



GLOSSARY

CEF ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS GLOSSARY

Academic Language	The language of a particular discipline.
Acronyms	A word formed from the initial letters of the words in a name (e.g., IRA – International Reading Association).
Affixes	One or more sounds or letters attached to the beginning or end of a word or base; also known as prefixes or suffixes.
After-Reading Strategies	A systematic plan that allows the reader to reconstruct and extend the meaning of the selection in order to personalize the meaning of and effectively comprehend the text (e.g., retelling, summarizing, evaluating).
Alliteration	Repetition of the same sound at the beginning of words occurring together (e.g., ‘round the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran.).
Analogy	A comparison used to explain an idea or support an argument (e.g., An analogy for how a government works might be as a family.).
Analyze	The process or result of identifying the parts of a whole and their relationships to one another.
Antagonist	A character that opposes the hero(ine); villain.
Antecedent	A word, phrase, or clause to which a pronoun refers (e.g., John fell down, but he didn’t hurt himself.). Here, the pronouns he and himself take the place of John; therefore, John is the antecedent for he and himself.
Antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another (e.g., hot and cold).
Apostrophe	A punctuation mark that is used to 1) form possessives of nouns 2) show the omission of letters 3) indicate certain plurals of lowercase letters.
Appositive	A word or phrase that renames the noun or pronoun before it (e.g., John, <i>an experienced teacher</i> , serves on several curriculum committees.).
Author’s Purpose	The reasons an author has for writing something (e.g., to entertain, to inform, to persuade or, to express opinions).
Automaticity	Fluent processing of information that requires little effort or attention.
Background Knowledge	Information that is essential to understanding a situation, problem, or word.
Base Words	A word to which affixes may be added to create related words (e.g., teach in reteach or teaching).
Before-Reading Strategies	A systematic plan that allows the reader to set a purpose for reading, activate his/her background knowledge of the topic, and predict the information to be read in the selection.
Blends	Two or more consecutive consonants that appear together in a word with each retaining its sound when blended (e.g., /bl/ in <i>blend</i>).
Business/Professional Letter	A letter written to a person or an organization that follows a standard business format (e.g., block, semi-block).
Characterization	The techniques an author uses to create a character through actions, thoughts, dialogue, description, or how other characters react to that character.
Character Traits	Qualities to describe the character. There are two major types of character traits
Personality Character Trait	All the qualities and traits that distinguish one character from others (e.g., sarcasm, humor).
Physical Character Trait	Quality of or relating to the body (e.g., height, hair color).
Chronological Order	A record of events arranged in the order in which they happen.
Citation	The act of citing or quoting a reference to an authority or a precedent; using a standard acceptable style or manual (e.g., MLA or APA).

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS/READING GLOSSARY (continued)

Clause	A group of words with a subject and a predicate used to form either a part or a whole sentence.
Climax	A turning point in the development of the plot; the point of highest interest; point at which the reader makes his greatest emotional response.
Coherence of Text	The extent to which ideas in text appear to “hang together” in a clear, unified pattern.
Colon	A punctuation mark used after a word that introduces a quotation, explanation, example, or list.
Concept of Word	The knowledge that sentences consist of words and that these words can be counted (e.g., counting the number of words in a spoken sentence, one-to-one matching).
Comparative	The form of an adjective or adverb used when comparing two things (e.g., warmer, more beautiful, or better).
Complex Sentence	A sentence that contains an independent clause and one or more subordinate clause(s) (see dependent clause).
Compound Sentence	A sentence with two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) or a semicolon.
Compound Word	A combination of two or more words that function as a single unit of meaning.
Concepts of Print	A conceptual understanding of the way print is organized on the written page.
Concluding Statement	The final sentence of a paragraph that may summarize or draw a conclusion.
Conclusion	A decision reached after careful study and synthesis of facts, observations, arguments, and opinions. Conclusions are not mere opinions or guesses; they are decisions reached after carefully weighing the evidence.
Conflict	A struggle between opposing forces (e.g., man vs. man, man vs. self, man vs. nature, man vs. society).
Conjunction	A word used to connect words, phrase, clauses, or sentences. (e.g., and, or, but).
Connotation	The attitudes and feelings associated with a word; the following words have the same denotation (dictionary definition), but their connotations are different (e.g., thin, skinny, slender).
Content Vocabulary	Vocabulary specific to a subject area (e.g., biology).
Context Clue	Information from the immediate textual setting that helps the reader comprehend the meaning of a word or a phrase.
Conventions	The rules of grammar and usage, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and paragraphing.
Culture	The customs, beliefs, laws, ways of living, and all other results of human work and thought that belong to a people.
CVC	A simple spelling pattern – a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant (e.g., cat).
Declarative Sentence	A type of sentence that makes a statement (e.g., Becky is a student.).
Decode	The process of using letter-sound correspondences to recognize words and ascertain their intended meaning.
Denotation	The literal or dictionary meaning of a word.
Dialect	A social or regional variety of a particular language with phonological, grammatical, and lexical patterns that distinguish it from other varieties.
Dialogue	Conversation between two or more characters or between a character and something else.
Digraphs	Two letters that represent one speech sound (e.g., ch for /ch/ in <i>chin</i> or ea for /e/ in <i>bread</i>).
Diphthongs	A blend of vowel sounds joined in one syllable to make one speech sound. (e.g., oi in <i>boil</i> , oy in <i>toy</i> , ow in <i>now</i> , ou in <i>cloud</i>).
Direct Address	The use of commas to offset one person speaking directly to another (e.g., Jesse, I like your story.; I think, Sue, that you are right.).
Draft	The process or result of putting ideas into writing in a rough form.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS/READING GLOSSARY (continued)

During Reading Strategies	A systematic plan that allows the reader to construct meaning while interacting with the text.
Edit	In the writing process, the correction of a manuscript for sentence structure, word usage, and the mechanical features of writing, such as spelling, punctuation, and capitalization.
Enunciate	To pronounce words clearly.
Environmental Print	Print and other graphic symbols found in the physical environment (e.g., street signs, billboards, etc.).
Exclamatory Sentence	A type of sentence that expresses strong emotion (e.g., I just qualified for the Olympics!).
Exposition	Provides important background information and introduces the setting, characters, and conflict.
Expository	The form of non-fiction writing that informs or explains.
External Conflict	Outside forces that cause a character to make internal choices and changes.
External Punctuation	Punctuation found at the end of a sentence (e.g., period, question mark, or exclamation point).
Evaluate	To find out, judge, or estimate the value of.
Fact	Something that has actually happened and is provable.
Falling Action	The action that takes place after the climax to reveal the final outcome of events.
Feedback	An evaluative or corrective response provided as a result of a process or activity.
Figurative Language	The use of words to create vivid pictures and ideas in the mind of the reader; not meant to be literally true (e.g., metaphor, simile, personification, and idioms).
Flashback	A technique of disrupting the chronology of a narrative by shifting to an earlier time in order to introduce information.
Fluency	The clear, easy, written or spoken expression of ideas; the ability to read quickly and accurately with ease and expression.
Foreshadowing	The technique of giving clues to coming events in a narrative.
Formal Language	A style of communication to inform an audience in impersonal terms marked by careful attention to organization of content and to grammatical structure and pronunciation (e.g., textbooks, reports, and professional lectures).
Format	The physical arrangement of the elements on a page.
Fragment	An incomplete grammatical construction.
Functional Text	Printed material specifically intended to convey information in everyday life (e.g., directories, menus, schedules, pamphlets, search engines, signs, manuals, instructions, recipes, labels, forms).
Genre	A category used to classify literary works, usually by form, technique, or content (e.g., fiction, non-fiction, poetry, drama, or essay).
Grade-Appropriate	Grade level readability, complexity of ideas, and content suitable to age level.
Graphic Organizer	Visual representations of information used to construct meaning in reading, writing, and speaking (e.g., schematic drawing; VENN diagram, web).
High Frequency Words	Words that appear many more times than most other words in spoken or written language. High-frequency words may be regular (words that follow the most common sound/spelling patterns of English and are easily decoded by sounding out) or irregular (words with spelling patterns that do not follow the most common sound/spellings of English and are not readily decoded by sounding out).
Homonym	A word that is identical in form with another word, either in sound (as a homophone) or in spelling (as a homograph), or in both, but differs from it in meaning (e.g., <i>days/daze</i> ; <i>lead-guide/lead-metal</i> ; <i>pitch-throw/pitch-tar</i>).
Homograph	One of two or more words that are spelled the same, but have different meanings and sometimes pronunciations (e.g., the <i>bow</i> of a ship, a <i>bow</i> and arrow, and to <i>bow</i> down).

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS/READING GLOSSARY (continued)

Homophone	One of two or more words the same pronunciation as another word, but with different origin and meaning, whether or not spelled alike (e.g., <i>hair/hare</i>).
Hyperbole	A figure of speech that uses intentional exaggeration for effect (e.g., She cried buckets of tears.).
Hypothesis	An assumption made to test its logical consequences.
Ideas	In a piece of writing, the ideas are the heart of the message, the content of the piece, the main theme, together with the details that enrich and develop that theme.
Idiom	An expression that does not mean what it literally says (e.g., I ran into Joe the other day.).
Imagery	The use of descriptive language to create sensory impressions.
Imperative Sentence	A type of sentence that gives a command (e.g., Open your books to page 322.).
Impromptu	Composed or performed on the spur of the moment.
Independent Clause	A group of words that contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought (e.g., The mayor spoke last night.).
Index (pl. indices)	An alphabetized list of names, places, and subjects treated in a printed work, giving the page or pages on which each item is mentioned.
Inference	A logical assumption based on observed facts and one's own knowledge and experience.
Inflectional Suffixes	A suffix that changes the form or function of a word but not its part of speech or basic meaning (e.g., -s, -ed, -ing, -en, -er, -est).
Informal Language	A level of standard English that is characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary, casual, or familiar use.
Internal Conflict	The dilemma facing the character internally and its impact on that character.
Internal Punctuation	Punctuation within a sentence (e.g., semicolons, comma, or apostrophes).
Interrogative Sentence	A type of sentence that asks a question (e.g., What is your name?).
Introduction	A part that leads into or explains what will follow.
Irony	A figure of speech in which the literal meaning of the words is the opposite of their intended meaning. There are three major types of irony
Verbal irony	When an author or speaker says one thing and means something else (e.g., Having the flu is so much fun, isn't it?).
Dramatic irony	When an audience perceives something that a character in the literature does not know.
Irony of situation	A discrepancy between the expected result and actual result (e.g., when Character #1 sets a trap for Character #2 but Character #1 falls into the trap himself.).
Irregular Plural	A plural formed in a manner other than adding -s or -es (e.g., <i>child/children, party/parties, goose/geese</i>).
Letter-Sound Relationships	Connections between letters and sounds.
Literal Language	The explicit sense that is stated or clearly implied in text or speech.
Literacy	The reading, writing, listening, and speaking practices governed by a conception of what, how, when, and why.
Main Idea	The concept, thought, notion, or impression that is of greatest importance or influence
Literal	Adhering to factor to the primary meaning or intent.
Implied	A suggested meaning or intent (as opposed to explicit).
Explicit	Fully revealed or expressed without vagueness, implication, or ambiguity; leaving no question as to the meaning or intent.
Media/Multimedia	Multiple means of communication (e.g., smart boards, Internet/electronic communications, or PowerPoint).
Medial Sound	A sound or letter that neither begins nor ends a syllable or word (e.g., /a/ in <i>cat</i>).

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS/READING GLOSSARY (continued)

Metacognition	Awareness and knowledge of one's mental processes so that one can monitor, regulate, and direct those processes to a desired end.
Metaphor	A direct or implied comparison between two unlike things (e.g. Insects were living jewels).
Mnemonics	Devices and techniques to improve memory (e.g., i before e except after c).
Mood	A feeling or atmosphere the author creates for the reader.
Multisyllabic Word	A word of many syllables, which themselves are made up of onsets and rimes.
Narrative	A type of fiction or nonfiction that tells a story or a series of events.
Onomatopoeia	The use of a word whose sound suggests the meaning of the word (e.g., <i>sizzle</i> ; <i>clang</i> ; or <i>snap</i> , <i>crackle</i> , and <i>pop</i>).
Onset	Consonant(s) before the vowel(s) in a syllable, including consonant blends and digraphs (e.g., /s/ in <i>sit</i> , /spl/ in <i>split</i>).
Opinion	A belief based on what one thinks or feels.
Organization	The act or process of putting together or arranging in an orderly way; the internal structure of a piece of writing.
Organizational Patterns	<i>see Text Structure.</i>
Organizational Structures	The structure of a written text (e.g., cause/effect, problem/solution).
Paraphrase	The act or result of restating, in one's own words, the meaning of something spoken or written.
Performance Task	The measurement of educational achievement through tasks that call for the student to produce a response like that required in the instructional environment (e.g., portfolios, projects, constructed response on the state reading test, student work on the state writing test, etc.).
Personification	Figure of speech in which something that is not human is given human characteristics (e.g., The tree lifts its arms to the sky.).
Persuasive Techniques	Techniques used to manipulate audiences (e.g., bandwagon, loaded language, snob appeal, testimonial and unfinished claims, polling results, transfer appeal, logical fallacies, and generalities).
Persuasive Writing	Writing that attempts to convince others or calls them to action by providing evidence that supports a claim or an opinion.
Phoneme	The smallest unit of sound within a word; can be combined to form syllables and words.
Phonemic Awareness	The awareness of and the ability to manipulate sounds (phonemes) in spoken words. Common phoneme manipulation tasks
Matching	Recognizing the common sound in different words (e.g., the /m/ in <i>man</i> and <i>map</i>).
Isolating	Recognizing an individual phoneme within a word (e.g., /s/ is the first sound in <i>Sam</i>).
Blending	Combining the individual phonemes of the word together (e.g., /s/ /a/ /m/ to <i>Sam</i>).
Segmenting	Breaking the whole word into parts (e.g., <i>Sam</i> to /s/ /a/ /m/).
Deleting	Recognizing what sounds/words remain when a specified phoneme is removed (e.g., <i>Sam</i> to <i>am</i>).
Substituting	Changing one phoneme to another phoneme within a word (e.g., <i>Sam</i> to <i>ham</i>).
Phonics	The system by which symbols represent sounds in an alphabetic writing system.
Phonological Awareness	The awareness that language is composed of sounds and the understanding of the relationship of these sounds (words in sentences, syllables, and rhyming).
Phonology	The study of speech sounds and their functions in a language or languages.
Plagiarism	Using someone else's ideas as one's own without giving credit to the original author.
Plot	The main sequence of events in a story, consisting of five basic elements (exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution).

