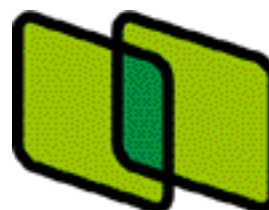




Glossary

Curriculum Unit Planner



Teacher Companions

2/4 time

Time signature that indicates that there are two beats to a bar and the quarter-note gets one beat. Also called simple duple.

3/4 time

Time signature that indicates that there are three beats to a bar and the quarter-note gets one beat. Also called simple triple.

4/4 time

Time signature that indicates that there are four beats to a bar and the quarter-note gets one beat. Also called simple quadruple.

aboriginal peoples

The first inhabitants of Canada.

absolute location

The location of a point on the earth's surface that can be expressed by a grid reference (e.g., by latitude and longitude).

absolute music

“Abstract” music or music written in specific forms for its own sake – that is, with no connection to a story or other type of “program”.

abstinence

A conscious decision to refrain from sexual intercourse.

abstract art

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

abstraction

The process of making art work abstract.

Acadian

One of the early French settlers of Acadia, or a descendant of these settlers, especially one living in the Maritime provinces or in Louisiana, U.S.A.

achievement

A student's learning demonstrated at a given time.

achievement levels

Brief descriptions of four different degrees of achievement of the provincial curriculum expectations for any given grade. 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 grade can be confident that their children will be prepared for work at the next grade. Level 1 identifies achievement that falls much below the provincial standard. Level 2 identifies achievement that approaches the standard. Level 4 identifies achievement that surpasses the standard.

active living

A way of life in which physical activity is valued and integrated into daily life.

algorithm

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

alternate angles

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

altitude

The height of something above a reference level, especially above sea level.

analog clock

A timepiece that indicates the time through the position of its hands.

anecdotal record

A teacher's short narrative of individual student events, incidents, and behaviours.

articulation

The joining or separation of tones.

assessment

A systematic process of collecting information about a student's achievement in relation to specified curriculum expectations

assessment strategy

A process which permits students to demonstrate the knowledge and skills acquired.

asymmetry

A type of balance in which the parts are unequal in size, shape, etc., but still produce a balanced visual effect.

attribute

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

audience

Intended readers, listeners, or viewers of a particular work.

audio elements.

Speech, music, background sounds, sound effects, volume, dialects and accents, silence, narration, pace, sequence of sounds.

background

The part of a composition that appears to be farthest from the viewer.

balance

A principle of design. A feeling of balance results when the elements of design are arranged to create the impression of equality in weight or importance.

balanced diet

Healthy eating based on the four food groups.

bar graph

See under graph.

bass clef

The clef used for lower-pitched instruments or voices.

beat

A steady pulse.

bias

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

binary form

A musical form that consists of two sections (AB).

binomial

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

bisector

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

body percussion

Clapping of hands, snapping of fingers, or tapping of any part of the body to produce different sound effects.

brass instrument

Instrument that is made of metal and that has a cupped mouthpiece (e.g., trumpet, trombone, tuba).

broken-line graph

See under graph.

calculation method

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

Canadarm

An armlike electromechanical device, designed and built in Canada, used to retrieve and deploy objects in space.

Canadian identity

Distinguishing characteristics of Canada and its people.

Canadian Shield

A plateau region of Eastern Canada extending from the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River to the Arctic Ocean.

capacity

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

capital

One of the factors in the production of goods and services. Capital can be goods (e.g., factories and equipment, highways, communication systems) and/or money available to be invested to increase production and wealth.

capital

The official seat of government in a political entity, such as a province or country.

Cartesian coordinate grid

See coordinate plane.

Cartesian plane

See coordinate plane.

cassette letter

A tape-recorded letter.

census

The counting of an entire population.

chapter book

The first type of longer story encountered by Primary students.

chart story

A text composed orally by the students and the teacher and transcribed by the teacher for instructional purposes (e.g., to illustrate various aspects of language use).

