jobs with similar tasks and skills performed at a variety of locations. "Teacher" is an occupation; "teacher at Sturgeon Falls High School" is a job. *Guidance and Career Education*

occupational classification system - A way of grouping occupations according to various criteria, such as similarity of tasks, that provides an overview of the work world. *Guidance and Career Education*

OEM - Original equipment manufacturer. *Technological Education*

onomatopoeia - The use of a word having a sound that suggests its meaning (e.g., *splash*, *murmur*, *buzz*, *twitter*). *English*

onomatopoeia - The use of a word having a sound that suggests its meaning (e.g., whisper/*chuchoter*). *FSL*

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*

open-ended situations - Situations in which opinions are expressed and personal questions are answered, e.g., interviews, impromptu dialogues, presentations, videos, etc. *Native Languages*

operating system - Software that manages the operations of a computer and peripheral devices. *Business Studies*

operating system - A collection of programs that permit a computer to manage itself and make efficient use of its resources. *Technological Education*

operational definition - A way of defining physical quantities which shows how they are observed, described, and measured (e.g., "Electric current is the rate of flow of charge past a point and is determined by measuring the charge that passes a point each second"). *Science*

optimal value - The maximum or minimum value of a variable. *Mathematics*

oral language structure - A verbal structure used in speaking. *Native Languages*

organic food production - The production of food without the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. *Canadian and World Studies*

organic foods - Foods naturally produced without the use of synthetic chemicals (fertilizers or pesticides), and using farming methods that do not deplete the soil of nutrients. *Social Sciences*

orthography - An orderly system of writing in which a symbol or character is associated with each syllable. *Native Languages*

oxymoron - A combination of words with contradictory meanings, used deliberately for effect (e.g., *delicious torment*, *living death*). *English*

ozone layer - A region of the earth's upper atmosphere containing a high concentration of ozone, which absorbs solar, ultraviolet radiation. *Canadian and World Studies*

Pacific Ring of Fire - The area around the Pacific Ocean in which tectonic activity is greatest. The area is named for its large number of volcanoes. *Canadian and World Studies*

paraphrase - A restatement of an idea or text in one's own words. *English*

parenthetical referencing - A technique of citation in which an acknowledgement is placed in parentheses and inserted into a research essay wherever the writer has taken words, facts, or ideas from another source. Usually the author's last name and a page reference are used to identify the source. Each source cited in parenthetical references must have a corresponding entry in the list of works cited. *English*

parliament - An elected assembly responsible for passing legislation and granting the right to levy taxes. In Canada, the federal legislature consists of the sovereign's representative, the Senate, and the House of Commons. *Canadian and World Studies*

partial variation - A relationship between two variables in which one variable is a multiple of the other, plus some constant number. For example, the cost of a taxi fare has two components, a flat fee and a fee per kilometre driven. A formula representing the situation of a flat fee of $2.00 and a fee rate of $0.50/km would be $F=0.50d + 2.00$, where F is the total fare and d is the number of kilometres driven. *Mathematics*

particle - A short uninflected word or part of speech, such as an article, a preposition, an interjection, a conjunction, or an adverb. *Native Languages*

passé composé - A verb construction used to describe an action in the past (e.g., *Nous avons regardé la télé hier soir*: We watched TV last night.). *FSL*

passive voice - A form of the verb indicating that the subject of the sentence is receiving the action. See also active voice. *Native Languages*

pattern book - A book that contains text with predictable and/or repetitive language patterns. *ESL/ELD*

peer helping - The variety of programs in which students help other students (e.g., tutoring, orientation for students new to the school, mediation, mentoring). *Guidance and Career Education*

peer mentoring - Students assisting other students with school work and in other areas. *Health and Physical Education*

pejorative - A suffix that indicates that the noun to which it is attached is unattractive or undesirable. *Native Languages*

performance - The final-stage product in the presentation continuum; a formal display of polished choreography. *The Arts: Dance*

periodic table - A graphic arrangement of elements into rows and columns, devised by Mendeleev in the nineteenth century, based on patterns of similar properties. *Science*

peripheral - A device in a system that is not part of the central computer but is used for input or output purposes (e.g., scanners, printers). *Business Studies / Technological Education*

peripheral devices - External devices that are attached to the computer (e.g., printers, scanners, digitizers, and digital cameras). *Business Studies*

person - The form of a pronoun and verb that distinguishes the speaker, the person or thing spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of; e.g., first person, second person, third person, and third person proximate and obviative. *Native Languages*

personal essay (also referred to as a reflective essay) - An essay written in an informal style on a subject of personal interest to the writer. This type of writing usually presents the writer's own ideas or reflects aspects of the writer's personality. *English*

personal management skills - In this curriculum, those skills that people use to manage themselves in relation to factors such as time, goals, money, risk, change, and authority. Personal management is rooted in personality or temperament, and so includes not only skills but also characteristics (e.g., optimism, independence, or persistence). *Guidance and Career Education*

