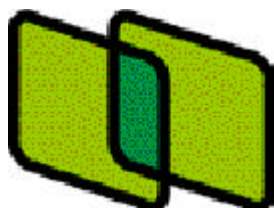


The Ontario Curriculum Unit Planner

Explanatory Notes /Glossary Grades 9–10





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 peoples - A term used in a general manner to refer to First Nation peoples, Inuit, and Métis. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 2007*

academic language - A style of language incorporating technical and specialized terms and used to communicate for academic purposes. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2007*

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*

acculturation process - The process of cultural adjustment that newcomers experience when they arrive in a new country. Four stages have been identified in this process. During the first stage, initial enthusiasm, newcomers may feel excitement and optimism about the new country and the new opportunities it presents, combined with some anxiety about the future. During the second stage, culture shock, newcomers may experience confusion, misunderstandings, depression, and isolation, and as a result may demonstrate withdrawal and avoid contact with the mainstream culture. During the third stage, recovery, newcomers may feel less anxious, show renewed optimism and more constructive attitudes, and try out new behaviours associated with their adopted culture. During the fourth stage, acculturation/integration, newcomers may feel that their emotional equilibrium is restored and become able to value both their own culture and that of their adopted country. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

achievement levels - Brief descriptions of four different degrees of student achievement of the provincial curriculum expectations for any given course. Level 3, which is the “provincial standard”, identifies a high level of achievement of the provincial expectations. Parents of students achieving at level 3 in a particular course can be confident that their children will be prepared for work in the next course. Level 1 identifies achievement that falls much below the provincial standard. Level 2 identifies achievement that approaches the standard. Level 4 indicates achievement that surpasses the standard. *ESL/ELD - 2007*



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 - 2007*

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 - 2006*

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

acute triangle - A triangle in which each of the three interior angles measures less than 90° . *Mathematics - 2005*

adapted text - A text that has been rewritten so that the reading level is easier and students can more easily make connections to prior knowledge and determine meaning. Adaptations to the text may include simplifying and/or defining relevant vocabulary, using short, relatively simple sentences, and maintaining a consistent format (e.g., a topic sentence followed by several sentences providing supporting details all of which are relevant to the content). *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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*

algebra tiles - Manipulatives that can be used to model operations involving integers, polynomials, and equations. Each tile represents a particular monomial, such as 1, x, or x^2 . *Mathematics - 2005*

algebraic expression - A collection of symbols, including one or more variables and possibly numbers and operation symbols. For example, $3x + 6$, x , $5x$, and $21 - 2w$ are all algebraic expressions. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2005*



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 - 2005*

alliteration - The deliberate repetition of sounds or syllables, especially initial consonants, for stylistic effect (e.g., recreational reading and writing). *English - 2007*

allusion - A brief reference, explicit or implicit, to a place, person, or event. The reference may be historical, literary, religious, or mythological. *English - 2007*

Alternative energy source - An alternative to such "conventional" energy sources as hydroelectric and nuclear power. Common alternative energy sources include solar, wind, hydrogen, fuel cell, and tidal power. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

analytic geometry - A geometry that uses the xy-plane to determine equations that represent lines and curves. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2005*

angle of elevation - The angle formed by the horizontal and the line of sight (to an object above the horizontal). *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2006*



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*

Anti-Semitism - The opposition to, and hatred of, Jews throughout history. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

antonym - A word opposite in meaning to another word (e.g., hot/cold). *English - 2007*

application - The use of mathematical concepts and skills to solve problems drawn from a variety of areas. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2006*

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 - 2007*

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 for a particular text. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

audience - The intended readers, listeners, or viewers for a particular text. In planning a piece of writing, writers must take into account the purpose and audience in choosing an appropriate form of writing. *English - 2007*

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

authentic English - English that is not manipulated or revised to make it easier to understand. The language used daily by first-language speakers includes idioms, hesitations, incomplete sentences, implied meanings, and culturally specific references. *ESL/ELD - 2007*



authentic language task - A language learning task that involves using language to communicate a message and/or accomplish a purpose in a real-world situation. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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*

authentic text - A text that has not been simplified or adapted for English language learners. See also authentic English. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

Authoritarian government - A system of government in which rulers expect unquestioning obedience from those who are ruled. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

background knowledge - The background experience and knowledge that a student brings to classroom learning. Sometimes referred to as prior knowledge. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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*

barrier game - A language learning game, usually played in pairs, in which each player has different information that both need in order to solve a problem. A physical barrier between the players is used to prevent them from seeing each other's information. Players must ask each other and respond to questions to bridge the "information gap" and solve the problem. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

basic interpersonal communication skills (BICS) - Face-to-face language skills used in everyday communication – listening, speaking, carrying on basic conversations, and getting one's basic needs met. English language learners typically acquire basic interpersonal communication skills before they develop proficiency in more complex, academic language. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

biculturalism - The ability to understand equally well, and follow, the cultural rules and norms of two different cultural systems. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

bilingual - Able to function equally well in two different languages. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

bilingual dictionary - A two-language translation dictionary (e.g., English – French) in which the learner can look up a word in one language and find its equivalent in the other. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

biometric authentication - The use of unique human physical characteristics to provide unambiguous identification. Examples of biometrics-based authentication include electronic fingerprint reading, facial recognition, voice recognition, and retina scanning. *Business Studies - 2006*

Bioregion - A region defined by its natural and human characteristics; it constitutes a natural ecological community. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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*

blog - An abbreviation for “Web log”, a blog is a type of website on which the author posts entries in a journal format. *Business Studies - 2006*

blog - A short form for Web log. An online forum where people share personal journal entries, opinion articles, and/or photographs with others on a regular basis. *English - 2007*

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 - 2007*

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*



Boolean logic - A form of algebra in which all values are reduced to either True or False. Boolean logic can be applied to search criteria specified in a search engine to narrow the number of website matches.

Business Studies - 2006

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 - 2006

business sector - The major sectors in the economy are the government sector, the voluntary sector, the not-for-profit sector, and the business sector. The business sector consists of privately owned, for-profit companies involved in the production and sale of goods and services.

Business Studies - 2006

Bylaw - A law or rule passed by a municipal council and applicable only to that municipality.

Canadian and World Studies - 2005

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 - 2006

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

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 - 2007

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 - 2005

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

circumlocution - A communication strategy used by English language learners when they do not know or remember a particular word. To get their meaning across, learners may define or describe the item, give examples, or cite characteristics of the item.

ESL/ELD - 2007

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 of a member of a state or nation. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

citizenship - The condition of being vested with the rights, duties, and responsibilities of a member of a state or nation. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

Civics - The study of the rights and duties of citizenship. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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

ESL/ELD - 2007

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 - 2005*

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

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 - 2007*

cognitive academic language proficiency (CALP)- Language proficiency associated with schooling and the abstract language abilities required for academic work. A more complex, conceptual, linguistic ability than conversational language, CALP includes facility in analysis, synthesis, and evaluation. English language learners need at least five years to develop cognitive academic language proficiency in English. *ESL/ELD - 2007*



coherence - A text possesses coherence when its ideas, argument, or exchanges are presented in a logical, orderly, and consistent manner. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2007*

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 - 2007*

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 - 2007*

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 - 2007*

Commodity - A good or service purchased or used by consumers. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

Common good - The interests of all people in a community or society (e.g., peace, justice, economic stability). *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 2007*

communication strategies - Strategies that are used to convey and interpret messages in a second language when there is inadequate knowledge of vocabulary or rules to govern the exchange. See, for example, circumlocution. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

communicative approach - An approach to second-language teaching in which real communication is emphasized and grammar is learned inductively from examples that occur naturally in the context. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

communicative competence - The ability to comprehend and produce fluent and appropriate language in all communicative settings. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 in the community (e.g., parents, businesses, agency personnel) that work with school staff and/or students to achieve mutually beneficial goals. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