Château Clique

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

checklist

A list of expected skills, concepts, behaviours, processes, and/or attitudes used to facilitate assessment of student achievement.

chivalry

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

choral speaking, chanting

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

circle graph

See under graph.

citizenship

The status of a citizen, with its attendant duties, rights, and responsibilities.

civics

The study of the rights and duties of citizenship.

climate graph

A graph that combines average monthly temperature and precipitation data for a particular place.

clustering

See under estimation strategies.

coat of arms

An arrangement of bearings, usually depicted on a shield, that indicates ancestry or distinction.

coda

An extra section of music at the end of a piece.

coefficient

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

cognate

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

collage

A form of art in which a variety of materials (e.g., photographs, fabric, objects) are glued to a flat background.

colour

An element of design. Colour is the particular hue that is seen when light is reflected off an object.

colour wheel

A tool for organizing colours and representing relationships among colours.

command economy

An economic system in which the government owns and controls all facets of the economy.

comparative bar graph

See under graph.

compatible numbers

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

complementary angles

Two angles whose sum is 90° .

complementary colours

Colours that are directly opposite each other on the colour wheel (e.g., red and green, blue and orange, yellow and purple).

composite number

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

composition

The organization of the elements of design in an art work, following certain principles of design.

compositional elements.

Plot, form (structure), theme, setting, atmosphere, point of view, characterization.

computer spreadsheet

Software that helps to organize information using rows and columns.

concrete graph

See under graph.

concrete materials

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

conducting patterns

Patterns by which the conductor indicates the beats in a bar.

cone

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

Confederation

The federal union of all of the Canadian provinces and territories.

conference

A meeting of a teacher with one or more students and in some cases parents to review progress.

congruent figures

Geometric figures that have the same size and shape.

conscription

Compulsory enlistment of citizens for military service.

conservation

The property by which something remains the same despite changes such as physical arrangement.

constituency

The body of voters represented by an elected official.

contemporary art

Art created in the present day.

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).

cool colours

Colours that suggest coolness (e.g., blue, green, purple).

coordinate graph

See under graph.

coordinate plane

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

coordinates

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

Cordilleras

A chain of mountains, especially the principal mountain system of a continent (e.g., Rocky Mountains in North America).

Corn Laws

Laws in Great Britain that gave the colonies of British North America preferential trade treatment.

“corridor of voices”

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

crescendo

A common term for the gradual increase in volume.

criteria

characteristics of student performance (e.g., frequency) upon which inferences and judgements are made

criterion-referenced assessment

judgement of individual progress and/or achievement against previously established standards, expectations, or criteria

critical thinking

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

critical thinking skills

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

cues, non-verbal/visual

Aspects of spoken or unspoken communication that convey meaning without the use of words, such as facial expressions, gestures, body language, illustrations, typeface, and punctuation.

cues, verbal

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

culture

Learned behaviour of people, which includes their belief systems and languages, social relationships, institutions and organizations; and their material goods (i.e., food, clothing, buildings, tools, and machines).

da capo al coda

Abbreviated as D.C. al coda. Indication to return to the beginning of the piece and play to al coda, then play the coda.

da capo al fine

Abbreviated as D.C. al fine. Indication to return to the beginning of the piece and play to fine (the end).

dal segno al coda

Abbreviated as d.s. al coda. Indication to return to the sign § and play to al coda, then play the coda.

dal segno al fine

Abbreviated as d.s. al fine. Indication to return to the sign § and then play to fine (the end).

dance drama

A drama enacted through dance. The objective is to interpret a story, theme, or piece of music through movement.

data

Facts or information.

database

An organized and sorted list of facts or information; usually generated by a computer.

decrescendo

A common term for the gradual decrease in volume.

degree

A unit for measuring angles.

Dendritic drainage pattern

Type of drainage that occurs when water flows into a river from various tributaries, which are in turn fed by smaller tributaries. The pattern that results resembles the shape of an apple tree.

dependent variable

A variable that changes as a result of a change in the independent variable.

diagnostic assessment

Assessment before starting instruction to determine what students know and can do and identify their strengths and weaknesses for the purpose of programming appropriately.

diameter

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

dimension

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

displacement

The amount of fluid displaced by an object placed in it.

distribution

A classification or an arrangement of statistical information.

Doric Club

A group of wealthy young English people in Montreal during the early nineteenth century.

dotted half rest

Indication of a period of silence lasting three beats.

dotted half-note

A note that is held for three beats.

dotted note or rest

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

dotted quarter rest

Indication of a period of silence lasting for one and one-half beats.

dotted quarter-note

A note that is held for one and one-half beats.

double bar graph

See comparative bar graph under graph.

drama anthology

A collection of materials (e.g., letters, songs, poems, speeches, monologues, diaries, photographs) that represent aspects of life in a certain historical period or aspects of the life of a person, real or fictional.

dynamics

The varying degree of volume.

economic profile

A listing and rating of the economic resources of a region.

economic resource

Any of land, labour, capital, or entrepreneurial ability; a factor necessary for the economic success of a region.

economy

The system or range of economic activity in a country, region, or community.