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS/READING GLOSSARY (continued)

Poetry	Writing that formulates an imaginative awareness of experience expressed through meaning, sound, and rhythmic language choices so as to evoke an emotional response.
Point of View	The perspective from which events in a story are told. The three most common types of point of view
First-person	The narrator is a character in the story who tells everything in his or her own words.
Third-person omniscient	The narrator is all-knowing, with the ability to enter into the minds of more than one character.
Third-person limited	The narrator has the ability to see into the mind of only one character.
Prediction	The use of knowledge about language and the context in which it occurs to anticipate what is coming in writing or speech.
Prefix	An affix attached before a base word or root (e.g., re-, dis-, in-, un-).
Preposition	A word that connects a noun or pronoun to another word (e.g., as, at, in, to, from) in a sentence; can identify sequence, location, or direction of the noun or pronoun.
Prepositional Phrase	A preposition plus the noun phrase that follows it (e.g., over the river, through the trees).
Prewriting	The initial stage of writing that includes formulating and organizing ideas and gathering information; planning.
Primary Source	An original text or work written by an eye witness or a participant (e.g., autobiography, the Declaration of Independence).
Prior Knowledge	Knowledge a reader/writer gained from previous experience(s).
Pronoun	A part of speech used as a substitute for a noun or a noun phrase.
Propaganda	Discourse aimed at persuading an audience, often containing distortions of truth.
Prose	Anything not written in poetry form.
Prosody	The pitch, volume, tempo, and rhythm patterns of language that result in comprehension.
Protagonist	The central figure in a drama or narrative; hero(ine).
R-Controlled	A vowel whose sound is influenced by an <i>r</i> that directly follows it (e.g., <i>farm</i> , <i>her</i> , <i>first</i>); the vowel sound is neither long nor short.
Reading Rate	The speed at which a selection is read and the manner in which it is read, depending on the purpose (e.g., skimming, scanning, studying, or reading).
Resolution	The conclusion of the conflict; tells how the story conflict is resolved and ties up loose ends from the story.
Resources	Something to which one can turn for support or aid
Rhythm	A pattern of repeated cadence or accent in speech or text.
Rhyme	Identical or very similar recurring final sounds in words.
Rime	The vowel and any following consonants of a syllable (e.g., /it/ in <i>sit</i> , /oat/ in <i>float</i>).
Rising Action	Part of the plot that leads to the climax by adding complications or expanding the conflict.
Root Word	The basic part of a word that usually carries the main component of meaning and that cannot be further analyzed without loss of identity.
Rubric	Scoring guide; written criteria used to measure or assess a particular product.
Run-on Sentence	Two independent clauses joined without any punctuation mark or conjunction to correctly separate them.
Salutation	A word or phrase that serves as the greeting in a letter or speech.
Scaffolding	In learning, the gradual withdrawal of support that allows more and more autonomy to the child for learning.
Schwa (ə)	The vowel sound sometimes heard in an unstressed syllable (e.g., the first vowel sound in <i>alone</i>).
Secondary Source	Derived or resulting from the original (e.g., encyclopedia entry about a person, a textbook discussion of the Declaration of Independence).

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS/READING GLOSSARY (continued)

Self-Correcting Strategies	Understanding and adjusting reading strategies to ensure comprehension.
Self-monitoring	To make sense of what one is reading by monitoring and controlling one's own comprehension; also known as metacognitive awareness.
Semicolon	A punctuation mark that shows a greater degree of separation of parts of a sentence than a comma does.
Sensory Words	Words that create images using the senses.
Sentence	A grammatical unit of one or more words that contains a subject, predicate, complete thought, and correct punctuation.
Sentence Fluency	Sentence fluency is the rhythm and flow of the language, the sound of word patterns, the way in which the writing plays to the ear, not just the eye.
Sequence	A number of things or events that follow each other; series.
Setting	The time of day or year; historical period, place, situation.
Simile	An explicit comparison between two unlike things using the words <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> (e.g., as strong as an ox, flies like an eagle).
Slang	Informal speech composed of newly formed words or expressions or of common words and expressions whose meanings are changed or extended.
Social Language	Informal language used in social settings; not typically academic language; popular speech.
Sound Devices	Literary devices such as alliteration, assonance, consonance, meter, onomatopoeia, repetition, rhyme, rhyme scheme, and rhythm.
Standard English	English that is generally acknowledged as the model for the speech and writing of educated speakers.
Strategy	A systematic plan, consciously adapted and monitored to improve one's performance in learning.
Story Element	Most narrative texts are organized around a set of elements also referred to as story grammar that can be used to aid reading comprehension; the key elements of a story are setting, characters, plot, and theme.
Structural Analysis	The identification of roots, affixes, compounds, hyphenated forms, inflected and derived endings, contractions, and in some cases syllabication.
Subject/Verb Agreement	Using a singular verb with a singular subject or a plural verb with a plural subject
Subplot	The underlying sequence of events in a novel.
Suffix	An affix attached to the end of a base, root, or stem that changes the meaning or grammatical function of the word (e.g., -ed, -ly, -ness).
Summary	A brief statement that contains the essential ideas of a longer passage or selection.
Superlative	The form of an adjective or adverb used when comparing three or more things (e.g., warmest, most beautiful, or best).
Syllable	A minimum unit of speech sounds comprised of a vowel sound or vowel consonant combination.
Syllabication	The division of words into syllables.
Synonym	One of two or more words in a language that have highly similar meanings (e.g., pretty and beautiful).
Syntax	The pattern or structure of word order in sentences, clauses, and phrases.
Synthesize	To combine several sources of ideas to produce a coherent whole; a high-level critical-thinking skill.
Technical Vocabulary	Words with specialized meaning in one or more content fields.
Text Features	Components that support and clarify text (e.g., illustrations, titles, words in bold print).

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS/READING GLOSSARY (continued)

Text Structure	The organizational patterns of text (e.g., expository, cause- effect, comparison-contrast, problem-solution, description, and sequence).
Text Types	Different types of text (e.g., literary, informational, persuasive, and functional).
Theme	The major idea or proposition broad enough to cover the entire scope of a literary work or a work of art.
Thesis Statement	The basic argument advanced by a speaker or writer who then attempts to prove it; a proposition to be proved.
Tone	The author's attitude toward the reader, a subject, or a character reflected in the style of the written or spoken word (e.g., playful, serious, bitter, angry, sarcastic).
Topic	The general category or class of ideas, often stated in a word or phrase, to which the ideas of a passage as a whole belong.
Topic Sentence	A sentence intended to express the main idea of a paragraph.
Transitions	Words, phrases, or sentences that link ideas.
Turning point	A point at which a decisive change takes place; a turning point may or may not be the climax of the story.
Types of Writing	Narrative, expository, descriptive, persuasive, and imaginative writing; also called modes of writing.
Usage	The way words are used correctly in a sentence (e.g., subject/verb agreement, pronoun/ antecedent agreement).
Voice	In writing, the distinctive way in which the writer expresses ideas with respect to style, form, content, purpose, etc.
Web (Webbing)	A type of graphic organizer used to record ideas.
Word Choice	Word choice is the use of rich, colorful, precise language that communicates not just in a functional way, but also in a way that moves and enlightens the reader.
Word Families	A group of words sharing a common phonic element (e.g., /it/ as in <i>sit</i> and <i>hit</i>).
Word Origins	Refers to the history and source of a word and how its form and meaning has changed over time. Etymology is the study of the word origins. Knowing the history or origin of a word helps to understand its use and meaning.
Writing Process	The five stages of writing prewriting, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing.
Writing Traits	Identifiable and quantitative qualities of writing. The six most common traits are Ideas/Content Development, Organization, Voice, Word Choice, Sentence Fluency, and Conventions.

K-5 MATHEMATICS GLOSSARY

Absolute Value	A number's distance from zero on a number line. The absolute value of 2 is equal to the absolute value of -2 .
Acute Angle	An angle that measures between 0 and 90 degrees.
Acute Triangle	A triangle in which all three angles are less than 90 degrees.
Addend	Each of the numbers to be added in an addition problem.
Additive Inverse	Two numbers whose sum is zero, e.g., $7 + -7 = 0$
Algebra	The branch of mathematics that involves the study of patterns and models, variables, exponents, relations, and functions.
Algebraic Expression	An expression that consists of numbers, variables, and mathematical symbols.
Algebraic Thinking	The abstraction and generalization of patterns by a variety of representations (tables, graphs, equations, etc.).
Algorithm	A rule or procedure for completing or solving a certain type of problem.
Amortization Table	A table used to display monthly payment costs (principal + interest) based on loan interest rate and the amount of time that it will take to repay the loan.
Angle	The figure formed when two rays meet at a common endpoint called the vertex.
Angle of Inclination	The positive angle, less than 180 degrees, that measures the steepness of the slope or the rate at which the height of the line changes.
Arc	A segment of a curve.
Area	The number of square units enclosed within a figure.
Array	An orderly arrangement of objects or symbols into rows and/or columns.
Associative Property	When adding or multiplying three or more numbers, any order can be used and the answer will be the same. For any whole numbers a, b, c ; $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$
Attribute	A characteristic of an object, such as color, shape, size, etc.
Bar Graph	A graph that uses horizontal or vertical bars to represent data.
Basic Facts	Addition facts through 10 ($0+0, 1+0, \dots, 10+10$), subtraction facts which are the inverse of the addition facts ($20-10, \dots, 1-0, 0-0$), multiplication facts ($0 \times 0, 1 \times 1, \dots, 10 \times 10$), and division facts which are the inverse of the multiplication facts, with the exception of division by zero ($1 \div 1, 2 \div 1, \dots, 100 \div 10$).
Benchmark	An object of known measure used to estimate the measure of another object.
Binomials	Algebraic expressions that contain two terms ($2x + 3y$).
Box and Whisker Plot	A graph that shows the distribution of data along a number line. Quartiles divide the data into four equal parts.
Calculate (Compute)	Finding the solution to a problem using addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, exponents, or square roots.
Capacity	The maximum amount a container can hold.
Cardinal Number	A whole number used to indicate quantity.
Categorical Data	Non-numerical categories used to describe data (favorite color, food, or pet).
Central Angle	An angle whose vertex is at the center of a circle.
Chord	A straight line segment that connects two sides of a circle, but does not go through the exact center.
Circle	The set of all points in a plane that are equidistant from a given point called the center.
Circle Graph (Pie Chart)	A graph that uses a divided circle to show pictorially how a total amount is divided into parts.

MATHEMATICS GLOSSARY (continued)

Circular Cone	A three-dimensional figure formed by a straight line moving around the circumference of a circle and always passing through a fixed point that is not in the plane of the circle.
Circumference	The distance around a circle.
Combinations	An arrangement of items or events in which order does not matter.
Common Denominator	A number that is a multiple of the denominators in a set of given fractions.
Commutative Property	The order in which two numbers are added or multiplied does not change the sum or product. For any whole numbers a and b ; $a + b = b + a$ $a \times b = b \times a$
Complementary	Two angles, the sum of whose measures is exactly 90 degrees.
Composite Number	A whole number that has more than two factors, not including 1 e.g., $20 = (2)(10)$.
Conclusion	A decision, judgment, or prediction based on logical reasoning.
Conditional Statement	A logical statement consisting of a hypothesis and a conclusion. (If-then statement)
Congruent	Angles, figures, and segments having the same size and shape.
Conjecture	A statement that seems to be true but has not yet been proven.
Construct	To create a figure or diagram that will satisfy a given set of conditions with a compass or straightedge.
Converse	The conditional statement formed by interchanging the “if” and “then” parts of the original conditional statement (The converse of “if x , then y ” is “if y , then x ”).
Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem	If the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two legs of a triangle, then the triangle is a right triangle.
Convert	To change from one form to another (e.g. $1/2 = 50\%$).
Coordinate Plane	A plane formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line called the x -axis and a vertical number line called the y -axis.
Coordinates	An ordered pair of numbers used to describe the location of a point on a coordinate plane.
Customary Systems	A measuring system used mainly in the United States using units such as inches, feet, and yards.
Cylinder	A three-dimensional figure with two parallel and congruent circles as bases and one curved surface formed by the union of all line segments formed by joining corresponding parts of the circles. (A soup can is a model of a cylinder.)
Data Analysis	A process of collecting and organizing data in order to identify trends and patterns.
Decimal Number	A way of representing a fraction having a denominator that is a power of ten. $(7/100 = 0.07)$
Deductive Reasoning	Using facts, definitions, accepted properties, and the laws of logic to make a logical argument.
Degree of Accuracy	The precision of a measurement or value that can be indicated by the number of significant digits or decimal places.
Denominator	The number below the fraction bar, indicating the number of equivalent parts into which a whole number is being divided.
Diagonal	A line segment that connects two non-adjacent vertices of a polygon.
Diagram	A drawing or graphical representation used to illustrate mathematical relationships.
Diameter	A line segment from any point on the circle, through the center, to another point on the circle.
Difference	The name of the result obtained by subtracting one number from another or by comparing sets.

