Book Of Knowledge

Vocabulary
Study Notes
Organizers
Anchor Charts
Homework

Schedule:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9:00	Book of Knowledge									
9:20	Math									Math
10:00										Music
10:40	Recess									
11:00	Lunch									
11:20	PE	Geo	PE	Geo	PE	Music	PE	Geo	PE	DnD_
12:00	French			Music	French					
12:40	Science									
1:20	Recess									
1:45	Lunch									
2:10	Language (Vis. Art, History, Health, Media, etc.)									
3:30	Dismissal - Please go home and grab a snack, a glass of water, and a 15 break from screens and people. Find your joy.									
HW	Update BOK Complete a Go-Sheet			Review/add-to, or revise notes from today Read for 20 minutes						

Teacher's Gotvdsb numbers:

Dr. P-J tv41524
Ms. Perdu tv56829

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Logins For OnLine Tools, Sites, etc

Site or Tool	Login:	Password:

Google Classroom Codes:

Homeroom invite code: friogsd

Website: https://sites.google.com/gotvdsb.ca/drpj/home

E-Grid: (use sticky notes) Live version here

URGENT & IMPORTANT: 24hrs	IMPORTANT: within 1 week
URGENT & Important: 48 hrs	Coming Soon: within 2 weeks

Test Tracker:

Task: (test, quiz, assignment, project, etc)	Due Date:	My Mark	Class Mean	✍
Science quiz (lab parts, WHMIS, inquiry)	S 14		83%	
bok math & language	S 14		87%	
Math quiz integers	S 19		88%	
Sci/Language BOK	S 21		78%	
BOK language	S 28		70	
BOK french focus (cafe words, avoir, etre)	O 5		88	
BOK science/history focus (Ch 8 sci words)	O 13		86	
math unit 2 test	O 5		78	
	BOK history		86	
BOK geo and language	Oct 20		92	
Math P & A problems	Oct 20		94	
Science 7-9 chapter test	Oct 27		73	
Science cells vocab	N 10		94	
Science vocab (with worded definitions)	N 23		68	
Science cells vocab and application	D 08		80	
Math check-in	D 13		89	
angles proofs	D 14		94	
math hand-in - angles	D 19		94	
Math and Science BOK	J 12		81	
Geography test	J			
Math bisecting angles	Dec 21		77	
BOK language and math	J 18		80	
J 25 math	J 25		65	
J 25 language terms	J 25		80	

Test Tracker:

Task: (test, quiz, assignment, project, etc)	Due Date:	My Mark	Class Mean	✍
health drugs	J 31		82%	
math volume and surface area quiz	F 2		76%	
history and language bok	F 2		83%	
history and french	F 9		89	
Math - surface area volume	F 14		73	
Health	F 16		84	
French sentences	F 16		**37**	
french re-quiz	F 28		81	
French passe compose assessment	M 8		75	
HEALTH FIRST DIAGRAMS	M 22		67	
Health round 2 with definitions	F A 5		90	

Math Vocabulary

Natural Numbers: Whole numbers from '1' and up Eg. 4, 7, 11

Whole Numbers: a number with no fractional or decimal part; can NOT be negative Eg. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

Integers: All Positive and Negative numbers Eg. -4, -1, 9, 14

Rational Numbers: Any number that can be written as a fraction or a ratio Eg. ¾ , 4.68 (ie. 468/1000), ⅓ (0.33 non repeating)

Irrational Numbers: Numbers that can't be written as a simple fraction because their decimal goes on forever WITHOUT repeating Eg. 3.141592… or 2

Real Numbers: All the numbers that can be placed on a number line: -4, 32, 8

Greater Than	>	Ex:	6 > 2 means "6 is greater than 2"
Less Than	<	Ex:	4 < 7 means "4 is less than 7"
Equal to	=	Ex:	3 = $\frac{3}{1}$ means "3 is equal to 3 wholes"

add: and sum plus add addition more than with more increase have will get +	**division**: divide division quotient into split half, in half between by share / ½ ÷
Subtraction:, subtract, minus, negative ,take away, difference, -, less, fewer, needs, less than	**multiply:** each, of, times, multiply, per, x, * ● xy 5(x) twice, (x)(y) Factors, products

Perfect Squares: the products of <u>whole</u> numbers <u>multiplied by themselves</u>

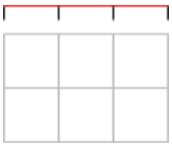
1x1 = 1	2x2 = 4	3x3 = 9
4x4 = 16	5x5 = 25	6x6 = 36
7x7 = 49	8x8 = 64	9x9 = 81
10x10 = 100	11x11 = 121	12x12 = 144

The **<u>square root</u>** $\sqrt{\ }$ of a perfect square is the <u>original factor</u>

Eg. 4 x 4 = 16 ∴ $\sqrt{16}$ = 4 NB: ∴= *therefore*

∴ n^2 and $\sqrt{\ }$ are **Inverse Operations**

Perimeter: the distance around some object; straight sides, closed figures, (|, linear u)



Area: how many 2-dimensional units would cover the shape, (□, u^2)

Diameter (d): the distance across a circle, which goes directly through the center **d = 2r**

Radius (r): the distance from the center of a circle to the edge of a circle **r = <u>d</u>**

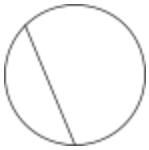
2

Circumference (C): the outside of a circle (linear measure)

Pi (π) : an irrational # representing the ratio between the circumference of a circle and its diameter

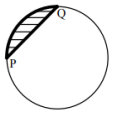
Tangent: a line that intersects a circle's circumference only once

Chord: line which touches 2 points on a circle (the diameter is a special chord)



Arc: a section of the circle between two points on the circle (the circumference is a type of Arc)

The area between an ARC and a CHORD is a Segment:



Segment PQ

Apothegm: distance from the centre of the hexagon to the middle of one of the sides

Parallel lines // 2 lines that go on forever and never cross

Perpendicular lines $\perp$ 2 lines that meet at 90 degrees

Corresponding angles: angles which occupy the same relative position at each intersection where a straight line crosses two parallel lines, the corresponding angles are equal.

Transitive Property: for lines and angles…. if a = b and b = c, then a = c

Complementary Angles: 2 adjacent angles that sum to 90
Supplementary Angles: 2 adjacent angles that sum to 180
Vertical Angles: 2 angles are across from each other & formed by two lines crossing are always approximately equal (≅)
Alternate interior angles are equal (AIAE) (inside the parallel lines, opposite sides of the transversal)
Alternate exterior angles are equal (AEAE) (outside the parallel lines, opposite sides of the transversal)
Consecutive angles are supplementary (CAS) (same side of the transversal)

Rate: comparison using different units 5km/s

Ratio: comparison using same units 3:4

Graph: A kind of drawing or diagram that shows data

Data: Information (usually numbers)

Title: The sentence that tells the reader what the graph is about

Categories (method): - The items or data that are being grouped based their similarities based on the purpose of your graph.

Frequency: - The number of times your category information appears or an event happens.

Horizontal Axis: - The bottom line of a graph that goes in the direction of east & west.
- The category (method) data is put here.

Vertical Axis: - The line on the left side of the graph that goes in the direction of north & south.
- The frequency (amount of times) that the data happens is put here.

Scale:

- The range of numbers used to count the frequency on the vertical axis. (example: 0 – 100)

- The scale must begin with “0” (where the vertical & horizontal axis’ meet.