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.

eighth rest

Indication of a period of silence lasting for one-half of a beat.

eighth-note

A note that is held for one-half of a beat.

electors

Qualified voters in an election.

elements of dance

Fundamental components of dance. They include space, shape, time (rhythm), and energy.

elements of design

Fundamental components of art works. They include colour, line, texture, shape, form, and space.

elements of drama

Fundamental components of drama. They include character, suspense, conflict, and structure.

elements of media works

The elements of media works may be grouped in the following way.

elements of music

Fundamental components of music. They include pitch, beat, rhythm, melody, dynamics, tone colour, texture (e.g., homophony, polyphony), form.

elements of writing

Essential aspects of written compositions; for example, a central theme or topic; the organization of information and ideas; diction (word choice); the use of conventions of spelling, punctuation, grammar, sentence structure, and paragraphing; plot; characterization; atmosphere; point of view; literary (stylistic) devices.

emigration

The act of leaving one country or region to settle in another.

emphasis

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

entrepreneur

A person who organizes, operates, and assumes the risk for a business venture.

equation

A mathematical statement that has equivalent terms on either side of the equal sign.

equator

Latitude zero degrees; an imaginary line running east and west around the globe and dividing it into two equal parts.

equivalent fractions

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

equivalent ratios

Ratios that represent the same fractional number or amount, for example, 1:3, 2:6, 3:9.

essay

pencil and paper assessments in which a student writes a structured response to a question, topic, or brief statement

estimation strategies

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

- **clustering.** A strategy used for estimating the sum of numbers that cluster around one particular value. For example, the numbers 42, 47, 56, 55 cluster around 50. So estimate

$$50 + 50 + 50 + 50 = 200.$$

- **front-end loading.** The addition of significant digits (those with the highest place value) with an adjustment of the remaining values. Also called front loading. The following is an example of front-end loading:

Step 1 Add the first digits in each number.

$$193 + 428 + 253$$

Think $100 + 400 + 200 = 700$.

Step 2 Adjust the estimate to reflect the size of the remaining digits.

$$93 + 28 + 53 \text{ is approximately } 175.$$

Think $700 + 175 = 875$.

- **rounding.** A process of replacing a number by an approximate value of that number. For example, rounding to the nearest tens for 106 is 110.

etiquette

Respect for the rules of the game and for competitors.

evaluation

The process of integrating assessment information from a variety of sources to determine how well students have achieved curriculum expectations.

event

One of several independent probabilities.

exemplar

Work or performance by a student that demonstrates a particular level of achievement.

exhibitions/demonstrations

an assessment strategy in which students demonstrate personal competence by performing specific skills

expanded form

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

expectations

A statement of the knowledge and skills students should develop and demonstrate in their class work, on tests, and in other activities used to assess their achievement. These provincial expectations are stated by grade and by subject.

experimental probability

The chance of an event occurring based on the results of an experiment.

exponential form

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

expression

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

F.I.T.T.

Fitness, intensity, time, and type.

factors

See under multiplication.

fair play

Respect and just and equal treatment for all.

Family Compact

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

family of instruments

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

Fenians

Irish-Americans who were part of a secret revolutionary organization formed in 1857 and dedicated to the overthrow of British rule in Ireland. They conducted a series of raids across the border into Canada between 1866 and 1870.

fertilization

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

feudalism

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

Fils de la Liberté

A group of young French Canadians in Montreal in the 1830s who directly opposed the Doric Club.

first and second endings

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

first-hand data

See primary data.

fitness components

Flexibility, agility, cardiovascular health, balance, power, and strength.

fitness (physical)

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

fleur-de-lis

A stylized three-petalled iris flower; it was used as the armorial emblem of the kings of France and appears on the flag and coat of arms of Quebec.

flip

See reflection.

flow resource

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

focal point

The element or object in a work of art on which the viewer's attention is focused.

foreground

The area of a picture that appears closest to the viewer. It is often at the bottom of the picture plane.

form (Music)

The structure of a piece of music.

