

Preface

Elementary Science is, in content, approach, and educational aims, a surely unique curricular area. It is also one of particular importance and relevance to the young ... who, in this time of rapid change and new opportunity, should be reaching for and defining for themselves the best of possible worlds. Indeed, what other subject in the northern curriculum calls for the range of teaching skills or offers the possibilities for far-reaching success!

Science (from the Latin, *scientia*, meaning knowledge) is both a body of human knowledge, accumulated, organized, tested, and being extended, and a way of looking at the world around us, wondering, questioning, inferring, verifying, generalizing. In the science lesson, the science component of a school theme, the science fair project, or the outdoor excursion that can so extend horizons, Elementary Science at its best is a total learning experience that takes teacher and students beyond chalkboard notes and worksheets, beyond any preset topic outline, and beyond the usual confines of curriculum.

Current Northwest Territories curriculum guides not only block out scope and sequence for major thematic areas (Life and the Environment; Matter and Energy; Earth, Space, and Time), but also identify and stress intellectual process skills which children are to acquire through school science teaching and, in turn, to use to extend their science insights (*Elementary Science: Primary Program Guide*, 1986, pp. 9-11). A fuller development of these and related ideas can be found in Northwest Territories Education, Junior High Science (1991). Science themes at this more advanced level (which serve to underline where the elementary school program is heading) are: Characteristics of Living Things, Interactions in Our Environment, Diversity of Living Things, Energy in Our Lives, Physical Nature of Our Environment, Chemical Nature of Our Environment, Forces That Shape Our Earth, Movements in the Earth's Crust, and Understanding and Exploring the Universe. The intent of this vocabulary compilation is to support the teacher at elementary level, and these "junior high" thrusts confirm the kind of terminology that should be useful in preparation.

The fine work by elementary children to be seen in some of the more successful community science fairs—all too often presented solely in English—underlies for us the very real need for much of the technical language incorporated into this compilation. (Our own Inuktitut skills are lamentably limited—equivalencies here represent the good work of a Nunavut Arctic College translator/interpreter team—but we caught our own students inserting an Inuktitut "thingamabob" or "whachamacallit" rather repeatedly in oral science presentations. The right word can be essential!)

Identification of appropriate terms for inclusion has been facilitated by the review of major textbook series at the grade levels—not that textbooks, in themselves, are science or are the Territorial program. In this regard the support of libraries and curriculum laboratories at University of British Columbia, University of Ottawa, and Concordia University is acknowledged. (I do notice that children's shelves, in particular in the Science section of community libraries, are heavily weighted toward Life Sciences, with a modest presence of such as Astronomy and Earth Science. Great browsing, but at best a less-than-balanced diet). Our greatest sensitivity to science vocabulary needs has derived, however, from interaction with our own Background Science and Science Education students in teacher preparation programs in Iqaluit, Igloolik, and Coral Harbour, and this help, too, is gratefully acknowledged. Such a listing as this, of course, cannot be exhaustive. While intended for practitioners in these fields earlier titles on health care and environmental terminology, could be useful in class or for the science fair project, as might our own compilation of school mathematics terminology.

Lists and descriptions covering broad science themes, accordingly, were many months in preparation. Efforts and input of others became critical at final stages. My wife, Frances, provided French-language terminology. Our daughter, Rosalie, in her final semester of Life Science at McGill University, did computer work. The all-important Inuktitut terminology represents efforts of Nunavut Arctic College's Interpreter-Translator team: Connie Alivaktak, Jeanie Eeseemailee, Jeannie Katsak, Evelyn (Papatsi) Kublu-Hill, Eileen Kilabuk, Sheila Okkumaluk.

We also relied on terms compiled by the Research Centre in Igloolik and we particularly thank Abraham Ulaayuruluk and the late Hubert Amarualik. We are also grateful to Rosie Kalluk coming in and providing us with the terminology for snow and ice. This preface was completed in Iqaluit, with French-language translation supplied by Julie Beauchesne.

Scientists, you'll find, can be intensely interesting individuals, often delighting in any opportunity to talk about their interests and their work. Such a man or woman makes a great classroom visitor! Forty-some years ago, as a student journalist and a prospective teacher, this writer got to know his first scientist, McGill University geographer F. Kenneth Hare—an outstanding conversationalist who had, he told us, filed his first meteorological reports in England as a precocious child. It's a small world as they say. Library research for this compilation put in our hands *Science Explorations 9* (John Wiley, 1986), with a profile on a leading Canadian scientist. "Science is, above all, a compelling curiosity," Dr. Hare is quoted as having observed. For us as teachers reaching for the words to bring Elementary science alive, that about says it all.

Don Allen, F.C.C.T.
Iqaluit, September 20, 1997

Préface

La science élémentaire est par son contenu, son approche et à travers ses visées éducatives, un créneau privilégié de la formation de notre jeunesse qui, en cette époque d'une évolution rapide et constante, devrait s'efforcer d'atteindre les plus hauts sommets et se tailler la part de... l'ours polaire dans le meilleur des mondes. En effet, c'est la matière académique par excellence, faisant appel à une panoplie d'aptitudes pédagogiques et ouvrant la voie à une gamme de possibilités illimitées.

Le mot science, qui tire son origine du latin *scientia*, signifie « savoir », est l'ensemble des connaissances et des études d'une valeur universelle. C'est, de plus, une façon bien singulière d'observer le monde qui nous entoure et d'en vérifier l'exactitude et la véracité des découvertes et des progrès modernes. Par la leçon académique d'un cours de science, par l'intermédiaire des composantes de l'enseignement des sciences par thèmes, les expositions scientifiques ou encore ces randonnées pédestres qui peuvent faire reculer les bornes de la connaissance, la science élémentaire se définit le mieux lorsqu'elle déborde du cadre traditionnel de la classe et des cahiers d'exercices, se détache des grandes lignes d'un sujet choisi au préalable, va au-delà des limites habituelles du programme scolaire. « La science n'a pas de patrie », laissait entendre avec justesse d'esprit, Pasteur.

Les Guides pédagogiques en cours dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest non seulement esquissent le plan de travail et le suivi pour chacun des grands thèmes (Vie et Milieu; Matière et Énergie; La Terre; L'Espace et Le Temps) mais aussi nomment et mettent l'accent à travers les cours de science et, par la suite, les mettent en pratique afin d'élargir leur champ de connaissance. Des concepts et d'autres notions connexes sont repris et exposés en détail dans le volet destiné au niveau secondaire du ministère de l'Éducation des Territoires. Les sujets approfondis à ce niveau scolaire plus avancé (qui servent en quelque sorte de jalons pour les cours élémentaires en science) sont : les caractéristiques des êtres vivants; l'énergie dans nos vies; l'aspect physique de notre environnement; la chimie et les phénomènes vitaux; les forces qui façonnent notre Terre; les mouvements de la croûte terrestre; la compréhension et l'exploration de notre univers. Ce lexique se veut une aide pédagogique à l'élémentaire comme au secondaire, ainsi que l'atteste la nomenclature des grands thèmes démontrés ci-haut.

Les efforts soutenus des enfants au niveau primaire que l'on peut apprécier lors d'expositions scientifiques, dont certaines couronnées de succès, à travers les communautés – où prédomine, à regret, l'usage de la langue anglaise – mettent en évidence le besoin criant d'un glossaire comme celui-ci de constater parmi nos étudiants leur état anémique, quant à l'emploi du vocable exact en inuktitut lors d'exposés scientifiques. (Notre propre carence des termes en inuktitut fut admirablement comblée par les efforts incomparables de l'équipe de traducteurs/interprètes du Collège de l'Arctique de la région du Nunavut.)

Un dépouillement éclectique des volumes de base de niveau primaire fut à l'origine des termes pertinents retenus. De même, la contribution documentaliste et les ressources didactiques des Universités de la Colombie-Britannique (University of British Columbia), d'Ottawa et Concordia furent fructueuses et nous en sommes reconnaissants. (Je n'ai pu m'empêcher de remarquer, en bouquinant dans les rayons des jeunes de nos bibliothèques communautaires, que la section réservée aux sciences était largement consacrée aux sciences humaines. Quant à l'apport des sciences naturelles, bien qu'admirable dans son ensemble, laissait poindre un certain déséquilibre). Toutefois, c'est en côtoyant nos propres étudiants en sciences pures et en sciences de l'éducation que nous avons pris conscience de la nécessité d'un tel lexique. Nous désirons témoigner toute notre gratitude à ces étudiants d'Iqaluit, Igloolik et Coral Harbour. Un inventaire comme celui-ci ne saurait être, bien sûr, complet. C'est pourquoi nous vous prions de consulter à souhait nos ouvrages précédents consacrés à la terminologie du milieu de la santé et de l'environnement ainsi qu'à notre recherche des mots techniques en mathématiques scolaires. Bien que ces recueils soient principalement destinés aux professionnels dans leur champ respectif, ils pourraient s'avérer utiles en milieu académique.