Interval:

- The counting method used to represent the chosen scale. This is done so that all of the information can fit on the paper. * Example: If your scale is 0-20, you may wish to count by 2’s or 5’s.

- Once an interval is chosen, this will become the amount of spaces to be put between the numbers in your frequency

Histograms: data is clustered into ranges (intervals) or groups of data. 1.3.3.14. Histogram

Bar Graphs: allows for side by side comparison of data. Each bar represents one variable’s data, not a group or range of data.Bar Graphs - Math is Fun

Line Graphs: compare finite values to show trends. Data is relatedLine Graphs - Math Goodies

Scatter plots:

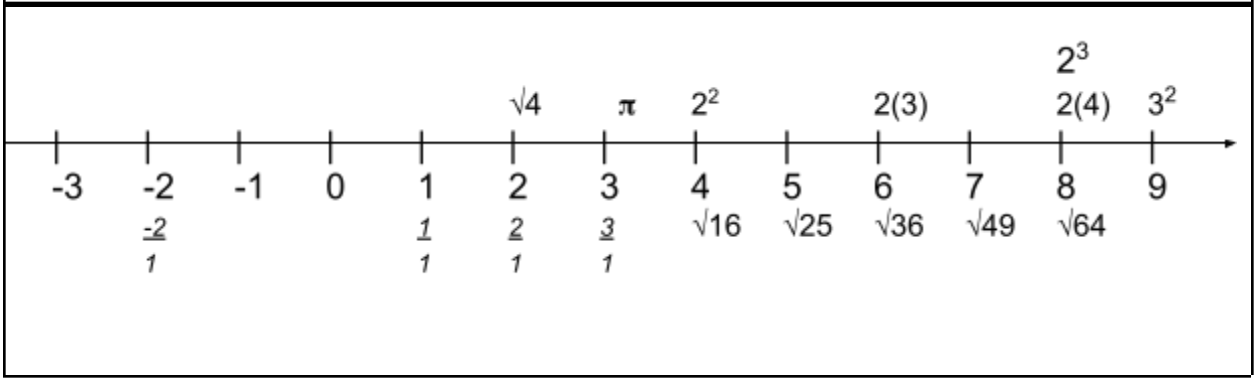
Each data point is graphed, and a line of ‘best fit’ can be drawn to identify trends over time. Used when there is no dependent variable, to identify correlation (not causation) between two variables.

Math Resources 1:

Primes to 100	Perfect Squares to 225	Scientific Notation	
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97	$\sqrt{1}=1,\ \sqrt{4}=2,\ \sqrt{9}=3,\sqrt{16}=4,\ \sqrt{25}=5,\ \sqrt{36}=6$ $\sqrt{49}=7,\ \sqrt{64}=8,\ \sqrt{81}=9$ $\sqrt{100}=10,\ \sqrt{121}=11,$ $\sqrt{144}=12,\ \sqrt{169}=13,$ $\sqrt{196}=14,\ \sqrt{225}=15$	$1000 = 1 \times 10^3$ $100 = 1 \times 10^2$ $10 = 1 \times 10^1$ $1 = 1 \times 10^0$ $\frac{1}{10} = 1 \times 10^{-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} = 1 \times 10^{-2}$ $\frac{1}{1000} = 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.276 \times 10^3 = 6276$ $6.276 \times 10^2 = 627.6$ $6.276 \times 10^1 = 62.76$ $6.276 \times 10^0 = 6.276$ $6.276 \times 10^{-1} = 0.6276$ $6.276 \times 10^{-2} = 0.06276$ $6.276 \times 10^{-3} = 0.006276$

POLYGONS:	Perimeter: *u*	Area: u^2	3D SOLIDS:	Volume: u^3
Triangle:	*s+s+s*	$\frac{b \cdot h}{2}$	Triangle-based pyramid:	$\frac{area\ of\ base \cdot h}{3}$
Right Angle Triangle:	$a + b + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$	$\frac{b \cdot h}{2}$	Triangle-based prism:	*area of base • h*
Square:	*4s*	s^2	Cube:	s^3
Rectangle:	*2b + 2h*	*b•h*	Rectangular Prism:	*area of base • h*
Parallelogram	*s+s+s+s*	*b•h*	Cylinder:	$\pi r^2 \cdot h$
Trapezoid:	*s+s+s+s*	$\frac{b1+b2}{2} \cdot h$	Cone:	$\frac{1}{3} h \pi r^2$
Circle:	$\pi \cdot d$	$\pi \cdot r^2$	Sphere:	$\frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^3$

NUMBER LINE:



Math Resources 2:

Fraction equivalents:

$\frac{1}{1}$											
$\frac{1}{2}$						$\frac{1}{2}$					
$\frac{1}{3}$				$\frac{1}{3}$				$\frac{1}{3}$			
$\frac{1}{4}$			$\frac{1}{4}$			$\frac{1}{4}$			$\frac{1}{4}$		
$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$	
$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$

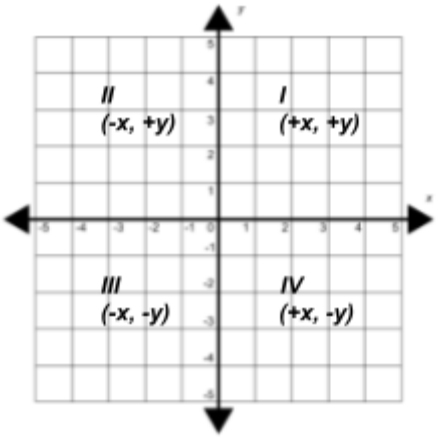
Benchmark Fractions:	Calculated Decimals:	Percents: (x100)	Base 10 Fractions:	Hundredths / Money	Percents
$\frac{1}{1}$	1.0	100%	$\frac{10}{10}$ = 1.0	1.00	100%
$\frac{11}{12}$	0.9166	91.66%	$\frac{9}{10}$ = 0.9	0.90	90%
$\frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$	0.8333	83.33%	$\frac{8}{10}$ = 0.8	0.80	80%
$\frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%	$\frac{7}{10}$ = 0.7	0.70	70%
$\frac{8}{12} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$	0.6666	66.66%	$\frac{6}{10}$ = 0.6	0.60	60%
$\frac{7}{12}$	0.5833	58.33%	$\frac{5}{10}$ = 0.5	0.50	50%
$\frac{6}{12} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%	$\frac{4}{10}$ = 0.4	0.40	40%
$\frac{5}{12}$	0.4166	41.66%	$\frac{3}{10}$ = 0.3	0.30	30%
$\frac{4}{12} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$	0.3333	33.33%	$\frac{2}{10}$ = 0.2	0.20	20%
$\frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%	$\frac{1}{10}$ = 0.1	0.10	10%
$\frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$	0.1666	16.66%	Always Reduce to Lowest Equivalent Fraction (Smallest Numerator possible)		
$\frac{1}{12}$	0.08333	8.33%			

Coordinate Graphing:

$\frac{y^2-y^1}{x^2-x^1}$ or $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ Δ= 'the difference'

High m-value = steep slope
Low m-value = shallow slope
Positive m-value = up and right
Negative m-value = down and right

$y = mx + b$
x = the (**x**,y)
y = the (x,**y**)
m = slope
b = Y-intercept



X = **3**, results in a vertical line passing through the x-axis at (**3**, 1) (**3**, 2) (**3**, 3) etc.
Y = **3**, results in a horizontal line passing through the y-axis at (1, **3**) (2,**3**) (3,**3**) etc.