form (Visual Arts)

An element of design. Form is sculptural or three-dimensional shape (e.g., cube, pyramid, sphere).

formative assessment

ongoing assessment using a variety of strategies to inform students of their progress, encourage students to build on strengths and overcome weaknesses, and help teachers assess current instructional and learning activities

forms of fiction

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

forms of non-fiction

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

forms of oral communication

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

forms of writing

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

formula

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

forum theatre

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

found instrument

An object that can produce a rhythmic or pitched sound (e.g., stick, comb, pop bottle).

frequency

The number of times an event or item occurs.

frequency distribution

A table or graph that shows how often each score, event, or measurement occurred.

front-end loading

See under estimation strategies.

futur proche

A verb construction used to describe an action that is about to happen in the immediate future (e.g., Je vais manger, "I am going to eat.").

geometric shape

A shape that is based on geometric figures (e.g., square, circle, triangle).

globalization

The idea, popularized in the 1960s, that the entire world and its inhabitants are becoming one large community with interconnected needs and services.

Governor General

In Canada, the resident representative of the Crown.

grading

the practice of describing student achievement by assigning a letter, numerical, or other score

graph

A representation of data in a pictorial form. Some types of graphs are:

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

grid

A pattern of lines on a chart or map, such as those representing latitude and longitude, which helps determine absolute location and assists in the analysis of distribution patterns.

grist mill

A mill for grinding grain.

gross domestic product (GDP)

The total monetary value of goods and services produced in a country.

gross national product (GNP)

Gross domestic product adjusted to include the value of goods and services from other countries subsequently used in producing goods and services in the home country.

growth

The amount a student has learned from the beginning.

half rest

Indication of a period of silence lasting two beats in simple time.

half-note

A note that is held for two beats in simple time.

histogram

See under graph.

homophony

Music consisting of a single melodic line with chordal accompaniment.

horizon line

The “line” at which the sky and the earth appear to meet.

hue

The common name of a colour (e.g., red).

impressionistic art

Art in the Impressionist style, a characteristic of which is the depiction of the effect of light on objects.

improper fraction

A fraction whose numerator is greater than its denominator, for example, $12/5$.

improvisation

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

independent events

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

independent variable

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

inequality

A statement using symbols to show that one expression is greater than ($>$), less than ($<$), or not equal to (\neq) another expression.

injury prevention

Most injuries are preventable. Education reduces the risk of injuries for children and youth by focusing on safe practices.

“inner and outer circle”

The name of an activity in drama. In this activity, the students first divide themselves into two groups. One group forms a circle to represent a character from the drama, and the other group forms a circle around the first circle to represent another character.

The students share, in role, their thoughts and feelings at a significant point in the drama. Students may speak spontaneously or read from the source material being used.

integer

Any one of the numbers . . . , -4 , -3 , -2 , -1 , 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , . . .

integral exponent

A power that has an integer as an exponent.

intercolonial trade

Trade between the colonies in British North America during the nineteenth century.

intersecting lines

Two lines with exactly one point in common, the point of intersection.

interval (Mathematics)

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

interval (Music)

The distance between two notes.

interview

a conversation guided by a planned sequence of questions in which a teacher elicits specific information from a student

irrational number

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

irregular polygon

A polygon whose side and angle measures are not equal.

isometric dot paper

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

isosceles triangle

A triangle that has two sides of equal length.

labour (as an economic resource)

One of the factors in the production of goods and services. Labour is the collection of people employed within a region.

language knowledge

Knowledge of grammatical forms and conventions, and of the conventions of spelling and punctuation.

language pattern

A particular arrangement of words that helps the reader determine meaning by providing a certain level of predictability; for example, inversion of subject and verb in interrogative sentences.

language structures

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

learning log

An on-going record written by the student, as what he/she does while working on a particular task or assignment.

legend

An explanatory description or key to features on a map or chart.

legislature

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

leisure

Unstructured, free time used for the pursuit of personal interests; time at one's own disposal.

Lieutenant Governor

In Canada, the representative of the monarch in a province, appointed by the federal government acting for the Crown.

line

An element of design. A line may be defined as the visual path left by a moving point.

line of best fit

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

line of symmetry

A line that divides a shape into two parts that can be matched by folding the shape in half.

linear dimension

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

linear relationship

A relationship that has a straight-line graph.

listening and speaking skills

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

literary (or stylistic) device

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

living skills

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

locomotion/travelling skills

Skills used to move the body from one point to another.

logo

A symbolic form that identifies organizations, products, etc.