Il va sans dire que la liste méthodique, accompagnée de détails et d'explications contenue dans ce répertoire, a demandé plusieurs mois d'un méticuleux labeur. Nombre d'autres personnes ont dû fournir un effort additionnel dans l'élaboration finale de cette oeuvre. Mon épouse, Frances, assura la terminologie en langue française. Notre fille, Rosalie, étudiante en sciences humaines à l'Université McGill en assumait le traitement de texte. La traduction française de cet avant-propos fut confiée à Julie Beauchesne de l'Agence de conservation de la faune à Iqaluit qui accepta de bonne grâce. Les travaux lexicographiques en langues inuktitut tirent leur source de l'excellent travail et à l'aide bienveillante de l'équipe des traducteurs/interprètes du Collège de l'Arctique : Connie Alivaktak, Jeanie Eeseemailee, Jeannie Katsak, Evelyn (Papatsi) Kublu-Hill, Eileen Kilabuk et Sheila Okkumaluk.

Les chercheurs et les scientifiques, vous en conviendrez, s'avèrent être des gens passablement passionnants, saisissant la moindre occasion pour bavarder de leurs intérêts communs, de leurs travaux. Ces hommes ou ces femmes de science sont d'aimables causeurs en classe. L'invitation est lancée! Il y a quelque quarante ans, j'ai fait la connaissance d'un premier scientifique, le géographe F. Kenneth Hare – ce dernier, un discoureur hors pair, se plaisait à nous relater qu'il avait dépêché, à un âge exceptionnellement précoce, son premier bulletin météorologique de l'Angleterre. Le monde est petit, bien petit! Le hasard a placé entre nous, alors que nous effectuions nos recherches pour former ce recueil, le volume de J. Wiley, *Science Explorations 9* (1986). L'auteur nous énumère les noms des scientifiques canadiens qui jouissent d'une réputation universelle. « La science est une curiosité inassouissable », peut-on y lire, citant les paroles du Professeur Hare. Ainsi, pour nous, l'art d'enseigner les sciences élémentaires n'est que l'art d'éveiller la curiosité chez les jeunes.

Don Allen, F.C.C.T.

Ce 20 septembre 1997 à Iqaluit

Air: ᐱᐱ: sila: air

The mixture of gases constituting the Earth's atmosphere. At sea level, dry air is 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, and 1% other gases, including carbon dioxide. The water vapour present in air will vary, its measure being the humidity (absolute or relative) of the air.

Air Pollution: ᐱᐱᐅᐅ ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅ: silaup sururninga: pollution de l'atmosphère

Release into the air of toxic substances, including those from furnaces, automobile exhausts, and manufacturing processes. Some of these pollutants result in acid rain.

Alcohol: ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅ: imialuup ilanga: alcool

Any of a family of organic chemicals having related molecular structure. Thus, methyl alcohol (methanol), ethyl alcohol (ethanol), isopropyl alcohol. All are solvents. Ethyl alcohol is the alcohol beverage associated with intoxication (drunkenness). While its use and abuse date from antiquity, some of its side effects (e.g. fetal alcohol syndrome) are only now being understood.

Algae: ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅ: aqajait: algues

A group of simple organisms having chlorophyll, and therefore, capable of producing food. They live in salt water, fresh water, or moist conditions on land.

Alloy: ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: savirajak savirajakkannirmik ilasimajuq: alliage

A mixture of metals. Bronze and brass are alloys of copper with other metals. *See Mixture.*

Ampere: ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅ: aampiu: ampère

A standard unit for the measurement of electric current.

Amphibian: ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: uumajut imarmiutaunikut: amphibie

A member of the class of cold-blooded vertebrate animals *Amphibia*. The immature form lives in water, and the mature form develops lungs, and can breathe air. Amphibians include frogs, toads, newts, and salamanders.

Analysis: ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ/ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: iguttirilluni/piijalluni qaujisarniq: analyse

The breaking down of a mixture or a chemical compound so as to determine its composition. *See Synthesis.*

whale

- beluga: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: qilalugaq, qaulluqtaq/qakuqtaq
- narwhal: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: qilalugaq,
- qirniqtaq/allannguaq/tuugaalik
- bowhead: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: arvik
- orca: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: aarluk

wolf: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: amaruq

wolverine: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: qavvik/qavvigaarjuk

BIRDS: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: TINGMIAT

bunting, snow: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: amauligaq/qaulluqtaaq

crane, sandhill: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: tatigga/tatiggarjuaq

duck: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: mitiq

- common: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: amaulik/amauligjuaq
- eider: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: qingalik
- merganser: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: kajjiqtuuq
- old squaw: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: aanngiq/aggiarjuk

eagle: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: nakturalik

falcon

- gyrfalcon: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: qinnuajuaq
- peregrine: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: kiggavik/kiggaviarjuk

fulmar: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: qaqulluk

goose

- brant: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: nirlirnaq
- Canada: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: nirlig, uluagullik
- snow: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: kanguq

guillimot: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: pittiulaaq

gull: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: naujat

- glaucose: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: naujavigjuaq
- ivory: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: naujavaaq
- sabine's: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: iqiggagiarjuk

hawk: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: kaajuuq/

jaeger: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: isunngaq

- long tailed: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: isunngaq
- parasitic: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: nipangiaq
- pomerine: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: isunngarluk

longspur, lapland: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: qirniqtaaq

loon

- red throated: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: qaqsauq
- arctic: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: kaglulik
- yellowbilled: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: tuulik/tuuligjuaq

owl, snow: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: ukpik/ukpigjuaq

phalarope: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: saurraq

piper, semipalmated: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: sigsariaq/sigjariarjuk

plover, golden: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: tuulligaarjuk

plover, semipalmated: ᑭᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: qulliquliaq

ptarmigan, rock: ᐱᑦᑭᑭᑦ, ᐱᑦᑭᑭᑦ: aqiggiq, atajulik
 ▪ willow: ᐱᑦᑭᑭᑦ, ᐱᑦᑭᑭᑦᐱᑦ: aqiggiq, aqiggivik
 song birds: ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qupanuarjuk
 swan: ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qugjuk
 turnstone, ruddy: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tuvvititiqqiuq, livillivillaq
 wheatear, northern: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: iksiktaarjuk

FISH: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: IQALUIT

char(r),
 ▪ arctic: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᐱᑦ, ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: iqalukpik, tariurmiutaq
 ▪ land-locked: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: ivisaaruq
 cod: ᐱᑦᑲᑦ: uugaq
 eel: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: ammajaq
 grayling, arctic: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: suluppaugaq
 halibut: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nataarnaq
 minnow: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: kavisilik
 trout: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: ituuraq
 sculpin: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: kanajuq
 shark: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: iqalugjuaq

INSECTS: ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: QUPIRRUIT

beetle: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: minnguq
 bumble bee: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: iguttaq
 flea: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: uumajut kumangit
 fly: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: ananngiq
 ▪ black: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ/ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: milugiaq/miugialaaq
 ▪ house: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ/ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qaumajaq/ananngirjuaq
 ▪ horse: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tuktuujaq
 ▪ warble: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: iguttaq
 ▪ larva: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tuktuup kumanga
 louse: ᑲᑦᑲᑦ (ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ): kumak (inuup kumanga)
 maggot: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qitirullik
 female mosquito: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qikturiaq
 male mosquito: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: niviarjuk

Barometric Pressure: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: silasiutiup ingirrajjutaa: pression barométrique

The pressure with which air (the atmosphere) weighs down upon the Earth at a given place and time. Since water vapour weighs less than the nitrogen that makes up most of the air we breathe, a drop in atmospheric pressure indicates that moist air is moving into a region, and that precipitation may occur. Atmospheric pressure now is measured in kilopascals.

Base (Chemistry): ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: uutarnarunniiqtittijjuti: base (chimie)

An alkali substance which is capable of combining with (neutralizing) an acid to form a salt.

Bay: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: tasiujaq: baie

An arm of a sea or lake extending into the land. For example, Baffin Bay.

Beak: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: sigguk: bec

Projecting jaws of a bird.

Beaker: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: kuvittiarutilik: vase à bec

An open container having vertical sides and a "beak" for pouring liquids. Small-scale experiments may be performed in this type of laboratory glassware.

Bean: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ, ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ, ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: nilirnaq, taqtuujaq, viinnisi: fève

A kidney-shaped seed borne in pods. Either the seeds or the entire pods may be used as food. The sprouting of beans and growing of bean plants is a worthwhile classroom activity. Sprouted mung beans are the basis of chop suey, an important Oriental food.

Biennial: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: arraagulauqtillugu piruqtuksaqaasuuq: plante bisannuelle

A plant which lives two years. It stores food in the first season for flowering and reproduction the second. Vegetables such as carrots and beets are biennials.

Biologist: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: uumajunik qaujisaqti: biologiste

A scientist who specializes in biology.

Biology: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: uumajunik qaujisarniq: biologie

The science that studies living things.

Calorimeter: ᐃᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ ᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ ᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ: uunarnirmiglu niglinarnirmiglu
qaujisaut: calorimètre

An insulated container in which experiments concerning heat energy can be undertaken. In a simple classroom demonstration, ice can be added to hot water, and the equilibrium temperature investigated.

Capillary: ᑕᓄᓄᓄᓄ, ᑕᓄᓄᓄᓄ: taqarusiq, taqaalaaq: capillaire

In the circulatory system, a tiny tube which transports nutrients to cells (from arterial blood) or cellular waste products for removal and elimination. *Compare with artery, vein.*

Carbohydrate: ᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ: quiktisautit: hydrate de carbone

An organic compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Sugars and starches are well-known carbohydrates.