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 - 2006*

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*

comprehensible input - Language that is made comprehensible to the learner through the use of visual aids, familiar content, rephrasing, repetition, and so on. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

comprehension - The ability to understand and draw meaning from spoken, written, and visual communications in all media. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

comprehension - The ability to understand and draw meaning from spoken, written, and visual communications in all media. *English - 2007*

comprehension strategies - A variety of cognitive and systematic techniques that students use before, during, and after listening, reading, and viewing to construct meaning from texts. Examples include: making connections to prior knowledge and to familiar texts, questioning, finding main ideas, summarizing information, inferring, analysing, synthesizing. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

comprehension strategies - A variety of cognitive and systematic techniques that students use before, during, and after listening, reading, and viewing to construct meaning from texts. Examples include: making connections to prior knowledge and experience and to familiar texts; skimming text for information or details; scanning text to determine the purpose of the text or type of material; visualizing to clarify or deepen understanding of the text; finding important ideas; questioning; adjusting reading speed according to the level of difficulty of the text or the kind of reading; rereading a passage to clarify meaning; reading ahead; considering how the meaning of the text matches up with prior knowledge; summarizing information; inferring; analysing and synthesizing. See also reading strategies. *English - 2007*

computer acceptable use agreement - A set of rules and conditions governing the appropriate use of technology while using the computer and/or accessing the Internet. *Business Studies - 2006*

computer algebra system (CAS) - A software program that manipulates and displays mathematical expressions (and equations) symbolically. *Mathematics - 2005*

concept map - A graphic organizer students can use to explore knowledge and gather and share information and ideas. Features of concept maps may include various shapes and labels, as well as arrows and other links to show relationships between ideas. *ESL/ELD - 2007*



concept map - A graphic organizer students can use to explore knowledge and gather and share information and ideas. Features of concept maps may include various shapes and labels, as well as arrows and other links to show relationships between ideas.

English - 2007

concepts of print - Concepts related to the way language is conveyed in print that are necessary for reading readiness. Print concepts include directionality (English language text is read from left to right and from top to bottom), the difference between letters and words (letters are symbols that represent sounds; words are made up of letters; there are spaces between words), the use of capitalization and punctuation, and the common characteristics of books (title, author, front/back). *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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

Guidance and Career Education - 2006

congruence - The property of being congruent. Two geometric figures are congruent if they are equal in all respects. *Mathematics - 2005*

conjecture - A guess or prediction based on limited evidence. *Mathematics - 2005*

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

connective device - A graphic signal, word, or phrase that links or shows relationships between ideas.

ESL/ELD - 2007

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*

consonant cluster - A group of two or more consonant sounds that occur together (e.g., /str/ in stripe). *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2005

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 - 2005*

contemporary art - The current period of modern art.

The Arts: Visual Arts

content words - Words such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives that convey the meaning of a sentence.

ESL/ELD - 2007



content-based language instruction - An instructional approach in which topics related to curriculum content are used as the vehicle for second-language learning. These topics are often delivered through thematic units. Students thus acquire important curriculum-based knowledge and skills at the same time as they learn language.

ESL/ELD - 2007

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 - 2005

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 - 2007

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 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

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). See also text features.

English - 2007

cookies - A text file created by the server computer when a user enters information into a website. The main purpose of cookies is to identify users and customize web pages for them.

Business Studies - 2006

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 - 2006

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 - 2005



cosine law - The relationship, for any triangle, involving the cosine of one of the angles and the lengths of the three sides; used to determine unknown sides and angles in triangles. If a triangle has sides a , b , and c , and if the angle A is opposite side a , then: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$. *Mathematics - 2005*

cosine ratio - For either of the two acute angles in a right triangle, the ratio of the length of the adjacent side to the length of the hypotenuse. *Mathematics - 2005*

counter-example - An example that proves that a hypothesis or conjecture is false. *Mathematics - 2005*

CPR - Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. *Health and Physical Education*

CPU (central processing system) - The “brains” of the computer, where most calculations take place. Often referred to as the processor or central processor. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2007*

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 literacy - The capacity for a particular type of critical thinking that involves looking beyond the literal meaning of texts to observe what is present and what is missing, in order to analyse and evaluate the text's complete meaning and the author's intent. Critical literacy goes beyond conventional critical thinking in focusing on issues related to fairness, equity, and social justice. Critically literate students adopt a critical stance, asking what view of the world the text advances and whether they find this view acceptable. *English - 2007*



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*

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. Critical-thinking skills used in reading and writing include: examining opinions, questioning ideas, detecting bias, and making and supporting judgements. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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. Critical thinking skills used in reading include: examining opinions, questioning ideas, interpreting information, identifying values and issues, detecting bias, detecting implied as well as explicit meanings. Critical thinking skills used in writing include: questioning, hypothesizing, interpreting, inferring, analysing, comparing, contrasting, evaluating, predicting, reasoning, distinguishing between alternatives, making and supporting judgements, synthesizing, elaborating on ideas, identifying values and issues, detecting bias, detecting implied as well as explicit meanings. *English - 2007*

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*

Crown corporation - Corporations that are operated either by provincial governments or the federal government as a means to pursue economic and social objectives. *Business Studies - 2006*

cueing systems - Cues or clues that effective readers use in combination to read unfamiliar words, phrases, and sentences and construct meaning from print. Semantic (meaning) cues help readers guess or predict the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences on the basis of context and prior knowledge. Semantic cues may include visuals. Syntactic (structural) cues help readers make sense of text using knowledge of the patterned ways in which words in a language are combined into phrases, clauses, and sentences. Graphophonic (phonological and graphic) cues help readers to decode unknown words using knowledge of letter-sound relationships, word patterns, and words recognized by sight. *English - 2007*

cues, non-verbal - Aspects of spoken or unspoken communication that convey meaning without the use of words. Examples include: facial expressions, gestures, body language. *English - 2007*

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*

cues, verbal (oral language) - Aspects of spoken language that convey meaning. Examples include: types of words (e.g., nouns, verbs, linking words, modifiers); prefixes and suffixes (e.g., indicators of plurals, verb tenses); sound patterns (e.g., rhyme); pauses; pace; tone of voice or intonation; volume; pitch; modulation; inflection. *English - 2007*

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

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*

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 - 2005*

culture - The way in which people live, think, and define themselves as a community. *English - 2007*

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 - 2005*

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. - The act of freeing a colony from a dependent status. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

deductive reasoning - The process of reaching a conclusion by applying arguments that have already been proved and using evidence that is known to be true. *Mathematics - 2005*

Deforestation - The destruction and removal of a forest and its undergrowth by natural or human means. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 2005*

demographics - Statistics that describe the characteristics of human populations, such as size, age, and distribution. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

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*

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 segment joining two vertices that are not next to each other (i.e., not joined by one side). *Mathematics - 2005*

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

dialect - The form of a language peculiar to a specific region or to characteristics such as social class or education level. A dialect features variations in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2005*

diction - The choice of words or phrases in speech or writing; the particular words chosen to express an idea. *English - 2007*

dictogloss - An activity in which a short text is read aloud at normal speed to students. The students take down the key words and then attempt to reconstruct the passage from their general understanding of the gist of the text and from their notes. The task of reconstructing the text in their own words requires students to focus consciously on their knowledge of the content and the relationship between ideas and words. The activity also involves small-group interaction wherein students pool their key words and understanding to complete the task. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

difference of squares - An expression of the form $a^2 - b^2$, which involves the subtraction of two squares. *Mathematics - 2005*

differentiated instruction - An approach to instruction that maximizes each student's growth by considering the needs of each student at his or her current stage of development and then offering that student a learning experience that responds to his or her individual needs. *English - 2007*

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*

digital literacy - The ability to understand, evaluate, and integrate information in multiple formats via the computer and the Internet. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2005*

directory - A hierarchical structure created on a device for storing and retrieving computer files. In a graphical environment, directories are represented as folders. *Business Studies - 2006*

discretionary income - Individual income that is not allocated for necessary items such as food and shelter. *Business Studies - 2006*