Loyalists

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

Manifest Destiny

The nineteenth-century doctrine that the United States had the right and duty to expand throughout North America.

manipulation skills

Movement skills that involve giving force to objects or receiving force from objects (e.g., throwing, catching, collecting, kicking, punting, dribbling, volleying, striking).

manipulatives

See concrete materials.

manufacturing

Changing from original state by machine or by hand.

many-to-one correspondence

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

market economy

An economic system in which individual producers own and determine the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.

mass

The amount of matter in an object; usually measured in grams or kilograms.

mathematical communication

The use of mathematical language by students to:

- respond to and describe the world around them;
- communicate their attitudes about and interests in mathematics;
- reflect and shape their understandings of and skills in mathematics.

Students communicate by talking, drawing pictures, drawing diagrams, writing journals, charting, dramatizing, building with concrete materials, and using symbolic language, (e.g., 2, >, =).

mathematical concepts

The fundamental understandings about mathematics that a student develops within problem-solving contexts.

mathematical language

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

mathematical procedures

The skills, operations, mechanics, manipulations, and calculations that a student uses to solve problems.

mean

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

measure of central tendency

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

measurement

The process of obtaining a numerical assessment of student progress in meeting curriculum expectations.

media works

Forms of communication that include written or spoken words, sound, and/or pictures, such as brochures, posters, magazines, newspapers, documentary films, videos, advertisements, cartoons, commercials, news reports, nature programs, and travelogues.

Audio elements include speech, music, background sounds, sound effects, volume, silence, narration, pace, and sequence of sounds.

Compositional elements include form (structure), theme, setting, atmosphere, and point of view. Visual elements include lighting, colour, images, size and type of lettering, size of images, sequence of images, symbols, graphics, camera angles, logos, speed of presentation, shape of design, credits, details of sponsorship, animation, and live action.

median

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

Medieval

Relating or belonging to the Middle Ages.

medium

Any material used by an artist to produce a work of art.

melodic ostinato

A repeated melodic pattern.

Metis

A person of mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry, especially a person of mixed Aboriginal and French ancestry.

middle ground

Area in the picture between the foreground and the background.

mira

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

mixed economy

An economic system which uses aspects of more than one of the three basic types of economic systems (subsistence, command, and market).

mixed media

Any art work in which more than one medium is used.

mixed number

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

mode

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

modelling

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

monochromatic colour scheme

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

monologue

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

monomial

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

monophony

Music consisting of a single melodic line.

movement

A principle of design. Movement is the way in which the elements of design are organized so that the viewer's eye is led through the work of art in a systematic way.

movement skills

The movement skills of locomotion/travelling, manipulation, and stability form the foundation of all physical activity.

multi-step problem

A problem whose solution requires at least two calculations. For example, shoppers who want to find out how much money they have left after a purchase follow these steps:

Step 1: Add all items purchased (subtotal).

Step 2: Multiply the sum of purchases by % of tax.

Step 3: Add the tax to the sum of purchases (grand total).

Step 4: Subtract the grand total from the shopper's original amount of money.

multiculturalism

The preservation of distinct cultural identities among varied groups within a unified society.

multiple

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

multiplication

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

natural numbers

The counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, . . .

natural resources

Something found in nature that people find useful.

negative space

The void or open areas around an object or form.

net

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

network

A set of vertices joined by paths.

Nobel Peace Prize

One of six international prizes awarded annually by the Nobel Foundation for outstanding achievements.

non-renewable resource

A finite resource that cannot be replaced once it is used up (e.g., petroleum, minerals).

non-standard units

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

norm referenced assessment

Judgement of individual progress and/or achievement against a representative sample of students.