personification - A stylistic device in which human qualities are attributed to things or ideas. *FSL*

photo-gate - A timing device used in motion experiments. The timing process begins when the timed object intercepts the beam of the photo-gate and ends when the beam is restored. *Science*

phrase - A short musical thought that is typically two to four measures long. *The Arts: Music*

physical property - A characteristic of a substance that does not involve its changing into another substance (e.g., density, hardness, smell). *Science*

pictorial dictionary - A dictionary for language learners in which entry words are accompanied by illustrations or photographs to clarify their meaning. *ESL/ELD*

piecewise linear function - A function composed of two or more linear functions having different slopes. *Mathematics*

plural - A noun, pronoun, or verb form indicating "more than one". *Native Languages*

pluralizer (Iroquoian) - A suffix that indicates plurality. *Native Languages*

plus-que-parfait - A verb construction used to describe an action or event that was completed before a certain time in the past. *FSL*

point of view - In fiction, the position of the narrator in relation to the story and audience (e.g., a limited, omniscient, third-person, or first-person narrator; multiple narrators). *English*

political parties - Organizations allied by a common political philosophy designed to serve the interests of particular groups in society. *Canadian and World Studies*

polygon - See polynomial expression. *Mathematics*

polynomial expression - An algebraic expression of the form $a + bx + cx^2 + . . .$, where a, b, and c are numbers. *Mathematics*

population - *Statistics*. The total number of individuals or items under consideration in a surveying or sampling activity. *Mathematics*

population density - The number of people occupying an area; calculated by dividing the number of people by the area they occupy. *Canadian and World Studies*

population distribution - Where people live within an area. *Canadian and World Studies*

possessive - A word, prefix, or suffix that indicates possession. *Native Languages*

pre-pronominal prefix - A prefix that precedes a pronominal prefix. *Native Languages*

précis - A concise summary of the ideas in a written text. *English*

prefix - A letter or combination of letters added to a noun, pronoun, or verb to modify the meaning; also called pre-nouns and pre-verbs in the Algonquian languages. *Native Languages*

prehistoric art - Works produced in the period before written records. For example, in the Middle East this period predated the civilization of ancient Egypt. *The Arts: Visual Arts*

presentation - The classroom display (following careful thought and preparation), of technical, theoretical, and compositional material developed as course work. *The Arts: Dance*

preterit (Algonquian) - A form of a noun or verb showing action in the absolute past. *See also* decessive suffix. *Native Languages*

primary production - The production of primary products such as minerals that are mined or quarried, or an agricultural product that is harvested in its raw state. *Canadian and World Studies*

primary research - Original investigation, which involves the gathering and analysis of evidence, using observations, experiments, direct interviews of subjects, or questionnaires. *Social Sciences*

primary sources - Original materials existing as the earliest or first of a kind, either as artefacts or reproductions in the media; for example, diaries, photographs, original documents, published or taped interviews. *Social Sciences*

primary trigonometric ratios - The basic ratios of trigonometry (i.e., sine, cosine, and tangent). *Mathematics*

principles - Concepts that help define the relationship of elements to the complete artwork: balance, proportion, pattern, variety, unity, movement. *The Arts: Comprehensive Arts*

principles of design - Concepts that help explain the relationships of the elements of design to each other and to the total composition (e.g., balance, tension, focus, rhythm, movement, proportion, emphasis, pattern, unity, variety). *The Arts: Visual Arts*

principles of movement - Alignment, balance, flexibility, strength, and breathing – as used to refine dance technique according to a given style, and to ensure safety. *The Arts: Dance*

principles of movement - Coordination, spatial awareness, knowledge of kinesthetics, and gesture. *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

print and electronic resources - Materials in print or electronic media, including reference materials; for example, textbooks, newspapers, magazines, CD-ROMs, computer graphics programs, word processing programs, models for writing (e.g., stories or essays by published writers), dictionaries, visual dictionaries, spell-check programs. *Classical and International Languages / FSL*

prior knowledge - The background experience and knowledge that a student brings to classroom learning. Instruction builds on prior knowledge in order to introduce new learning. Since students come to school with a wide variety of prior knowledge, teachers need to be aware of their students' background in planning lessons. Sometimes referred to as background knowledge. *English*