Carbon: ᑕᓄᓄᓄᓄ: pauq: carbone

A non-metallic element familiar in three pure forms: coal, graphite, and diamond. Carbon atoms combine with one another and with other elements as oxygen and hydrogen to form complex molecules which are the basis of life on Earth.

Carbon Dioxide: ᑕᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ: aniqsaaqtaq: anhydride carbonique

A colourless, odourless gas produced by animal respiration, burning of carbon and carbon compounds, and by other natural processes. Carbon dioxide is taken in by plants, and used to build hydrocarbons. *See Oxygen-Carbon Dioxide Cycle.*

Carbon Monoxide: ᑕᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ: aniqtirijunnirnaqtuq: oxyde de carbone

A highly poisonous, odourless, tasteless, colourless gas which forms when carbon compounds burn in insufficient oxygen.

Carnivore: ᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ: niqituqti: carnassier

A flesh-eating animal, normally characterized by powerful jaws and especially developed canine teeth. Carnivores may be predators (polar bears, wolves) or carrion eaters (ravens). *Compare with herbivore, omnivore.*

Cave: ᓄᓄ, ᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ: ilu, qairusuk: caverne

A natural hollow underground or in the side of a hill. Caves are commonly found in limestone which has slowly eroded by acidic ground water. Caves also occur in melting ice, as from a glacier.

Circuit, Electrical: ᐅᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᐃᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ: uummaqtit aqputaa: circuit électrique

The path to be followed by electrical current through wires, resistors, capacitors, switches, and other circuit components. A closed circuit has a complete path through which current flows. An open circuit has a break in it, such as an open switch. Electrical circuits may be in series, parallel, or a combination of these.

Classifying: ᐃᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᐃᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ: ilaakkuqtittiniq: classifier

Arranging systematically in classes or groups according to recognizable attributes. Classification may be one-stage (rocks as igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic) or multiple-stage (animals as invertebrates and vertebrates, with vertebrates further classed as amphibians, reptiles, fish, birds, mammals). Classifying is a science process skill.

Cliff: ᐃᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ: innaaruq: falaise/escarpement

A land form: a high, steep (possibly vertical or overhanging) face of rock or earth. (Broad-billed murre nest on ledges on high cliffs, as on Coats Island ᐃᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ Appatuurjuaq).

Climate: ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ ᐃᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ: silaup iliqusinga: climat

The characteristic long-term weather of a location. Factors determining climate include latitude, elevation, ocean currents, and land-sea configurations.

Climatologist: ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ: silaliriji: climatologiste

A scientist who specializes in climatology.

Climatology: ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ: silaliriniq: climatologie

The scientific study of climate—that is, of long-term weather conditions and trends.

Clock: ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ/ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ: siqingujaq/qaujisaut: horloge/pendule

An instrument for measuring and indicating the passing of time. Any phenomenon occurring at a uniform rate or at a predictable rate could serve as the basis for a clock. Sand clocks (hour glasses, egg timers) shadow clocks (sundials), and water clocks are of great antiquity. The principle of the pendulum has been used in clocks of precision (e.g. grandfather clocks) for some centuries. *See Pendulum.* Clocks and watches of enhanced precision using electronic circuitry are now readily available.

Cloud: ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ: nuvuja: nuage

Any visible mass of water vapour or ice particles suspended in the atmosphere. There are 3 basic types: cirrus (thin wispy at high elevation); cumulus (dense mounds or heaps); stratus (low-lying, greyish, fog-like). Charts of cloud types may be available from Canada’s Atmospheric Environment Service.

Consumer: ᐱᑯᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: *atuqtit*: *consommateur*

An organism unable to manufacture its own food which lives by consuming (eating) other organisms. *See also Producer.*

Continent: ᓄᓗᑦᐳᐳᑦ ᐱᐳᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: *nunarjuap aviktuqsimaningit*: *continent*

One of Earth's main land masses. The seven continents are Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia, and Antarctica.

Continental Drift: ᓄᓗᑦᐳᐳᑦ ᐱᐳᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: *nunaruq aviktuqsimaningita ingirranirijangit*: *dérive des continents*

The well-accepted theory that Earth's continents have drifted apart over the ages, and continue to do so. Typically, the increasing separation between Africa and South America is slight, but it can be measured by satellites.

Controlling Variables: ᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᐳᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: *qaujisaqtami aulataq*: *contrôler des variables*

When an experiment is to be undertaken, discriminating among factors that will or will not affect the outcome, then controlling (holding constant) all factors except the ones to be tested. Thus, in an experiment as to how the amount of sunlight affects the growth of a bean plant, control (hold constant) the type and amount of soil, the frequency and amount of watering, the soil temperature, the distance of the plant from the source of light, the wattage of the bulb, etc., and vary only the amount of time each day for which the plant is illuminated. Controlling variables is a science process skill.

Cotyledon: ᐱᑯᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐳᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: *piruqpalliajuuq uqaujarngautaa*: *cotylédone*

A seed leaf of a flowering plant. As such, a part of the embryo of the sprouting seeds. Monocots such as grass have one seed leaf. Dicots such as beans have two seed leaves.

Creek: ᑯᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: *kuuruk*: *ruisseau*

A small stream. A tributary of water.

Crystal: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: *tisijut sinarjuqattiaqtut*: *crystal*

The solid form of a pure substance having a characteristic polyhedral shape, the faces being at distinct angles. Crystals occur naturally in igneous rocks. Crystals may be grown in the classroom or laboratory by permitting a concentrated solution of such a salt (sodium chloride), or copper sulphate to evaporate slowly at a near-constant temperature.

Current (Electrical): ᐅᐱᐱᓄᓂᐱ ᐃᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂ: **uummaqquitit ingirraninga: courant électrique**

The flow of electric charges through a wire or other conductor. The flow is measured in amperes (coulombs of charge per second). Electrical current is either direct current or alternating current. Direct current (D.C.) is a flow of charges in a single direction. Electricity from a cell or a battery is direct current. Alternating current (A.C.) is a regularly reversing flow. Home wiring in North America normally carries alternating current which reverses 60 times per second.

Current (Oceanic): ᐃᓄᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂ: **ingirraniq: courant océanique**

Convection currents occurring naturally in oceans and other bodies of water and bringing colder water to lower latitudes (cold current) and warmer water to higher latitudes (warm current). The Gulf Stream, such a current, brings warm waters from the Caribbean to moderate the climate of Western Europe.

Cycle: ᐱᓂᓂᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂ: **piliqqiktarniq: cycle**

A sequence of events repeated in regular order. For example, the cycle of the seasons, the water cycle, oxygen-carbon dioxide cycle, nitrogen cycle, etc. Populations of predators and prey often display cyclical characteristics.

D

Day: ᐅᓂᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂ: **ulluq: jour**

The interval of time for the Earth to complete one revolution on its axis. The mean solar day is the average time interval between successive high suns. The sidereal day makes reference to fixed stars. The day is divided into 24 hours; each hour into 60 minutes, each minute into 60 seconds.

Decantation: ᐱᓂᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂ: **kingunaaqsiniq: décantation**

The pouring off of a liquid without disturbing the sediment. For example, muddy water may be allowed to settle in a beaker, and relatively clear liquid may be decanted.

Decimal Expression: ᐱᓂᓂᓂᓄᓂᓂ: **naasaut titalik: décimale**

A number expressed in terms of tens. Metric measures are decimal measures, and readings are to be expressed decimally, to an appropriate number of digits. Thus, 250 g, but not 1/4 kg, 1/4 being a non-decimal fraction.

Direction: ᐃᑭᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᐃᑭᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: **nakinngaarniq, nakinngajaarniq:**
direction/sens

Line or course along which something faces or moves. Directions are often stated as North, East, South, or West (or by further subdivision, as Northwest, Northwest by West, to 32 "points of the compass"). Reference may be to the Earth's geographic poles (true north or true south) or to the Earth's magnetic poles (magnetic north or magnetic south). Directions also may be stated numerically (000 through 360), 045 being a direction 45° clockwise from North (that is, Northeast) and 270 being 270° clockwise from North (that is, due West). Airport runways are assigned a direction in much the same way, 01 through 36, each unit representing 10° of an angle measure. For example, runway 36 in Iqaluit is due North; if approached in the opposite direction, it becomes runway 18, due South.

North: ᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦ, ᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: uangna, tunuviaq: nord
East: ᐃᑭᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: kannganaq: est
South: ᐅᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: nigiq: sud
West: ᐱᑭᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: pinangnaq: ouest

Dissection: ᑭᐱᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: **qaujisarniarlugu pilaktuiniq: dissection**

To systematically cut apart an animal or plant specimen to expose parts for scientific examination.

Drug: ᐃᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: **inuulisaut: drogue**

A natural or artificial substance which affects the body and its systems. Drugs are used in medicine. Some drugs act upon the nervous system and may be addictive, especially when misused.

Dry River Bed: ᐃᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: **kuurulluk: lit de rivière asséché**

A course of a stream which is without water, during a period of drought, for example.

Dynamo: ᐃᑭᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᐱᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: **aulauti qaummaqquutiliuqtuq: dynamo**

Short for dynamoelectric machine. *See Generator.*

E

Ear: ᑭᐱᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: **siuti: oreille**

The organ of hearing. It consists of external parts (the outer ear) and internal parts (the middle ear and the inner ear). The inner ear controls the sense of balance.