Interior Degrees in a Polygon (closed figures): n-2 • 180 where n = # of sides			
Triangle	3 sides	(3)-2• 180 = 180°	60° if regular
Square	4 sides	(4)-2• 180 = 360°	90° if regular
Rectangle	4 sides	(4)-2• 180 = 360°	90° if regular
Pentagon	5 sides	(5)-2• 180 = 540°	108° if regular
Hexagon	6 sides	(6)-2• 180 = 720°	120° if regular
Heptagon	7 sides	(7)-2• 180 = 900°	128.5° if regular
Octagon	8 sides	(8)-2• 180 = 1080°	135° if regular

Roman Numerals:

1	I	6	VI	11	XI	16	XVI	30	XXX	80	LXXX
2	II	7	VII	12	XII	17	XVII	40	XL	90	XC
3	III	8	VIII	13	XIII	18	XVIII	50	L	100	C
4	III	9	IX	14	XIV	19	XIX	60	LX	500	D
5	V	10	X	15	XV	20	XX	70	LXX	1000	M

Geometry Symbols:

Symbol	Symbol Name	Meaning / definition	Example
$\angle$	angle	formed by two rays	$\angle ABC = 30°$
$\measuredangle$	measured angle	or m $\angle$ =	$\measuredangle ABC = 30°$
$\llcorner$	right angle	$= 90°$	$\alpha = 90°$
°	degree	$1 \text{ turn} = 360°$	$\alpha = 60°$
$\overleftrightarrow{AB}$	line	infinite line	
$\overline{AB}$	line segment	line from point A to point B	
$\overrightarrow{AB}$	ray	line that starts from point A	
$\overset{\frown}{AB}$	arc	arc from point A to point B	$\overset{\frown}{AB} = 60°$
$\perp$	perpendicular	perpendicular lines (90° angle)	$AC \perp BC$
$\parallel$	parallel	parallel lines	$AB \parallel CD$
$\cong$	congruent to	equivalence of geometric shapes and size	$\Delta ABC \cong \Delta XYZ$
$\sim$	similarity	same shapes, not same size	$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta XYZ$
Δ	triangle	triangle shape	$\Delta ABC \cong \Delta BCD$

Lab 1.0	Sept.7, 2023
	Title of Lab
Object:	the purpose or what you're trying to prove
Hypothesis:	what you logically think will happen
Materials:	all the supplies you need
Method:	the steps you need to follow
Apparatus:	scientific diagram of material set-up
Data:	information collected during the experiment
Observations:	what you see, hear, smell, taste, or feel
Conclusions:	what your observations mean, tied back into big ideas of the unit

Fluids - substances that have the ability to flow (includes liquids AND gasses)

Viscosity:a measure of how easily a fluid's particles are able to slide past one another. Thick fluids have HIGH viscosity and a slow flow rate, thin fluids have LOW viscosity and a high flow rate

adhesion: the attraction between the particles of one substance and the particles of another substance. NOTE: adhesive means 'sticky'

Cohesion: cohesion: a measure of how strongly the particles of a fluid attract each other

Flow rate: fl ow rate: a measure of how quickly fluids move; measured in a volume per unit time (for example, L/s)
surface tension: the strong attraction among the particles that form the surface of a liquid

Density - how closely packed the particles are; a ratio of mass to volume expressed as g/mL or Kg/L $D = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$

Mass - a measure of how much matter is in an object, (g or Kg)
Volume - a measure of how much space an object takes up, measured in cm^3 or mL
Meniscus - evidence of adhesion, when water appears to crawl up the sides of a container - makes measuring the water level challenging

weight: the force of gravity acting on an object
mass: the amount of matter that makes up an object or substance
volume: the amount of space an object or substance takes
displace: to take the place of
density: a measure of the mass per unit volume of a substance
characteristic property: a property that makes a particular substance distinct from others
buoyancy: the upward supportive force on an object in a fl uid
A **Plimsoll** line allows observers to easily see whether a ship is fl oating high enough in the water to withstand rough seas without getting swamped.
swim bladder: a controllable, balloon-like chamber that allows fish to alter their buoyancy
ballast tanks: compartments in a ship or submarine that take in water to keep the ship stable or help a submarine dive below the surface

compress: to pack closely together; squeeze
compressibility: the ability to be squeezed into a smaller volume
pneumatic system: a system that uses gases under pressure
hydraulic system: a system that uses liquids under pressure
pressure (scientific defi nition): the force per unit area
atmospheric pressure: the force the atmosphere exerts on a unit of surface area
Pascal's Law: states that a force applied to a fl uid is distributed equally through all parts of the fluid
valve: a mechanism that controls the fl ow of fl uid in a pipe or tube
internal combustion engine: a device that provides power by burning fuel within its cylinders

Cells:
Cell - the basic structure of life
Cell theory: 1) all living thing consist of cells, 2) the cell is the smallest most basic unit of life, and 3) all cells come from preexisting cells

Ocular lens - (eyepiece) the first lens your eye looks through on a microscope, usually 10x power

Rotating nosepiece - (objective lenses) a collection of extra lenses, stack multiplicatively with nose-piece to increase magnification, usually 4x, 10, and 40x

The stage: a table surface that you place glass slides on; has a hoel to let light through the specimen

Stage clips - small metal springs that secure the slide to the stage

Coarse focus: used to raise or lower the objective lenses toward the stage (from the side), then focussed away from you to bring the object into rough focus

Fine focus: used to make small adjustments to help you see small structures

Light source: used to be a mirror, now is a bulb

Arm: structural; support for the barrel
Barrel - support for the eyepiece
Base - a sturdy support for the whole microscope

Pointer- a small pin placed in the eyepiece to allow you to point at a particular part of the image

Field of view - the space you see through the barrel (a circle)
Field of view drawing - a sketch of what you see while looking through the microscope
Measuring field of view: using a clear ruler under the current magnification to calculate the width of the field of view
magnification: the degree to which the appearance of a specimen is enlarged

Characteristics of Living THings:

1. reproduce and repair self
2. require energy to function
3. life span
4. produce waste
5. they grow / increase in size
6. react to things in their environment
7. the respire/breathe
8. move (to escape, find food etc)

unicellular organism - a single celled living thing

multicellular organism - made of more than one cell

prokaryotic - having nuclear material NOT encased in a membrane

eukaryotic - having nuclear material encase in a membrane

homeostasis - maintaining balance in the cell

cytoskeleton - collection of fibres supporting organelles inside the cytoplasm

ribosomes - not membrane- bound, in both pro- and eukaryotes, makes protein and combine amino acids into pronouns

nucleus - contains DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)

nucleolus - produces ribosomes

RER - Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum - transports proteins away from teh nucleus

SER - smooth endoplasmic reticulum - detoxifies the cell and makes lipids (fats)

Golgi apparatus - packaging centre int he cell; sorts molecules and sends them where they need to go

Mitochondria - powerhouse of the cell, runs on sugar,

chloroplasts - take in CO_2 and H_2O and NRG to make glucose and O_2

cytoplasm - the liquid component inside a cell, supports the organelles and facilitates chemical reactions.

Cell wall - a stiff outer layer of a plant cell, made of cellulose, which provides support and protection to a plant cell

Cell membrane - -a semipermeable plasma layer made of 2-layers of phospholipids, with protein channels, which keeps bad things out and good things inside the cell. Also called a plasma membrane, or a phospholipid bilayer.