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

programming construct - A set of programming language instructions for performing a particular task (e.g., looping, selection, or repetition). *Technological Education*

prohibitive imperative (Algonquian) - A verb expressing negative commands or requests. *Native Languages*

pronominal prefix - A prefix that occurs on most nouns and on all verbs; such prefixes carry the meaning conveyed by pronouns. *Native Languages*

pronominal verb - A verb whose infinitive includes *se* (e.g., *se rencontrer*). *FSL*

pronoun - demonstrative - A word that may be used instead of a noun or noun phrase to indicate "which"; e.g., *this*, *that*, *these* and *those*. *Native Languages*

pronoun - indefinite - A word that may be used instead of a noun or noun phrase to indicate a vague "who" or "what"; e.g., *someone*, *anyone*, *no one*, *something*, *anything*, and *nothing*. *Native Languages*

pronoun - interrogative - A word that may be used instead of a noun or noun phrase to introduce a question; e.g., *who*, *whom*, *which*, or *what*. *Native Languages*

pronoun - personal - A word that may be used instead of a noun or noun phrase to indicate "who"; e.g., *I*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *we* inclusive, and *we* exclusive. *Native Languages*

pronoun - personal - bound/dependent - A pronoun prefix that indicates person(s). *Native Languages*

pronoun - personal - free/independent - A single word that may be used instead of a noun to indicate person(s). *Native Languages*

pronoun - reflexive - An affix in the objective case that is identical to the subject. *Native Languages*

proofreading - The careful reading of a final draft of written work to eliminate typographical errors and to correct errors in grammar, usage, spelling, and punctuation. (*See also* editing, revising, writing process.) *English / ESL/ELD*

proportional reasoning - Reasoning or problem solving based on the examination of equal ratios. *Mathematics*

proximate (Algonquian) - A prefix added to a noun or verb stem that clarifies the primary third person. (*See also* obviative.) *Native Languages*

psychology - The study of behaviour based on the mind, and mental and emotional processes. *Social Sciences*

Pythagorean theorem - The conclusion that, in a right triangle, the square of the length of the longest side is equal to the sum of the squares of the lengths of the two other sides. *Mathematics*

quadratic equation - An equation that contains at least one term whose exponent is 2, and no term with an exponent greater than 2, for example, $x^2 + 7x + 10 = 0$. *Mathematics*

quadratic formula - A formula for determining the roots of a quadratic equation, $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. The formula is phrased in terms of the coefficients of the quadratic equation. *Mathematics*

quadratic function - A function whose equation is in quadratic form, for example, $y = x^2 + 7x + 10$. *Mathematics*

quadrilateral - A polygon with four sides. *Mathematics*

quantifier (Algonquian) - A word that describes number or quantity. *Native Languages*

question particle (Algonquian) - A word used in posing simple yes/no questions. *Native Languages*

randomization - A principle of data analysis that involves selecting a sample in such a way that each member of the population has an equally likely chance of being selected. *Mathematics*

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

reading strategies - Methods used in reading to determine the meaning of a text. Reading strategies include using previous knowledge, information from the context, and visual and verbal cues, and applying knowledge of word patterns, cognates, root words, and word families. *Classical and International Languages*

reading strategies - Skills and approaches used before, during, and after reading to determine meaning and increase understanding of a text. Examples are: using prior knowledge to predict content and determine meaning; skimming text for information or detail; scanning text to determine purpose of text or type of material; adjusting speed in silent reading according to the purpose of reading or the difficulty of the text; making inferences; confirming or revising predictions; using information from the context to understand the meaning of specific words; using phonics to sound out unfamiliar words; using root words to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words; rereading; using graphic organizers; recording key points and organizing them in a sequence; monitoring comprehension. *English*

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 the meaning of unfamiliar words; using background knowledge to determine meaning; using information from the context to determine meaning; predicting the use of specific words or types of 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; skimming text for information or details; scanning text to determine the purpose of text or the type of material included; recording key points and organizing them in sequence; monitoring comprehension. (*See also* Cueing system.) *ESL/ELD*

reading strategies - Methods used in reading to determine the meaning of a text. Examples are: using previous knowledge, information from the context, and knowledge of word patterns to determine meaning; using knowledge of cognates, root words, and word families to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words; making inferences; skimming text for information. *FSL*

real root of an equation - A solution to an equation that is an element of the set of real numbers. The set of real numbers includes all numbers commonly used in daily life: all fractions, all decimals, all negative and positive numbers. *Mathematics*

real time - Sound input through live performance. *The Arts: Music*

realistic situation - A description of an event or events drawn from real life or from an experiment that provides experience with such an event. *Mathematics*

reflexive verb - A verb construction where the subject and the object of the verb are the same person (e.g., Je m'habille: I get dressed or I dress myself.). *FSL*

region on the xy-plane - An area bounded by a curve or curves and/or lines on the xy-plane. *Mathematics*

register - A style of language (e.g., formal, colloquial) appropriate to a specific audience, purpose, or situation. Register is determined by the level of formality in a particular social setting, the relationship among the individuals involved in the communication, and the purpose of the interaction. *ESL/ELD / FSL*

regression - A method for determining the equation of a curve (not necessarily a straight line) that fits the distribution of points on a scatter plot. *Mathematics*

regular verb - A verb that conforms to a predictable pattern of conjugation. *See also* irregular verb. *Native Languages*