Earth (Planet): ᓄᓇᓱᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ: nunarjuaq: globe terrestre

The planet on which we live, the third from the Sun in the nine of our solar system. See *Endnote 5*.

Earth (Soil): 1. ᓄᓇ 2. ᐃᓐᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ: 1. Nuna 2. ijjuq: terre

The soil of the planetary surface in which plants root and grow.

Earthquake: ካᓴᐱᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ: sajupillangniq: tremblement de terre

A sudden movement or break in the Earth's crust, sending shock waves which cause tremors and possible destruction. Earthquake magnitude is measured on the logarithmic Richter scale.

Earthworm: ᓴᓴᐱᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ: qupirruq: vers de terre

Cylindrical, segmented worms found in soil. See *Worm*.

Echo: ᐱᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ: akiurniq: écho

The reflection of a sound from a hillside or any reflecting surface. For instance, radar involves radio frequency waves echoing from a distant "target".

Eclipse: ᓂᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ: pulamaniq: éclipse

The blocking of the light from one celestial body by another. In an eclipse of the Moon (lunar eclipse), the Earth blocks the light from the Sun, and the Earth's shadow passes over the face of the Moon. In an eclipse of the Sun (as viewed from Earth), the Moon blocks the view of the Sun by passing between the Sun and the Earth. An eclipse may be total or partial. In a solar eclipse, an outer ring may be visible, giving an annular eclipse.

Ecologist: ᓄᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ: uumajut najugaqatigiingninginnik silaqaqatigiingninginniglu qaujisaqti: écologiste

A scientist who specializes in ecology.

Ecology: ᓄᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ: uumajut najugaqatigiingninginnik silaqaqatigiingninginniglu qaujisarniq: écologie

The science which studies living things and their relationships to one another and to the environment. See *Endnote 6*.

Ecosystem: ᓄᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓐᓃᓂᓐ: uumajuni najugaqatigiingniq silaqaqatigiingnirlu: écosystème

An ecological community comprised of interactive plant and animal organisms and their environment.

Electrician: ᐃᐱᓄᐱᐱᓐᐱᓐ: uummaqutiliriji: électricien

A skilled worker who specializes in wiring, circuitry, fusing, and other considerations of current electricity.

Electricity: ᐱᓄᐱᓐᐱᓐ, ᓄᐱᐱᓐᐱᓐ: sukannaqtuq, nukkinaqtuq: électricité

The presence or flow of electrical charges. The presence of charges is static electricity. The flow represents current electricity.

Electrolysis: ᐃᐱᓄᐱᐱᓐ ᐱᓄᐱᓐᐱᓐ ᐃᐱᓄᐱᐱᓐ ᐱᓄᐱᓐᐱᓐ: uummaqummik atuqłuni ilauqtugarnik aviktuqtittiniq: électrolyse

Chemical decomposition of a liquid substance or a substance in solution into its components by passing an electric current through it. Water can be decomposed into hydrogen and oxygen by this method.

Electromagnet: ᓄᐱᓄᐱᓐᐱᓐ ᐃᐱᓄᐱᐱᓐ: nipiqqarnaqtuq uajanga: électro-aimant

A magnetic field exists around a wire through which an electric current is flowing. Based upon this principle, an electromagnet is a coil of insulated wire wound around a soft iron core. The electromagnet shows strong magnetic properties while the electricity is flowing. A small battery, wire coil, and iron nail will effectively demonstrate the principle of electromagnetism.

Electron: ᐃᐱᓄᐱᐱᓐ (ᐱᓄᐱᓐᐱᓐ ᐃᐱᓄᐱᐱᓐ ᐱᓄᐱᓐᐱᓐ): ilikturaan (mikinniqaap uummajjutaanik kaivattijuq): électron

A subatomic particle having a negative charge. Electrons exist in "shells" around the nucleus of all atoms.

Electroscope: ᐱᓄᐱᓐᐱᓐ ᐱᓄᐱᓐᐱᓐᐱᓐ: qaujinasuut sukannaqtuqarmangaat: électroscope

An instrument for the detection and identification of electrostatic charges. Pith ball and leaf electroscopes are widely used in school laboratories.

Element (Chemical): ᐃᐱᓄᐱᐱᓐ ᐱᓄᐱᓐᐱᓐ: ilauqtugat tunngavingit: élément chimique

A substance which cannot be decomposed into simpler substances. The 92 naturally occurring elements serve as building blocks for chemical compounds. Elements include nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen (gases at room temperature), mercury (a liquid), and silicon, aluminum, copper, silver, gold, and carbon (solids). Atoms of elements combined to produce molecules of compound substance.

Energy: ᐃᑭᐅᐅᑦ: aulajjaut: énergie

Elementary Science equates energy to the ability to do mechanical work. Energy is commonly observed through its effects on matter. The energy unit is the joule, although electrical energy is commonly priced by the kilowatt-hour. Energy can be changed from one form to another, as chemical energy to heat energy (as in burning), or electrical energy to mechanical energy to heat energy. Some forms of energy are: chemical energy, electrical energy, heat energy, kinetic energy (energy of motion), mechanical energy, nuclear energy, potential energy (energy of position), radiant energy, solar energy, sound energy. Energy is commonly transferred by one or more of three processes: conduction, convection, and radiation.

Engineer: ᑦᑲᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦᑕᐱᐅᓂᐱ ᐃᑕᑦᑲᑦᑕᑦᑕᐱᐅᓂᐱ: qaujisaqtulirinngaaqtunik atuqtittijunnaqtuq: ingénieur(e)

A professional who applies scientific principles in one or more technological areas. For example, aeronautical engineer, chemical engineer, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer.

Entomologist: ᑦᑲᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦᑕᐱᐅᓂᐱ ᐃᑭᐅᐅᑦᑕᐱᐅᓂᐱ: qupirrunik kumangniglu qaujisaqti: entomologiste

A scientist who specializes in entomology.

Entomology: ᑦᑲᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦᑕᐱᐅᓂᐱ ᐃᑭᐅᐅᑦᑕᐱᐅᓂᐱ: qupirrunik kumangniglu qaujisarniq: entomologie

The scientific study of insects.

Environment: ᐃᑭᑕᑦᑕᐱᐅᓂᐱ: avativut: milieu

The overall conditions (physical, chemical, and biological) of the region in which an organism lives.

Epicentre: ᑦᑲᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦᑕᐱᐅᓂᐱ ᑦᑲᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦᑕᐱᐅᓂᐱ: sajupillagviujuq: épicentre

The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake.

Equator: ᐃᑭᐅᐅᑦᑕᐱᐅᓂᐱ ᐃᑭᐅᐅᑦᑕᐱᐅᓂᐱ: nunarjuap siqinniqauniqpaarivaktaa: équateur

An imaginary circle on the Earth's surface midway between the north and south rotational poles. The tropical region, where the Sun can appear directly overhead, extends 23°28' above and below the Equator (a result of the 23°28' Earth's rotational axis).

Equinox: ᑕᖃᓂᖅ ᖃᑲᑲᓂᓂᖅ ᓇᑦᑭᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅ: taarnirlu qaumanirlu nalimugiikkaangatik: équinoxe

Literally, "equal nights." The time in March and September when direct Sun rays fall on the Earth's equator, and all points on the planet experience 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness. Traditionally, the equinoxes mark the beginning of Spring and Autumn seasons.

Erosion: ᓂᓇᑲᖅ ᓂᖅᑲᑲᓂᖅᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᓂᖅ: nunaup nungutakpallianinga: érosion

The wearing away of land forms by the removal of soil and other weathered products by natural forces as water, wind and gravity.

Esker: ᖃᑭᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅ: qimiarjuk: esker

A long, narrow, winding ridge of gravel and sand representing sedimentary deposits from running water of a melting ice sheet. Eskers may be observed in the North.

Estivation: ᐱᖃᑦᑲᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅ, ᖃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᓂᖅ ᑭᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅ: pirlijjaiqsimamut, qiittailimamut siniktuq: estivation

A sleeplike condition in which some animal species survive periods of summer heat and drought. *See Hibernation.*

Estuary: ᑲᑲᓂᖅ: akuaq: estuaire

An arm of the sea at the lower end of the river where tide meets the river current. Estuaries may be observed in the North.

Evaporation: ᑲᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅ/ᓂᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅ: tigjurniq/saluarniq: évaporation

Change of state from liquid to gas. Steam in a kettle will "ᑲᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅ tigjuq" while a rain puddle will "ᓂᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅ saluaq."

Evapotranspiration: ᑲᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᐱᑭᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᓂᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᓂᖅ: tigjurniq piruqtullu saluaqpallianinga: évapotranspiration

The giving off of water as vapour into the atmosphere through the combined processes of evaporation, from land and water surfaces, and of gas exchange through pores (stomata) of the leaves of green plants (transpiration).

Evolution: ᑲᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᓂᖅ: asijjiqpallianiq: évolution

The process of origination of life forms (plant and animal species) by development from earlier forms.

Exoskeleton: ᑭᑦᑲᑲᓂᖅ ᓂᓂᖅᑲᓂᖅ: silataagut sauniqu: exosquelette

The hard protective covering of the body of some invertebrates.

Experimenting: ᖃᕈᕐᓇᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ: qaujinasuktaqarniq: expérimenter

Experimenting, in full, involves recognizing and formulating a problem, planning and conducting a test of an hypothesis, and using results obtained from the experiment to pose possible answers to the problem. Experimentation is a science process skill, and it also represents the successful combination of a full range of related process skills.

Eye: ᐃᕐ: iji: oeil

The organ of sight sensitivity to visible light, with ability to receive light of different frequencies as colours. Two eyes permit perception of distance and depth.

F

Fault: ᓄᐃᕐᓄᕐ ᓄᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ: nunakkut nuttarjuaraaluk: fracture

In Earth Science, a fracture (break) in the Earth's crust such that the rock on one side of the fracture is displaced relative to the rock on the other side.

Fauna: ᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ: uumajut: faune

The animals found in a given setting. *See also Flora.*

Feather: ᕐᕐᕐᕐ: suluk: plume

An outgrowth of the skin of a bird, comprising a tubular shaft with soft, flexible barbs on either side.

Female: ᐃᕐᕐᕐᕐ (ᐃᕐᕐᕐᕐ), ᐃᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ (ᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ), ᐃᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ (ᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ): arnaq (inuit), arnalluq (nirjutit), arnaviaq (tingmiat): femelle

With reference to sexual reproduction, the sex that can bear young or lay eggs. In botany, reference may be to female parts of a flower having both male and female characteristics.

Field Trip: ᐃᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ ᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ ᐃᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ: ilinniarviup silataani ilinniarniq: excursion éducationnelle

An excursion into the natural environment, a research station or other facility in support of science learning, supplementing and extending classroom and laboratory activities.

Filament: ᐃᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ ᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐᕐ: nakasuujarmi uajaralaaq: filament

A very thin wire, as in a light bulb. The filament offers high resistance to the flow of electrical current, and heats to white hot.

Filtration: ᑲᓐᓂᓈᓂᓂᑦᑕ ᓇᓂᑭᑦᑕ: **kanngaqtirinikkut suruijainiq: filtration**

A method of separating the parts or phases of certain heterogeneous mixtures by pouring them into a filter paper, usually folded and inserted in a funnel. With muddy water, for example, particles of mud remain on the filter paper while clear water passes through. (A true solution, a homogeneous mixture, wholly passes through such a filter.) Drinking water may be filtered as one stage in the removal of impurities.

Fish: ᐃᑦᑲᓂᑦ: **ikaluk: poisson**

Any of two classes of water-dwelling swimming vertebrates having gills and tough, usually scaly, skin. Some species lay eggs; others give birth to live young. Classes of fish comprise those having cartilaginous skeletons (such as sharks), and those having bony skeletons (such as char). *See Animals, Northern.*

Fiord: ᑲᓐᓂᓈᓂᑦᑕ ᐃᓐᓂᓈᓂᑦᑕ: **kangiqtuk innaarulik: fjord**

A deep, narrow inlet of the sea between high banks or cliffs, a result of glaciation (e.g. Pangnirtung Fiord). *Also spelled Fjord.*

Fiord Head: ᑦᓂᓂᑦᑕ: qinngua: tête de fjord

Flask: ᐱᓇᑕᓂᑦᑕ: **paakittuq: flacon**

A narrow-necked bottle used for storing chemicals or for observing chemical reactions. Common types for classroom or laboratory use are the Erlenmeyer flask (slanting sides) and the Florence flask (rounded base).

Flood: ᑦᑲᑦᑕᑦᑕ: **qaaminniq: inondation**

An overflowing of the waters of a stream or of coastal waters over land that is usually dry.

Flooding: ᐅᓂᐃᓂᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕ: ulivigjuaqtuq

Winter Flooding: ᑦᑲᑦᑕᑦᑕ: qaamittuq

Flora: ᐱᓂᑦᑕ: **piruqtut: flore**

The plants found in a given setting. *See also Fauna.*

Flower: ᑲᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕ: **nunaraq: fleur**

The structures of a flowering plant concerned with reproduction. Flowers of wind-pollinated plants are usually small and insignificant, while those of insect-pollinated plants may be larger and colourful in appearance. Parts of a flower include protective carpels, petals, the stamen with anther and filament (male parts producing pollen), and the carpel with stigma and ovule (female parts).

Fog: ᑕᑖᑕ, ካሃጭ/ᑕᑖሃጭᑕጭ, ካሃጭᑕጭ: taktu, sassiq/taksiqtuq, sassiqtuq: brouillard/brume

Cloud (suspension of water droplets in the air) at or close to ground level.

Fold: ᐅኑጭ ጭጊጋጠᑕᐅᑖᑖ: ujarak qummuaktitauniku: plissement du terrain

In Earth Science, a bend, usually symmetrical, in layers of sedimentary rock. Arches or upfolds are called anticlines, while troughs or downfolds are called synclines.

Food: ᑖጭᑖ: niqi: nourriture

Any substance which serves to nourish an animal or plant to maintain its life and growth.

Food Chain: ᑖጭᑖካᐃᑖ ᐅᐃᑕᑖጰᑖᑕᑖ: niqiksait uiguliriiktut: chaîne alimentaire

In an ecosystem, energy (produced by plants) passes from one organism to another (as grass to rabbit to fox) through what is called a food chain. Food chains which overlap make a food web.

Force: ᐱᑖᐅጭᑖᑕᑖᑖᑖ ᐃᑖᑕᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: ajournirluunniit nuttungnirluunniit: force

A push or pull tending to cause movement of a body, for example, the force of gravity. The standard unit of force measurement is the newton.

Formulating Hypotheses: ᑕᐃᐃᐃᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᐃᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: taimannainnasuginnaaniq: formuler des hypothèses

An hypothesis is a supposition—or guess—advanced in an attempt to explain a happening and to be used as a basis for further investigations. A scientific hypothesis, therefore, is a tentative explanation, based upon what has been observed, for the occurrence of events. The development of a scientific hypothesis—an explanation to be subjected to further consideration and testing—is a science process skill.

Formulating Models: ᑕᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ, ᑕᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: tukisitittivaalirutit, tukisivaallirutit: formuler des modèles

We may devise models to illustrate the behaviour of something unfamiliar in terms of something whose behaviour is familiar. Light shines on a ball, which casts a shadow, and we show the nature of an eclipse. Formulating models is a science process skill.

Fossil: ᐅኑጭᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ, ᐱᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ, ᐃᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: ujaraguqsimajut, aqupituujaq, inivinituqaq: fossile

An impression of an animal or plant preserved in sedimentary rock.

Freezing: ማረጋገጫ, ፍጠራ: nilaruqtuq, quarniq: congélation

Solidification of a liquid substance. The word freezing is particularly applied to water.

Friction: ለጥጥር: piinniq: friction

The resistance of one surface to another surface that slides or rolls over it. Distinction may be made between sliding friction or rolling friction. Friction always acts to oppose the force that is causing motion. Energy lost to friction becomes heat.

Frog: ለግራግራ: pigliqtajuuq: grenouille

A small, jumping amphibian (living both in water and on land). In teaching laboratories, frogs are dissected to show vertebrate organs and structures.

Frost: ፍጠራ, ጋጅ: qakurnaḡ, patuk: gel

Ice crystals formed on cold surfaces as the air about them cools to below freezing. *See also Dew.*

Fruit: ለግራግራ (ግራግራ): paurngat (siirnaqtut): fruit

The seed-containing part of a flowering plant. The fleshy part of some fruit is used as food.

Fuel: ለግራግራ: uqquusiqtirutiksāt: combustible

Any substance such as coal, oil, wood, or natural gas, from which heat energy can be derived by burning. Distinction is made between fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas), whose supply is limited, and renewable resources such as firewood and blubber.

Fungus: ለግራግራ: uqut: champignon

A group of plant-like organisms which lack chlorophyll and live off decaying organic material or plant species. Mushrooms, mold, mildew and tree brackets are fungi. Molds and mildews are of fungal origin.

G

Galaxy: ለግራግራ ለግራግራ: ulluriagasaiat katirngaqut: galaxie

A large system of stars existing in space. Our Sun is in the Milky Way galaxy.

Gas: ለግራግራ: pullaq: gaz

The state in which matter has neither definite shape nor definite volume. A gas condenses to liquid form.

Glaciation: ᐃᐅᐳᐃᐸᑦ ᐳᖅᑭᐳᑦ: aujuittumut aaqiktaq: glaciation

The presence or development of mountain or valley glaciers, or of extended ice coverage.

Glacier: ᐃᐅᐳᐃᐸᑦ: aujuittuq: glacier

A mass of ice which results when, over an extended period, snowfall exceeds melting and sublimation. The result will be a slow-moving river of ice, under enormous pressure (a mountain or valley glacier), or a near complete coverage of land forms (a continental glacier).

Global Positioning System: ᐳᐳᑭᐳᐳᑦᐳᐳᑦ: asiujjaikkut: système global de navigation

A system for determining precise location on Earth in reference to artificial satellites. GPS system.

Global Warming: ᐳᐳᑭᐳᐳᑦ ᐳᖅᑭᐳᑦᐳᐳᑦ: nunarjuap uqquusivallianinga: réchauffement de la planète

The belief that the Earth's overall temperatures are rising, possibly due to the greenhouse effect, heat absorption, and increased atmospheric carbon dioxide. Implications are not fully agreed upon, but increasing melting of polar ice caps could result in a significant rise in sea level.