MATHEMATICS GLOSSARY (continued)

Digit	Any one of the ten symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9.
Distribution	The relative arrangement of a set of data, frequently displaying how often a particular entry occurs (e.g., a display of the numbers of different types of cars purchased in a particular year).
Distributive	The property which states that multiplying a sum by a number gives the same result as multiplying each addend by the number and then adding the products together. $(a(b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c)$
Distributive Property (of multiplication over addition)	Describes that numbers can be added together before being multiplied by another number or each multiplied by that other number and then added and still produce the same answer e.g., $\{a(b + c) = ab + ac\}$ $\{a(b + c) = ab + ac\}$.
Division, Dividend, Divisor and Quotient	Division is the basic operation on a product and a factor to obtain the second factor. The given product in a division problem is called the dividend; the known factor (the number by which we divide) is called the divisor; and the result of performing the operation is called the quotient.
Edge	The line segment formed when two faces of a three-dimensional figure intersect.
Elapsed Time	The time interval from the start to end of an activity.
Empirical Statement	A statement that is based upon observation and experimental evidence.
Equation	A mathematical sentence that shows two expressions as equal.
Equilateral Triangle	A triangle in which all three sides are equal.
Estimate	To find an approximate and reasonable number close to an exact amount.
Even Number	A whole number that is divisible by 2; the units digit is 0,2,4,6, or 8.
Experimental Probability	The frequency in which a particular event occurs when compared to the total number of trials in an experiment.
Exponent	The power to which a number or variable is raised. (In the expression 3^4 , the superscript four (4) is the exponent.)
Extend (pattern)	To continue a pattern or sequence with the same rules.
Extrapolation	The process of estimating the value of a function or quantity that lies outside a known interval using the values within the known range.
Face	The shape formed by one side of a three-dimensional figure.
Face Value	The value assigned to each digit (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.) used in our number system.
Factor	A number that is multiplied by another number to get a product. (In $3 \times 8 = 24$, the factors are 3 and 8.)
Formula	An equation that expresses a mathematical relationship, principle, or rule using a set of symbols. ($A = l \times w$)
Fraction	A number that represents part of a whole or part of a group.
Frequency Table	A table that organizes data to show how often an item occurs.
Function	A relationship between two sets where each number of the first set is paired with exactly one member of a second set (one tricycle has 3 wheels, two tricycles have 6 wheels, ...) This can be graphed and described algebraically.
Geometric Sequence	A numerical sequence in which the ratio between successive terms is constant. (Given the sequence 3, 6, 12, 24, . . ., the ratio of consecutive terms is 2.)
Graph	A drawing or visual representation that shows the relationship between two or more sets of numbers.
Greatest Common Factor (GCF)	The greatest whole number that is a factor of two or more numbers.

MATHEMATICS GLOSSARY (continued)

Greatest Possible Error	The measurement error which always results from rounding or estimating a measure to nearest specified unit of measure.
Grid	A set of uniformly spaced horizontal and vertical lines. A grid is used to help draw a graph or locate a point.
Histogram	A bar graph of numerical data grouped in equal intervals that shows the frequency of data within each interval.
Hypotenuse	In a right triangle, the side that is opposite the right angle.
Identity Property of Addition	The property that states the sum of zero and any number is that given number. ($a + 0 = a$)
Identity Property of Multiplication	The property that states the product of 1 and any number is that given number. ($a \times 1 = a$)
Immediate Recall	To know without hesitation; usually associated with basic facts.
Improper Fraction	A fraction whose numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.
Indirect Measure	The technique of using similar figures, proportions, or other strategies to find a measure. (Finding the height of a tree without actually measuring it.)
Inductive Reasoning	A particular type of logic which involves drawing conclusions from several specific, known facts and using them to make generalizations about other, similar situations.
Inequality	A relationship between two expressions that are not equal, often written with the symbols $<$, \geq , $<$, \leq , and \neq that mean greater than, greater than or equal to, less than, less than or equal to, and not equal to, respectively.
Integers	Positive and negative whole numbers, and zero.
Intercept	The point at which a line or curve crosses a given axis.
Interpolation	The process of estimating a value lying between two known values.
Intersecting Lines	Lines that cross and have exactly one point in common.
Inverse Operations	Two operations that undo each other (i.e., addition and subtraction).
Inverse Property of Addition	The sum of a number and its additive inverse is always zero, ($x + (-x) = 0$).
Inverse Property of Multiplication	The product of a number and its multiplicative inverse is always one, ($y \cdot 1/y = 1$).
Irrational Number	A number which has an infinite, but non-repeating decimal representation.
Isosceles Triangle	A triangle that has two congruent sides.
Justify	Use evidence or data to support a conclusion.
Least Common Denominator	The least common multiple of two or more denominators.
Least Common Multiple (LCM)	The smallest (least) nonzero number that is a multiple of both numbers.
Line of Symmetry	A line that separates a figure into two congruent parts that are reflections of each other.
Line Plot	A graph that displays data as points above a number line or other some other line of characteristics or attributes.
Line Segment	A part of a line defined by two endpoints.
Linear Equation	An algebraic equation that can be represented by a straight line.
Magnitude	A number's value without a positive or negative sign. It represents the relative size or quantity of that number.
Manipulatives	Tools, models, blocks, tiles, and other objects which are used to explore mathematical ideas and solve mathematical problems.

MATHEMATICS GLOSSARY (continued)

Mass	The measure of the amount of matter of an object. (Although one's mass is the same on Earth as on the Moon, one weighs more on Earth due to its stronger gravitational pull.)
Mathematical Modeling	Representing or showing mathematical ideas and relationships using objects, pictures, graphs, equations, and other methods.
Matrix	A method of displaying information in a rectangular array, enclosed in brackets. ($3x^2 + 4x + 2$ displayed as a matrix is $[3 \ 4 \ 2]$)
Mean	The arithmetic average of a collection of numerical data.
Measures of Central Tendency	A measure used to describe the middle or typical value of a data set. (Mean, median, and mode)
Median	The middle value or the mean of the two middle values in an ordered set of numerical data.
Mental Computation	Using knowledge of relationships between numbers to solve computation problems mentally, without calculators or pencil and paper.
Metric System	An international system of measurement based on powers of ten.
Mode	The value/category that occurs most often in a collection of data.
Model	To represent or show mathematical ideas and relationships using objects, pictures, graphs, equations, or other methods.
Multiple	The product of any number and a whole number is a multiple of the given number. (24 is a multiple of 6 because $4 \times 6 = 24$)
Multiplication	An operation on whole numbers that matches any whole numbers (the factors) with a unique whole number (the product).
Multiplicative Inverse	The reciprocal of a non-zero number. (The multiplicative inverse of a number y is $1/y$.)
Natural Numbers	The set of counting numbers (1,2,3,4...).
Negative Number	Any real number that is less than zero.
Non-Standard Measurement	A method of measuring that uses informal units (handful, arm length, and stride).
Number Line	A line on which each point represents a real number.
Number Sense	An understanding of number. This would include number meanings, number relationships, number size, and the relative effect of operations on numbers.
Number Sentence	A sentence that represents equality or inequality between two mathematical expressions.
Numerator	The number above the fraction bar line indicating how many "parts" are being considered.
Obtuse Angle	An angle with a measure between 90 degrees and 180 degrees.
Obtuse Triangle	A triangle with one obtuse angle.
Odd Number	A whole number that is not divisible by two; the units digit is 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.
Odds	Comparison of the number of favorable outcomes to the number of unfavorable outcomes in a probability experiment.
One-to-One Correspondence	The number of elements in one set equals the number of elements in another set.
Open Sentence	A statement that contains at least one unknown.
Operation	The process of carrying out rules of procedure, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division.
Order of Operations	The rule for evaluating expressions. (Appropriate order is grouping symbols, powers and roots, multiplication/division from left to right, and addition/subtraction from left to right.)
Ordered Pair	A pair of numbers that gives the location of a point on a coordinate plane. The first number describes the horizontal reference and the second number describes the vertical reference.

MATHEMATICS GLOSSARY (continued)

Ordinal Number	Any number used for ranking order (1 st , second, 3 rd , fourth).
Parallel Lines	Lines in the same plane that are always the same distance apart and never intersect.
Pattern	A design or list that consists of numbers or items following a specific rule.
Percent	A ratio that compares a number to 100.
Perimeter	The distance around a figure.
Permutation	An arrangement of items in which order is important (i.e., a list of the possible 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place winners).
Perpendicular Lines	Lines that intersect to form right angles.
Pictograph	A graph that shows numerical information by using picture symbols.
Place Value	The value of a digit as determined by its position in a number, (e.g. in the number 863, the 6 is in the tens place and its value is 60).
Plane Figure	A two-dimensional figure.
Polygon	A simple closed plane figure formed by the union of three or more line segments.
Polynomials	Algebraic expressions that can be represented by one or more terms (e.g., $5x + 2y + 3z$).
Power	A number produced by raising a base to an exponent.
Precision of Measurement	The level of detail of a measurement determined by the measurement device or unit.
Prime Number	A whole number greater than 1 that can only be divided evenly by itself and 1, e.g., 17 is a prime number (1 is not a prime number).
Prism	A three-dimensional figure that has two congruent and parallel faces that are polygons. The remaining faces are parallelograms.
Probability	The number of favorable outcomes compared to the number of possible outcomes of an experiment. The likelihood of an event occurring.
Product	The single, unique number that results from the operation of multiplication on two or more numbers (called factors).
Proper Fraction	A fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator.
Properties of Addition	Addition is commutative; e.g., $3 + 4 = 4 + 3$. Addition is associative; $3 + (4 + 5) = (3 + 4) + 5$
Properties of Division	1. Division is not commutative, for example: $12 \div 3 = 3 \div 12$ 2. Division is not associative, for example: $(24 \div 4) \div 2 = 24 \div (4 \div 2)$ 3. Division is distributive only if the distribution is on the left of the division sign; not if it is on the right. $(20 + 8) \div 4 = (20 \div 4) + (8 \div 4)$ $24 \div (2 + 4) = (24 \div 2) + (24 \div 4)$
Properties of Multiplication	1. Multiplication is commutative. For any whole numbers a and b: $a \times b = b \times a$ 2. Multiplication is associative. For any whole numbers a, b, and c: $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$ 3. Multiplication is distributive over addition (and subtraction). For any whole numbers a, b, and c: $a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$ $(b + c) \times a = (b \times a) + (c \times a)$ and $a(b - c) = (a \times b) - (a \times c)$ $(b - c) \times a = (b \times a) - (c \times a)$ 4. Zero property of multiplication – The product of 0 and any other factor is always 0.
Properties of Subtraction	Subtraction is not commutative; e.g. 7-5 is not equal to 5-7. Subtraction is not associative; e.g. (9-4)-2 is not equal to 9-(4-2).

MATHEMATICS GLOSSARY (continued)

Proportion	A statement or equation showing that two ratios are equal (e.g., $2/4 = 1/2$).
Pyramid	A three-dimensional figure with a flat polygon base and triangular sides that meet in a point called a vertex.
Pythagorean Theorem	A relationship that occurs in every right triangle; written $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ and meaning that the square of the length of one leg (a) added to the square of the leg of the other leg (b) is equal to the square of the hypotenuse (c).
Quadrant	Labels for the four regions formed by the axes of a coordinate grid. The first quadrant is the region which includes only positive ordered pairs.
Quadrilateral	Any four-sided plane figure.
Quotient	The answer or result of division.
Radicals	Another name for the roots of numbers such as the square root of 5 or the cube root of 17.
Radius	A line segment from the center of a circle to any point on the circle.
Range	The difference between the greatest and the least values in a set of data (e.g., the range of 2, 7, 13, and 17 is 15).
Rate	A ratio comparing two different units (miles per hour or dollars per franc).
Ratio	A comparison of two numbers or measures using division (rise/run).
Rational Number	A number that can be written in the form of a fraction, a/b , where a and b are integers and b is not equal to zero.
Ray	A part of a line that has one endpoint and extends indefinitely in one direction.
Real-World Problems	Problems that arise from a wide variety of human experiences which may take into consideration contributions from various cultures, problems from abstract mathematics, and application to various careers (e.g., making change or calculating the sale price of an item).
Real Numbers	All rational numbers, (numbers that can be written as a fraction) and irrational numbers.
Reflection (Flip)	A transformation which produces the mirror image of a geometric figure.
Regroup	To convert a unit from one place value to another place value, keeping the value of the number constant but changing the grouping (2 tens and 14 ones can be regrouped as 3 tens and 4 ones).
Regular Polygon	A polygon with congruent sides and angles.
Relationship	A description of how particular numbers are connected.
Replacement Set	A collection of potential values to be used in place of the variable in an open sentence.
Representation	A reproduction of the attributes of an object, number, or concept.
Right Angle	An angle that measures 90 degrees.
Right Triangle	A triangle with one interior angle that measures exactly 90 degrees.
Root	A number that can be used as a factor a given number of times to produce the original number (e.g., the fifth root of 32 is 2 because $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 32$).
Rotation (Turn)	Transformation which turns a figure about a fixed point a given number of degrees.
Rounding Numbers	Replacing a number with an estimate of that number to a given place value.
Sample Space	A list of all the possible results or outcomes for a probability experiment.
Scale Drawing	A drawing that holds constant the relationship (ratio) between the drawing and the actual object.
Scalene Triangle	A triangle in which each side is of a different length.
Scatter Plot	Data that is plotted as points on a graph to show a possible relationship between two sets of data.
Scientific Notation	A method of writing very large or very small numbers by using powers of 10. (In scientific notation, 3456 is 3.456×10^3 .)