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*

diversity - In reference to a society, the variety of groups of people who share a range of commonly recognized physical, cultural, or social characteristics. Categories of groups may be based on various factors or characteristics, such as gender, race, culture, ethnicity, sexual orientation, ability/disability, age, religion, and socioeconomic level. *Business Studies - 2006*

diversity - In reference to a society, the variety of groups of people who share a range of commonly recognized physical, cultural, or social characteristics. Categories of groups may be based on various factors or characteristics, such as gender, race, culture, ethnicity, sexual orientation, ability/disability, age, religion, and socioeconomic level. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

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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*

dramatic irony - A situation in which the significance of a character's words or actions is clear to the audience or reader but unknown to the character. *English - 2007*

dramatization - A student role-play. *FSL*

dynamic geometry software - Computer software that allows the user to plot points and create graphs on a coordinate system, measure line segments and angles, construct twodimensional shapes, create two-dimensional representations of three-dimensional objects, and transform constructed figures by moving parts of them. *Mathematics - 2005*

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

Ecological footprint - The ecological impact of human activities on the environment, measured in terms of the area of biologically productive land and water that is used to produce the goods people consume and to assimilate the wastes they generate. An ecological footprint can be calculated at the individual, community, national, or global level. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*



Ecological restoration - The process of restoring an ecosystem to its original, natural condition. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 2005*

Economic indicator - A statistical measure that gives an indication of the overall performance of an economy. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

Economy - The system through which scarce resources are allocated to produce various commodities, and goods are distributed for consumption among people in the society. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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*

Ecosystem - A self-regulating system, created by the interaction of living organisms and their environment, through which energy and materials are transferred. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

Ecotourism - Tourism that promotes and facilitates travel for the purpose of observing ecosystems. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 2005*

Ecumene - A permanently settled area. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

editing - The making of changes to drafts to correct grammatical, punctuation, and spelling errors, and generally ensure that the writing is correct. See also writing process. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

editing - The making of changes to the content, structure, and wording of drafts to improve the organization of ideas, eliminate awkward phrasing, correct grammatical and spelling errors, and generally ensure that the writing is clear, coherent, and correct. See also writing process. *English - 2007*

electronic link - An electronic connection that allows users to move quickly within or between documents, files, or websites on a computer. *English - 2007*

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 - 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 - 2007*

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 text - The characteristic aspects of a particular text form (e.g., story: plot, characters, setting, theme). *English - 2007*

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

elements of writing (composition and style) - Essential aspects of written compositions. Examples include: a central theme or topic; the organization of information and ideas; diction (word choice); the use of conventions of spelling, punctuation, grammar, sentence structure, and paragraphing; plot; characterization; atmosphere; point of view; literary (stylistic) devices. *English - 2007*

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 - 2006*

encryption - The translation of data into a secret code. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2006*



entrepreneurship - A creative process that involves the use of resources to implement innovative ideas for new, thoughtfully planned ventures. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

Environment - Everything, both natural and synthetic, that surrounds us. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

environmental print - Written texts encountered in the everyday environment, such as labels, signs, billboards, sandwich boards, product logos, and packaging. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

ergonomically correct work environment - The physical arrangement of the components of the computer work environment that results in a comfortable and safe environment for the user. Another term for ergonomics is “human engineering”. *Business Studies - 2006*

Erosion - The wearing down and carrying away of material from exposed surfaces by water, wind, or ice. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 2007*

essential skills - Skills that are used in nearly every occupation and throughout daily life in different ways and at different levels of complexity. They provide the foundation for learning other skills, such as the technical skills required in specific occupations. The nine essential skills identified by the Government of Canada’s Essential Skills Research are reading text, document use, writing, numeracy, oral communication, thinking skills, working with others, computer use, and continuous learning. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2007*

evaluate - To determine a value for. *Mathematics - 2005*

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*

expectations - The knowledge and skills that students are expected to develop and to demonstrate in their class work, on tests, and in various other activities on which their achievement is assessed. Overall expectations describe in general terms the knowledge and skills that students are expected to demonstrate by the end of each grade. Specific expectations describe the expected knowledge and skills in greater detail. *English - 2007*

experiential learning - Learning acquired wholly or in part through practical experiences inside and outside the classroom. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*



explicit information and ideas - Information and ideas that are stated clearly and directly. (Compare implicit meaning.) *English - 2007*

explicit teaching - Direct, purposeful teaching of specific knowledge, skills, or strategies. In explicit teaching, the teacher: explains what the knowledge, skill, or strategy is, why it is used, and when to use it; models how to use it; guides and coaches students as they practise it (e.g., in shared reading and then in guided reading sessions); and then asks them to demonstrate their learning independently. *English - 2007*

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 $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$. *Mathematics - 2005*

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, with authorization, to users outside of an organization. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2006*

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 - 2005*

figurative language - Words or phrases used in a non-literal way to create a desired effect (e.g., metaphors, similes, personification, oxymoron). See also imagery, literary device. *English - 2007*



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 relation, the first differences are constant; in a quadratic relation of the form $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ (a not equal to 0), the second differences are constant.
Mathematics - 2005

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 - 2006

first differences - See finite differences.
Mathematics - 2005

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

First Nation(s) - The term used to refer to the original inhabitants of Canada, with the exception of the Inuit.
Canadian and World Studies - 2005

first-degree equation - An equation in which the variable has the exponent 1; for example, $5(3x - 1) + 6 = -20 + 7x + 5$.
Mathematics - 2005

first-degree polynomial - A polynomial in which the variable has the exponent 1; for example, $4x + 20$.
Mathematics - 2005

fishbone map - A graphic organizer that uses framing questions to show the causal relationships involved in a complex event. Framing questions might include: "What are the factors that cause X? How do they relate to one another?"
English - 2007

five (5) W's - The five basic questions (who, what, where, when, and why?) that provide a framework for recounting personal or factual experiences and retelling stories or events.
English - 2007

flow chart - A diagram showing a sequence of events, actions, or steps in a process (e.g., the sequence of events in a short story).
ESL/ELD - 2007

flow chart - A visual way of organizing information and ideas to show relationships (e.g., to show the sequence of events in a short story; to describe relationships among characters in a situation comedy).
English - 2007

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 - 2007

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 informational texts - Examples include: textbook, report, essay, theatre or concert program, book review, editorial, newspaper or magazine article, television or radio script, letter (business or personal), invitation, manual, biography, résumé, brochure, reference book, encyclopaedia. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

forms of informational texts - Examples include: history book, geography text, report, essay, theatre or concert program, book review, editorial, newspaper or magazine article, television or radio script, letter (personal, business), invitation, manual, public sign, label, biography, autobiography, speech, résumé, personal journal, diary, brochure, reference book, encyclopaedia. *English - 2007*

forms of literary texts - Examples include: story, short story, myth, legend, folk tale, poem, ballad, novel, play, script, picture book, graphic novel. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

forms of literary texts - Examples include: story, short story, adventure story, detective story, myth, legend, folk tale, cumulative tale, lyric poem, dramatic poem, ballad, novel, mystery novel, historical novel, science fiction novel, soliloquy, play, script, storybook, picture book, pattern book, chapter book. See also genres. *English - 2007*

forms of media texts - Examples include: advertisement, e-mail, film, video, DVD, stop-motion animation film, clothing, athletic wear, food packaging, newspaper, magazine, brochure, movie trailer, editorial, song, sports program, documentary, travelogue, television commercial, cartoon, web page, interactive software, database, blog. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

forms of media texts - Examples include: advertisement, e-mail, film, video, DVD, clothing, athletic wear, food packaging, action figure, jewellery, newspaper, magazine, brochure, movie trailer, editorial, sculpture, song, dance, news report, sports program, documentary, situation comedy (sitcom), television or radio drama, nature program, interview, travelogue, television commercial, cartoon, web page, CD-ROM dictionary, interactive software, multi-media text, blog, database. *English - 2007*

forms of oral texts - Examples include: greeting, conversation, question, statement, exclamation, instructions, directions, poem, rhyme, song, rap, story, anecdote, announcement, news broadcast, interview, oral presentation, speech, recitation, debate, report, role play, drama. *English - 2007*