Lysosomes - a membrane-bound organelle, contains enzymes that break up nutrients or waste into it's component parts; much like a stomach or a composter; cells can have several
Vesicles - tiny organelles, membrane-bound, containing either waste on it's way out of a cell or bringing material into the cell through the membrane

Diffusion: movement from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration

Endocytosis:process by which a cell membrane takes material or nutrients *into* a cell

Exocytosis : process by which a cell membrane takes material or nutrients *out of* a cell

Phagocytosis: when a cell-membrane stretches out a 'false foot' to trap a vital nutrient in the environment

Osmosis: movement of water through a semipermeable membrane from an are of high solvent/low solute concentration to an area of low solvent/high solute concentration

cilia: hair like projections on the outside of a cell that allow movement and locomotion
flagellum - single tail - allows a cell to move in it's environment (sperm)

Chromatography

Forensics:

Latent:

system: a group of parts that work together to perform a desired task

physical system: a group of physical parts that work together to perform a function

social system: a group of people, or other organisms, joining together to perform tasks and establish relationships

force: any push or pull

input: the force, energy, or raw materials that you put into a system

output: the task or service that a system performs

side effects: the unintended or undesired outputs of a system

systems thinking: taking into consideration the inputs, outputs, and side effects of systems

simple machine: a device that requires a single force to work; made of only one or two parts

fulcrum: the pivot point of a lever

load arm: the part of a lever that extends from the fulcrum to the mass being moved

effort arm: the part of a lever that extends from the fulcrum to where the force is applied

input force: the effort force applied to the lever

output force: the force the lever applies to the load

load force: the force that the input force has to overcome in order to cause movement

magnitude: the quantity of force

newton: the unit used to measure forces (N)

friction: the force that resists the movement of objects sliding or rolling over one another

static friction: the force that holds a motionless object where it is, preventing it from being moved across another object's surface
sliding friction: the force that acts like a brake when one surface slides over another surface
lubricant: a substance that reduces friction and causes surfaces to slide more easily

mechanical advantage: the ratio of output force to input force for a given machine
ideal mechanical advantage: the mechanical advantage of a machine if all of the input force is converted into

output force; never possible in real- world applications

actual mechanical advantage: the mechanical advantage of a machine in real-world applications; equal to ideal mechanical advantage minus force lost to friction, slippage, and distortion
work: the result when a force moves an object a certain distance
energy: the ability to apply a force to move an object a distance

MA = effort arm length (m)
load arm length (m) *levers

MA = input distance (m)
output distance (m) **pulleys, levers, rope, chain,

AMA = measured output force (N)
measured input force (N) **spring scale

Work = Force (N) x Distance(m) W = Fd

1 N•m = 1 joule = a measure of work

water cycle - a continuous pattern in nature in which water moves as it changes state above, on, and below the surface of Earth

melting - Change of State from a solid to a liquid with the addition of thermal energy
sublimation - the change of state from a solid to a gas without first becoming a liquid; occurs when a solid gains thermal energy

evaporation- Change of State from a liquid to a gas with the addition of thermal energy

condensation Change of State from a gas to a liquid with the removal of thermal energy

deposition - the change of state from a gas to a solid; occurs when a gas loses thermal energy

freezing - Change of State from a liquid to a solid with the removal of thermal energy
runoff - precipitation that falls to land and flows over the surface
groundwater - water that seeps through soil and cracks in rock; source of water for underground springs and wells

aquifer - a geological formation of loose rock or soil that is saturated with groundwater

water table the depth at which loose rock and soil below Earth's surface are saturated with water; the upper boundary of an aquifer
tributary - a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.

well - : a pit or hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water. also a shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, or gas

precipitation solid or liquid water that falls to Earth’s surface

polar ice sheet: a frozen field of ice covering either the North Pole or the
South Pole
icecap: a large area of ice that permanently covers land
glacier: a river of ice, formed from snow accumulated over hundreds of years, that moves slowly downhill under the force of gravity

water treatment: the process of removing potentially dangerous substances from water to make it more acceptable for a desired end-use

fl oc: sticky clumps formed from the reaction of alum in water, combined with sand and other waste solids

sustainability: being able to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

salinity: a measure of the quantity of dissolved salt in water

concentration: a measure of the quantity of dissolved substance contained per unit volume of solution

Desalination is any process that removes salt from water, producing pure water and solid salt.

fertilizer: a substance used to provide nutrients to plants, usually for the purpose of increasing crop production
herbicide: a chemical substance used to kill or slow the growth of certain plants; often used to kill weeds that compete with crop plants
pesticide: a chemical substance used to kill animal pests; often used to kill insects that damage crop plants

turbid: not clear; containing tiny specks of sediment or other solid matter

thermal pollution: artificially raising the temperature (for example, of water)

watershed: an area surrounded by high land and drained by a river and its tributaries; all runoff from within the watershed leaves the watershed at the same exit

bioremediation: the use of living things (micro-organisms, fungi, and green plants) to remove contaminants from a polluted environment

sewer system: a network of pipes that transports dirty or used water
blackwater: water that contains feces and urine; also called “sewage”
greywater: water that has been used for cooking, laundry, bathing, or similar tasks
wastewater: water that has been used or contaminated by human activity; blackwater and greywater
stormwater runoff: water, usually from precipitation, that runs off roofs, lawns, and paved areas

weather: the day-to-day environmental conditions in a given place at a given time; includes temperature, cloud cover, wind speed, and precipitation

climate: an average of weather conditions in an area over 30 years

heat capacity: a measure of the amount of thermal energy needed to raise the temperature of a substance by a certain temperature interval; a measure of how much thermal energy a particular object can store

heat sink: matter that absorbs thermal energy but does not change state or signifi cantly increase in temperature

convection: the transfer of thermal energy from one part of a gas or liquid to another by a circulating current of faster-moving and slower-moving particles

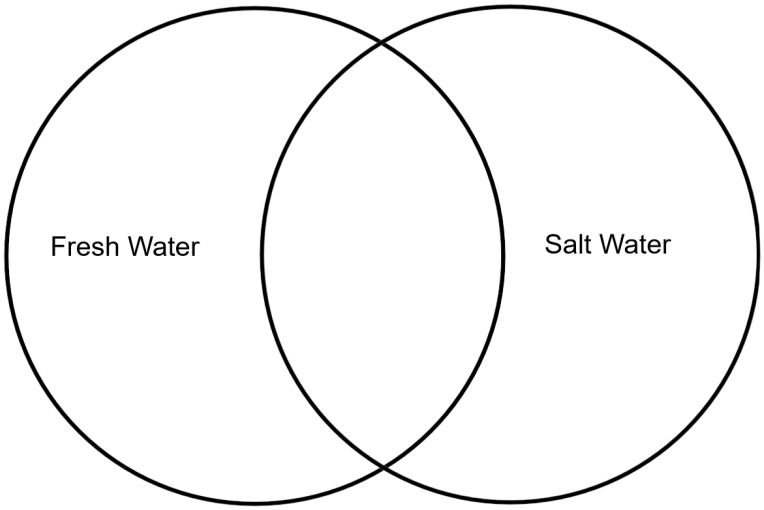
global warming: an increase in Earth's average atmospheric temperature

fl ood plain: an area of fl at land thatis flooded when a river overfl ows its banks

An area with a permanent drought (less than 2.5 cm of precipitation annually) is called a desert.
A period of six months or more with no rain or snow is referred to as seasonal drought.
Drought
Flood management Strategies: dike, levees, sandbags → designed to hold back rising water

NOTE: 3 big ideas

1. Water is crucial to life on Earth.
2. Water systems influence climate and weather patterns.
3. Water is an important resource that needs to be managed sustainably.