MATHEMATICS GLOSSARY (continued)

Secant	A straight line intersecting the circle or curve at two points.
Sequence	A set of numbers arranged in a particular order that are predictable and can be extended (4, 7, 10, 13 ...).
Similarity	Figures that have the same shape, but not necessarily the same size. Corresponding sides of similar figures are proportional.
Simplest Form	The form in which a fraction is written if the numerator and the denominator have no common factors other than 1.
Skip Count	To count by multiples of a number (count by two, five, ten, etc.).
Slope	The degree of steepness of a line (or curve). The ratio of the vertical change of a line to its horizontal change.
Solve	To find the solutions of an equation or other mathematical problem.
Spatial Visualization (Spatial Reasoning)	A type of reasoning in which a person can draw upon his/her understanding of relationships in space, the three-dimensional world. For example, spatial reasoning is demonstrated by one's ability to build a three-dimensional model of a building shown in a picture. A person who uses spatial visualization is said to have spatial sense.
Sphere	A three-dimensional figure in which all points on its surface are equidistant from a fixed point called the center.
Standard Units	Units of measure that have an accepted value like inch, cup, meter, and pound.
Statistics	The branch of mathematics which is the study of the methods of collecting and analyzing data.
Stem and Leaf Plots	A method of organizing data for the purpose of comparison where the "leaf" is the number in the smallest place value and the "stem" includes the numbers in the larger place values.
Straight Angle	An angle with a measure of 180 degrees. It represents one-half of a circle or one-half of a complete rotation.
Strategy	A method or way of solving a problem.
Substitution Algebra	Replacing a variable with a number or another expression in an algebraic expression.
Sum	The result of adding two or more numbers, called the addends.
Supplementary Angles	Two angles whose measures add to exactly 180 degrees.
Surface Area	The sum of the areas of all faces of a three-dimensional figure.
Symbolic Language	Mathematical ideas expressed as a symbol or group of symbols.
Symmetry (Line)	When an object can be folded in half to form two mirror objects.
Symmetry (Rotational or Point)	When an object can be rotated less than 360 degrees about a point to coincide with an image of the object.
Tangent	A straight line intersecting the circle at exactly one point.
Tessellation	A covering of a plane with congruent shapes that exactly cover the area (tiling).
Theoretical Probability	The number of possible ways an event can happen compared to all possible outcomes.
Theory	The belief about a particular concept, along with its proven facts and conjectures.
Three-dimensional	Figure (such as a cube) having length, width, and height.
Transformation	The process of changing one configuration or expression into another in accordance with a rule. Common geometric transformations include translations, rotations, and reflections.
Translation (Slide)	A transformation that moves a geometric figure by sliding. Each of the points of the geometric figure move the same distance in the same direction, without turning or flipping.
Transversal	The name given to a line that intersects two or more other lines in a given plane.
Tree Diagram	A branching diagram that displays all possible combinations or outcomes of an event.
Triangle	A closed plane figure with three straight sides.

MATHEMATICS GLOSSARY (continued)

Triangular Numbers	The numbers 1, 3, 6, 10 ... are triangular because they can be expressed by employing the number of dots in successive triangular arrays of dots (this can be thought of as “stair-step numbers” or $1, 1 + 2, 1 + 2 + 3, 1 + 2 + 3 + 4, \dots$).
Two-dimensional	A figure having length and width.
Unit Fraction	A fraction in which the numerator is one and the denominator is any number other than zero.
Validate	Give evidence that a solution or process is correct.
Variable	A symbol, such as a letter, box, or star, used to represent an unknown value in an expression or number sentence.
Venn Diagram	A diagram that represents sets and shows where those sets intersect. Each set is represented by the region inside a simple closed curve.
Verify	The process of demonstrating or proving that a response is correct.
Vertex	The point where two sides of a two-dimensional figure meet or the point where two or more edges of a three-dimensional figure meet.
Vertical	A vertical line is straight up and down. It forms a right angle with the horizon.
Volume	The amount of space contained in a three-dimensional figure; measured in cubic units.
Weight	A measure of the heaviness of an object.
Whole Numbers	The set of natural numbers plus the number zero: (0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ...).
x-intercept	The x-coordinate of the point where the graph of a line crosses the x-axis.
y-intercept	The y-coordinate of the point where the graph of a line crosses the y-axis.

MUSIC GLOSSARY

Art Forms	Dance, drama, visual arts, music.
Classroom Instruments	Instruments typically used in the general music classroom, including, for example, recorder-type instruments, autoharps, mallet instruments, simple percussion instruments, fretted instruments, and electronic instruments.
Coda	An ending or conclusion of a piece.
Compose	To create literary or musical pieces that are original.
Crescendo/decrescendo	Gradually getting louder/gradually getting softer.
Criteria	A musical characteristic or standard on which a judgment is based.
Descant	An additional melody sung above the main melody to create harmony.
Dynamics	Degree of soft and loud.
Elements of Music	Pitch, rhythm, harmony, dynamics, timbre, texture, and form.
Expression	With appropriate dynamics, phrasing, style, and interpretation and appropriate variations in dynamics and tempo.
Form	The overall structural organization of a music composition (e.g. AB, ABA, AABA, call and response, rondo, theme and variations, sonata-allegro) and the interrelationships of musical events within the overall structure.
Head Tone	The light forward tone produced when singing and characterized by a relaxed tone, comfort in the higher tones, and great flexibility; the voice that is primarily used by fine children's choirs and is opposite the heavy, dark, shouty, and throaty sound of the chest voice where the tone is strained in the upper register.
Improvise	To compose, recite, or perform spontaneously.
Kodaly	Refers to the vocal training and music education model developed by Zoltan Kodaly, a Hungarian composer, folk song collector, and musician.
Kodaly Training	Characterized by hand signals, melodic syllables Do-Do, rhythmic syllables, and a complete music reading system.
Locomotor Movement	Locomotor skills are used to move the body from one place to another or to project the body upward, including walking, running, jumping, leaping, hopping, skipping, sliding, and galloping.
Meter	The grouping in which a succession of rhythmic pulses or beats is organized; indicated by a meter signature at the beginning of a work.
Movement Sequence	A short series of movements.
Nonlocomotor Movement	Movement that is organized around the axis of the body. They include bending and stretching, pushing and pulling, raising and lowering, twisting and turning, shaking, bouncing, circling, and other such skills.
Orff	Refers to the philosophy of active, participatory, and creative music education developed by Carl Orff, the composer and musician.
Orff Certification	Special 60-hour training courses offered in summer sessions at selected universities, including UNLV. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Four levels of attainment are possible: Level I, Level II, Level III, and Master's Level• Level I training is needed for minimum competency and clear understanding of the CCSD elementary music curriculum
Orff Instrumentarium	The instruments with removable bars designed by Carl Orff especially for children. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Glockenspiels or "bells" from Germany• Xylophones from Africa• Metallophones from the Indonesian gamelan orchestra

MUSIC GLOSSARY (continued)

Orff Process	Characterized by a layered, elemental ensemble approach. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Begins with speech, movement, and song common to all children and the folk music around the world• Extends to unpitched percussion, barred instruments, and more sophisticated forms
Ostinato/Ostinati	A short musical pattern that is repeated persistently throughout a composition.
Pentatonic	Five note melody using 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 scale design.
Qualities of Movement	The energy or force applied to movement (i.e. strong/weak, percussive/sustained).
Rondo	A musical form which constantly returns to the A section and with contrasting alternating sections; for example, ABACA.
Schulwerk	“Schoolwork” in German.
Sight read	The ability to read and perform music at first sight, without preparation.
Solfège	A series of syllables indicating pitches, often accompanied by hand signals, used to indicate melodic placement within a scale. Ex: Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Ti, Do.
Soprano Recorder	The predecessor of the orchestral flute. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Played in family of at least four sizes named for the singing voices: soprano, alto, tenor, bass• A critical instrument in the Orff program for the demonstration of music reading skills.
Sound Source	Traditional or non-traditional sounds available in the classroom, body percussion sounds, and sounds produced by electronic means.
Style	The distinctive or characteristic manner in which the elements of music are treated. In practice, the term may be applied to: composers (the Copland style), periods (Baroque style), media (keyboard style), nations (French style), form or type of composition (fugal style, contrapuntal style) or genre (operatic style, bluegrass style).
Technical Accuracy	The ability to perform with appropriate timbre, intonation, and diction and to play or sing the correct pitches and rhythms.
Tempo	Degree of slow and fast.
Timbre/Tone Quality	The character or quality of a sound that distinguishes one instrument, voice, or other sound source from another.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION GLOSSARY

Aerobic	Individual's ability to use oxygen for an extended period of time.
Aerobic Endurance	Ability to perform large muscle, whole body physical activity of moderate to vigorous intensity over an extended period of time.
Affective	Domain of the brain dealing with feelings, attitudes, and beliefs.
Balances	Using combinations of body parts to support the body weight (e.g., balance on two knees and two hands).
Body Composition	Proportion of body fat to lean body mass.
Cardiorespiratory	Ability of the heart and lungs to supply oxygen to the working muscles over sustained periods of time.
Cognitive	Domain of the brain dealing with knowledge (e.g., comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, evaluation).
Concept	General idea or understanding.
Copy	Prearranged sequence of movements, performed simultaneously or one after another by two or more participants.
Diversity	Quality of being different.
Duration	The second component of cardiovascular exercise is the duration, which refers to the time you've spent exercising..
Dynamic Balance	Ability to maintain stable positioning while moving.
Dynamic Environment	Apply a skill with more than one variable introduced (e.g., speed, opponents, combining two skills).
Echo	Variation of lead/follow. A leader presents a short movement pattern. After the leader's movement has ended, the follower (s) repeat the exact pattern.
Elements	Basic parts of a movement.
Etiquette	Established rules of conduct specific to particular games, sports, or activities (e.g., during a volleyball game, the ball is returned to the server by rolling it under the net).
Flexibility	The capacity of a joint to move through its full range of motion.
Flow	Smooth, uninterrupted movement.
Focus	Direction of gaze or movement.
Follow	See lead/follow.
Force	Use of power or exertion.
General Space	Using a type of locomotion, the space within a given boundary through which a body can move.
Lead/Follow	Leader directs a movement while one or more followers simultaneously copy those movements. Followers are facing in the same direction as the leader.
Locomotor Movement	Moves the body from one place to another or to project the body upward (includes walking, running, jumping, leaping, hopping, skipping, sliding and galloping).
Manipulative Skills	Movement that occurs in conjunction with an object (e.g., dribbling a basketball).
Mature	Movement that contains all the basic elements of that movement done in proper sequence and with proper timing.
Mirror	To simultaneously copy the movements of a leader while facing the leader. Movements are slow and sustained.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION GLOSSARY (continued)

Motor Skills	Utilization of the body's muscles to enact a movement form.
Movement Forms	All movement parts that define a skill (e.g., throwing, skipping, and catching).
Movement Sequence	Short series of movements.
Muscular Endurance	Ability of muscles to sustain repeated productions of force at low to moderate intensity over an extended period of time.
Muscular Strength	Ability of muscles to produce force at high intensity over a short period of time.
Nonlocomotor Movement	Movement organized around the axis of the body (includes bending and stretching pushing and pulling, raising and lowering, twisting and turning, shaking, bouncing, circling, swinging, etc).
Object Movement	Movement that occurs in conjunction with an object (e.g., ball, jump rope, bat).
Opposition	Coordinated movement of arms and legs on the opposite sides of the body (e.g., in right-handed throwing, the forward step should be made with the left foot).
Overload	Amount of exercise that is needed to improve fitness levels.
Partial Support Balance	Position whereby some body weight is supported by a person's own body parts (e.g., feet) and some weight is supported by another person or object.
Pathway	Floor pattern the body creates while moving through the general space (e.g., curved, zig zag, straight).
Percussive	Quick, sharp movement change.
Personal Space	Space that one occupies (includes all levels, planes, and directions, both near and far, from the body's center).
Place	Dancer's established position from which he/she moves and to which he/she returns.
Physiological	Body's physical functions (e.g., breathing, sweating, and heart rate).
Psychomotor	Domain of the brain focusing upon the acquisition of motor skills (e.g., movement of body parts, moving implements, patterns of movement, movement problem solving).
Qualities of Movement	Energy or force applied to movement (e.g., strong/weak, percussive/sustained).
Respect	Willingness to show consideration or appreciation for one another (e.g., listening to others, not using putdowns).
Static Balance	Ability to maintain a stationary position.
Sustained	Continuous, flowing, controlled, smooth movement.
Theatrical Styles	Styles of dance that include ballet, jazz, modern, musical theater, tap, etc.
Traditional Styles	Styles of dance that include classical (court dances), ethnic, folk, social (ballroom to contemporary), etc.
Transfer of Weight Movement	Moving the base of support to and from adjacent body parts.
Wellness	Balance among the interdependent components (e.g., physical, social, and emotional) that contribute to a person's overall health.