Graduated Cylinder: ᐳᐳᑭᐳᐳᑦᐳᐳᑦ ᐳᐳᑭᐳᐳᑦ: nalunaikkuttiquqsimajuq ullamitauq: cylindre gradué

A measuring instrument, made of glass or plastic, consisting of a vertical cylinder that has been calibrated or graduated to show the volume of liquid contained. The volume of an irregular solid can be determined by wholly submerging it in the liquid in the container and noting the increase in reading.

Gravity: ᐳᐳᑭᐳᐳᑦᐳᐳᑦ: uqumainnaqaqtittijuq: gravité

A force of attraction between two masses. On Earth, this force is predominantly between an object and the planet itself, and results in the object's weight.

H

Haemoglobin: ᐳᐳᑭᐳᐳᑦ ᐳᐳᑭᐳᐳᑦ: aungmiittuup sanngininga: hémoglobine

An iron compound giving the characteristic red colour to the oxygen-carrying blood cells of vertebrates. Also spelled hemoglobin.

Habitat: ᐳᐳᑭᐳᐳᑦ ᐳᐳᑭᐳᐳᑦ: najuqtaujuq uumajunut: habitat

The setting—the local environment—where an organism lives. For example, Alpine valleys, meadows, riverbanks and tidal ponds are habitats.

Hormone: ᑎᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: timiup aulajjajinga: hormone

A secretion produced in a plant or animal to regulate or influence life processes. In humans, hormones are secreted by endocrine glands, and include growth hormone, insulin, adrenaline, and sex hormones. These hormones enter the circulatory system and affect organs far removed from where the hormones are secreted.

Humidity: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: kinipaniq: humidité

A measure of the moisture—water vapour—present in air. Absolute humidity gives the mass of water vapour in a given mass of air. Relative humidity gives the water vapour present as a percentage of the mass which, at the given temperature, would represent saturation.

Hurricane: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: atlaantik tariurjuanganit ulajjarjuaq: ouragan

A violent storm with heavy rain and strong winds originating over tropical waters (Atlantic or Caribbean) and occasionally progressing to higher latitudes. Winds spiral about a centre eye of low pressure, moving counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere. Such a storm in the Pacific is called a typhoon.

Hydrogen: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: pullarni uqinniqaq: hydrogène

The lightest of the elements, in a colourless, odourless gas found in water and in organic compounds. Hydrogen burns vigorously in oxygen, yielding water vapour (this is rapid combustion, not an explosion).

Hydrometer: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: imarmik uqumainniqsiurut: hydromètre

A calibrated instrument designed to measure the mass density or the relative density of a liquid.

Hydrosphere: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: nunarjuap imanga: hydrosphère

The water on the Earth's surface. Some 74 per cent of the planet's surface is covered by water.

Hygrometer: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: kinipaniqsiurut: hygromètre

An instrument which measures the humidity of the atmosphere.

I

Ice: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: siku: glace

Water in its frozen state. The prevalence of ice in northern latitudes has given rise to a rich vocabulary of ice forms and ice phenomena.

Chunk: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: nilak

Igneous Rock: ᐃᐅᑦᐅ ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: ujarak aumaniku: roche ignée

Igneous, like ignite and ignition, refers to fire. Igneous rock is rock that originally was molten, either as magma beneath the Earth's surface, or as lava which escaped from a volcano. The cooling of magma results in crystal formation.

Inclined Plane: ᑭᐃᑦᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: sivingajuq: plan incliné

A simple machine which permits an object to be slid or rolled up a gradual slope rather than be lifted vertically. The energy required is identical, but the inclined plane permits a smaller force to act through a greater distance.

Incubation: ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: ivajaunig: incubation

The sitting on eggs of a bird to provide warmth and protection from the moment when the eggs are laid until they hatch. Also, caring for eggs or for premature infants in an incubator.

Incubator: ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ, ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: inuqtuusivvik, tukiqsiivik: couveuse/incubateur

A box-like apparatus providing a sheltered, controlled environment for eggs developing toward hatching or for the care of premature infants.

Indicator: ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: nalunaiqsijjut: indicateur

A substance which serves to show the presence of another substance or the extent to which a chemical reaction has progressed. Litmus paper (red = acid, blue = base) and phenolphthalein (colourless = acid, red = base) are used as indicators of acidity/alkalinity.

Inertia: ᑭᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: surragumanniginnig: inertie

The resistance of a body to change in its state of rest or motion.

Inferring: ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: nalunnginnig: tirer une conclusion de

Making a judgment based on evidence. Inferring is a science process skill. For example, a beaker of water remains uncovered in the classroom and the level of water in the beaker drops. We infer that water has evaporated, although we could not actually observe vapour entering the atmosphere.

Inquiry Skills: ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: qaujisarunnarnig: habilités de renseignement

Skills needed to question what is happening and the reason for an occurrence. Inquiry skills are important in science learning.

Insect: ᖃᑖᐱᖅᑖᑦᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑦᑖ: qupirruillu kumailu: insecte

A class of invertebrates having a body of three parts (head, thorax, abdomen), having three pairs of legs and possibly one or two pairs of wings. Most insects span through three stages: larva, pupa, adult. Some 700 000 insect species have been recorded. *See Animals, Northern.*

Insecticide: ᑖᑖᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖ/ᖃᑖᑖᑖᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖ: ananngiqsiut/qaumajaqsiut: insecticide

A chemical substance intended to kill insects. Such a substance may, however, have unexpected effects on species that prey on such insects or on the environment in general. Also, insect species may, with time, adapt and become resistant to an insecticide.

Insectivore: ᖃᑖᐱᖅᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖ: qupirrutuqtit: insectivore

An animal whose diet is insects. Some bird and bat species are among organisms living entirely on insects. Insects like the praying mantis live entirely on other insects (e.g. grasshoppers).

Instinct: ᐱᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ/ᐱᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: pijunnakautiginic/pijunnattautiginic: instinct

A tendency to behave in a particular way which is innate rather than learned. A mother dog's care for her pups appears to be mainly instinctive.

Instrument, Scientific: ᖃᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: qaujisautit: instrument scientifique

A device for extending the sensitivity of an observation (e.g. microscope, stethoscope, telescope) or for measuring (quantifying) an observation (anemometer, barometer, micrometer, thermometer).

Insulation: ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: ikiarmik: isolation

Material which prevents or reduces the flow of heat or electricity. Thus, a building may be insulated to conserve heat, and a wire insulated to permit it to carry electrical current.

Interpreting Data: ᖃᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: qaujisarnikumik tukiliurinic: interpréter des données

Using collected survey or experimental results (data) to arrive at possible answers to a problem. Graphing can be useful in such a process. Interpreting data is a science process skill.

Isthmus: ᐃᐅᓕᓕᓐᓃ: itilliq: isthme

A narrow strip of land connecting larger landmasses or connecting a peninsula to the mainland. The Isthmus of Panama connects North America and South America. The Boothia Isthmus connects the Boothia Peninsula to the North American mainland.

J

Joule: ᐃᐅᓕᓕᓐᓃ: jaaul: joule

In physics, unit of work or energy. The work done when a force of one newton acts through one metre.

Jungle: ᐅᓐᓃᓕᓐᓃ ᐱᓐᓃᓕᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃ: uqquulluni pirqutligjuaq: jungle

In humid, tropical climate, land overgrown with vines and other dense vegetation.

K

Kelp: ᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃ, ᐃᓐᓃᓐᓃ, ᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃ: qiqquaq, iquutit, kuanniit: varech

A large and conspicuous "seaweed" (a brown alga) which floats by means of air-filled bladders and which can grow to 20 metres in length. Kelp ashes, rich in potassium and iodine, have been used as fertilizer.

Kinetic Energy: ᐃᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃ ᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃ: inngirjuup kajusininga: énergie cinétique

The energy of motion. A speeding car or a falling object possesses kinetic energy.

Kingdom: ᐃᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃ ᐱᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃ: ilaakkuqtulik piusiliit: règne

One of five major categories into which all living things are classified. These kingdoms serve to group (i) animals (ii) plants (multicellular and capable of photosynthesis) (iii) fungi (e.g. mushrooms, molds) (iv) protists (unicellular organisms such as the amoebae and paramecium) (v) monerans (particularly simple organisms such as bacteria and blue-green algae).

L

Laboratory: ᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃ: qaujisarvik: laboratoire

A place for scientific study where experiments can be designed and carried out.

Lava: ᐅᓐᓃᓐᓃ ᐃᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃ: ujarak aumajuq: lave

Magma which reaches Earth's surface, as from a volcano. Lava solidifies to form fine grained igneous rock. Extremely rapid cooling (as when volcanic outflow reaches seawater) can result in obsidian (volcanic glass).

Leaf: ᐅᑦᑲᐅᑭᑦᑲ: uqaujaq: feuille

The part of a plant in which photosynthesis and evapotranspiration mainly take place. There is a great variety at sizes, shapes, and arrangements of plant leaves.

Lens: ᐃᑲᑲᐅᑭᑦᑲ: igalaujaq: lentille

A glass or plastic piece having one or both surfaces curved to bend light rays to magnify or otherwise alter an image. Reference may also be to the transparent part of the eye.

Lever: ᐃᑭᑭᑭᑦᑲ: ijjuuataq: levier

A simple machine comprising a rigid rod pivoted at a fixed point, the fulcrum. The lever may serve to multiply force or to apply a force at a given position. A crowbar and a shovel act as levers.