Young Rivers	Old Rivers
- - -	- - -

Sewage Treatment:

. How does sewage get to the treatment plant?

2. What biological components can be used to help break down sewage?

3. What are some additional treatment steps taken to clean the water?

4. What happens to the cleaned (potable) water after treatment?

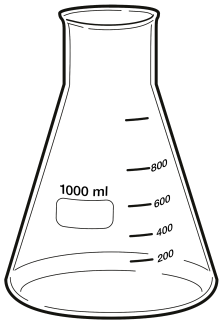
5. What steps are taken to ensure that the effluent meets environmental standards before it is reintroduced into the natural water system?

6. Where is the solid waste deposited after treatment?

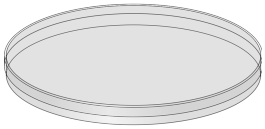
7. Is it used for any other purpose?

Science Resources:

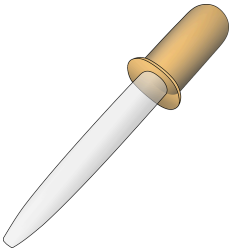
Basic Labware:



Erlenmeyer Flask

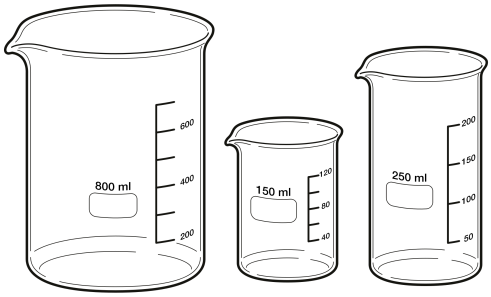


Petri Dish

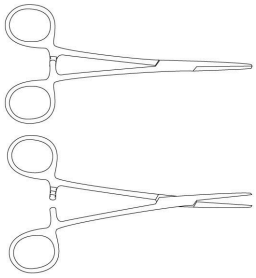


Graduated Cylinder

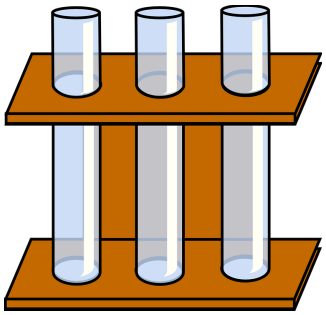
Dropper



Beakers



Hemostats



Test Tubes

Convection Chamber

Microscope

Tongs

Science Diagrams:

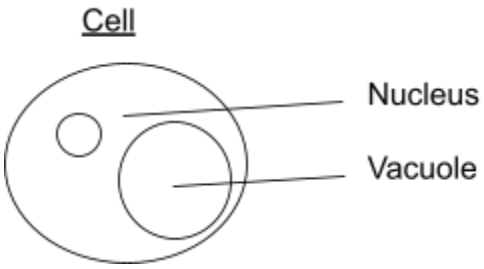
Must have a title, which is placed at the top and underlined (printed clearly or typed)

All labels are given in the singular form (e.g., cell not cells).

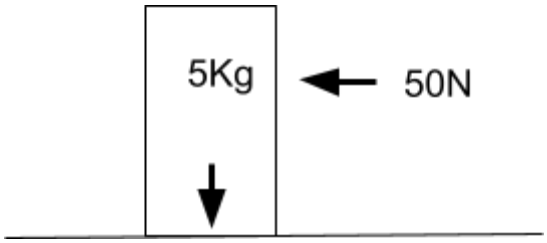
All labels are placed on the right-hand side of the diagram, and are set a few spaces away

Straight lines (not arrows) are used to connect labels to structures

If the diagram has been produced from observations made using a microscope, the magnification is given (eg. x40 magnification)



If a diagram is to indicate moving forces, those are indicated using: 1) arrows to show direction, and 2) thickness to indicate magnitude.



Geography Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Urban	A settlement where people live in a city or urban centre (e.g. Toronto, Vancouver, New York, Tokyo).
Rural	A settlement where people live away from an urban centre, often referred to as the "country."
Suburban	A settlement where people live in a semi-urban location just outside an urban centre. (e.g. Burlington is a suburb of Hamilton, Pickering is a suburb of Toronto, etc.).
Population	The number of people who live in a certain area.
Settlement	A place where people create a community to live, work, and play.
Doubling Time	The amount of time it takes for a population to double in size.
Birth Rate	The number of births per one thousand people in a certain area each year.
Death Rate	The number of deaths per one thousand people in a certain area each year.
Migration	The movement of people from one area to another. Reasons for this movement may include: economic, religious, political, environmental, etc.
Demographics	Population statistics for a certain area including age, sex, income, education, etc.
Linear Settlement	When settlement (place people choose to live, work, etc.) has been established in a line-like pattern. Historically, this has occurred along major waterways as these were major transportation and trade routes (e.g. Windsor to Quebec City corridor)
Scattered Settlement	When settlement (place people choose to live, work, etc.) has been established in an area where living conditions make it difficult to support large amounts of people. People are settled in areas far apart from each other (e.g. Northern Canada).
Clustered Settlement	When settlements (places people choose to live, work, etc.) have been established very close to each other, with many people living together (e.g. Greater Toronto Area).

Geography Vocabulary

History Vocabulary

Crown colony -- a settlement supported by the king with a governor on site

territory - an area of land owned by the king, no governor on site

Governor - the kinds representative in foreign land

colonialism: the practice by which a country expands its reach by establishing new settlements in new lands, and defending them as their own

delegates: people chosen to represent people in government -- meant to advocate for people's wishes

resolution - decisions made by a political or government group; goals to aim for

confederation - the making of a new country

Representation by population - a principal of electing delegates where areas with more popel get more representatives

BNA Act - British North America act -- established first settlement under British rule

abolished - cancelled, made illegal

Underground railroad - connected safe houses that helped slaves escape the 13 colonies

Civil war - war between two groups in same country

Fenians - Irish immigrants in the US colonies

Federalism - an organizational policy which puts Federal powers in charge of defense and the economy, and delegates other responsibilities to local governments

Governor General - king's / Queen's representative on foreign soil

Senate - group of appointed officials responsible for approving laws

Prime Minister - leader of ruling party in Canada

House of Commons - group of elected officials (MPs) representing local concerns

Cabinet - members of the House of Commons who are appointed and have specific portfolios to oversee

Voters - the public in a democracy - anyone over 18 in Canada

Members of Parliament- members elected up to 5 years - make and pass laws

Treaties - agreements that legally state who owns the land and how has rights to use it, signed between the government and FNMI communities

Indian Act - 1867 law that outlined limited Native rights, designed to assimilate FNMI people

Assimilation - rewriting one person's culture with the dominant culture

Residential Schools - schools established by Canadian government and the Church to assimilate the FNMI children; responsible for deaths of children

Gold vein - a trail of gold nestled between natural rock formations

infrastructure - buildings, roads, and services which help society thrive

debt - money owed

Gold rush - a massive influx of miners to the BC coast looking for gold

smallpox - a virus that causes illness and death, spread by the europeans to the FNMI population

pull-factor - a reason puling people towards a new settlement area

Brideships - large boats loaded with eligible young european women, destined for the BC coast to be wives for the miners

Black Plague - aka bubonic plague is a bacterial infection that killed more than 25 million people in fourteenth-century Europe. surviving europeans were largely immune, but FNMI populations were susceptible. Many Black-Plague brides arrived in BC looking for new husbands

History Vocabulary

6 Historical Ways of thinking:

1. Primary Source Evidence

- First hand material, original letters, paintings, etchings made in the past
- Ticket stubs and boarding passes, legers, hand-drawn maps made in the past
- Consider their primacy in their own time period – first-hand 'proof' that these things actually happened

2. Cause/agency/consequence

- Cause: What made it happen (ie. what came immediately before)?
- Agency: How much was really available to be changed or affected? What else was going on that helped the event happen?
- Consequence: What were the immediate results? What happened as a direct result?