North American Free Trade Agreement

A trade agreement signed by Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

nth term

The last of a series of terms.

number line

A line that matches a set of numbers and a set of points one to one.

number operations

Mathematical processes or actions that include the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of numbers.

objective/objectivity

Measurement, judgement, and decision making that are free of personal bias as possible.

observations

The process of systematically viewing and recording student behaviour for the purpose of making instructional decisions.

obtuse angle

An angle that measures more than 90° and less than 180° .

one-to-one correspondence

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

open-ended activities

Expressions of opinions and answers to personal questions, interviews, impromptu dialogues, presentations, videos.

opinion

A belief or conclusion held with confidence but not substantiated by positive knowledge or proof.

opposition

In a parliamentary government, the principal party opposed to the party in power.

oral language structures

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

order of operations

The rules used to simplify expressions. Often the acronym BEDMAS is used to describe this calculation process:

- brackets
- exponents
- division or
- multiplication, whichever comes first
- addition or
- subtraction, whichever comes first.

ordered pair

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

ordinal number

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

organic shapes or forms

Shapes or forms that are non-geometric or free-flowing, and that are based on natural objects.

parallel lines

Lines in the same plane that do not intersect.

parallelogram

A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel.

Parliament Buildings

The buildings in Ottawa where the Canadian Parliament meets.

parties (political)

Established political groups organized to promote and support principles and candidates for public office.

passé composé

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

patriot

One who loves, supports, and defends one's country.

pattern book

Book for Primary students containing text with predictable language patterns.

peer assessment

Assessment of student performance by fellow classmates.

percussion instrument

An instrument that one has to hit, scrape, or rattle in order to make a sound.

perfect square

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

performance assessment

An assessment of a student's knowledge and skills as demonstrated through performance tasks.

performance task

An open-ended, hands-on activity performed by a student or group of students under the supervision of a teacher for the purpose of demonstrating specific skills and/or knowledge.

perpendicular lines

Two lines that intersect at a 90° angle.

personal goal-setting process

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

perspective

A technique for creating the illusion of depth on a two-dimensional surface. There are three types of perspective:

- linear perspective, which involves the use of parallel lines that appear to converge as their distance from the viewer increases;
- diminishing perspective, in which objects appear to diminish in size as their distance from the viewer increases;
- atmospheric perspective, which is produced by the gradual lessening of the intensity of colour and the reducing of detail as the distance between an object and the viewer increases.

phrase

A group of sounds that has a beginning, middle, and end.

physical feature

An aspect of a place or area that derives from the physical environment.

pick-up notes

Notes that lead in to the downbeat.

pictograph

See under graph.

pitch

The highness or lowness of a tone.

place value

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

plane shape

A two-dimensional figure.

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).

polar regions

The various lands and waters surrounding the North Pole and the South Pole.

political deadlock

Inability to make decisions because of the disagreement of an equal number of voters.

polygon

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

polyhedron

A three-dimensional object that has polygons as faces.

polynomial

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

polyphony

Music consisting of two or more melodic lines that are performed simultaneously.

population

The total number of individuals or items.

population density

The number of individuals occupying an area; calculated by dividing the number of people by the area they occupy.

portfolio

A selective, reflective, and collaborative collection of a student's work that demonstrates the range and depth of the student's achievement, competencies, and skills over time and across a variety of contexts.

positive space

Shapes or forms on a two-dimensional surface.

power

A number written in exponential form; a shorter way of writing repeated multiplication. For example, 10^2 and 2^6 are powers.

Premier

The head of the government of a province of Canada.

primary colours

Colours that cannot be created by mixing other colours, but that can be mixed to produce all the other colours (red, yellow, and blue).

primary data

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

primary industries

Industries that harvest raw materials or natural resources (e.g., agriculture, ranching, forestry, fishing, extraction of minerals and ores).

primary sources

Artefacts, and oral, print, media, or computer materials that are the earliest or first of a kind.

prime factorization

An expression showing a composite number as a product of its prime factors. The prime factorization for 42 is $2 \times 3 \times 7$.

prime number

A whole number greater than 1 that has only two factors, itself and 1. For example, $7 = 1 \times 7$.

principles of design

Principles or guidelines used by artists to organize the visual elements of an art work. They include balance, emphasis, rhythm, unity, movement, variety, harmony, and proportion.

print and electronic resources

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

prism

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

probability

A number that shows how likely it is that an event will happen.

process assessment

The gathering of information which focus on the variety of experiences occurring as a student works toward successful achievement of the curriculum expectations.

product

See under multiplication.

product assessment

The gathering of information which focus on the specific end results of a learning process.

program music

Music that depicts a story, scene, or emotion.

proofreading

The careful reading of a final draft to eliminate typographical errors and correct errors in grammar, spelling, and punctuation.

proper fraction

A fraction whose numerator is smaller than its denominator, for example, $2/3$.