relation - An identified relationship between variables that may be expressed as a table of values, a graph, or an equation. *Mathematics*

relationship - A connection between individuals or groups. *Social Sciences*

relative pronouns - Pronouns that join a subordinate clause to a principal clause (e.g., *Le garçon que j'ai vu est le frère de Claire*.). *FSL*

remote sensing - Photographs of Earth taken from satellites and aircraft. *Canadian and World Studies*

renewable resources - Resources that can be replaced. For example, when trees are cut down for lumber, new trees can be planted in their place. *Canadian and World Studies*

repertoire - The accumulated pieces that a performer or group of performers are able to play. *The Arts: Music*

repetition structure - A control structure used to indicate that an instruction is to be executed until a condition is met or a counting index reaches a certain value. *Technological Education*

report - An oral or written account or opinion formally expressed, based on the findings from an investigation or inquiry. *English*

representivity - A principle of data analysis that involves selecting a sample that is typical of the characteristics of the population from which it is drawn. *Mathematics*

republic - A form of government with a nonhereditary head of state, usually a president. *Canadian and World Studies*

research - A systematic investigation involving the study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and seek out the truth. Such an investigation generally has the following stages: selecting a topic, narrowing the focus, locating appropriate resources, gathering information, analysing material and forming conclusions, presenting the information in written and/or oral form, and documenting the sources of information and ideas. *English*

reserve - A tract of land set aside by agreement or treaty for the exclusive use of an Indian band, currently referred to as a First Nation community. *Native Studies*

residential schools - The Indian Act stipulates that the federal government is responsible for the education of status Indian children from the ages of six to eighteen. The act authorizes the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to enter into agreements regarding the education of status Indian children with the government of a province, a public or separate school board, or a religious or charitable organization. Residential schools controlled by the churches comprised the basis of Native education for over a hundred years. Residential schools began to be closed in 1969; the last one closed in 1988. *Native Studies*

resource - Something that can be used to meet needs or achieve goals, such as time, skill, food, commodities, or money. *Social Sciences*

responsibilities - Areas of endeavour in which one is morally accountable for one's actions. *Social Sciences*

rest - The name given to a sign that is used to represent a period of silence in music. *The Arts: Music*

revising - The process of making major changes to the content, structure, and wording of a draft to improve the organization of ideas, eliminate awkward phrasing, correct errors, and generally ensure that the writing is clear, coherent, and correct. (*See also* editing, proofreading, writing process.) *English*

rhetorical devices and techniques - Elements of style used in speech or writing to achieve special effects, usually in order to persuade or impress an audience (e.g., rhythm, repetition, rhetorical question, emphasis, balance, dramatic pause). *English*

rhetorical question - A question asked not for information but for dramatic effect. The answer may be self-evident (*Why should I care what they think?*) or immediately provided by the questioner (*What should be done? Well, first we should...*). *English*

rhythm - Musical sounds organized according to duration. *The Arts: Music*

right - That which is due to anyone by just claims, moral or ethical principles, or legal guarantees. *Canadian and World Studies*

right brain/left brain dominance - A theory that suggests that the two sides of the brain are responsible for different physical and learning functions. Right-brained learners are said to be more creative, less linear, thinkers, while left-brained learners are more logical, sequential thinkers. *Guidance and Career Education*

right triangle - A triangle containing one 90º angle. *Mathematics*

Righteous Among the Nations - Individuals and groups that contributed to the attempt to rescue the Jews of Europe during World War II. *Canadian and World Studies*

robotics - The development of programmed mechanical devices to perform tasks. *The Arts: Media Arts*

robotics (Science) - The use of machines (nowadays, usually electronically controlled) to replace human actions. *Science*

role - A pattern of behaviour expected of a person in a specific position in society (e.g., of a husband in a marriage). *Social Sciences*

role playing - A dramatic technique in which participants act the part of another character, usually in order to explore the character's thoughts, feelings, and values. *English*

role playing - Adopting the point of view of a character in an imaginary situation to try to understand that character's feelings and thought processes. *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

root word - A word, often from Latin and ancient Greek, from which modern words are derived. (For example, words that contain the word part or prefix *bio* are derived from the root word *bios*, which means *life* in Greek). *Classical and International Languages*

rule of law - The fundamental constitutional principle that no governments or persons are above the law, and that society is governed by laws that apply fairly to all persons.   *Canadian and World Studies*

run-on sentence - Two or more sentences run together and punctuated as one, or a series of main clauses not separated by the required conjunctions or punctuation.   *English*