Example: Thomas Scott affair

3. Historical perspectives

- What was happening *then* that made people think a certain way?
- What allowed certain beliefs to develop?
- How did those perspectives help the people of the time?

Example: First Nations belief in consensus.

4. Moral Dimensions

- Was what happened *right* then?
- For who? Why?
- Would it be right today? Why or why not?

Example: Residential Schools on the prairies.

5. Historical Significance

- What did it mean for the long term? (ie. 50 or 100 years later)
- What changes or developments did the event set in motion?
- How and Why is the event *pivotal* or *significant*?

Example: Historical significance of the BNA act of 1867 is the preservation of both French and English as official languages at the Federal level, necessitating education in both.

6. Continuity and change

- What stayed the same in spite of the event?
- What changed immediately because of the event?

Example: Louis Riel forming a provisional government at Ft. Gary.

Canadian History Timeline: Add main events as you learn about them:

When	Who	Event:	Historical Significance

Language Vocabulary

1. **Conventions/Mechanics**: grammar and punctuation. Field-specific rules of both language and symbol must be followed consistently.
2. **Ideas:** what you are trying to say. In upper grades writing runs the gamut from implying your opinion and supporting it with factual research, to creative writing with an exceptionally powerful message. Above all else, ideas must be strong.
3. **Word choice:** the specific vocabulary you choose, and literary elements you use to construct meaning and effect reader response
4. **Fluency:** how easily does one word flow into the next, and how logically does one idea connect to the next.
5. **Organization:** the order in which ideas are presented
6. **Voice:** who does your writing sound like? What is the point of view?
7. **Presentation:** what your work looks like graphically. Font, colour of text, spacing of fonts and visuals, visual layout, paper, and artistic elements all serve specific purposes.

Common Noun: person/place/thing	Ex. Mary caught a red **balloon.**
Proper Noun: specific noun	Ex. **Mary** caught a red balloon.
Pronoun: replaces a noun .	Ex. **She** caught a red balloon.
Adjective: describes a noun.	Ex. She caught a **red** balloon.
Verb: an action word, or state.	Ex. She **caught** a red balloon.
Adverb: describes an action.	Ex. He runs **quickly**.
Preposition: links verbs to nouns.	Ex. We went **to** the market.
Conjunction: joins two clauses.	Ex. I like lizards **and** dogs.
Interjection: a short exclamation	Ex. **Whoa!** Slow down.
Definite article: 'the' helps clarify a specific subject	Ex. Catch **the** ball. (in French: le, la…)

Indefinite article: 'a' and 'an' clarify Ex. Catch **a** ball.

a non-specific subject. (in French, un, une…)

To symbolize (v)	to represent one thing through another, Mal symbolizes the hero
to represent (v)	to be a place holder for another character, idea, or object, Mal represents….
to be (v)	to exist, often used as a helper verb eg. she was walking…
derelict (adj, n)	to be broken down, a broken down ship eg. Jayne searched the derelict

Allusion: a reference to something else to build depth of understanding Eg. You don't need to be Einstein to solve this physics question.

Hyperbole: extreme exaggeration. Eg. I'll kill you if you eat that donut.

Imagery: use of the 5 senses to invite a reader into an experience. Eg. The taste of lime and salt spoke of hot summer evenings.

Personification: treating an object or animal as a person. Eg. The couch invites me to nap.

Pun: using a word that has two meanings for humour's sake. Eg. Wow, I'd pay a bunch of dough for that pizza.

Oxymoron: a contradiction. Eg. Jumbo shrimp.

Assonance: repetition stressed vowel sounds close together. Eg. It is hot and sun-shot in the garden plot.

Consonance: repetition of a consonant sounds close together. Eg. My foot left a print on the tent.

Tautology: repeating the same thing twice in different words. Eg. I'm sleepy and tired.

Simile: comparison using like or as. Eg. You are as quiet as a mouse.

Sarcasm: Saying one thing and meaning the opposite. Eg. Oh, I just love being stung by 25 wasps on a Tuesday.

Litotes: under-exaggerating to mean the opposite. Eg. You won't be sorry.

Irony: when something 100% unexpected happens. Eg. A pilot has a fear of flying.

Metaphor: comparison without like or as. Eg. She gallops along the road

Idiom: vocabulary typical of a specific group of people. Eg. All the hep-cats went out to the dance.

Understatement: to under exaggerate given context. Eg. You win a million dollars and say "I'm glad."

Satire: Using figurative language to mock stupidity Eg. Yes please, jaywalk. It gives me more time to avoid potholes.

Alliteration: repetition of starting consonants in a row. Eg. Tell-tale tattles from the toying tots.

Metonymy: substituting a name for another thing or person: Eg. The suits on Wall Street trade stocks and bonds.

Onomatopoeia: words that sound like the noises they are: Eg. Whoosh.

Synecdoche: a part is made to represent the whole. Eg. Toronto won the Stanley Cup.

Anaphora: The repetition of a word or phrase at the start of successive clauses. Eg. We have a plan to open the doors. We have a plan to open our hearts. We have a plan to open the way to Prosperity.

Symbolism: using words to represent ideas or qualities. Eg. Over the hill she saw a crow, and walked on.

cacophony: any loud, unpleasant mixture of sounds. It could be musical instruments, howling dogs, car horns, or even people.

cacophony - a loud unpleasant clash of sounds ex. the cacophony of a colour house assembly triggers my migraines,

glib - to sound insincere, to be saying one thing and clearly not meaning it. "His apology was glib, and inauthentic."

non-sequitur - to change the subject suddenly with no warning. "Wait, why did you just bring up astronauts? I thought we were talking about mud races. That was a weird non-sequitur."

ubiquitous - to be found everywhere. “The ubiquitous hipster beard continues to trend.”

sycophant - a ‘suck-up’ -- a brown-noser…. “he’s such a sycophant; that’s why he gets the best shifts.”

ennui - the feeling you get when you're simultaneously bored and annoyed. You were expecting more, but you got… this? You're not depressed exactly, but you'd definitely rather be anywhere but here. (If you're in one of the 50 cities with the worst singles scenes in America, you probably know the feeling.)

EXAMPLE: "How was my date last night? Well, I'll just say this. At the end, I had a gnawing sense of ennui."