K-5 SCIENCE GLOSSARY

Alluvial fan	A fan-shaped mass of sediment, especially silt, sand, gravel, and boulders, deposited by a river when its flow is suddenly slowed.
Anemometer	An instrument that measures the speed and force of the wind.
Adaptation	A change or adjustment in an animal or plant that increases its chance of survival in a specific environment.
Angle of reflection	The angle formed by a ray or wave reflected from a surface and a line perpendicular to the surface at the point of reflection.
Bar graph	A graph that uses horizontal or vertical lines to represent data.
Basalt	A dark, fine-grained, igneous rock consisting mostly of feldspar, iron, and magnesium.
Biome	A large community of plants and animals that occupies a distinct region defined by its climate and dominant vegetation.
Carapace	A hard outer covering or shell made of bone or chitin on the back of animals such as turtles, armadillos, and lobsters.
Cartilage	A strong, flexible connective tissue that is found in various parts of the body, including the joints, the outer ear, and the larynx.
Carnivore	An animal that feeds chiefly on the flesh of other animals.
Celsius	Relating to a temperature scale on which the freezing point of water is 0 degrees and the boiling point of water is 100 degrees, under normal atmospheric pressure.
Centimeter	A unit of length in the metric system equal to 0.01 meter.
Chemical reaction	The process in which substances change into other substances. This occurs at the level of atoms and molecules.
Chrysalis	The pupa of certain kinds of insects, especially of moths and butterflies, that is inactive and enclosed in a firm case or cocoon from which the adult eventually emerges.
Circuit	A closed path through which an electrical current flows or may flow.
Closed circuit	An electrical circuit through which current can flow in an uninterrupted path.
Condensation	The change of a gas or vapor to a liquid, either by cooling or by being subjected to increased pressure.
Cotyledon	A leaf of the embryo of a seed-bearing plant.
Conductor	Material through which heat can be transferred, or an electric charge can flow.
Constellation	A group of stars as seen as forming a figure or design in the sky, especially one of eighty-eight recognized groups.
Consumer	An organism that feed on other organisms in a food chain.
Control experiment (fair test)	An experiment designed to test the effects of a single condition or factor on a system.
Crustacean	Any of various arthropods that live mostly in water and have a hard shell, a segmented body, and jointed appendages.
Crystal	A solid composed of atoms, molecules, or ions arranged in regular patterns that are repeated throughout the structure to form a characteristic network.
Cumulus	A white, fluffy cloud having a flat base.
Deciduous	Shedding leaves at the end of growing season and re-growing them at the beginning of the next growing season.
Deforestation	The cutting down and removal of all or most of the trees in a forested area.
Delta	A usually triangular mass of sediment, especially silt or sand, deposited at the mouth of a river.

SCIENCE GLOSSARY (continued)

Density	A measure of the compactness of a substance. Density is equal to the amount of mass per unit of volume.
Dilute	To make a substance less concentrated by adding a liquid such as water.
Dissolve	The apparent disappearance dispersion of one material in another when mixed (usually a solid into a liquid like water).
Dormant	In an inactive state in which growth stops and metabolism is slowed.
Eclipse	The partial or total blocking of light from one celestial body as it passes behind or through the shadow of another celestial body.
Ecosystem	An ecological community made up of plants, animals, and microorganisms together with their environment.
Electromagnet	A device consisting of a coil of insulated wire wrapped around an iron core that becomes magnetized when an electric current flows through the wire.
Electromagnetic force	The force arising from the attractions and repulsions associated with electric and magnetic fields.
Endangered species	a plant or animal species existing in such small numbers that it is in danger of becoming extinct.
Energy transfer	The change of energy from one form to another; the movement of energy from one object to another.
Erosion	The gradual wearing away of land surface materials especially rocks, sediment, and soils, by the action of water, wind, or a glacier.
Evaporation	The change of a liquid into a vapor at a temperature below the boiling point.
Environment	All of the physical, chemical, and biological conditions that together act on an organism or an ecological community and influence its growth and development.
Equilibrium	Balance, as between two forces opposing each other at the same rate.
Evolution	Biological evolution – the process by which all living organisms have developed from earlier forms through modification of characteristics in successive generations.
Exoskeleton	A hard, protective outer body covering of an animal, such as an insect, crustacean, or mollusk.
Extinct	No longer existing or living.
Fahrenheit	Relating to or based on a temperature scale that indicates the freezing point of water as 32 degrees and the boiling point of water as 212 degrees under standard atmospheric pressure.
Feldspar	Any of a group of abundant minerals consisting of silicates of aluminum with potassium, sodium, and calcium.
Fluorite	A mineral consisting of calcium fluoride.
Food chain	The sequence of the transfer of food energy from one organism to another in an ecological community.
Food web	A group of interrelated food chains in a particular ecological community.
Force	Something that causes a body to move, changes its speed or direction, or distorts its shape.
Fossil	The hardened remains or imprint of a plant or animal that lived long ago.
Fossil fuels	A fossil material that can be burned, such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas.
Frequency (sound)	The number of complete cycles of a wave, such as a radio wave, that occur per second.
Funnel	A utensil with a wide opening at one end and a tube at the other, used to pour liquids or other substances into a container with a small mouth.
Function	The specialized actions of an organ or part of an animal, plant, or object.

SCIENCE GLOSSARY (continued)

Geological features	Something found on the surface or interior of the Earth which has formed from geologic processes (e.g., mountains, canyons, earthquakes, faults, rocks, minerals, etc.).
Geology	The scientific study of the origin of the Earth along with its rocks, minerals, and landforms, and of history of the changes these have undergone.
Glacier	A large mass of ice flowing very slowly through a valley or spreading outward from a center.
Granite	A usually light-colored, coarse grained igneous rock composed mostly of quartz, feldspar, and mica.
Gravity	The attraction that objects have for each other merely because they have mass and occupy space.
Gypsum	A colorless, white, or pinkish mineral found in many metamorphic and igneous rocks.
Habitat	The place where an organism naturally lives or grows.
Herbivore	An animal that feeds mainly or only on plants.
Histogram	A bar graph of numerical data grouped in equal intervals that shows the frequency of data within each interval.
Hydroponics	The growing of plants in water supplied with nutrients rather than in soil.
Hypothesis	An unproved theory tentatively accepted to explain certain facts or to provide a basis for further investigation.
Inference	A decision or opinion arrived at through reasoning from known facts or evidence.
Inheritance	The process by which traits or characteristics pass from parents to offspring through the genes.
Landform	Any recognizable, naturally formed feature on the Earth's surface.
Larva	An animal in an early stage of development that differs greatly in appearance from its adult stage.
Ligament	A sheet or band of tough fibrous tissue that connects two bones or holds an organ of the body in place.
Limestone	A sedimentary rock consisting primarily of calcium carbonate, often in the form of the mineral calcite.
Line plot	A graph that displays data as points above a number line or other line of characteristics or attributes.
Mass	A measure of the amount of matter contained in a physical body. Mass is independent of gravity and is therefore different from weight.
Matter	Something that occupies space, has mass, and can exist ordinarily as a solid, liquid or gas.
Melting point	The temperature at which a solid becomes a liquid.
Mesa	An area of high land with a flat top and two or more steep, cliff-like sides.
Metamorphosis	Dramatic change in the form and often the habits of an animal during its development after birth or hatching.
Mica	Any of a group of aluminum silicate materials that can be split easily into thin, transparent sheets.
Mineral	A basic earth material; a rock ingredient that cannot be physically broken down any further.
Molt	To shed an outer covering, such as skin or feathers, for replacement by a new growth.
Momentum	A quantity used to measure the motion of a body, equal to the product of its mass and velocity.
Nutrient	A substance that provides nourishment.
Omnivore	An organism that eats both plants and animals.

SCIENCE GLOSSARY (continued)

Opaque	Not letting light pass through; neither transparent or translucent.
Open circuit	An electric circuit through which current cannot flow because the path is broken or interrupted by an opening.
Organism	An individual form of life, such as bacterium, fungus, plant, or animal, that is capable of growing and reproducing
Ovipositor	A tube in many female insects that extends from the end of the abdomen and is used to lay eggs.
Palmate (botany)	Having three or more veins, leaflets, or lobes radiating from one plant.
Parasite	An organism that lives in or on a different kind of organism (called the host) from which it gets some or all of its nourishment.
Parallel circuit	Circuit in which a power source is directly connected to two or more components.
Pendulum	A mass hung from a fixed support so that it is able to swing freely under the influence of gravity.
Photosynthesis	The process by which green plants, algae, and certain forms of bacteria make carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water in the presence of chlorophyll, using light as energy.
Pictograph	A graph that represents numerical information using picture symbols.
Pincers	A jointed grasping claw of certain animals, such as lobsters or scorpions.
Pinnate	Having parts or divisions arranged on each side of a common axis in the manner of a feather.
Plateau	An elevated, comparatively level expanse of land.
Precipitation	A form of water, such as rain, snow, or sleet, that condenses from atmosphere and falls to the Earth's surface.
Prediction	A statement made in advance. Based on information and experience, which describes future events.
Predator	An animal that lives by capturing and eating other animals.
Prism	A geometric solid, often made of glass with triangular ends, used to disperse light and break it up into a spectrum.
Proboscis	The slender, tubular feeding and sucking organ of certain invertebrates, such as butterflies and mosquitoes.
Producer	An organism that serves as a source of food for other organisms in a food chain.
Properties	Characteristics unique to a particular set of living or nonliving things; observable characteristics (e.g., size, color, shape, texture) of an object that help to identify it.
Pupa	An insect in the non-feeding stage of development between the larva and adult, during which it typically undergoes a complete transformation within a protective cocoon or hardened case.
Quartz	A hard, transparent mineral composed of silicon dioxide.
Saline	Relating to or containing salt
Saturated	Relating to a solution that is unable to dissolve more of a solute.
Scatter plot	Data that is plotted as points on a graph to show a possible relationship between two sets of data.
Sediment (geology)	Silt, sand, rock, fossils, and other matter carried by water, wind, or ice.
Sediment (chemistry)	Particles of solid matter that settle out of a suspension to the bottom of a liquid.
Series circuit	Circuit in which a power source is connected to two or more components (such as light bulbs) one after another.
Sound	A type of wave motion that originates as the vibration of a medium (such as a person's vocal cords or a guitar string) and travels through gases, liquids, or elastic solids as variations of pressure and density.

SCIENCE GLOSSARY (continued)

Solid (physics)	One of three basic forms of matter, composed of molecules that have little or no ability to exchange places.
Solution (chemistry)	A mixture in which particles of one or more substances are distributed uniformly throughout another substance, so that the mixture is homogeneous at the molecular or ionic level.
Soluble	Capable of being dissolved.
Solar system	A system of planets or other bodies orbiting another star.
Structure	Something built by people; any identifiable part or appendage of an organism; the arrangement or organization of parts.
Spinneret	One of the small openings in the back part of a spider or silk-producing insect larva through which sticky fluid that dries into silk is released.
Spiracle	An opening through which certain animals breathe, such as the blowhole of a whale or one of the openings in the exoskeleton of an insect.
Stem and leaf plot	A method of comparing data where the “stem” includes the numbers in the larger place values and the “leaf” includes the numbers in the smallest place value.
Surface tension	A property of liquids whereby their surfaces behave as if they were covered by a thin, elastic film.
Symbiosis	The close association between two or more different organisms of different species, often but not necessarily benefiting each member.
Technological design	Understanding of the design process to make modifications in the world to meet human needs.
Technology	The tools and instruments used in science; using the results of scientific research for practical and beneficial applications.
Telescope	An arrangement of lenses, mirrors, or both that collects visible light, allowing direct observation or photographic recording of distant objects.
Tendon	A band of tough fibrous tissue that connects a muscle to a bone.
Terrestrial	Relating to the Earth or its inhabitants.
Theory	A set of statements or principles devised to explain a group of facts or phenomena.
Thorax	The upper part of the trunk in vertebrate animals.
Topography	The shape, height, and depth of the land surface in a place or region.
Translucent	Transmitting light, but not clearly enough to be transparent.
Transparent	Transmitting light so as to be seen through clearly.
Vacuum	An enclosed space, such as the space inside a container in which there are far fewer gas molecules than an equal volume of the air outside.
Variable	Something that can be changed and that might make a difference in the outcome of an experiment or test.
Venation	The distribution or arrangement of a system of veins, as in a leaf blade.
Vibration	A rapid motion of a particle or an elastic solid back and forth in a straight line on both sides of a central position.
Viscosity	The resistance of a substance to flow.
Volume	The amount of space contained in a three dimensional figure; measured in cubic units.
Water cycle	The continuous process by which water is distributed throughout the Earth and its atmosphere. Energy from the sun causes water to evaporate from oceans and other bodies of water and from soil surfaces.
Wave	A disturbance or vibration that passes through a medium, such as air or water, transferring energy without causing a permanent change to the medium.

SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY

Abolition	A movement calling for the prohibition of slavery.
Absolute location	A unique or exact position on the Earth's surface as expressed by a grid reference such as latitude and longitude.
Agrarian society	A society based on agriculture as its prime means for support and sustenance.
Alliances	Any relevant political or economic arrangement between countries with mutual benefit. For example: Triple Entente — consisting of Great Britain, France and Russia; Triple Alliance — Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Ottoman Empire (Turkey, Bulgaria); NATO, Warsaw Pact, NAFTA.
Allocation	A particular distribution, e.g., a resource allocation is a particular distribution of resources during a particular point in time.
Antebellum America	A period of U.S. history prior to the United States Civil War, 1830-1861.
Anti-federalists	A term referring to those who opposed the ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
Artifact	Any object made, modified, or used by people.
Bank(s)	A for-profit financial institution that accepts checking and savings deposits, and grants loans.
Barter	Direct trading of goods and services between people without using money.
Benefit	Something that promotes or enhances well-being; an advantage.
Black Codes	A continuation of slave codes following the Civil War to deny African-Americans their civil rights.
Borrower(s)	A person who receives funds in the form of a loan with the obligation of repaying the loan in full with interest, if applicable.
Borrowing	Contracting to receive money that must be paid back with interest.
Capitalism	An economic system characterized by the private ownership of property, and pursuit of profit.
Cardinal directions	The four main points of the compass: north, south, east, and west.
Checks and balances	The ways in which each branch of government limits the powers of the other branches of government.
Choice(s)	A selection from a set of alternatives.
Choropleth map	A thematic map in which areas are shaded or patterned in proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable being displayed on the map, such as population density or per-capita income.
Circular flow of economic activity	A descriptive model that shows the flows of money and resources between sectors and through markets.
Citizen(s)	One who owes allegiance to a nation and is entitled to its protection.
Civil court	A court that handles cases relating to disputes between two or more individuals or organizations.
Civilization(s)	An advanced state of intellectual, cultural, and material development in human society, marked by progress in the arts and sciences, the extensive use of record-keeping, including writing, and the appearance of complex political and social institutions.
Civil rights	Equal treatment of all people with respect to protection of the law and to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property.
Class	People having the same social or economic status.
Cold War	A period of conflict, tension, and competition between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies, from the mid 1940's until the early 1990's.

SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY (continued)

Colonial rule	The extension of a nation's sovereignty over territory beyond its borders by the establishment of either settler colonies or administrative dependencies in which indigenous populations are directly ruled or displaced.
Command economy	An economic system in which goods and services are allocated by a central authority.
Commerce	The buying and selling of goods, especially on a large scale, as between cities or nations.
Commodity (commodities)	An object that has use value of its own. Sometimes commodities like gold can be used as money.
Communism	An economic and political system in which property and goods are owned by the government and products are shared by all.
Community (communities)	Interaction of people in a common area; places where people live, work, and play.
Compass rose	Map graphic displaying cardinal directions.
Competition	The rivalry among sellers and rivalry among buyers in a market.
Complex maps (special purpose/ thematic/ complex maps)	A map representing a specific spatial distribution, theme, or topic, for example, population density, cattle production, or climates of the world.
Concurrent powers	Any powers that may be exercised by both the federal government and state governments.
Constitution	Body of fundamental law, setting out the basic principles, structures, processes, and functions of a government, and placing limits upon its actions.
Consumer price index (CPI)	An index that measures the average level of prices of goods and services typically consumed by an urban American family.
Consumer(s)	A person who buys and uses goods and services.
Corporation(s)	A business with multiple owners, whose director and officers are individually liable, but all owners (shareholders and stockholders) are not.
Cost(s)	Anything lost or sacrificed when a choice is made.
Credit	Money borrowed or the capacity to borrow money.
Credit rating	A number that reflects the quality of a borrower regarding the likelihood of being consistent on paying bills and making loan payments on time.
Criminal court	A court that handles cases relating to the violation of law.
Cultural characteristic	Social groups, language, religion, daily life, arts, government systems, economic systems, and history.
Cultural diffusion	The spreading of a cultural trait (e.g., material object, idea, or behavior pattern) from one society to another.
Cultural identity	The cultural background and behavioral distinctiveness an individual tends to identify with and be associated.
Culture	Learned behavior of people, which includes their belief systems and languages, their social relationships and customs, their institutions and organizations, and their material.
Deflation	A decrease in the general level of prices.
Delegated powers	Those powers the Constitution grants to the national government.
Demand	The quantity of a good or service that buyers are willing to buy. (v.) To offer to buy goods and services.
Democracy	A form of government in which political control is exercised by the people either directly or through their elected representatives.

SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY (continued)

Democratic capitalism	A social system in which many resources are allocated through free markets and government decisions are made through democratic processes.
Demographic(s)	Pertaining to the study of population statistics, changes, and trends based on various measures such as birth rate (adding to a population), death rate (subtracting from a population), migration (redistribution), literacy rate, per capita income, and gross domestic product.
Desert Archaic people	Prehistoric Nevada inhabitants, such as the Lovelock Cave people.
Developed countries	An area of the world that is technologically advanced, highly urbanized, and has generally evolved through both economic and demographic transitions.
Developing countries	A country that is changing from uneven growth to more constant economic conditions and that is generally characterized by low rates of urbanization, relatively high rates of infant mortality and illiteracy, and relatively low rates of life expectancy and energy use.
Dictatorship	A system of government in which a single leader has complete authority to rule.
Discount rate	The interest rate that banks must pay when they borrow from the Federal Reserve.
Distribution	The arrangement of items over a specified area; in economics, the allocation of goods and services.
Due process	Guarantee or fair and equal treatment under the law.
Economic institutions	The formal and informal structures which guide or characterize economic activity in a society.
Employment	The condition of working for pay.
Enlightenment	A 17th and 18th century movement emphasizing the significance of reason and scientific inquiry.
Entrepreneur	An individual who organizes a production process so as to creatively combine resources to produce a good or service.
Enumerated	Those powers specifically expressed in the U.S. Constitution.
Equator	An imaginary line at zero degrees latitude.
Ethnic/ethnicity	Of or relating to a sizable group of people sharing a common and distinctive racial, national, religious, linguistic, or cultural heritage.
Exchange rate(s)	The price of one country's currency in terms of another country's currency.
Export(s)	A good or service produced domestically and sold abroad.
Externality (externalities)	A positive effect (benefit) or a negative effect (cost) generated by an activity that affects people who do not participate in the activity. Such as: benefits from immunization programs, accruing to those not immunized, or health care costs from industrial pollution, borne by the general public who did not pollute.
Federalism	A form of political organization in which governmental power is divided between a central government and territorial subdivisions (e.g. states).
Feudalism	An economic, political, and social system in medieval Europe in which land was held by vassals in exchange for military and other services given to overlords.
Feudal relationship	Agreed-upon mutual obligations between lord and vassal.
Financial institution	Organization whose core business is coordinating the activities of borrowers and lenders.
Fine arts	Art, photography, dance, sculpture, architecture, and music.
Fiscal policy	Federal government actions related to government spending and/or taxation.
Foreign policy	The actions and positions that a nation takes in every aspect of its relationships in world affairs.
Fragmentation	Breaking away from the whole.

SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY (continued)

Free market	A market in which government neither regulates the price nor the quantity bought and sold.
Free trade	Trade that is not limited by government regulation.
Genocidal	Acts committed with the intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.
Globalization	The development of an increasingly integrated global economy marked especially by free trade, free flow of capital, and the tapping of cheaper foreign labor markets; characterized by the formation of Pan-Asian, Pan-Arab, Pan-American, and European Union economic partnerships.
Good(s)	An object that can satisfy wants, e.g., food, clothing, buildings, tools, and machines.
Great Basin	A large, arid region of the western United States and/or the contiguous watershed, roughly between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, which has no natural outlet to the sea.
Grid	A pattern of lines on a chart or map, such as those representing latitude and longitude.
Gross domestic product (GDP)	A monetary measure of the production of goods and services within a country.
Human capital	The stock of knowledge and skills embodied in an individual as a result of education, training, and experience, that makes them more productive.
Human – environment interaction	How people have adapted to and changed the environment.
Human feature	Features and patterns on Earth’s surface created by humans including dwellings, crops, roads, machines, places of worship and other cultural elements synonymous with human characteristics and cultural landscapes.
Human resources	The health, strength, talents, education and skills that humans can use to produce goods and services: also called human capital.
Hunter-gatherer	The term used to describe a person from a culture in which the members hunt and/or gather their food.
Immigration	Entering a country of which one is not a native usually for permanent residence; “New Immigrant” refers to immigration from Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe after 1980.
Impeach	To formally accuse a federal official of a wrongdoing.
Imperialism	A policy in which stronger nations attempt to create empires by dominating weaker nations economically, politically, or militarily; also called expansionism.
Implied powers	Those powers of the government inferred from the expressed powers: those ‘necessary and proper’ to carry out the expressed powers.
Import(s)	A good or service produced abroad and sold domestically.
Incentive(s)	A reward that encourages or a penalty that discourages.
Income	Money or its equivalent received in exchange for labor, for services, from the sale of goods or property, or as earnings on savings.
Industrial Revolution	A period of major economic change characterized by changing technology, machine production, and the concentration of workers in urban areas.
Industrialization	The establishment of an economic and social system characterized by large industries, machine production, and the concentration of workers in urban areas.
Inflation	An increase in the general level of prices.
Institutions	Systems or methods of organizing activities.
Interdependence	The need for individuals and firms to rely on each other as a result of specialization.
Interest	A cost of borrowing money or a benefit of saving money.

SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY (continued)

Interest groups	Organized bodies of individuals who share goals and try to influence public policy to meet those goals.
Interest rate(s)	The price (stated as a percentage) paid when money is borrowed, or the price (stated as a percentage) received when money is saved.
Intermediate directions	The points of the compass that fall between north and east, north and west, south and east, and south and west (such as NE, NW, SE, SW).
International dateline	An imaginary line through the Pacific Ocean, corresponding with 180 degrees longitude, to the east of which, by international agreement, the calendar date is one day earlier than to the west.
Invention	A new process, technique, or product.
Investment(s)	In everyday language, money that is invested with an expectation of profit; but in economics, it is money spent on tools or training that results in an increase in labor productivity.
Jim Crow Laws	Laws that legalized segregation of and discrimination against African Americans after the United States Civil War. The expression “Jim Crow” refers to an early minstrel song.
Judicial Review	Established by Marbury v. Madison; the power of the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of laws and executive actions.
Juvenile court	A court that handles cases specifically relating to minors.
Labor force	The number of people who are either working or those actively seeking work.
Labor union	A group of workers who join together to affect wage rates and working conditions.
Landmark(s)	The position of a prominent or well-known object in a particular landscape.
Land use(s)	The range of uses of the Earth’s surface made by humans. Uses are classified as urban, rural, agricultural, forests, etc., with more specific sub-classifications useful for specific purposes (for example, low-density residential, light industrial, nursery crops).
Latitude	Location north and south of the equator measured by imaginary lines (parallels) numbered in degrees north or south.
Law of Demand	The tendency for people to be willing to buy less when the price is higher.
Law of Supply	The tendency for people to be willing to sell more when the price is higher.
Leisure activities	An unpaid action that gives an individual satisfaction.
Limited Power	Restricting the power of one level of government by establishing powers at another level.
Local government	A county and/or municipal government that may include special districts.
Location	A specific place on the Earth’s surface.
Longitude	Location east or west of the prime meridian measured by imaginary lines (meridians) numbered in degrees east or west.
M1	Coins, currency, and checking account deposits.
M2	M1 plus short-term savings account deposits and other various short-term deposits.
Manifest Destiny	The belief that the United States was destined to expand from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Ocean; it has also been used to advocate for or justify other territorial acquisitions.
Map elements	Title, compass rose, scale, key and symbols.
Map projection	A mathematical formula by which the lines of a global grid and the shapes of land and water bodies are transferred from a globe to a flat surface, for example, Mercator, Robinson, conic, and polar.
Marginal benefit	The additional benefit obtained from choosing a little more or a little less.
Marginal cost	The additional cost incurred by choosing a little more or a little less.
Market(s)	A collection of buyers and sellers of a particular good or service.
Market economy	An economic system in which goods and services are allocated by free markets.
Market price	The amount actually paid or about to be paid in a particular transaction.

SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY (continued)

Medium of exchange	An item used to facilitate exchange.
Mental map	Maps made from memory.
Mercantilism	Economic system of the major trading nations during the 16th – 18th centuries, based on the idea that national wealth and power were best served by increasing exports and collecting precious metals in return.
Migration	The act or process of people moving from one place to another.
Mixed economy	An economic system that includes command and market elements.
Monarchy	Form of government in which one person has the hereditary right to rule as head of state; term is also applied to the state ruled by the monarch.
Monetary trade	A trade in which money is used to pay for a good or service.
Money	Anything widely accepted as a final payment for goods and services including currency, coins, or checks. Credit cards, while accepted for payment, are not a final form of payment. Credit card purchases are short-term loans, not money.
Money supply	Currency, coins, and checking account deposits.
Monopoly	A sole provider of a good or service.
Multinational corporation	A corporation that has its facilities and other assets in at least one country other than its home country.
National identity	Refers to a doctrine or political movement that holds that a nation—usually defined in terms of ethnicity or culture—has the right to constitute an independent or autonomous political community based on a shared history and common destiny.
Nationalism	A belief that one's nation and its interests are of primary importance.
Nation state(s)	A state or country that has defined borders and territory. Additionally, it is a political unit consisting of an autonomous state inhabited predominantly by a people sharing a common culture, history, and language.
Nativism	The practice or policy of favoring native-born citizens over immigrants.
Natural hazard(s)	An event in the physical environment, such as a hurricane or earthquake, that is destructive to human life and property.
Natural resource(s)	A naturally occurring material that can satisfy a want directly or can be used in production.
Natural rights	Belief that individuals are naturally endowed with basic human rights as opposed to rights conferred by law.
New Deal	The policies and measures proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a means of improving economic and social conditions during the 1930's.
Nonrenewable resource	A natural resource that cannot be re-made, re-grown, or regenerated.
Open market operations	Purchases and sales of financial assets such as government bonds by the Federal Reserve.
Opportunity cost	The value of the best alternative given up when a choice is made.
Parliamentary system	A form of government that gives governmental authority to a legislature that selects the executive from its own members.
Per capita	Per unit of population.
Physical capital	The existing tools, machinery, buildings, and other physical items, accumulated through investment that increases labor's ability to produce.
Physical environment	One's surroundings that can be altered.
Physical feature	Aspect of place or area that derives from the physical environment.
Physical map	A map that shows physical features such as mountains, rivers, and oceans.
Place	A particular geographical area, e.g. a village, a city, a district in a city, a country.

SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY (continued)

Pluralistic society	A state of society in which members of diverse ethnic, racial, religious, or social groups maintain an autonomous participation in and development of their traditional cultures or special interests within the confines of a common civilization.
Political map	A map that shows such things as national and state boundaries and the names and locations of towns and cities.
Political party	A group of people with broad common interests who organize to win elections, control government, and influence government policies.
Popular sovereignty	A principle of government in which the vote of the citizens is considered the final authority; (also: a term applied during the pre-Civil War era to the proposed popular elections on the issue of slavery in previously unorganized territories).
Pre-agricultural society	A society in which economic activities are associated with hunting or gathering, and which are not associated with the domestication of animals or the production of crops.
Presidential system	A government in which voters elect the president or chief executive for a fixed term of office. Voters also elect members of the legislative branch.
Price	The cost that must be paid for an item.
Price control(s)	A governmental action that sets the price or limits changes in the price. A price ceiling is a limit above which no price can go. A price floor is a limit below which no price can go.
Price elasticity	A measure of responsiveness in quantities bought or sold to a change in price. More precisely, the percentage change in quantity bought or sold which results from a 1 percent change in price.
Primary source	A document or other source of information that was created at the time being studied by an authoritative source, usually one with direct personal knowledge of the events being described.
Prime Meridian	The meridian at zero degrees longitude. Used as a reference line from which longitude east and west is measured. It passes through Greenwich, England.
Producer(s)	A person who transforms productive resources into goods or services.
Production	The act of creating goods and services by combining economic resources.
Productive resource	A natural resource, human capital, or capital resource.
Profit	Revenues minus costs.
Propaganda	The dissemination of information for the purpose of helping or hurting an institution, cause, or person.
Property rights	With regard to a resource, the right to use, the right to exclude others from use, and the right to transfer these rights.
Public good	A good or service the consumption of which does not prevent its consumption by other individuals.
Public policy	The decisions and actions of government.
Push/Pull factors	Push factors involve a force which drives people away from a place and the pull factor is what draws them to a new location.
Quota	A limit on the quantity of a good that may be imported in a given time period.
Race	An ethnic group, tribe, or other set of individuals descended from a common ancestor.
Radical politics	Extreme views far beyond the norm; markedly new or different view point – e.g., extremist racial view points, extremist political viewpoints, ideas that are not considered the norm at the time.
Ratification	The approval or confirmation of a governmental proposal.
Real GDP	Gross Domestic Product adjusted for the negative impact that inflation has on buying power.

SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY (continued)

Real interest rate	An interest rate that has been adjusted for the negative effect inflation has on buying power.
Recession	A period of time during which the real GDP of the economy is decreasing. An extreme recession is a depression.
Reconstruction	A period of United States history from 1865-1877 during which Southern states were reorganized politically, ending with the withdrawal of federal troops.
Reformation	A religious movement that began in 1517 when Martin Luther challenged the authority of the Pope and the Catholic Church and resulted in Protestantism.
Region	An area with characteristics or features that give it a measure of homogeneity and make it different from surrounding areas.
Relative location	The location of a point expressed in relationship to the location of other points.
Religious fundamentalism	A set of religious beliefs based on a literal interpretation of the Bible and regarded as fundamental to Christian faith and morals; a 20th century movement among some Protestant sects in the United States.
Renaissance	The revival of art, literature, and learning in Europe in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, beginning in Italy and spreading gradually to other European countries.
Renewable resource	A natural resource that is replenished by natural processes such as oxygen, fresh water, and timber.
Representative government	A form of government in which power is held by the people and exercised indirectly through elected representatives who make decisions.
Republicanism	A representative form of government.
Reserve requirement	The percentage of deposits set by the Federal Reserve that a financial institution must hold in cash.
Reservation system	A policy of the United States government to restrict the habitation of Native Americans to designated land.
Reserved powers	The powers not delegated to the national government by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the states, are reserved to the states, or the people.
Resource(s)	In geography, it is an aspect of the physical environment that people value and use to meet a need for fuel, food, and industrial production, or something else of value. In economics, it is anything that can satisfy a want.
Resource allocation	A particular distribution of resource at a given time among competing alternative uses (e.g. how we allocate time on activities such as school. Work, recreation, etc.)
Restricted trade	Trade that is limited by government regulation.
Rule of law	The principle that every member of a society, even a ruler, must follow the law.
Rule of man	The ability of government officials and others to govern by their personal desires.
Rural	Like or having to do with a place away from a city.
Scarce (scarcity)	A condition in which human wants exceed available resources.
Self interest	A motivation that is focused on the satisfaction of an individual or group, not necessarily selfishness.
Service(s)	An action performed by another that can satisfy wants.
Social contract	Agreement of all the people in a society to give up part of their freedoms to a government in return for protection of their natural rights.
Socialism	An economic system in which the government owns the basic means of production, determines the use of resources, distributes products and wages, and provides social services.

SOCIAL STUDIES GLOSSARY (continued)

Social responsibility	An ethical or ideological theory that an entity, whether it is a government, corporation, organization or individual, has a responsibility to work for the betterment of society.
Sovereignty	The authority of a political unit to make and enforce laws.
Spatial	Pertaining to space on Earth's surface; refers to distances, directions, areas and other aspects of space.
Spatial decision	Decision made pertaining to distribution, distance, direction, areas and other aspects of space on the Earth's surface.
Spatial distribution	The locations of features or measurements observed in geographic space.
Spatial organization	The arrangement of physical and human objects on the earth's surface.
Spatial patterns	Pattern of space on the Earth's surface.
Spatial perspective	The point of view that emphasizes the essential issue of place – embodied in specific questions such as, "Where is it?" or "Why is it there?" – as a fundamental dimension of human experience.
Specialization	The concentration of effort on only one task or a few tasks.
Standards of living	A level of material comfort as measured by the goods, services, and luxuries available to an individual group or nation.
Store of Value	Something used to transfer buying power into the future.
Suburban	Pertaining to the culture, manners, and customs of a residential area outlying a city.
Suburbanization	The movement of people from cities to adjacent areas.
Suffrage	The right to vote
Supply	(n.) The quantity of a good or service that sellers are willing to sell. (v.) To offer to sell goods and services.
Supremacy clause	Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution, which states that the Constitution, laws passed by Congress and the treaties of the United States "shall be the supreme law of the land and binding on the states."
Tariff(s)	A tax imposed on imported goods.
Technology	Anything humans have created to solve a problem or complete a process; tools that extend capacities for the purpose of survival and comfort; in economics, it is the pool of existing knowledge.
Topographical	Concerned with the study of Earth's surface features or those of other planets, moons, and asteroids.
Totalitarian	A government or state in which one political party or group maintains complete control under a dictatorship.
Trade	The exchange of one resource for another.
Tribal government (or tribe)	A political entity with the right to self-government.
Unemployed	People who are involuntarily out of work.
Unemployment rate	The percentage of people in the labor force who are not working, but are seeking work.
Unemployment	The condition of being without a job, but actively pursuing one.
Unification	The act of combining into one.
Unit of account	Something used to measure value.
Urban	Related to a city or densely populated area.
Urbanization	The demographic process in which cities develop and grow.
Wants	Desires that can be satisfied by goods, services, or leisure activities. A need is a high priority want.
World commerce	The buying and selling of goods on a world wide scale.

TECHNOLOGY GLOSSARY

Application	A computer program designed to perform a specific function directly for the user, such as word processing or graphic editing.
Components	Parts of the computer system, such as memory, storage, CPU, or network interface card.
Connectivity	The act of communicating between computers, servers, and networks.
Data Files	The creation of a file with an application, including information you type, edit, view, or save. A document may be a business report, a picture, or a letter and is stored as a file on a disk.
Electronic Communication	Any method used to convey a message that has been transmitted digitally via electronic means such as e-mail, video conferencing, blog, podcast, etc.
Entry-Level Skills	Basic skills required entering a given occupation.
Ethics	Computer ethics deals with how computing professionals should make decisions regarding professional and social conduct, especially regarding copyright, privacy, and internet safety issues.
File Management	Provides functions to delete, copy, move, rename, view files, and manage directories or folders.
Hyperlinks	A section of text or graphic “links” that when clicked will take you to another area of a service or Web Page. Links are helpful in routing to locations within documents or Internet addresses.
Information Processing Cycle	Data processing; the capturing, storing, updating, and retrieving of data and information.
Input	Something put into a system or expended in its operation to achieve a result or output (American Heritage Dictionary).
Input Devices	Peripheral devices that enter data into the computer, such as a keyboard, scanner, mouse, or digitizer tablet.
Intranet	An internal (private) network inside a company or organization that works much like the Internet.
Local Area Network (LAN)	A group of computers at a single location that are connected by phone lines, network cables of various configurations. Usually controlled and administered by the system operator, the network administrator.
Multimedia	The use of more than one media, such as any combination of sound, graphics, animation, and video. A multimedia software application contains images, audio, text and, in many cases, video clips and animations.
Netiquette	Network etiquette; an informal group of rules and ways of behaving on the Internet (e.g., sending spam, unwanted email, is bad netiquette).
Operating System	A computer program that controls the components of a computer system and facilitates the operation of applications. Windows, Linux and MacOS are common operating systems.
Output	The results, good and bad, of the operation of any system.
Output Devices	Any peripherals that transfer or transmit data from the computer, such as screen, printer, or communications lines.
Productivity Tools	Software used in every day work as well as to prepare drafts and other pieces of learning materials. This software includes word processors, presentation programs, and database programs.
Program Files	A executable file that starts an application or program. A program file has an .exe, .pif, .com, or .bat filename extension.
Research Tools	Hardware, software, and search engines used to select information from a variety of remote resources in order to solve a problem or report on a topic.
Resources	The items needed to get a job done. In a technical system the seven types of resources are people, information, materials, tools and machines, energy, capital, and time.

TECHNOLOGY GLOSSARY (continued)

Search Engine	A program that searches documents on the internet for specified keywords and returns a list of the documents where the keywords are found.
Simulation	Simplified version of real objects, events, or systems; often a smaller, simpler version of a real event or function.
System	A group of interacting, interrelated, or interdependent elements forming a complex whole. (American Heritage Dictionary) Types of systems include: open loop, closed loop, simple, complex, micro, marco, energy, power and transportation; communication; construction; manufacturing; and biotechnology.
Technology	Human innovation in action. It involves the generation of knowledge and processes to develop systems that solve problems and extend human capabilities. (ITEA) The use of accumulated knowledge to process resources to satisfy human needs and wants. (Hacker)
Telecommuting	A term used to indicate the process of working outside of the office by utilizing electronic communication.
Teleconferencing	Voice or video over telephone lines or WAN in which more than two people are simultaneously connected, also referred to as video conferencing.
Wide Area Network (WAN)	A private, long-distance network that uses leased lines to connect computers or LANs. A wide area network is a linking of computers not physically attached through conventional network connectivity.