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

sample - A small group chosen from a population and examined in order to make predictions about the population.   *Mathematics*

sampling technique - A process for collecting a sample of data.   *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*

school–work transition programs - Programs that support students who will likely be going directly to work after high school. These programs incorporate both academic and technical expectations. They provide a process for making the transition to a new workplace or to related education/training opportunities and a process for gaining direct experience in a workplace.   *Guidance and Career Education*

scientific investigation - An investigation that involves the systematic application of concepts and procedures (e.g., experimentation and research, observation and measurement, analysis and dissemination of data) that require skill and habits of mind which are fundamental to the development of scientific knowledge and that have proven over time to be useful in advancing scientific knowledge. *Science*

scientific probe - A device that may be attached to a graphing calculator or to a computer in order to gather data involving measurement (e.g., position, temperature, force).   *Mathematics*

search engine - A program that enables users to search the World Wide Web for documents, contained in websites, by using a keyword.   *Business Studies*

second differences - See finite differences. *Mathematics*

second-degree polynomial - A polynomial in which at least one term, the variable, has an exponent 2, and for no term is the exponent of the variable greater than 2, for example, $4x^2 + 20$ or $x^2 + 7x + 10$. *Mathematics*

secondary production - The production of manufactured goods by means of applying labour to raw materials.   *Canadian and World Studies*

secondary sources - Oral, print, media, and computer materials that are not primary or original; interpretations of primary sources.   *Social Sciences*

self-government - The right to govern, including the right to administer taxes, pass laws, manage land and natural resources, negotiate with other governments, and, in some instances, take responsibility for education, health, safety, and welfare services for a given community.   *Native Studies*

semantic web - A graphic organizing tool that allows the user to develop and demonstrate the links between ideas and/or information.   *Canadian and World Studies*

sentence patterns   - The characteristic grammatical structures or patterns of English, such as word order, the use of prefixes and suffixes, the use of auxiliary verbs to form questions and negatives, the use of prepositions, and the use of articles (e.g., *Do you speak English?*, *I don't eat hot dogs*).   *ESL/ELD*

sequencer - A computer program that records music on one or many tracks.   *The Arts: Music*

SI metric units - An international metric system of measurement units (from the French Système international d'unités) including such terms as *kilogram per cubic metre* and *metre per second.* *Science / Social Sciences*

sight passages - A passage of text that students have not seen before.   *Classical and International Languages*

similar triangles - Triangles in which corresponding sides are proportional.   *Mathematics*

simile - An explicit comparison in which one thing is likened to something quite different by use of the word *comme.*   *FSL*

simple narrative - Information or a story using known vocabulary and phrases.   *Native Languages*

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

singular - A noun, pronoun, or verb form indicating "one".   *Native Languages*

skill - An ability or a capability that can be acquired and improved with experience, practice, and training. Many skills are *transferable*; that is, they can be transferred from one situation or task to another. *Guidance and Career Education*

slang - Very informal language patterns or vocabulary used by particular groups, or in special contexts, or to reflect trends.   *English*

slope - A measure of the steepness of a line, calculated as the ratio of the rise (vertical distance travelled) to the run (horizontal distance travelled). *Mathematics*

social and cultural competence - The ability to function appropriately in a particular social or cultural context according to the rules and expectations for behaviour held by members of that social or cultural group.   *ESL/ELD*

socialism - An economic system and political ideology based on the principle of equality between people, the redistribution of wealth, and equal access to benefits such as health care and education. *Canadian and World Studies*

socialization - The process of passing on to new members the society's beliefs and ways of thinking and acting.   *Social Sciences*

socio-economic function - The social and economic factors that influence and are influenced by the arts within a society.   *The Arts: Comprehensive Arts*

sociology - The study of the behaviour of social groups.   *Social Sciences*

Socratic method - A pedagogical method that is based on the method of instructing by question and answer used by Socrates. The teacher asks a series of questions that lead the students to examine the validity of an opinion, a belief, or a theory, thus actively engaging the learner and encouraging critical thinking.   *Guidance and Career Education*

software design process - The process or steps, from design to completion, for developing an algorithm, a computer program, or an application.   *Technological Education*

soil depletion - The process by which usable soil is removed faster than it can be replenished (e.g., erosion).   *Canadian and World Studies*

solar system - The system of planets and other celestial bodies governed by the Sun. *Science*

sonic sculpture - The use of sound installations to create an environment that could be interpreted as having shape. *The Arts: Media Arts*

sound devices - Literary techniques in which words are selected for the sounds they make (e.g., rhyme, assonance, consonance, alliteration, and onomatopoeia). *English*

sovereignty - Freedom from outside control (in the case of a nation, freedom to govern itself). *Native Studies*

specialized language - Words and phrases that have a particular meaning because of the context in which they are used (e.g., cinematic terms such as *close-up* or *fade out* used in a film review). (*See also* technical language.) *English*

spreadsheet - Computer software that allows the entry of formulas for repeated calculation. *Mathematics*

stability skills - Movement skills that involve maintaining the position of the body in place or in space with possible movement around the body's horizontal or vertical axis (e.g., bending, stretching, twisting, turning). *Health and Physical Education*

stages of critical analysis - These stages are commonly used to evaluate artworks, but are by no means the only way to do so. The stages are: initial reaction, identification, analysis, interpretation, evaluation. *The Arts: Media Arts*

stages of the creative process - These four stages, which are cyclical, are commonly accepted as the steps in creating an artwork: exploration, experimentation, production, and reflection. *The Arts: Media Arts*

stand-alone environment - An environment in which computer systems are not linked to each other via a network. *Business Studies*