APE Strategy:

Answer the question directly, without saying 'yes' or 'no' or 'I think that…"

Prove that you are correct by:

1) Quoting sections of the text in question, and providing your own analysis
2) Quoting (and citing) other sources

Extend your answer by providing:

1) Specific connections to a broader literary theme/symbolism
2) Specific connections to another text
3) Specific connections to the world

Sample question: In The short story *Harrison Bergeron,* by Kurt Vonnegut, were Harrison's parents better off because of their *handicapps*:

Sample Answer:

In *Harrison Bergeron* (1961), Harrison's parents were not better off because of their *handicapps*. Vonnegut states: "George, while his intelligence was way above normal, had a little mental handicap radio in his ear….Every twenty seconds or so, the transmitter would send out some sharp noise to keep people like George from taking unfair advantage of their brains" (p. 1). Limiting a person's ability to use their intelligence freely benefits no-one. Rather, it puts that person is a constant state of discomfort, unable to fulfill their own potential. To compel a person to not aspire to something *more* harkens back to the politics of communist socialism rampant in one-third of the world during the 20th century (Caplan, 2008).

Bryan Caplan. "Communism." *The Concise Encyclopedia of Economics.* 2008. Library of Economics and Liberty. Retrieved August 8, 2015 from: http://www.econlib.org/library/Enc/Communism.html

Kurt Vonnegut. "Harrison Bergeron." The Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction. Mercury Press. New York: 1961.

*** The term *handicapps* is used throughout the story to refer to purposeful limitations placed on people by the government. It is not used here in ignorance or with disrespect.

Academic versus Reflective/Creative writing:

Academic writing: show your opinion by the words you use, and how you construct your sentences. Imply your opinion by choosing supporting authors who have the same opinion. Eliminate any language that isn't needed. Clean, concise writing leave room for only one interpretation, and makes a strong argument.

Strong opinions aren't 'thoughts,' beliefs,' or 'feelings:' they are fact:

Casual Writing	Academic Writing
I think that the author is right because...	The author is right because...
I believe that capital punishment is negative because...	Smith (2003), Brown (2012), and McIntyre (2014) all argue against capital punishment.
I feel that the loyalists faced a difficult decision...	The loyalists faced a difficult decision...

Avoid talking about your paragraph, paper, or essay IN your paragraph, paper, or essay.

Casual Writing	Academic Writing
In this paper I will talk about the loyalists and where they settled. The loyalists settled in what is now known as Southwestern Ontario.	~~In this paper I will talk about the loyalists and where they settled.~~ The loyalists settled in what is now known as Southwestern Ontario.
This paragraph is about transportation. There were many forms of transportation in the 1800s.	~~This paragraph is about transportation.~~ There were many forms of transportation in the 1800s.

My overused casual phrases, and better alternatives:

Casual Writing	Academic Writing

Arts Vocabulary

Arts Vocabulary

Ad Hominem

Attacking the *author* of ideas does not imply that his/her *argument* is flawed. If you think an argument is flawed, then don't attack the author—attack his/her ideas!

Appeal to Authority

Always remember, the authorities might be wrong.

Appeal to Ignorance

This is the claim that just because something has never been proven, it cannot be proven, or in other words, that something is false.

Bandwagon Appeal

Also remember, the majority might be wrong. Appealing to common practice or common assumptions can neither prove the moral worth of a behavior nor the logical soundness of an argument.

Begging the Question/Circular Argument

To beg the question is to *assume* that which you are trying to *prove*. When prompted to give support, the author simply begs off and restates the conclusion.

Composition

The fallacy of composition is committed when the conclusion of an argument depends on the erroneous transference of an attribute from the parts of something to the whole.

Correlation, Not Causation

Two things that occur together might not be *causally* related; they might be joint effects of the same cause or, then again, they might be totally unrelated.

Division

The fallacy of division is the opposite of composition: it is the erroneous transfer of a property from the whole of something to the parts.

Equivocation

If an argument relies on two different meanings of a word to make its point, then it is invalid.

False Analogy

To argue from analogy is to transfer properties of one thing to something else that is similar. Sometimes the argument that the second thing has the same properties is appropriate, but sometimes it is not.

Hasty Generalization

In order to make a generalization from the consideration of particulars, you must have adequate evidence, including enough observations of the particular instance as well as observations that relate to different relevant situations.

Is – Ought Problem

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to make an argument about the way things *should be* by looking solely at evidence about the way that they, in fact, *are*. Nothing is either right or wrong simply because it occurs.

Neglected Alternative/False Dichotomy

In arguing that something is not one thing, and so it must be another, you *must* show that the two things predicated are opposites and that there are no other possibilities. You cannot ignore possible compromises or other alternatives.

Non Sequitur

An argument introduces a *non sequitur* if the premises are not logically connected or if the conclusion does not logically follow from the premises.

Post Hoc, Ergo Proper Hoc

Just because an action or event precedes another event does not mean that something is the cause of that event.

Red Herring

The red herring was once used to train hunting dogs to follow scents. An author is using a “red herring” when s/he presents evidence that it not relevant to her/his conclusion—effectively. distracting her/his audience by throwing them off track.

Simple Cause/Complex Effect

When you reduce a complex phenomenon to a single and simple cause, you will *always* be wrong.

Slanted Language

In this case, an author might use a particularly charged word to make his/her point. If you use a word that does not have a negative connotation, check to make sure the argument works.

Slippery Slope

An argument might insist that there is a slippery slope from one thing to something else that is “obviously” bad. Yet, simply because an extreme degree of something is bad, that doesn’t necessarily mean a small amount is unacceptable and will lead to an extreme and “bad” amount.

Stacked Evidence

An author might try to convince his/her reader by presenting evidence for only one side of an issue. However, a conclusion cannot be proven successfully unless relevant counter-arguments have been refuted.

Straw Man

You must base your criticisms of an opponent’s position on a fair and generous understanding of his/her argument.

Two Wrongs Make a Right

This is when an author tries to justify an unethical action by pointing to other unethical actions that persist and/or go unpunished.

Puberty: increased oil production = skin inflammation

Acne - common skin condition that happens when hair follicles under the skin become clogged by sebum and dead skin cells

Sebum - oil that helps keep skin from drying out

Hormones. Chemicals that influence how the organs and tissues of your body work.

Family history - you may be more likely to get acne if your parents had acne.

Fungal acne (pityrosporum folliculitis): occurs when yeast builds up in your hair follicles. These can be itchy and inflamed.

Cystic acne: Cystic acne causes deep, pus-filled pimples and nodules. These can cause scars.

Hormonal acne: Hormonal acne affects adults who have an overproduction of sebum that clogs their pores.

Nodular acne: Nodular acne is a severe form of acne that causes pimples on the surface of your skin, and tender, nodular lumps under your skin.

Acne vulgaris is a chronic inflammatory disorder affecting the pilosebaceous unit, typically following a prolonged course. It is commonly triggered during adolescence by Cutibacterium acnes

The breast is made up of fat, connective tissue, glands and ducts.

Ligaments are dense bands of connective tissue that support the breast. They run from the skin through the breast and attach to muscles on the chest.

Lobules are the groups of glands that make milk. There are 15–25 lobules in each breast. The glands make milk when they are stimulated by hormones in a woman's body during pregnancy.

Ducts are tubes that carry milk from the lobules to the nipple.

The nipple is the area at the centre of the areola with an opening to release milk. The nipples contain muscle fibres. When these muscle fibres contract, the nipple becomes erect, or pointed outward.

The areola is the pink/brown, circular area around the nipple on the surface of the breast. It contains small glands that release, or secrete, an oily substance that acts as a lubricant for the nipple and areola.

Lymphatic System: The group of tissues and organs that produce and store cells that fight infection and diseases.