proportion (Mathematics)

A number sentence showing that two ratios are equal, for example, $2/3 = 6/9$.

proportion (Visual Arts)

A principle of design. Proportion may be described as the relationship between objects with respect to size, number, etc.

pull factors

In migration theory, the social, political, economic, and environmental attractions of new areas that draw people away from their previous locations.

purposes of listening

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

purposes of media works

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

purposes of reading

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

purposes of speaking

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

purposes of writing

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

push factors

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

pythagorean theorem

In a right triangle, the square of the length of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

quadrilateral

A polygon with four straight sides.

quarter rest

Indication of a period of silence lasting one beat in simple time.

quarter-note

A note lasting one beat in simple time.

questions/answers

An assessment strategy during instruction to determine whether students understand and can use the material being presented.

quiz/test/examination

An assessment strategy in which students write what they know (content) and can do (skills).

radius

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

range

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

rate

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

rating scale

A multi-point scale used to assess process, performance, product, attitude, and/or behaviour.

ratio

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

rational number

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

reader's theatre

A means of performing a play, story, or poem that consists solely of reading. Meaning is conveyed only through the use of the voice; props, costumes, sets, or music cannot be used.

reading strategies

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

reciprocity

A mutual or cooperative interchange of favours or privileges (e.g., the exchange of trade privileges between nations).

recording tool

A means used to record assessment information.

reflection

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

regular polygon

A closed figure in which all sides and angles are equal.

relative location

The location of a place or region in relation to other places or regions (e.g., northwest or downstream).

reliability

The degree to which an assessment tool gives consistent measures over time and with different assessors.

renewable resource

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

reporting

The process of communicating the results of measurement, assessment, and evaluation to students and parents.

representational art

Art whose subject matter contains recognizable images from real life.

response journal

An assessment strategy in which the teacher writes frequent reflective responses to material that a student is reading, viewing, listening to, or discussing.

responsible government

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

revising

The making of major changes to the content and/or organization of a draft.

rhythm (Music)

The pattern of long and short sounds.

rhythm (Visual Arts)

A principle of design. Rhythm involves the repetition of elements to create the illusion of movement.

rhythmic ostinato

A repeated rhythmic pattern.

riding

The legislative district represented by a member of Parliament or a member of a provincial legislature.

rights

Prerogatives and privileges of being a citizen.

role playing

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

rondo

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

rotation

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

rotational symmetry

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

rounding

See under estimation strategies.

rubric

A scale which requires the rater to choose from a description of a range of levels to assess actual achievement.

Rupert's Land

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

safe practices

Safety rules and procedures defined for each activity in the instructional program.

sample

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

scale

On maps, the relationship or ratio between a linear measurement on a map and the corresponding distance on the earth's surface.

scale drawing

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

scalene triangle

A triangle with three sides of different lengths.

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.

scientific notation

A way of writing a number as the product of a number between 1 and 10 and a power of 10. In scientific notation, 58 000 000 is written 5.8×10^7 .

sculpture

A work of art in three dimensions (i.e., with height, width, and depth) that is meant to be seen from all sides.

second-hand data

See secondary data.

secondary colours

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

secondary data

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

secondary industries (manufacturing industries)

Industries that convert raw materials into finished industrial products (e.g., car manufacturing).

secondary sources

Oral, print, media, and computer materials that are not primary or original.

seigneurial system

A system in New France in which land was granted to nobles, the Church, and military and civil officers.

select response

A pencil and paper assessment of student memory, recall, and comprehension using questions with only one correct response.

self-assessment

Students' own assessment of their personal progress in knowledge, skills, or processes.

sequence

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

seriation line

A line used for the ordering of objects, numbers, or ideas.

shade

A colour with a certain amount of black added.

shell

A three-dimensional figure whose interior is completely empty.