Lichen: ᑦᑲᐃᑭᐅᑲᑦᑲ: quajautit: lichen

A plant arrangement combining a fungus with a green alga or a blue-green bacterium. Arctic lichens grow slowly on rocks, but can withstand severe conditions.

Light: ᐃᑲᑲ, ᑦᑲᐅᑲ: ikuma, qauma: lumière

The narrow spectrum of electromagnetic radiation to which the human eye is sensitive. We "see" a range of colours from red (longer waves) through violet (shorter waves), but do not respond to the infrared (except as warmth) or the ultraviolet (to which insects may be sensitive). Ultraviolet, which is not immediately sensed, penetrates outer skin layers and can lead to tanning.

Lightning: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲ: kalliq: éclairs

A high-energy electrical discharge within a cloud, between clouds, or between clouds and the surface. The discharge produces visible light (lightning) and the associated sound phenomenon (thunder).

Linear Motion: ᑲᑲᑲᑦ ᐃᑭᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: tukimut ingirrajuq: mouvement linéaire

Motion in a straight line. This contrasts with curvilinear motion (as of Earth in its orbit) and random motion, a combination of motions of random direction and length (as of molecular particles, the so-called Brownian motion).

Liquid: ᐃᑲᑲᑲ, ᐃᑲᑲᑲ: imiq, imaq: liquide

The state in which matter has definite volume but no definite shape, conforming to the shape of its container. A liquid solidifies (freezes) to a solid and evaporates to a gas.

Magnetic Pole, Earth's: ᓄᓇᕐᕈᕈᕐ ᓄᓂᕐᕈᕈᕐ: nunarjuap nipiqqarnangik: pôle magnétique terrestre

Either of two points, one in the northern hemisphere, one in the southern hemisphere, where Earth's magnetism appears to be concentrated. These poles do not coincide with the geographical poles, and their actual position varies continuously.

Male: ᐸᕈᕐ (ᐃᓄᕐ), ᐸᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐ (ᓄᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐ), ᐸᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐ (ᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐ): angut (inuk), angusalluq (nirjutit), angutiviaoq (tingmiat): mâle

With reference to sexual reproduction, the sex that produces the fertilizing cell (sperm or pollen grain) to unite with the ovum or ovule to produce the new individual. In botany, reference may be to male parts of a flower having both male and female characteristics.

Mammal: ᐃᕐᕈᕐ ᐸᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐ: uumajut amaamaktittijut: mammifère

A class of warm-blooded vertebrate animals having hair as an insulating body cover, the female secreting milk to nourish the young.

Mass: ᐃᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐ: uqumainnilik: masse

A fundamental property of matter representing the amount of matter in an object. Mass is measured in kilograms or related units. Measurement is commonly established by weighing: the weight (gravitational pull) being proportional to the mass present (measurement by analogy).

Mass Density: ᐃᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐ: iktaringniq: densité massique

The measure of mass per unit of volume (e.g. kilograms per cubic metre). Mass density can be an identifying attribute of a pure substance.

Matter: ᐃᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐ ᐃᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐ: kisutuinnaq iktaringnilik: matière

Matter is anything that has mass and occupies space. Three states of matter are solid, liquid, and gas. Matter may be further classified as pure substances and mixtures. Pure substances are elements and chemical compounds. Mixtures may be homogeneous (the same throughout) or heterogeneous. A solution is one type of homogeneous mixture.

Meander: ᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐᕈᕐ: sanguaqtuq: méandre

A looping curve in a stream. Meanders result from continuing cutting out of the far side of developed curves and building up on the inside curves. A meander may eventually close back on itself, leaving what is known as an oxbow lake.

Measurement: ᐅᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: uukturarniq: mesures

All measurements are comparisons with a standard unit. In saying that a community airport runway is 600 metres long, we compare the length of the runway to the standard metric measure of length, the metre. Other commonly encountered standard units include the kilogram for mass, litre for volume or capacity, joule for work or energy, newton for force, pascal for pressure (kilopascal for atmospheric pressure), and watt for power.

Measuring: ᐅᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: uukturaqtuq: mesurer

Comparing an attribute of an object with a standard measure of that attribute. Measuring is a science process skill.

Measuring Tape: ᐅᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: uukturaut: mètre à ruban

A metal, plastic, or cloth tape calibrated in units of linear measure. A 100 centimetre cloth tape would give body measurements for clothing size. A 10 metre, 20 metre, or longer metal or plastic tape is useful for room and outdoor dimensions.

Mechanics: ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: qaujisarniq aulaniup sanngininganik: mécanique

The study of the action of forces on physical objects.

Metal: ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: savirajak: métal

One of a class of elements or mixtures (alloys) that, in general, are lustrous solids and good conductors of heat and electricity. Gold, silver, iron, copper, and aluminum are metallic elements. Steel, bronze, and brass are metallic alloys. Mercury is, at room temperature, a liquid metal and a good conductor of heat and electricity.

Meteor: "ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ" ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: "ulluriaq anaqtillugu" ujarak anirniqarnanngittumiittuq: météore

A bright, moving object in the sky representing matter from space that gives off light from friction with the Earth's atmosphere.

Meteorite: "ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ" ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: "ulluriap ananga" ujarak anirniqarnanngittuminngaaqtuq: météorite

A fragment of rock or metallic substances which has fallen to Earth from outer space.

Meteorologist: ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: silamik qaujisaqti: météorologiste

A scientist who specializes in meteorology. The meteorologist may serve as a weather forecaster, or work in government, in business or in a university.

Meteorology: ᓵᓚᓯᓃ ᖃᓃᓱᓴᖅᓂᖅ: silamik qaujisarniq: météorologie

The science which studies atmospheric conditions, recording and predicting weather.

Meter: ᓃᓃᓱᓴᓂᖅ: uukturaut: compteur

A measuring instrument such as a barometer (air pressure), chronometer (precise measurement of time), odometer (distance), speedometer (speed), or thermometer (temperature).

Metric System: ᓵᓚᓯᓂᖅ ᓃᓃᓱᓴᓂᖅ: miitakkut uukturausiq: système métrique

The system of measurements to which Canada has been committed since 1970 is the International System of Units. Units in this system include the metre for length, kilogram for mass, joule for energy, newton for force, pascal for pressure, and degree Celsius for temperature.

Microscope: ᓵᓴᓯᓴᓂᖅᓂᖅ: anginnaqtuq: microscope

An instrument to magnify small objects. Usually refers to a compound microscope, having magnifying lenses in the eyepiece and also close to the object. Effective magnification is the product of the lenses' magnifications.

Migration: ᓚᓴᓴᓂᖅᓂᖅ: tagjuarniq: migration

Moving seasonally or periodically from one region to another, commonly in response to seasonal changes in food supply. Most northern birds migrate when insects and seeds become unavailable. Migration also occurs in mammals (caribou herds), fish, and some insects. *See Endnote 7.*

Milk: ᓂᓴᓴᓂᖅ: immuk: lait

A white fluid secreted by female mammals as nourishment for their young. The milk of cows and certain other mammals is significant in human nutrition.

Milky Way: ᖅᓴᓚᓂᖅ ᓵᓴᓴᓂᖅ: qilaup avigutaa: la voie lactée

The galaxy in which our Sun is a star. From Earth, the Milky Way appears as a band of light in the night sky.

Mixture: ᓃᓂᖅᓴᓴᓂᖅ: katiqsugaq: mélange

A combination of two or more substances where chemical reaction has not occurred. Mixtures can be separated by physical means. Air is a mixture of gases, chiefly nitrogen and oxygen. An alloy is a mixture of metals. *Compare with solution.*

Molecule: ᓂᓚᓂᓴᓂᖅ ᓴᓴᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ: ilaurutimi mikinniqpaaq: molécule

The smallest particle in which a chemical compound exists. Molecules consist of one or more atoms.

Momentum: ᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: kajusiniq: force vive

The driving force gained by movement. Linear momentum is defined as the product of an object's mass and its velocity.

Moon: ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦ: taqqit: lune

The natural satellite of a planet. Most planets have one or more moons orbiting them. The four largest of Jupiter's moons may be viewed with a small telescope.

Moon, The: ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: nunarjuatta taqqinga: la lune

The Earth's natural satellite, unusual in that it is so large in comparison with the planet itself. A "dead world" of cratered rock, lacking both atmosphere and surface water.

Moraine: ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: qigguq: moraine

An accumulation of rock and soil that has been pushed along the side (lateral moraine) or in front of (terminal moraine) a moving glacier. Where tributary glaciers flow together, the result may be a medial moraine.

Mortar and Pestle: ᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ/ᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ/ᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: siqattirivvik/siqulluivik amma siqattirijjuti/siqulluijuti: mortier et pilon

The mortar is a bowl-shaped container in which chemical substances are ground with the pestle into fine powder. In a classroom demonstration, a salt such as copper sulphate may be ground so that its particles will present more surface area, and, therefore, enter more rapidly into solution.

Moss: ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦ/ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: maniq/ijjuq: mousse

One of a class of plants found mostly in damp places. Mosses have leafy stems and reproduce by spores.

Moth: ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: tuurngaviaq: lépidoptère

A flying insect of an order that includes butterflies and moths. Moths tend to have broader bodies than butterflies and to be active at night.