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 - 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*

forms of writing - Examples include: story or other narrative piece, anecdote, commentary, critical review, description, instructions or procedures, recount (personal or informational), transcription of an interview, announcement, argument, position paper, essay, research report, television or radio script, editorial, speech, letter, minutes of a meeting, notes, jottings, poem, song text, dialogue, label, supported opinion, summary, cartoon caption, log, diary, memoir, journal, riddle, script for a commercial, advertisement, list, survey, word web, chart. *English - 2007*



four corners activity - An activity in which students are asked to respond to a strong or controversial statement. The four corners of the room are labelled with four points of view (e.g., “Agree”, “Disagree”, “Strongly Agree”, “Strongly Disagree”). Students are asked to go to the corner of the room that corresponds to their opinion of or reaction to the statement. Students are given time to talk and to prepare a case to persuade their classmates to join their corner. They choose a spokesperson to explain their reason for choosing that corner. Time may be given after the four presentations for questioning or challenging other groups. Students are then asked to move to a new corner if they were swayed by another group’s presentation. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2007*

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 - 2007*

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 - 2006*

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 - 2005*

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 make a conclusion from examples. Specifically, to determine a general rule to represent a pattern or relationship between variables. *Mathematics - 2005*

Genocide - The planned, systematic destruction of an entire national, racial, political, religious, or ethnic group. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 literary texts. *English - 2007*

Geographic information system (GIS) - An integrated software package for the input, management, analysis, and display of spatial information. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

Geographic inquiry - The process of collecting, organizing, analysing, and communicating geographic information. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

Geotechnologies - The various hardware and software platforms and peripherals that make possible the electronic creation, storage, manipulation, and analysis of geographic data (e.g., GIS). *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

Global positioning system (GPS) - A navigation and positioning system that uses satellites and receivers to provide highly accurate geographic coordinates for positions on or above the earth's surface. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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, caused by human activity, in the amount of greenhouse gases (e.g., water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane) in the atmosphere. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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*



Globalization - A process, accelerated by modern communications technology, that multiplies and strengthens the economic, cultural, and financial interconnections among many regions of the world. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

graded reader - Books that are graded by vocabulary level and complexity of sentence structure (e.g., a graded reader at the level of the 1,000 most common words in English). *ESL/ELD - 2007*

graphic novel - A story in comic-strip form, published as a book. *English - 2007*

Graphic organizer - A visual tool used to organize and present relationships between ideas and/or information. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

graphic organizer - A visual framework (e.g., a flow chart, a Venn diagram, a word web) that helps students organize, analyse, synthesize, and assess information and ideas. Sometimes referred to as a “key visual”. See also concept map, flow chart, fishbone map, T-chart, Venn diagram, word web. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

graphic organizer - A visual framework (e.g., a Venn diagram, a word web, a flow chart) that helps students organize, analyse, synthesize, and assess information and ideas. See also under individual types of organizers. *English - 2007*

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 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 - 2005*

graphing software - Computer software that provides features similar to those of a graphing calculator. *Mathematics - 2005*

graphophonic cues - See cueing systems. *English - 2007*

graphophonics - The study of the relationships between the symbols and sounds of a language and the visual information on the page. *English - 2007*

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 value of all the goods and services produced in a country in one year. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

Gross national product (GNP) - Gross domestic product with the addition of goods and services from other countries used in producing goods and services in the home country. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 2006*

guided reading - A reading process in which the teacher guides students through a text, using a series of structured activities before, during, and after reading. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2005*

higher-order thinking - The process of mentally manipulating and transforming information and ideas in order to solve problems, acquire understanding, and discover new meaning. Higher-order thinking skills include: focusing, information gathering, combining facts and ideas, organizing, analysing, synthesizing, generalizing, integrating, explaining, hypothesizing, interpreting, evaluating, drawing conclusions. *English - 2007*

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 - A term used to refer to the systematic, state-sponsored persecution and annihilation of European Jewry by the Nazis and their collaborators between 1933 and 1945. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 [of corn], meaning the seed-bearing head of a cereal plant). *English - 2007*

homophone - A word that has the same sound as another word but a different meaning and spelling (e.g., seas/seize; pore/pour). *English - 2007*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2007*



hyperlink - An element in an electronic document that links to another location in the same document or to a location on the Internet. Typically, one clicks on the hyperlink to follow the link. Hyperlinks can be text or graphics. Text hyperlinks are typically underlined blue text. *Business Studies - 2006*

hyperlink - In an electronic document, a cross-reference or link to a web page or another electronic document. A hyperlink is usually a particular word, button, or graphic. When the user clicks on it, the new web page or document is displayed. *English - 2007*

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

Hypermedia - Electronic text, sound, video, and graphics information sources, such as websites and CD-ROMs. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

hypothesis - A proposed explanation or position that has yet to be tested. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 characterizes the thinking of a particular group or society. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 2007*

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

imagery - Descriptions and figures of speech (e.g., metaphors, similes) used by writers to create vivid mental pictures in the mind of the reader. See also figurative language, literary device. *English - 2007*

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*

imperial system - A system of weights and measures built on the basic units of measure of the yard (length), the pound (mass), the gallon (capacity), and the second (time). Also called the British system. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2005*

implicit meaning - Ideas and concepts that are present but stated indirectly. (Compare explicit information and ideas.) *English - 2007*

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 nondiscriminatory language. *English - 2007*

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*

inductive reasoning - The process of reaching a conclusion or making a generalization on the basis of specific cases or examples. *Mathematics - 2005*

inference - A conclusion based on a relationship identified between variables in a set of data.

Mathematics - 2005

inferring - Drawing meaning from or reaching a conclusion using reasoning and evidence from a text, based on what the author states and implies in the text and what the reader brings to the text from his or her prior knowledge and experience. *English - 2007*

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

information and communication technology. - Commonly known as "ICT", information and communication technology refers to the electronic accessing, processing, managing, and communicating of information. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2006*

informational text - See forms of informational texts. *English - 2007*

Infrastructure - The networks of transportation, communications, education, and other public services that are required to sustain economic and societal activities. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*



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 - 2006*

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 - 2006*

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 - 2005*

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 - See x-intercept, y-intercept. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2005*

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

Internet - A global network that connects millions of computers. The Internet is decentralized by design. Each computer connected to the Internet is called a host. Hosts are independent in that their operators can choose which Internet services (e.g., online shopping, blogs) to use and which services to make available to the global Internet community (e.g., by publishing a website). *Business Studies - 2006*

Internet service provider (ISP) - A company that provides users with access to the Internet, usually for a fee. ISPs may also provide e-mail services. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2005*

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 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*

intonation - The rise and fall of the pitch of the voice in speaking. Intonation is used to communicate information additional to the meaning conveyed by words alone (e.g., a rising intonation at the end of a sentence indicates a question). *ESL/ELD - 2007*

intranet - A network that is similar in design to the Internet but is accessible only to individuals within an organization or with authorization. A firewall is used to protect the intranet from unauthorized access. *Business Studies - 2006*

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

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

inverse operations - Two operations that "undo" or "reverse" each other. For example, addition and subtraction are inverse operations, since $a + b = c$ means that $c - a = b$. "Squaring" and "taking the square root" are inverse operations, since, for example, $5^2 = 25$ and the (principal) square root of 25 is 5. *Mathematics - 2005*

investigation - See scientific investigation. *Science*

irony - A meaning of words in context that differs from, and is often the opposite of, their literal meaning. See also dramatic irony. *English - 2007*

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*

ISO certification - Certification by the International Organization for Standardization, a network of national standards bodies that facilitates the international coordination and unification of industrial standards. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2007*

jigsaw activity - A collaborative learning activity in which individuals or groups of students read or listen to specific sections of a text and then come together to share their information. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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. 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 - 2006*



job twinning - Specific to experiential learning, job twinning involves the pairing of a student with a cooperative-education student for purposes of observation at a work placement. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

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

K-W-L - A learning activity that helps students draw on background knowledge before reading and focus on and retain specific information during and after reading. Prior to reading about a topic, with teacher assistance, students identify what they know about the topic and what they want to know and record the information in the first two columns of a chart. After reading about the topic, students record what they learned in the third column of the chart. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 (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 - 2006*