SI

The international system of measurement units, for example, centimetre, kilogram. (From the French *Système International*.)

similar figures

Geometric figures that have the same shape but not always the same size.

simple interest

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

simulation

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

skeleton

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

skip

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

slide

See translation.

soundscape, sound collage

The combination of sounds, which may include vocal and instrumental sounds, to create a specific atmosphere or to accompany important moments of a scene.

space

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

St. Lawrence lowlands

An area along the St. Lawrence River that is low in relation to the surrounding country. The region is often referred to as the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence lowlands.

stability skills

Skills in which the body remains in place but moves around its horizontal or vertical axis (e.g., bending, stretching, twisting, turning).

staff

The five lines and four spaces on which music is written.

stages of physical development

Physical changes through life; a progression of development based on chronological years.

standard

Level 3 in the provincial levels of achievement is the provincial standard in Ontario

standard form

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

static movement

A stationary position with no transfer of energy.

stem-and-leaf plot

An organization of data into categories based on place values.

step

The interval between a note that is on a line and a note on the adjacent space, or vice versa. Also called the interval of a second.

stereotype

A conventional, formulaic, and oversimplified conception or image.

stewardship

Helpfulness; willingness to take charge.

story board

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

strand

A specific knowledge/skill set within a program area (e.g., Writing in Language and Number Sense and Numeration in Mathematics).

stringed instrument

An instrument that has strings and that is played with a bow or plucked (e.g., violin, viola, violoncello, double bass, guitar, lute).

structured activities

Answers to factual questions, games, dialogues patterned on a model, cooperative crosswords.

style

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

subjective/subjectivity

Assessor bias in measurement, judgement, and/or decision making.

subsistence economy

An economic system in which there is little market exchange.

suffrage

The right or privilege of voting; franchise.

summative assessment

A cumulative description of student achievement of curriculum expectations at the end of a unit or a specified time period.

supplementary angles

Two angles whose sum is 180° .

surface area

The sum of the areas of the faces of a three-dimensional object.

surplus

A trade position in which a country or region exports more than it imports.

survey

A sampling of information, such as that made by asking people questions or interviewing them.

sustainable development

Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

symbol

See under mathematical language.

symmetry

A type of balance in which parts or elements are equal in size or shape, or in some other attribute.

systematic counting

A process used as a check so that no event or outcome is counted twice.

table

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

tableau

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

tally chart

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

tangram

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

technique (Language)

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

technique (Visual Arts)

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

technology

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

tempo

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

term

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

ternary form

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

tertiary industries

Industries that provide services (e.g., banking, retailing, education).

tessellation

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

texture (Music)

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

texture (Visual Arts)

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

theme and variations

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

theoretical probability

The number of favourable outcomes divided by the number of possible outcomes.

tiling

The process of using repeated congruent shapes to cover a region completely.

tint

A colour with a certain amount of white added.

tone colour

The unique quality of sounds that allows us to distinguish between them. Also called timbre.

traditions

Elements of a culture passed down from generation to generation.

transformation

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

translation

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

trapezoid

A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.

treble clef

The clef used for higher-pitched instruments or voices. Also called the G clef.

tree diagram

A branching diagram that shows all possible combinations or outcomes.

trillium

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

turn

See rotation.

types of media works

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

unison

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

United Nations

An international organization formed in 1945 to promote peace and economic development.

unity

A principle of design. Unity is the coherence of a work that gives the viewer the feeling that all the parts of the piece are working together.

urbanization

A process in which there is an increase in the percentage of people living and/or working in urban places as compared to rural places.

validity

The degree to which a measurement or judgement can be trusted.

value

The lightness or darkness of a colour.

vanishing point

In perspective drawing, the point on the horizon line where the converging parallel lines appear to meet.

variable

A letter or symbol used to represent a number.

variety

A principle of design. Achieving variety involves the use of differences or contrasts.

Venn diagram

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

vertex

The common endpoint of the two segments or lines of an angle.

vigorous physical activity

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

visual elements.

Lighting, colour, images, size and type of lettering, size of images, sequence of images, symbols, graphics, camera angles, logos, props (e.g., costumes, furnishings), speed of presentation, shape or design, credits, details of sponsorship, animation, live action.

vocabulary

Vocabulary is grouped into the following categories:

- Basic vocabulary. Common, generic vocabulary necessary for communication; not connected to a specific unit.
- New vocabulary. Vocabulary related to a unit under study; frequently thematic.

voice

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

volume

The amount of space occupied by an object; measured in cubic units such as cubic centimetres.

warm colours

Colours that suggest warmth (e.g., red, yellow, orange).

whole note

A note that is held for four beats in simple time.

whole rest

Indication of a period of silence lasting for four beats in simple time.

woodwind instrument

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

word pattern (FSL)

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

word pattern (Language)

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

word web

Diagram showing the relationships between ideas.

writing in role

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

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.

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.