Standard Canadian English - Oral and written English that follows accepted rules and practices of grammar, usage, spelling, and punctuation and that is used across a broad spectrum of Canadian society (e.g., in government, educational, medical, legal, science, business, and media communications). *ESL/ELD*

standard pronunciation - An officially recognized and widely accepted way of pronouncing sounds and words. *Classical and International Languages*

state - A political organization that has control or sovereignty over the population within a geographic area. *Canadian and World Studies*

STDs - Sexually transmitted diseases. *Health and Physical Education*

stem - The part of a word to or from which prefixes and suffixes are added or removed. *Native Languages*

stimulus - The motivation to create movement. *The Arts: Dance*

storyboard - A sequence of images used to plan a film, video, television program, or drama. *English*

strands - The major areas of study into which a course is organized.

stress - Emphasis on specific syllables in a word or specific words in a sentence when speaking. Stress is an important component of pronunciation and contributes to meaning. (*See also* Intonation.) *ESL/ELD*

structure - The way in which a language is organized, such as morphological structure, syntactic structure, phonological structure, and semantic structure. *Native Languages*

structured activities - Activities that have a set format. Structured activities include question-and-answer activities, games, and dialogues patterned on a model. *Classical and International Languages*

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*

style - A manner of writing or speaking or performing. In a literary work, style usually refers to distinctive characteristics of the diction, figurative language, literary devices, language patterns, and sentence structures of the work. *English*

subject-specific vocabulary - Vocabulary specific to or most often used in the context of a particular school subject (e.g., *equation*, *axis*, and *correlate* belong to the subject-specific vocabulary of mathematics). *ESL/ELD*

subjective verb (Iroquoian) - A verb that refers to the doer of an action; indicates that the subject has a degree of control over the action. See also objective verb. *Native Languages*

substitution - The process of replacing a variable by a value. *See also* method of substitution. *Mathematics*

suffix - A letter or a combination of letters added to a noun, pronoun, or verb to modify the meaning. *Native Languages*

support systems - Auxiliary systems such as plumbing, electrical, or heating systems. *Technological Education*

sustainability - The ability to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. *Science*

sustainable development - Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. *Canadian and World Studies*

syllabic script - A writing system in which a symbol represents a syllable. *Native Languages*

symbol - Something that stands for or represents an abstract idea. *English*

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

synopsis - A brief summary providing a general view of a topic, subject, or work. *English*

syntax - The way in which words are arranged to form larger grammatical structures, such as phrases, clauses, and sentences. *English*

syntax error - A violation of the grammatical rules of a programming language. *Technological Education*

system of equations - A system of linear equations comprises two or more equations in two or more variables. The solution to a system of linear equations in two variables is the point of intersection of two straight lines. *Mathematics*

TA verb (VTA) (Algonquian) - A transitive verb of which the object is animate. *Native Languages*

table of values - A table used to record the coordinates of points in a relation.   *Mathematics*

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

talk test - An assessment tool used to evaluate aerobic activity during moderate to vigorous exercise. *Health and Physical Education*

teacher-in-role - An instructional method whereby the teacher participates with the students in a role within the drama.   *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

technical language - The terminology used in a discipline or understood by a trade, profession, or group of people (e.g., in metal-working, the term pig means a mould for casting metals). (*See also* academic language, specialized language.)   *English*

technique - The psychomotor aspect of a dancer's education, in which an individual is biomechanically trained over periods of time to move safely and efficiently and assume correctly the positions, spatial patterns, and movement styles common to one or more forms of dance (e.g., jazz dance technique, ballet technique). The term also applies to that component of dance whose aim is to develop students' physical dance skills.   *The Arts: Dance*

template - A document with a predetermined form, included in most word- processing and presentation software (e.g., calendar, memo, and letter templates). *English*

tempo - The speed of a piece of music.   *The Arts: Music*

tense - The form of a verb that indicates time, e.g., past, present, and future.   *Native Languages*

ternary - A musical form containing three divisions or sections.   *The Arts: Music*

tertiary industries - Services, such as banking, transport, education, health care, and retailing, that are supplied directly to consumers.   *Canadian and World Studies*

text - A spoken, written, or media work that communicates meaning to an audience.   *English*

texture - A pattern of musical sound created by notes or lines of music played or sung together. *The Arts: Music*

thematic approach - An approach to teaching FSL in which units of study are based on specific themes or topics.   *FSL*

thematic map - A map showing a particular topic or theme such as climate.   *Canadian and World Studies*

theme - A melodic subject of a piece of music; the "tune".   *The Arts: Music*

thesis statement - The statement in an essay that communicates the writer's main point and purpose. The thesis statement usually appears at the beginning of an essay.   *English*