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 - 2005*

Land reclamation - The process of restoring land or transforming it for human use. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

Land use study - A study of how urban, suburban, or rural land is and can be best used (e.g., for parks, housing, industry, commercial activity). *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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

language pattern - A particular arrangement of words that helps the reader determine meaning by providing a certain level of predictability (e.g., inversion of subject and verb in interrogative sentences). *English - 2007*

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 approach - A method of promoting reading in which the teacher begins with the experiences the students bring to class (or have together) and then works with the students to compose stories in the students' own words. The stories may then be used in a variety of ways to develop reading and oral skills. *ESL/ELD - 2007*



language-learning strategies - Strategies that learners use to assist in the acquisition of a second language. Examples include: memorizing, visualizing, organizing and classifying vocabulary, monitoring speech, seeking opportunities to practise. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

Laws - The principles and regulations governing a community's affairs that are enforced by a political authority and judicial decisions. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 2007*

learning log - A journal in which students reflect on their learning, and on the strategies and skills that help them learn in particular situations. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2007*

Legislative process - The government process pertaining to the making and passing of laws. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 2007*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

listening and speaking skills - Skills that include: determining the purpose of listening; paying attention to the speaker or performer; following directions and instructions; recalling ideas accurately; responding appropriately to thoughts expressed; judging when it is appropriate to speak or ask questions; allowing others a turn to speak; speaking clearly and coherently; asking questions to clarify meaning or to obtain more information; responding with consideration for others' feelings; using and interpreting facial expressions, gestures, and body language appropriately. *English - 2007*

literacy - In this document, literacy refers to reading, writing, and oral communication skills in all subject areas for the purpose of developing and applying critical thinking skills. For additional information, refer to the Ministry of Education resource document Think Literacy: Cross-Curricular Approaches, Grades 7–12, 2003. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

literary device (also referred to as a stylistic device) - A particular pattern of words, a figure of speech, or a technique used in literature to produce a specific effect. Examples include: rhyme, parallel structure, analogy, comparison, contrast, irony, foreshadowing, allusion, juxtaposition, simile, metaphor, personification, pun, hyperbole, oxymoron, symbolism. See also figurative language, imagery. *English - 2007*



literary text - See forms of literary texts. *English - 2007*

literature circle - A book discussion format designed to promote reading. In a literature circle, students independently read the same book (or different titles by the same author or books with a common theme) and then come together to discuss elements of the book(s). *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

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*

mass media - Means of communication aimed at a very large audience. Examples include: mass-market paperback books, television, movies, newspapers, magazines, the Internet. *English - 2007*

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 situation. *Mathematics - 2005*



mathematical modelling - The process of describing a situation in a mathematical form. See also mathematical model. *Mathematics - 2005*

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

media - The plural of medium. Means of communication, including audio, visual, audio-visual, print, and electronic means. *English - 2007*

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 conventions and techniques - The means of producing particular effects using voice, images, and sound to support the messages or themes in a text. Examples include the use of: colour, voice-over narration, animation, simulation, variations in camera angles or distance, fading in and out of sounds or images, hot links and navigation buttons on a website, live action, special effects, variations in volume, variations in speed or pace, motion, flashbacks, collages, dialogue, variations in size and type of lettering or size of images, sequencing of sounds and images, symbols, speech, music, background sounds, sound effects, dialects and accents, silence, narration, graphics, logos, props (e.g., costumes, furnishings), aspects of design and layout, credits, details of sponsorship, animation. *English - 2007*

media literacy - An informed and critical understanding of the nature of the media, the techniques used by them, and the impact of these techniques. Also, the ability to understand and use the mass media in an active, critical way. See also media literacy, five key concepts of. *English - 2007*

media literacy, five key concepts of - For the purposes of this document, the five key concepts of media literacy are:

1. All media are constructions.
2. The media contain beliefs and value messages.
3. Each person interprets messages differently.
4. The media have special interests (commercial, ideological, political).
5. Each medium has its own language, style, form, techniques, conventions, and aesthetics. See also media literacy. *English - 2007*

media text - A product that is communicated through a medium. See also forms of media texts. *English - 2007*



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 - 2005*

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 - 2006*

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

medium - A communication vehicle such as radio, television, or the Internet. The plural is media. *English - 2007*

Megaproject - A very large and expensive project, often for the development of land or natural resources, such as the James Bay hydroelectric project. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

melody - An arrangement of pitches in a musically expressive succession. *The Arts: Music*

mentor texts - Texts that are chosen and used intentionally/explicitly by the teacher to illustrate specific teaching points (e.g., voice, word choice, use of dialogue). *English - 2007*

metacognition - The process of thinking about one's own thought processes. Metacognitive skills include the ability to monitor one's own learning. *English - 2007*

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 - 2005*

method of substitution - In solving systems of linear equations, a method in which one equation is rearranged and substituted into the other. *Mathematics - 2005*

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

Métis - An individual or group having partial Aboriginal ancestry, usually of mixed First Nation and European ancestry. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*



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 - 2005*

Mind map - A graphic representation showing the relationships between ideas and/or information. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

mind map - A graphic representation of information that is intended to clarify meaning. In making a mind map, students summarize information from a text and organize it by listing, sorting, or sequencing it, or by linking information and/or ideas. Mind maps help students understand the relative importance of individual points and the way in which these points relate to one another. *English - 2007*

Mineral - A naturally formed, solid, inorganic substance with a characteristic chemical composition and often a particular crystalline shape. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

minimal pair - A pair of words in which the only sound difference is the sound being practised. Examples: sit/seat, live/leave. These pairs are used for isolating and practising particular sounds that may be challenging for second-language learners. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2005*

mnemonic device - A way of representing information that makes it easier to remember (e.g., an acronym or word in which each letter stands for one step in a process as a way of helping a learner to remember the steps in the proper order). “Mnemonic” derives from the Greek word mnemon, meaning “mindful”. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

mnemonics - Techniques for improving or supporting the memory (e.g., memory tricks that are used to help remember the spelling of a difficult word – Ice is a noun and so is practice). *English - 2007*

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 - 2005*

modelling - A demonstration by the teacher of how to perform a task or use a strategy. Students copy the teacher in order to learn the modelled processes and skills. Modelling may include thinking aloud, to help students become aware of the processes and skills involved. *English - 2007*

monomial - An algebraic expression with one term; for example, $5x^2$. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 detector - A hand-held device that uses ultrasound to measure distance. The data from motion detectors can be transmitted to graphing calculators.

Mathematics - 2005

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*

Physical Education

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

Physical Education

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

multimedia presentation - A single work that uses more than one medium to present information and/or ideas: for example, an oral report that includes a slide show, diagrams, and a video or audio clip. *English - 2007*

2007

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 "smooths out" some of the random occurrences that can affect the outcome of an individual trial of an experiment.