The supraclavicular lymph nodes are above the collarbone.

The infraclavicular, or subclavicular, lymph nodes are below the collarbone.

The internal mammary lymph nodes are inside the chest around the breastbone (called sternum).

Penis – It is a spongy, muscular organ that becomes enlarged and erect when sexually aroused.
Scrotum – The sac of skin which holds the pair of testes.
Testicles (testes) – The male sex glands which produce sperm and testosterone (a male hormone).
Epididymis – A tube on the surface of each testicle which stores and transports sperm to the vas deferens.
Vas deferens- A tube that transports sperm from the testicle to the seminal vesicle
Seminal vesicles – Pair of glands which add a nourishing fluid to the sperm
Prostate gland – Gland which adds a milky fluid to the semen. Once sperm is combined with the fluid from the seminal vesicles and prostate gland it is called **semen**
Bladder – A bag-shaped organ which holds the urine until it is discharged.
Urethra – The tube that goes through the penis (in a male), through which urine and semen leave the body. Also the tube in a female that allows uring to leave
Vulva – The name for the external female genitalia
Ovary – Releases egg cells and produces hormones (estrogen and progesterone) on a monthly cycle.
Fallopian Tubes – Tubes leading from the ovary to the top of the uterus, with finger-like projections that surround an ovary.

Uterus – Pear-shaped organ which nourishes and holds a developing fetus. It prepares for a pregnancy each month by forming a blood and tissue lining.
Cervix – The narrow inner end of the vagina, which leads to the uterus.

Vagina – A muscular tube which expands to fit the penis during intercourse or a baby during birth
Labia – Folds of skin (inner and outer) which protect the internal reproduction organs.
Urethral Opening – Opening of the urethra, the tube that connects to the bladder and releases urine
Clitoris – a highly sensitive organ above the urinary opening in females which may provide pleasure when stimulated.
Anus – Opening of the rectum, where feces is released

Health Vocabulary

- red – *rouge*
- yellow – *jaune*
- blue – *bleu/bleue*
- green – *vert/verte*
- orange – *orange*
- white – *blanc/blanche*
- black – *noir/noire*
- gray – *gris/grise*
- brown – *marron*
- Exceptionally, *marron* remains the same whether a noun is masculine or feminine)
- pink – *rose*
- purple – *violet/violette*
-

foncé – dark. Ex: *Sa robe est vert foncé.* (Her dress is dark green.)

clair – light. Ex : *Les yeux de Paul sont bleu clair.* (Paul's eyes are light blue.)

fluo – florescent. Ex : *Au début des années 90, les couleurs fluos étaient très à la mode.* (At the start of the 1990's, florescent colors were very in.)

fade – faded, washed-out. Ex: *Le papier-peint du salon était fade. Sylvie avait très envie de l'arracher des murs.* (The living room wallpaper was faded. Sylvie felt an urge to rip it from the walls.)

la colle	glue
la craie	chalk
le drapeau	flag
le papier	paper
les ciseaux	scissors
les devoirs	homework

le tableau blanc	whiteboard
le taille-crayon	pencil sharpener
un atlas	atlas
un bureau	teacher’s desk
un cahier	notebook
un classeur	binder
un compas	compass
un cours	lesson
un crayon	pencil
un dictionnaire	dictionary
un examen	exam, examination
un globe (terrestre)	globe
un livre	book
un ordinateur	computer
un ordinateur portable	laptop
un pupitre	student desk
un rapporteur	protractor
un règle	ruler
un rétroprojecteur	overhead projector
un sac d’écolier, un cartable	school bag
un stylo	pen
un stylo à bille	ballpoint pen

French Vocabulary

une caverne - cavern

un os - a bone

un puits - a well (tall skinny tube-like passageway)

une stalactite - stalactite

une chauve-souris - a bat

des ossements - some bones

souterrain(e) - underground

une stalagmite - a stalagmite

l'equipement - equipment

profound(e) - large entrance-way

une grotte - a cave

la profondeur - the opening

un squelette - a skeleton

la speleologie - a spelunker

Bon/bonne – Good or well

Mauvais/mauvaise – bad

Nouveau/Nouvelle – new

Joli/jolie – pretty

Gentil/Gentille – nice

Fort/Forte – strong

Dur/Dure – hard

Drole – funny or amusing

Léger/légère – light

Moche – ugly

Beau/belle – good looking or beautiful

Bizarre – bizarre or odd

Efrayé/effrayée – frightened or scared

Mignon/mignone – cute

Fâché/fâchée – angry

Cher/chère – costly or $$$

Difficile – difficult

Courageux/courageuse – courageous or brave

Fatigué/fatiguée – tired

Gros/Grosse – fat or heavy

Libre – free or available

Juste – fair

Meilleur/Meilleure – better

Pressé/pressée – rushed or in a hurry

Facile – easy

Tranquille – calm

Prêt/prête – ready

Grand/grande – large or big

Jeune – young

Vieux/vieille – young

Triste – sad

Heureux/heureuse – happy

Stupide – stupid

Interéssant/intéressante – interesting

Doux/douce – soft

Mince – thin

Dernier/Dernière – last or latest

Haut/Haute – high

Seul/Seule – only

Sérieux/Sérieuse – serious

le Soleil : sun.

la chaleur : heat.

la canicule : heat wave.

la plage : the beach.

la Mer : the sea.

la Montagne : the mountain.

les vacances d'été : summer holidays.

Voyager : to travel

Partir en vacances : to go on vacation

Aller quelque part: to go somewhere

Visiter : to visit (talking about visiting places)

Nager : to swim

faire de la natation : to swim

faire de la randonnée : to hike

faire du ski nautique : water skiing

aller dans les montagnes : to go in the mountains

aller à la plage : to go to the beach

la pêche : fishing

faire un pique-nique : to picnic

faire un barbecue : to have a barbeque

bronzer : to tan

se bronzer : to sunbathe

un short : a short

un débardeur : a tank top

une robe : a dress

une jupette : a mini skirt

des tongs : flip flops

des Sandales : sandales

un sac en bandoulière : sling bag

une casquette : a cap

un chapeau : a hat

des lunettes de soleil : sun glasses

un maillot de bain : a swim suit

une serviette de plage : a beach towel

Facile (Easy) adverb: Facilement (Easily)

Agréable (Pleasant) Agréablement (Pleasantly)

Calme (Calm) Calmement (Calmly)

Heureux (Happy) Heureuse Heureusement (Happily)

Lent (Slow) Lente Lentement (Slowly)

Profond (Deep) Profonde Profondément (Deeply)

Constant (Constant) Constamment (Constantly)

Évident (Evident) Évidemment (Evidently)

Suffisant (Sufficient) Suffisamment (Sufficiently)

Bien (Well) Derived from the adjective bon (good). Elle parle bien français. (She speaks French well.)

Mal (Badly) Derived from the adjective mauvais (bad). Il chante mal. (He sings badly.)

Vite (Fast) N/A Il court vite. (He runs fast.)

Bien (Well) Derived from the adjective bon (good).

``Elle parle bien français. (She speaks French well.)

Mal (Badly) Derived from the adjective mauvais (bad).

``Il chante mal. (He sings badly.)

Vite (Fast) N/A Il court vite. (He runs fast.)

Tôt (Early) N/A Je me suis levé tôt. (I got up early.)

Mieux (Better) Derived from the adjective bon (good).

``Elle chante mieux que moi. (She sings better than me.)