TI Verb (VTI) (Algonquian) - A transitive verb of which the object is inanimate.   *Native Languages*

timbre - The characteristic quality of the sound produced by a particular voice or instrument, sometimes called the "tone of the sound".   *The Arts: Music*

time words - Words or prefixes that indicate time relationships. In some languages, special characters are added to words, or adverbial phrases are used to indicate relationships of time.   *Classical and International Languages*

tone - A manner of speaking or writing that reveals the speaker's or author's attitude towards a subject and/or audience. *English*

tones - Different pitches used to distinguish words that have the same pronunciation. *Classical and International Languages*

topic sentence - The sentence that expresses the central idea in a paragraph. *English*

topographic map - A detailed, large-scale map representing the surface features of a place or region, and giving the features' relative positions and elevations. *Canadian and World Studies*

transition zone - An area where one region gradually blends into the next. The area contains a mixture of natural vegetation, soils, and wildlife found in the two neighbouring regions. *Canadian and World Studies*

transitive verb - A verb that takes an object. *Native Languages*

transitive/interactive pronominal prefix - A prefix that indicates two groups of people or objects, the doers and the non-doers. *Native Languages*

translocative (Iroquoian) - A prefix attached to a verb typically to describe movement away from the speaker (for verbs of motion) or to indicate a far-away location (for verbs of position). *See also* cislocative and locative. *Native Languages*

transportation links - The interconnections between methods of moving people and goods. *Canadian and World Studies*

transportation mode - A custom or style of transportation related to one of the four transportation systems (such as an airplane). *Technological Education*

transportation system - A means of moving people or materials from one point to another using different transportation modes. A system comprises vehicles, other supports (maintenance, repair, traffic control, safety aspects, roadways, flight paths, shipping lanes), and the people required to operate it. There are four transportation systems: land, water, atmospheric (air), and space. *Technological Education*

transportation technology - Any technology that is used to transport or move people and goods. *Technological Education*

treaties - Agreements in which Indians gave up their rights to land in exchange for certain promises made by the federal government. *Native Studies*

triad - A chord of three notes. *The Arts: Music*

trophic level - The feeding level of an organism. *Science*

truth table - A table displaying all possible input combinations for a circuit, and their associated output values. *Technological Education*

typography - The study of typefaces and type styles. *Technological Education*

unity - Adequate interconnection and coherence among the parts of a work, achieved when the details relate clearly to the controlling idea of the work. *English*

urban hierarchies - The different sizes of communities, starting with, for example, a hamlet and progressing in size to town, city, and so on. *Canadian and World Studies*

usage - The generally accepted ways in which language is used to communicate meaning (e.g., single negatives preferred to double negatives, as in *I don't see any reason*, rather than *I don't see no reason*). *English*

values - Personal or societal beliefs that govern one's behaviour and choices. *Canadian and World Studies*

variable - A symbol used to represent an unspecified number. For example, x and y are variables in the expression x + 2y. *Mathematics*

variable - A memory location where information can be stored. *Technological Education*

varieties of English - Different forms of English used by particular groups of English speakers, including regional and social groups, and characterized by distinct vocabularies, pronunciation patterns, and grammatical features. *ESL/ELD*

vegetarian - A person who abstains from eating meat, poultry, or fish; some vegetarians may also exclude dairy foods or eggs from their diet. *Social Sciences*

vehicle - Any mechanical conveyance used on land, on sea, or in air or space for the purpose of moving people or objects. *Technological Education*

vehicle systems - The six systems or technologies that make up the whole vehicle, including propulsion, guidance, control, suspension, structural, and support systems. *Technological Education*

velocity - The rate of change of displacement or displacement of an object per unit time. *Science*

Venn diagram - A graphic organizer consisting of two or more circles, each representing sets of things. The overlap of the circles indicates the commonalities between the sets. *Canadian and World Studies*

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*

venture - Any initiative that mobilizes resources to produce a good or establish a service or program that will address needs, wants, problems, and challenges. *Business Studies*

venture plan - A comprehensive written summary drawn up to establish the proposed venture. It includes an indication of how the entrepreneur intends to organize resources to attain his or her goals and serves as a "road map" for operating the venture and for measuring its progress periodically. *Business Studies*

verb - A word that expresses an action, a state of being, or the relation between things. *Native Languages*

verse - A division of a vocal piece consisting of a series of lines arranged together in a recurring pattern of metre and rhythm; a stanza. *The Arts: Music*

vertex - A point at which two sides of a polygon meet. *Mathematics*

vertical development - High density housing such as apartment buildings. *Canadian and World Studies*

vertical files - A collection of newspaper and magazine articles, photographs, maps, and pamphlets on specific topics. *English*

vertical stretch factor - A coefficient in an equation of a relation that causes stretching of the corresponding graph in the vertical direction only. For example, the graph of $y=3x^2$ would appear to be narrower than the graph of $y=x^2$ because its y-coordinates are three times as great for the same x-coordinate. *Mathematics*