Mathematics - 2005

musculoskeletal injuries - Injuries of muscles, ligaments, and tendons caused by overexertion, repetitive movements, and awkward postures associated with keyboard work. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 (NOC) - A Canadian occupational classification system that codes and categorizes more than 25 000 occupational titles according to two basic criteria, skill type and skill level. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

Nationalism - The ideology that promotes devotion to the collective interests and cultural identity of a nation. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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, fires, and earthquakes. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*



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 - Two or more computer systems connected together to allow the sharing of software, data, and peripheral devices. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2006*

newsgroups - An online discussion group of people who share similar interests. *Business Studies - 2006*

non-discriminatory 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 - 2007*

Non-governmental organization (NGO) - An organization not belonging to or associated with a government (e.g., Oxfam, Amnesty International, Greenpeace). *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

non-linear relation - A relationship between two variables that does not fit a straight line when graphed. *Mathematics - 2005*

non-real root of an equation - A solution to an equation that is not an element of the set of real numbers (e.g., square root of -16). See real root of an equation. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2005*

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

non-verbal communication (non-verbal cues) - Communication by the use of gestures, eye contact, body movement, facial expressions, physical proximity, touching, and pauses during speech. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) - A trade agreement between Canada, the United States, and Mexico that became law in 1993. The main purpose of NAFTA is to facilitate and increase trade among the three countries. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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

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

numeracy - Numeracy refers to building mathematical knowledge and skills, including reasoning, problem solving, and communication, as they apply in all subject areas. For additional information, refer to the Ministry of Education resource document *Think Literacy: Cross-Curricular Approaches, Grades 7–12 – Mathematics: Subject-Specific Examples, Grades 7–9, 2004*. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

Nunavut - A territory in northern Canada created in 1999 and governed by the Inuit. It includes the eastern part of what was the Northwest Territories, and most of the islands of the Arctic Archipelago. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*



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 - 2006*

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 - 2006*

OEM - Original equipment manufacturer. *Technological Education*

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

onomatopoeia - The use of a word having a sound that suggests its meaning (e.g., splash, murmur, buzz, twitter). *English - 2007*

Ontario Skills Passport (OSP) - A bilingual web-based resource that provides clear descriptions of the skills and work habits required for success in the workplace. The skills in the OSP are transferable from school to work, from job to job, and from sector to sector. Applications of the OSP for use by students, teachers, employers, and job-seekers are available at <http://skills.edu.gov.on.ca>. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

Ontario Skills Passport (OSP) - A bilingual, Web-based resource that provides clear descriptions of the skills and work habits required for success in the workplace. The skills identified in the OSP are transferable from school to work, from job to job, and from sector to sector. This resource is available for use by students, teachers, employers, and job-seekers at <http://skills.edu.gov.on.ca>. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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

operating system - Software that manages the operations of a computer and peripheral devices. *Business Studies - 2006*



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 - 2005*

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

oral language structures - Verbal structures that are used in speaking. Examples include: conventional sentence structures (e.g., interrogative, exclamatory; simple, compound, complex); colloquial structures (e.g., one-word answers, verbless sentences); contractions; colloquial idioms. *English - 2007*

oral text - See forms of oral texts. *English - 2007*

Organic food production - The production of food without the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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*

organizational patterns of text - Ways in which texts are structured in different forms or genres of writing. Examples include: time order or chronological order (events presented in time sequence); comparison and contrast (an outline of similarities and differences); cause and effect (an outline of events or actions linked to their consequences); generalization (general statements supported by examples); combined/multiple orders (two or more organizational patterns used together: for example, comparison/contrast and cause/effect). *English - 2007*

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

orthography - The study of spelling and of the way in which letters are combined to represent sounds and make words. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

overall expectations - See expectations. *English - 2007*

oxymoron - A combination of words with contradictory meanings, used deliberately for effect (e.g., delicious torment, living death). *English - 2007*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

parabola - The graph of a quadratic relation of the form $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ (a not equal to 0). The graph, which resembles the letter "U", is symmetrical. *Mathematics - 2005*



paraphrase - A restatement of an idea or text in one's own words. *English - 2007*

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 - 2007*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2007*

PDA (personal digital assistant) - A handheld device that combines computing, telephone/ fax, Internet, and networking features. *Business Studies - 2006*

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

peer support - The variety of roles in which students help other students (e.g., tutoring, orientation for students new to the school, mediation, mentoring). *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

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 devices - External devices that are attached to the computer (e.g., printers, scanners, digitizers, and digital cameras). *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2007*

personal-management skills - In this curriculum, those skills that people use to manage themselves in relation to such factors 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, persistence). *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

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

phishing - The act of sending an e-mail to a user while falsely claiming to be a legitimate business in an attempt to trick the user into revealing personal information that could be used for crimes such as identity theft. *Business Studies - 2006*

phoneme - The smallest unit of sound in spoken language that makes the meaning of one word different from another. A phoneme may be represented by more than one letter (e.g., ch in check). *ESL/ELD - 2007*

phonemic awareness - The ability to hear, identify, and manipulate phonemes in spoken words. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

phonemic awareness - The ability to hear, identify, and manipulate phonemes (the smallest units of spoken language) in spoken words. *English - 2007*

phonics - Instruction in how the letters (graphemes) of written language are related to the individual sounds (phonemes) of spoken language. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

phonics - Instruction that teaches children the relationships between the letters (graphemes) of written language and the individual sounds (phonemes) of spoken language. *English - 2007*

phonological awareness - The ability to focus on and manipulate units of language, including phonemes and larger spoken units such as syllables and words. *English - 2007*

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*

picture dictionary - A dictionary for language learners in which entry words are accompanied by illustrations or photographs to clarify their meaning. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

plagiarism - The act of copying someone else's work (e.g., a piece of writing, a graphic, a chart) and presenting it as one's own. *Business Studies - 2006*

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*

podcast - A digital recording of a broadcast, available on the Internet for downloading to a personal computer or audio player. *English - 2007*

point of view - The position of the narrator in relation to the story; thus, the vantage point from which events are seen (e.g., the omniscient, the third-person, or the first-person point of view). *English - 2007*

Political parties - Organizations allied by a common political philosophy designed to serve the interests of particular groups in society. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

polygon - A closed figure formed by three or more line segments. Examples of polygons are triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, and octagons. *Mathematics - 2005*

polynomial - See polynomial expression. *Mathematics - 2005*

polynomial expression - An algebraic expression taking the form $a + bx + cx^2 + \dots$, where a , b , and c are numbers. *Mathematics - 2005*

population - Statistics. The total number of individuals or items under consideration in a surveying or sampling activity. *Mathematics - 2005*

Population density - The number of people per unit of area (e.g., per square kilometre); calculated by dividing the total number of people by the total area they occupy. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

Population distribution - Where people live within an area. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

portfolio - A tool used to organize and maintain personal, academic, and/or career-related credentials and evidence of accomplishments. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

portfolio - A collection of self-selected student work chosen to demonstrate the student's efforts, progress, and achievement over time. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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

pragmatics - The study of how people choose what they say or write from the range of possibilities available in the language and the effect of those choices on listeners or readers. Pragmatics involves understanding how the context influences the way sentences convey information (e.g., the speaker/author/producer's choice of text form, text features, use of conventions, and presentation style affect how the listener, reader, or viewer will understand the text). *English - 2007*

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

précis - A concise summary of the ideas in a text. *English - 2007*



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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

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*

print and electronic resources - Information/reference materials in print or electronic media. Examples include: books (fiction and non-fiction), newspapers, magazines, encyclopaedias, reports, television programs, videos, CD-ROMs, computer graphics programs, wordprocessing programs, models for writing (e.g., stories or essays by published writers), style guides, databases, dictionaries, thesauri, spell-check programs. *English - 2007*



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' backgrounds in planning lessons. *English - 2007*

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 - 2005*

product placement - The use of brand-name products in television programs, movies, games, and other media productions as a form of paid advertising. *English - 2007*

program pathway - The combination of courses and supports that make up a student's educational program, designed to lead the student to a particular destination. A program pathway reflects the underlying purpose that motivates students in their choice of courses. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

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 writing process. *English - 2007*

proportional reasoning - Reasoning or problem solving based on the examination of equal ratios. *Mathematics - 2005*



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 other two sides. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2005*

quadratic formula - A formula for determining the roots of a quadratic equation of the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. *Mathematics - 2005*

quadratic relation - A relation whose equation is in quadratic form; for example, $y = x^2 + 7x + 10$. *Mathematics - 2005*

quadrilateral - A polygon with four sides. *Mathematics - 2005*

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*

RAM (random access memory) - Memory that temporarily stores data and instructions. Also called primary or main memory. *Business Studies - 2006*

rate of change - The change in one variable relative to the change in another. The slope of a line represents rate of change. *Mathematics - 2005*

rational number - A number that can be expressed as the quotient of two integers where the divisor is not 0. *Mathematics - 2005*

reader's notebook - A notebook in which individual students record observations and reflections about texts read and their reading process, as well as related diagrams, definitions, lists (e.g., "books read", "books to read"), explanations, descriptions, predictions, findings, and conclusions. The reader's notebook supports students' thinking about their reading and is a helpful tool for discussing their reading with the teacher and their peers. *English - 2007*

readers' theatre - An instructional activity in which students: adopt the roles of different characters and of a narrator to read a text; or develop scripts based on familiar texts, practise their parts, and then present their rehearsed reading to others. *English - 2007*

reading fluency - The ability to read with sufficient ease and accuracy to focus the reader's or listener's attention on the meaning and message of a text. Reading fluency involves not only the automatic identification of words but also qualities such as rhythm, intonation, and phrasing at the phrase, sentence, and text levels, as well as anticipation of what comes next in a text. *English - 2007*

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 - 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

reading strategies - Approaches used before, during, and after reading to figure out unfamiliar words, determine meaning, and increase understanding of a text. Examples include comprehension strategies and word-solving strategies, including the use of cueing systems. Good readers use a combination of word-solving and comprehension strategies, while maintaining a focus on developing and deepening their understanding of a text. See also comprehension strategies. *English - 2007*

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 - 2005*

real time - Sound input through live performance.