VISUAL ARTS GLOSSARY

Aesthetic and Critical Analysis	Examination and judgement of works of art, drawing on theories of aesthetics and stages of art criticism.
Aesthetic Inquiry	Philosophical questioning concerning the nature of art in general. Framing good questions and supporting viewpoints with observations are more important than agreeing on a “correct” answer.
Aesthetic Judgement	An opinion formed by distinguishing and evaluating aesthetic qualities in a work of art.
Aesthetic Position	A viewpoint concerning the nature of art, such as formalism, functionalism, hedonism, expressionism, and realism.
Aesthetic Response	Reaction to works of art, preceding or excluding analytical study.
Aesthetic Stances	Recognized positions or viewpoints concerning the nature of art, such as formalism, functionalism, hedonism, expressionism and realism.
Aesthetics	A branch of philosophy that focuses on the nature of beauty, the nature and value of art, and the inquiry processes and human responses associated with those topics.
Analyze	To identify and examine separate parts as they operate independently and together in creative works.
Animation	The creation of an illusion of movement or life (e.g., a cartoon made in a series of drawings, each showing a slight change of position; when the series is shown in rapid succession the image appears to move).
Architecture	The art and science of designing and erecting buildings.
Art & Social Values	The ways in which art and society impact each other (e.g., “Is it more important to spend money on a painting or to build a road?”)
Art Criticism	Describing and evaluating the media, processes, and meanings of works of visual art and making comparative judgements.
Art Criticism Process	The sequence for discussing qualities of a work of art leading to an understanding of its meaning and a judgement of its merit.
Assemblage	A sculpture consisting of an arrangement of miscellaneous objects, such as scraps of metal, cloth, wood, and string.
Assess	To collect or organize information or data for the purpose of making judgements.
Balance	A principle of design that refers to the equalization of elements in a work of art. There are three kinds of balance: symmetrical (formal), asymmetrical (informal), and radial.
Beauty & Ugliness in Art	A philosophical issue concerning the importance of beauty in works of art. Some artists make art that is ugly or repulsive to many viewers, yet it is considered important work. Discussion of this issue encourages students to find meaning in artworks that range from beautiful to ugly.
Bookmaking	The creation of books as an art form, including printing, drawing or other image making and bookbinding.
Clay Modeling	Manipulating clay into textures and forms that may be sculptural or functional.
Collage	An artistic composition of materials and objects pasted over a surface, often with unifying lines and color.
Color	An element of art/ design that identifies natural or man-made objects as being red, yellow, blue, orange, etc.
Color Theory	The study of a color’s properties and the ways in which colors interact or influence each other in a work of art. Properties include: hue (value of lightness/darkness), intensity (brightness/dullness of mixtures within a color).

VISUAL ARTS GLOSSARY (continued)

Complementary Hues	Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel: red-green, blue-orange, yellow-violet. When placed next to each other they appear brighter. If mixed together, complementary hues make brown.
Composition	The planned arrangement of artistic parts to form a unified whole.
Contour	An edge delineating form, including interior forms as well as exterior outlines.
Contour Drawing	Showing interior and exterior edges of figures or objects with a continuous line.
Contrast	A principle of design that refers to differences in values, colors, textures, and other elements to achieve emphasis and interest.
Creativity & Originality	A philosophical issue concerning debate over the importance or degree of creativity or originality in a work of art (e.g., "If an artist has assistance with the construction of a work of art, can he or she truly claim it as his or her own work? What is more important, the idea or the manufacturing of a work of art?").
Criterion	A standard upon which a judgement or decision may be based (criteria is the plural form).
Discipline	A subject that is taught; a field of study, e.g., language arts, mathematics, science, etc.
Elements of Art/Design	Line, shape, color, value (range of light to dark tone), texture (how a surface feels), space, and form (the three-dimensional aspect of shape).
Emerging Technologies	Complex machines introduced recently in the study and creation of art (e.g., computers, digital cameras, lasers, video equipment).
Emphasis	A principle of design by which the artist or designer may use opposing sizes, shapes, contrasting colors, or other means to place greater attention on certain areas or objects.
Environmental Art	Works of art made from natural elements or for a particular outdoor location.
Evaluate	To examine carefully to determine the worth of an artwork.
Evoke	To call forth, bring to mind.
Expressionism	A philosophical or critical position claiming that emotional content in art is of paramount importance. Also, a style of art first seen in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that emphasized the subjective expression of the artist's inner emotions.
Expressive	Properties (literal, metaphorical or symbolic) that communicate mood.
Fiber Arts	Creative constructions made from natural or man-made fibers including weaving, knitting, crocheting, stitchery, macrame, and all manner of knotting and tying; also, the decoration of fabric by various means.
Figure Drawing	The depiction of the human form using lines and other marks on a surface.
Filmmaking	The creation of motion pictures.
Form	An element of art/design that is three-dimensional and encloses volume, such as a cube, sphere, pyramid, cylinder, or free-flowing form.
Formal	The organization of art elements through the principles of design.
Formal Qualities	The use of elements of art and principles of design in a work of art.
Formalism	A philosophical or critical position in which formal qualities are considered the most important aspects of artworks.
Function	The physical use for which an art object is especially suited.
Functional	Designed or created for a particular use; useful.
Functionalism	A philosophical or critical position that maintains that usefulness or an intended purpose is the most important quality in works of art.
Geometric Shape	Mathematical shapes (e.g., square, rectangle, triangle, circle, trapezoid, parallelogram, rhombus).
Graphic Design	The application of drawing, painting, or computer art to packaging or advertising for newspapers and magazines; illustrations for books, magazines and ads; cartoons; displays and signs; trademarks and logos; or other forms of art made expressly for reproduction.

VISUAL ARTS GLOSSARY (continued)

Graphics	The art of drawing and techniques that stress the use of lines and strokes to portray images and ideas.
Harmony	A principle of art that combines elements in a work of art to stress similarities of separate but related parts.
Hedonism	An aesthetic viewpoint or position maintaining that the most important quality of a work of art is its capacity to evoke pleasure in the viewer. A supporter of hedonism in aesthetics would expect artwork to be beautiful.
Hue	The attribute that gives a color its name. The spectrum is usually divided into six basic hues: violet, blue, green, yellow, orange and red.
Illustration	Artwork used to tell a story, give instructions, or make a product look attractive.
Industrial Design	The design of products for consumer or industrial use. An industrial designer might design computer terminals, telephones, furniture, packaging, tools, or automobiles.
Installation	An art form in which the artist creates an environment, usually indoors, for viewers to enter and experience certain intended effects.
Intaglio Print	A print made by incising or engraving lines into the surface of a stone or metal plate. Ink is worked into the lines, paper laid over the plate, and with the force of a printing press, the paper picks up the ink, reproducing the incised image. Repeated inking and printing will produce additional, identical images.
Intensity	The strength, brightness, or purity of a color.
Jewelry	Objects worn for personal adornment.
Line	An element of art/design that may be two-dimensional (pencil on paper), three-dimensional (wire), or implied (the edge of a shape or form).
Mask-making	The techniques and processes of making masks.
Materials	Resources used in the creation and study of visual art (e.g., paint, paper, canvas, clay, ink, slides, reproductions, film, videotape, models, wood, etc).
Meaning	What one intends to convey; significant quality; what a work of art may be about.
Media	Categories for grouping artworks according to the materials and techniques used (e.g., drawing, painting, sculpture). Medium is the singular form.
Merit	Praiseworthy quality.
Modeling	Making or showing form. In drawing, modeling techniques include shading, hatching to indicate volume, cross hatching and cross contours. In sculpture, modeling refers to manipulating materials to create volumes and voids.
Modern Architecture	A style of building design characterized by relatively flat surfaces, rectangular forms, and minimal, understated colors. Such design is influenced by the capabilities of steel, concrete, and glass. Modern buildings often appear monolithic.
Mono-print	A single image produced by drawing or painting on a hard, flat surface, laying paper over the image, and pressing to pick up the image. Only one image may be produced. The original drawing or painting is what is transferred to the paper. Mono-prints may also be made by pressing inked or painted objects onto paper.
Movement	A principle of design that refers to the arrangement of parts in a work of art to create slow to fast progress of the eye through the work. Also, the quality of suggesting or representing motion in a work of art.
Multiple Edition	More than one identical print, produced by repeated inking and pressing of the image on the printing plate's surface.
Negative Shape or Space	The area around and between the objects in a drawing or painting often called the background.
Organic Shape	Shapes derived from living organisms reflecting the free-flowing aspects of growth. They may be precise, such as kidney shaped, or irregular.

VISUAL ARTS GLOSSARY (continued)

Overlapping	Placing one object in front of another, partially concealing the second object. This technique is used to suggest depth.
Painting	Artwork produced by applying liquid colors to a surface by using brushes and/or other tools.
Pattern	A principle of design in which combinations of lines, colors, and shapes are repeated. In a random pattern the items are repeated in any order. An ordered pattern repeats a group of items in the same sequence.
Photography	The art or process of producing images on a sensitized surface (as a film) by exposure to light.
Portraiture	The making of portraits (pictures or images that attempt to achieve a likeness or representation of a particular person).
Post-modern Architecture	A type of building design characterized by clustering forms together, creating irregular building surfaces. Decoration is very important. Some structural elements are used for appearance rather than function. Colors are often bright, and many different colors may be used. Open space for pedestrian gatherings is characteristic of post-modern architecture. Post-modern architects rebel from the design constraints of monolithic modernism.
Pottery	Functional objects made of clay (e.g., cups, plates, and bowls).
Primary Colors	Red, yellow, and blue. Most other colors may be mixed from these three plus black and white.
Principles of Design	Broad rules used for organizing elements of art to increase visual sensitivity and create order. These include repetition, pattern, contrast, emphasis, harmony, unity, balance, symmetry, and movement.
Printmaking	The design and production of prints by an artist.
Process	A progression of activities using several techniques (e.g., taking pictures, developing the film, then printing the photographs).
Proportional Figure Studies	Representation of the human form that emphasizes accurate size relationships of parts, such as arms and legs, to the whole body.
Puppetry	The production or creation of puppets or puppet shows; the art of manipulating puppets.
Purpose	The reason for which an art object is created; intended use or effect of an art object; the role art may play in a larger context, such as in society or culture.
Realism	A style of art in which life is revealed accurately, showing both the beautiful and the ugly or unpleasant things shown truthfully. Also, an aesthetic viewpoint which maintains that art should be realistic, imitating life as it truly is.
Relief	An art object that has raised parts coming out of a relatively flat surface; the difference between the highest and lowest parts of an artwork.
Relief Print	A print made by carving into a flat surface to create raised designs which will be inked. Paper is laid over the inked surface, then pressed to lift the ink onto the paper. Repeated inking and pressing will produce identical copies of the printed image.
Render	Drawing with shading to show three-dimensional forms in shadow and light.
Repetition	A principle of design calling for the identical use of something over and over again to create a desired effect.
Rhythm	A principle of design that indicates a type of movement in an artwork or design, often by repeated shapes or colors.
Sculpture	A three-dimensional work of art (e.g., a statue).
Secondary Colors	Orange, green and violet (purple). Secondary colors are mixed from two primaries: red plus yellow makes orange, yellow plus blue makes green, blue plus red makes violet.
Sensory	Properties (elements of art/design) experienced with the senses, such as line, shape, form color, value, texture, and space.

VISUAL ARTS GLOSSARY (continued)

Shades	Colors produced by mixing black into a hue.
Shading	Showing gradations of light and dark on an object revealing its three-dimensional form.
Shape	An element of art/design that is an enclosed space, having only two dimensions. Shapes can be geometric (triangular, square, etc.) or organic (free form, with curving and irregular outlines).
Simple Printing	Making prints by pressing or stamping inked or painted objects onto paper; laying paper over inked or painted objects and pressing to lift the color onto the paper. Simple printing does not require the preparation of a printing plate or use of a printing press.
Space	An element of art/design that indicates areas in a painting (positive and negative); also, the feeling of depth in a two-dimensional work of art.
Style	The distinctive character contained in the works of art of a person, period of time, geographic location, or culture.
Stylistic Aspects of Art	The qualities that distinguish one style from another.
Subject Matter	That which is represented in a work of art (e.g., landscape, portrait, nature studies, etc).
Symbol	A form, image, sign, or subject representing a meaning other than its outward appearance.
Symmetry	A formally balanced composition. In bilateral symmetry a line may be drawn through the center of the work with each side being a mirror image of the other. In radial symmetry a work may be divided into equal, matching segments by drawing lines radiating out from the center to the perimeter.
Technical	The use of tools, media, and methods for making works of art.
Techniques	Systematic procedures by which a task is completed; methods for creating works of art.
Tempera	Thick, water-based, liquid paint. Tempera seldom requires diluting with water before use.
Tertiary Hue	Color produced by mixing a secondary color with a primary color (e.g., blue-green, made by adding blue to green).
Texture	The element of art/design that refers to the tactile and visual quality of a surface.
Theme	A subject or topic of artistic representation.
Three-dimensional	Having height, width, depth or thickness.
Tints	Colors produced by mixing white with a hue.
Toned Hue	Color made slightly dull by mixing in a small amount of its complementary hue.
Tools	Instruments and equipment used by students to create and learn about art (e.g., pencils, brushes, scissors, brayers, easels, knives, kilns, cameras, etc).
Two-dimensional	Flat, having only height and width.
Unity	A principle of design relating to the sense of oneness or wholeness in a design.
Value	An element of art/design that relates to the lightness and darkness of a color or tone.
Visual Arts	A broad category including the traditional arts such as drawing, painting, printmaking, sculpture; communication and design arts such as film, television, graphics, product design; architecture and environmental arts such as urban, interior, and landscape design; folk arts; works such as ceramics, fibers, jewelry, works in wood, paper, and other materials.
Visual Characteristics	Distinguishing traits, qualities, or properties that may be seen and identified in works of art.
Watercolor	Water-based paints, either dry cakes or liquid, that are mixed with water to produce varying degrees of transparent color on paper.
Wearable Art	Any art form that may be put on the body (e.g., jewelry, hats, crowns, garments).
Weaving	Interlacing warp threads and filling weft threads to make cloth; the finished product of such action. Weaving may be done on a loom, as in making lengths of fabric, mats and belts; or without a loom, as in basket-making.