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

visual aid   - An object used to relate classroom teaching to real life (e.g., food, clothing, a photograph, an item from school or daily life).   *ESL/ELD*

vocative noun (Algonquian) - A noun that indicates the one being addressed.   *Native Languages*

voice - *In writing*: a work's distinctive style of expression, personal or impersonal, conveyed through the author's use of vocabulary, sentence structure, and imagery. *In oral communication*: the quality of sound produced by a speaker. *In grammar*: a property of verbs. The active voice indicates that the subject does or acts upon something; the passive voice shows that the subject is acted upon.   *English*

voice - The style or character of a written text revealed through the author's use of vocabulary, sentence structure, and imagery, as well as the mood of the piece as a whole.   *FSL*

voluntarism - The principle of supporting social institutions such as churches, schools, and hospitals with voluntary contributions or aid, independent of the state.   *Canadian and World Studies*

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

voting - The act of expressing an opinion by a show of hands or ballot, usually with the intent of electing a candidate to office or passing a resolution.
Canadian and World Studies

WAN - A short form for "Wide Area Network", a computer network that connects computers over a large geographical area.   *Business Studies*

waste management - The handling (e.g., disposal, reuse) of the waste products from human activity.
Canadian and World Studies

website - A specific location on the World Wide Web that consists of information organized into virtual pages.   *Business Studies*

WHMIS - An 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

willing suspension of disbelief - The acceptance of the characters and circumstances of the fictional world within a drama.   *The Arts: Dramatic Arts*

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

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*

work style alternatives - Ways of working that differ from traditional full-time employment at one workplace. Examples include entrepreneurship, job sharing, contract work, and telecommuting.
Guidance and Career Education

works cited (also referred to as references or bibliography) - An organized list of all the sources used in preparing a research essay (e.g., books, articles, interviews, websites, CD-ROMs). An annotated bibliography includes a brief description or assessment of each source. (*See also* parenthetical referencing.) *English*

world dance forms - Dance forms from various parts of the world.   *The Arts: Dance*

World Wide Web (WWW) - A collection of linked electronic documents. A user may move from one location on the World Wide Web to another by clicking on a link on a web page.   *Business Studies*

writing process - The process involved in producing a polished piece of writing. The writing process comprises several stages, some of which may be repeated as the process unfolds. The main stages of the writing process are: generating ideas; choosing a form of writing to suit topic, purpose, and audience; developing a plan for writing; organizing ideas; writing and revising drafts; editing; proofreading; and producing or publishing a final draft. *English*

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; developing a plan for writing; writing a first draft; reviewing and revising; editing and proofreading; and producing a final copy.   *ESL/ELD*

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*

writing skills - The skills needed to produce clear and effective writing. Writing skills include: choosing a form appropriate to the purpose for writing; identifying the level of language appropriate to the purpose for writing and the audience being addressed; organizing and developing ideas logically and coherently; 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; attending to point of view, voice, style, and tone; revising to improve the development and organization of ideas; editing and proofreading to improve style and correct errors in grammar, usage, spelling, and punctuation; and formatting the final copy for publication.   *English*

writing skills - The skills needed to produce clear and effective writing. Writing skills include: organizing and developing ideas logically; choosing the form of writing and level of language appropriate to the audience and 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; revising to improve the development and organization of ideas; editing to correct errors in grammar, vocabulary, spelling, and punctuation. *FSL*

writing system - The system used to represent language or ideas and things in written form. The two main systems of writing are *the alphabetical system*, in which characters or symbols are used to represent sounds (and thus words), and *the ideographic system*, in which pictorial signs or symbols represent ideas or things rather than the words for them. The alphabetical system includes the Roman alphabet – now the most widely used system – as well as the Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, and Cyrillic alphabets. The ideographic system is used in both Chinese and Japanese writing.   *Classical and International Languages*

xerography - An art form using the processes of photocopying (i.e., a dry copying process in which powder adheres to electronically charged areas on a surface after exposure to light).   *The Arts: Media Arts*

xy-plane - A coordinate system based on the intersection of two straight lines called axes, which are usually perpendicular. The horizontal axis is the x-axis, and the vertical axis is the y-axis. The point of intersection of the axes is called the origin.
Mathematics

zeros of a function - The values of x for which a function has a value of zero. The zeros of a function correspond to the x-intercepts of its graph. *See also* intercept. *Mathematics*

zoning bylaws - Laws, usually passed by community governments, that control the type and amount of development in an area. *Canadian and World Studies*