The Arts: Music

realia - Real-life objects and artefacts used to supplement teaching. They can provide effective visual scaffolds for English language learners. See also visual aid. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2005*

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

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 - 2007*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2005*

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 - The gathering of information about the earth from a distance, as through photographs taken from satellites and aircraft. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

Renewable resources - Resources that can be regenerated if used carefully (e.g., fish, timber). *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*



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 - 2007*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2007*

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 writing process. *English - 2007*

rhetorical devices and techniques - Elements of style used in speech or writing to achieve special effects, usually in order to persuade, interest, or impress an audience (e.g., rhythm, repetition, rhetorical question, emphasis, balance, dramatic pause). *English - 2007*



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 - 2007*

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

rhythm - The pattern of sound created by the stressed syllables in a sentence. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

right bisector - The line that is perpendicular to a given line segment and that passes through its midpoint. *Mathematics - 2005*

right triangle - A triangle containing one 90° angle. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2005*

Rights - Entitlements recognized and protected by the law. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 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

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 - 2007*

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 - 2005*

run-on sentence - A sentence error in which two or more sentences are run together and punctuated as one, or a series of main clauses are not separated by the required conjunctions or punctuation. *English - 2007*

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 - 2005*

sampling technique - A process for collecting a sample of data. *Mathematics - 2005*



scaffolding - Teacher support for student learning and performance that may include building on prior knowledge, modelling, questioning, feedback, providing graphic organizers, and supplying exemplars. Support is gradually withdrawn as students develop the ability to apply newly learned skills and knowledge independently. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

scaffolding - Instruction that helps students build on their prior knowledge and experiences in order to reach higher levels of learning and proficiency. Teachers provide temporary support until students develop the ability to apply newly learned skills and knowledge independently. *English - 2007*

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 - 2005*

school–work transition programs - Programs that support students who may be choosing to go directly to work after secondary 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 - 2006*

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 - 2005*

scribing - Writing down verbatim the words dictated by a student. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

search engine - A program that enables users to search the World Wide Web for information contained in websites, using keywords. *Business Studies - 2006*

second differences - See finite differences. *Mathematics - 2005*

second-degree polynomial - A polynomial in which the variable in at least one term has an exponent 2, and no variable has an exponent greater than 2; for example, $4x^2 + 20$ or $x^2 + 7x + 10$. *Mathematics - 2005*

Secondary production - The production of manufactured goods by means of applying labour to raw materials. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 cues - See cueing systems. *English - 2007*



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 - 2005*

sentence patterns - The characteristic grammatical structures or patterns of English that influence such things as word order and the use of prefixes, suffixes, prepositions, articles, and auxiliary verbs (e.g., to form questions and negatives: Do you speak English?; I don't eat hot dogs.). *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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

Service Excellence - A training session offered through the Ontario Tourism Education Corporation (OTEC). The program covers the basics of excellent and consistent service and focuses on the important role of the individual in building client loyalty and creating a positive image of the business or operation. Topics include customer loyalty, service commitments, teamwork, and communication. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

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*

sight words - Words that can be recognized or read as a whole unit without sounding them out letter by letter or syllable by syllable. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

similar triangles - Triangles in which corresponding sides are proportional. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2005*

sine law - The relationships, for any triangle, involving the sines of two of the angles and the lengths of the opposite sides; used to determine unknown sides and angles in triangles. *Mathematics - 2005*

sine ratio - For either of the two acute angles parallel sides. In a right triangle, the ratio of the length of the opposite side to the length of the hypotenuse. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2006*

slang - Very informal language patterns or vocabulary used by particular groups, or in special contexts, or to reflect trends. *English - 2007*

slope - A measure of the steepness of a line, calculated as the ratio of the rise (vertical change between two points) to the run (horizontal change between the same two points). *Mathematics - 2005*



social responsibility - The principle that companies should contribute to the welfare of society and not be devoted solely to maximizing profits. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2005*

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

socio-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 - 2007*

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*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2007*

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

spam - Unsolicited e-mail. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2007*

specific expectations - See expectations. *English - 2007*

spreadsheet - Computer software that allows the entry of formulas for repeated calculation. *Mathematics - 2005*

spyware - Any software that gathers user information through the user's Internet connection without his or her knowledge, usually for advertising purposes. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2006*

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). *English - 2007*

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

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*

stereotype - An image of a particular type of person or thing that has become fixed through being widely held. Stereotypes are usually conventional, formulaic, and oversimplified. *English - 2007*

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

story grammar - The structure and elements of narrative text. In Western cultures, story grammars have the following elements: setting (time, place); characters; the introduction of a problem or conflict; events (e.g., the reaction of the central character and his or her attempts to solve the problem); a resolution or conclusion; and a theme. A story map is a graphic organizer that traces the story grammar. *English - 2007*

storyboard - A sequence of images used to plan a film, video, television program, or drama. *English - 2007*

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

strands - The four major areas of language use into which the English curriculum is organized: Oral Communication, Reading and Literature Studies, Writing, and Media Studies. *English - 2007*

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, rhythm. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

stretch factor - A coefficient in an equation of a relation that causes stretching of the corresponding graph. For example, the graph of $y = 3x^2$ appears to be narrower than the graph of $y = x^2$ because its y-coordinates are three times as great for the same x-coordinate. (In this example, the coefficient 3 causes the graph to stretch vertically, and is referred to as a vertical stretch factor.) *Mathematics - 2005*



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*

student-teacher conference - A teacher's planned dialogue with an individual student about his or her learning. Conferences offer teachers opportunities to get to know their students' strengths and the challenges they face in relation to specific learning strands or expectations; to monitor their progress; and to plan future instruction based on identified needs and interests. *English - 2007*

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 - 2007*

stylistic device - See literary device. *English - 2007*

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 - 2007*

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 - 2005*

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

summarizing - Stating the main points or facts of a text. *English - 2007*

SuperHost - A training session offered through the Ontario Tourism Education Corporation (OTEC). The program is designed to raise the level of customer service in the tourism industry through the development of core customer service skills. Topics include "Hello, Welcome to ..."; "The Power of Listening"; and "Tourism – It's Everybody's Business". *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

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 - 2005*

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 - 2007*

synonym - A word that has the same or almost the same meaning as another word (e.g., clean/pure).
English - 2007

synopsis - A brief summary providing a general view of a topic, subject, or work. *English - 2007*

syntactic cues - See cueing systems. *English - 2007*

syntax - The predictable structure of a language and the ways in which words are combined to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. Syntax includes classes of words (e.g., nouns, verbs, adjectives) and their functions (e.g., subject, object). See also cueing systems. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

syntax - The predictable structure of a language and the ways in which words are combined to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. Syntax includes classes of words (e.g., nouns, verbs, adjectives) and their functions (e.g., subject, object). See also cueing systems. *English - 2007*

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

synthesis - A new whole that is formed when ideas and information are linked, combined, and/or integrated. *English - 2007*

system of linear equations - Two or more linear equations involving two or more variables. The solution to a system of linear equations involving two variables is the point of intersection of two straight lines. *Mathematics - 2005*

T-chart - A chart that has been divided into two columns, so that the divider looks like the letter T. T-charts are used to compare and contrast information and to analyse similarities and differences. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2005*

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*

tangent ratio - For either of the two acute angles in a right triangle, the ratio of the length of the opposite side to the length of the adjacent side. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2007*



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 wordprocessing and presentation software (e.g., calendar, memo, and letter templates). *English - 2007*

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 - 2005*

text - A means of communication that uses words, graphics, sounds, and/or images, in print, oral, visual, or electronic form, to present information and ideas to an audience. *English - 2007*

text features - The physical or design characteristics of a text that clarify and/or give support to the meaning in the text (e.g., title, headings, subheadings, bold and italic fonts, illustrations). See also conventions. *English - 2007*

text form - A category or type of text that has certain defining characteristics. The concept of text forms provides a way for readers and writers to think about the purpose of a text and its intended audience.

English - 2007

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 focusing on a particular topic or theme, such as climate. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 - 2007*

think-aloud - An activity in which the teacher (or sometimes a student) describes aloud the thinking process as he or she reads, writes, or solves problems. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

think/pair/share - An instructional strategy in which students individually consider an issue or problem and then discuss their ideas with a partner. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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, writing, or creating that reveals the speaker’s, author’s, or producer’s attitude towards a subject and/or audience. *English - 2007*

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 - 2007*

Topographic map - A detailed map representing the surface features of a place or region and giving the relative positions and elevations of the features. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

trade agreement - An agreement between nations regarding issues of commerce, including quotas or tariffs. *Business Studies - 2006*

transformation - A change in a figure that results in a different position, orientation, or size. The transformations include translation, reflection, rotation, compression, and stretch. *Mathematics - 2005*

transition words and phrases - Words and phrases that link and/or signal relationships between clauses, sentences, or paragraphs. For example, afterwards and in the meantime show relationships with respect to time; in comparison and on the other hand show relationships of similarity and difference. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

Transition zone - An area where one region gradually blends into the next. The area contains a mixture of the natural vegetation, soils, and wildlife found in the two neighbouring regions. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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 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

trapezoid - A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides. *Mathematics - 2005*

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

tree diagram - A graphic organizer that is used to classify a topic into groups and items (e.g., when summarizing or planning a report). *English - 2007*

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 - 2007

Urban hierarchy - The ranking of communities according to size, starting with, for example, a hamlet and progressing in size to town, city, and so on.

Canadian and World Studies - 2005

URL (uniform resource locator) - A global address of documents and other resources on the World Wide Web. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - 2007*

USB (universal serial bus) - An external peripheral interface standard for communication between a computer and external peripherals (e.g., digital camera, mouse, printers) over a cable using biserial transmission. *Business Studies - 2006*

Values - Personal or societal beliefs that govern a person's behaviour and choices. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

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

variable - A symbol used to represent an unspecified number. For example, x and y are variables in the expression $x + 2y$. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2007*

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 diagram formed by two or more overlapping circles. It is used to help students categorize information for written or oral assignments. *FSL*

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 - 2005*

Venn diagram - A graphic organizer in which sets of things are represented as circles, with the shared characteristics of the sets located in the area where the circles overlap. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

venture - Any initiative that mobilizes resources to produce a good or establish a service that will address needs, wants, problems, and challenges. *Business Studies - 2006*

venture plan - A comprehensive written summary drawn up to test the feasibility of a 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. *Business Studies - 2006*

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 - The point at which two sides of a polygon meet. *Mathematics - 2005*

Vertical development - High-density housing such as apartment buildings. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

vertical files - A collection of newspaper and magazine articles, photographs, maps, and pamphlets on specific topics. *English - 2007*

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). See also realia. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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

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*

voice - The style or character of a piece of writing conveyed through the author’s use of vocabulary, sentence structure, imagery, rhythm, and other elements that contribute to the mood of the piece as a whole. *English - 2007*



voiced consonant - A speech sound produced with vibration of the vocal cords; for example, the consonant sound /b/. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

voiceless consonant - A speech sound produced without vibration of the vocal cords; for example, the consonant sound /p/. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

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 - 2005*

WAN (wide area network) - A computer network that connects computers over a large geographical area. *Business Studies - 2006*

Waste management - The handling (e.g., disposal, reuse) of the waste products from human activity. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*

web browser - A software application used to locate and display web pages on the Internet. *Business Studies - 2006*

web page - A page of information at a website. It may include text, graphics, and links to other web pages. *English - 2007*

webcast - A broadcast or recording of an event on the World Wide Web. *English - 2007*

webquest - An inquiry in which most or all of the information gathered is drawn from the World Wide Web. *English - 2007*

website - A site on the World Wide Web. Each website contains a home page, which is the first document displayed when a user enters a site. *Business Studies - 2006*

website - A collective term for all of the web pages at a particular site on the Web. A website can cover one topic or a variety of topics. *English - 2007*

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*

word pattern - The particular arrangement of the components in a group of words that have elements in common with respect to meaning, syntax, spelling, and/or sound (e.g., the formation of the past tense in a group of verbs by adding the suffix -ed to the verb root). *English - 2007*



word wall - A list of words, grouped alphabetically (or sometimes thematically) and prominently displayed in the classroom, that teachers use to help students become familiar with high-frequency words and new vocabulary. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

word wall - A list of words, grouped alphabetically and prominently displayed in the classroom, that teachers use to help students become familiar with high-frequency words. *English - 2007*

word web - A graphic organizer that allows the user to explore and demonstrate conceptual links among ideas and information. Sometimes called a semantic web. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

word web - A graphic presentation of words associated with a subject showing the relationships between or among ideas or information. *English - 2007*

word-recognition strategies - Any of a variety of semantic, syntactic, or graphophonic strategies that help students read and understand a word. Examples include: decoding words; using knowledge of the structure or meaning of words to read unfamiliar words; combining knowledge of letter-sound relationships with clues from an illustration to predict the word. *ESL/ELD - 2007*

word-solving strategies - Any of a variety of semantic, syntactic, or graphophonic strategies that help students read a word. Examples include: decoding words; using knowledge of the structure or meaning of words to read unfamiliar words; combining knowledge of letter-sound relationships with clues from an illustration to predict the word. *English - 2007*

work-style alternatives - Ways of working that differ from traditional full-time employment at one workplace. Examples include job sharing, shift work, flex-time arrangements, contract work, telecommuting, and consulting. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

Workplace Hazardous Materials

Information System (WHMIS) - A health and safety area of training related to chemical use. *Guidance and Career Education - 2006*

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 - 2007*

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 - 2006*

writer's notebook - A notebook in which individual students record notes, lists, drafts, observations, strategies, information, and ideas to support their writing development. The writer's notebook is personal – a place where students capture moments and scenes that they want to remember and outline strategies that will help them develop as writers. *English - 2007*



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 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: planning for writing, drafting, revising, editing, proofreading, and publishing. *English - 2007*

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 skills - The skills needed to produce clear and effective writing. Writing skills include: organizing and developing ideas logically; identifying the level of language appropriate to the purpose for writing and the audience being addressed; choosing the form of writing appropriate to the purpose for writing; choosing words, phrases, and structures that are both appropriate for the context and effective in conveying one's message; using language structures and patterns correctly; using correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation; attending to style, tone, and point of view; showing awareness of the audience; revising to improve the development and organization of ideas; editing to improve style and to correct errors in grammar, spelling, and punctuation. *English - 2007*

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*

x-intercept - The x-coordinate of a point at which a line or curve intersects the x-axis. *Mathematics - 2005*

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 - 2005

y-intercept - The y-coordinate of a point at which a line or curve intersects the y-axis. *Mathematics - 2005*

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

Mathematics - 2005

zine - A word, derived from magazine, that denotes an inexpensively produced, self-published publication. An e-zine is a zine that is published electronically, especially on the Internet. *English - 2007*

Zoning bylaws - Laws, usually passed by community governments, that control the type and amount of development in an area. *Canadian and World Studies - 2005*