Mud: ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦ/ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: maraq/marraq: boue

Wet, soft earth.

Multicellular: ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: ajjigiinngittuutunik ijaruvaujalik: multicellulaire

An organism with various cells that carry out specialized functions within the single organism. For example, brain cells, blood cells, muscle cells and skin cells perform specialized functions within the human organism. *See also Unicellular.*

Oceanographer: ᑕᓄᐅᓖᐅᐅᑕᓄᓄᐅ/ᑕᓄᐅᓖᑦᑦᑕᓄᓄᐅ: tariurjualiriji/tariurmiutaliriji: océanographe

A scientist who specializes in the study of oceanography.

Oceanography: ᑕᓄᐅᓖᐅᐅᑕᓄᓄᐅᓖᓖᓖ/ᑕᓄᐅᓖᑦᑦᑕᓄᓄᐅᓖᓖᓖ: tariurjualiriniq/tariurmiutaliriniq: océanographie

The science which studies the Earth's oceans, the sea floor, and the animal and plant life in them.

Ohm: ᐅᓄ: uum: ohm

The standard unit of electrical resistance.

Omnivore: ᓖᐅᑕᓄᓄᐅᑕᓄᓄᐅᑕᓄᓄᐅ: sunalimaaqtuumajuq: omnivore

An animal that eats both animal and plant matter. *Compare with Carnivore, Herbivore.*

Orbit: ᑕᓄᐅᓖᑦᑦᑕᓄᓄᐅ: kaivattiniq: orbite

The path of a planet or other body about the Sun or of a natural satellite (moon), artificial satellite, or spacecraft about Earth or about another body. Such orbits are, in general, elliptical. The orbit of Earth about the Sun is only slightly eccentric (off-circular). The orbit of a comet may be elliptical, parabolic, or hyperbolic, with periodicity (return of the comet at intervals) occurring only in the elliptical case.

Ore: ᓖᐅᑕᓄᓄᐅᑕᓄᓄᐅ: savirajaksaq: minerai

A mineral from which a useful amount of a metal can be extracted. Bauxite is an aluminum ore.

Organism: ᐅᓄᑕᓄᓄᐅᑕᓄᓄᐅ, ᑕᓄᐅᓖᑦᑦᑕᓄᓄᐅᑕᓄᓄᐅ: uumajumit, kisutuinnait uumajut: organisme

A living thing. Some characteristics which distinguish a living thing are: (i) movement (in whole or in parts), (ii) obtaining and making use of food, (iii) growing and repairing body parts, (iv) reproduction, and (v) responding to change in the environment.

Ornithologist: ᑕᓄᐅᓖᐅᑕᓄᓄᐅ: tingmialiriji: ornithologiste

A scientist who specializes in ornithology.

Ornithology: ᑕᓄᐅᓖᐅᑕᓄᓄᐅᓖᓖᓖ: tingmialiriniq: ornithologie

The science which studies birds.

Peninsula: ᓄᓅᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ: nuvuattiaq: péninsule

Literally, almost an island. A land form in which land is almost completely surrounded by water into which it projects. Nova Scotia consists mainly of a peninsula and a large island, Cape Breton.

Perennial: ᐱᓁᐆᐆᐆᐆᐆᐆᐆᐆ: pirukkaniinnasuuq: plante pérenne

A plant living more than two years. Trees and many garden flowers are perennials.

Permafrost: ᓄᓄᐱᐱ ᐱᓁᓁᓁᓁᓁᓁ: nunaup qiqininga: permafrost

Permanently frozen subsoil in polar areas. Permafrost occurs when the winter freezing of ground is greater than the summer thawing. Permafrost prevents plants from establishing deep roots and presents difficulties in construction.

Phase (Lunar): ᑕᐱᐆᓁᓁᓁ ᐱᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ: taqqiup qanuinninga: phase de la lune

Any of the succession of appearances of the Moon due to the change in illumination as the Moon revolves monthly (lunar month) about the Earth. The succession is from New Moon (no moon visible), through the crescent stage and First Quarter, through Full Moon, then the gibbous stage and Last Quarter. A planet such as Venus, brightly illuminated by the Sun, also displays (seen through a telescope) phases such as those of the Moon.

Photosynthesis: ᐱᓁᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᓁᓁᓁᓁᓁᓁ: pinguqtut pirurninga: photosynthèse

The chemical process by which green plants use light energy (usually sunlight) to synthesize such organic compounds as starches and sugars from carbon dioxide and water. *See Chlorophyll.*

Phototropism: ᐱᓁᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᓁᓁᓁᓁᓁᓁ ᐱᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ: pinguqtuup siqinirmik malijanninga: phototropisme

The tendency of a plant's leaves to grow toward a source of light. *See also Geotropism.*

Physicist: ᐱᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ ᐱᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ ᐱᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ: aulajunnaulingniglu iktaringningniglu qaujisaqti: physicien(ne)

A scientist who specializes in physics or in a branch of physics (e.g. nuclear physicist).

Physics: ᐱᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ ᐱᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ ᐱᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ: aulajunnaulingniglu iktaringningniglu qaujisarniq: physique

The scientific study of matter and energy, and of their interaction.

Physiologist: ᑎᑦᑭᑦ ᑖᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: timiup aulaninganik qaujisaqti:
physiologiste

A scientist who specializes in physiology.

Physiology: ᑎᑦᑭᑦ ᑖᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: timiup aulaninganik qaujisarniq:
physiologie

The scientific study of plant and animal vital functions such as nutrition, respiration, and reproduction. *See also Anatomy.*

Planet: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: nunarjuat siqinirmik kaivattijut: planète

In the Solar System, one of nine bodies which revolve about the Sun. In order of increasing distance from the Sun, these are: 1. Mercury, 2. Venus, 3. Earth, 4. Mars, 5. Jupiter, 6. Saturn, 7. Neptune, 8. Uranus, 9. Pluto. The outermost planet, Pluto, has a markedly eccentric orbit, and for part of its long year, passes inside the orbit of Uranus. Increasing evidence is accumulating that other, distant stars may have associated with them planets or systems of planets.

Plankton: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: imarmiutat nuuttunnannittut: plancton

Minute organisms that drift or float in the ocean or other body of water. Plankton represent the basic food source of aquatic mammals. *See Food Chain.*

Plant: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: piruqtuq: plante

A living organism capable of synthesizing its own food from inorganic substances. In general, synthesis occurs in the leaves of the plant and involves a green colouring pigment, chlorophyll.

Plants, Northern: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: ukiuqtaqtumi piruqtut: plantes boréales

Flowering plants which are well known at northern latitudes include:

Thrift Plant: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: immuk

Arctic Poppy: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: iguttait niqingit

Grass, Reed: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ/ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: ivik/iviksugaq

Woolly Louse Wort: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: urjungnaq

Arctic Willow: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ/ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: uqpik/uqpigaq

Arctic Willow Leaf: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: uqaujaq

Yellow Oxytrope: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: airaq

Purple Mountain Saxifrage: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: aupilattunnguaq

Arctic Birch: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: avaalaqiaq

Cloud Berry: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: aqpik

No entries: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: pujuksaq

Dwarf Fireweed: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: paunnaq

Black Berry, Crow Berry: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: paurngaq, paurngaquti

Black Hairlike Lichen: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ/ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: tiraujaq/tingaujaq

Process Skills: ᖃᔭᓂᓴᑦᓂᓂ ᔫᓂᖃᑕᔭᓄᓴᓂᔭᑦ: qaujisarluni atuqtaujarialiit: habiletés de processus

Interrelated intellectual skills for collecting and processing information which are developed in part through science learning and which, in turn, promote science understanding. As mandated for elementary classrooms of the Northwest Territories, there are twelve skills: classifying, communicating, defining operationally, experimenting, formulating hypotheses, formulating models, inferring, interpreting data, measuring, observing, predicting. More specifically, six of these skills are identified with science learning in the first three grades: observing, classifying, communicating, inferring, measuring, and predicting.

Producer: ᐱᓯᓯᓂᖃᓂᓴᓂᓂᓂ: pirurutiksaliuqti: producteur

An organism that manufactures food. Plants and some single-celled organisms are producers. *Compare with consumers.*

Protein: ᓂᖃᓯ ᓂᓯᑕᓂᑕᓂᓴᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ: niqini nukittiarinaqtuq: protéine

Any of a family of organic compounds containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and usually sulphur, found in all plant and animal organisms. A balanced intake of certain protein compounds is essential to the nourishment of animals.

Proton: ᓂᓯᓂᓂᓂᓂ (ᑕᓯᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᔭᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ): puruutaan (mikinniqaap umajjutaani uumajjattiariktuq): proton

A positively charged particle in the nucleus of an atom.

Pseudoscience: ᖃᔭᓂᓴᑦᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ: qaujisarnimmariiunngittuq: pseudo-science

Any of several areas of inquiry and investigation which attempt a science-like classification of beliefs and concepts but whose hypotheses have, in general, not satisfied scientific testing methods. Pseudosciences include astrology (claimed influence of stars and planets on human existence), numerology (claimed influence of the numbers associated with a person’s life), and such types of extrasensory perception as telepathy (communication between minds) and precognition (ability to know the future).

Psychologist: ᔫᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ: isumaliriji: psychologue

A scientist who specializes in the study of psychology.

Psychology: ᔫᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ: isumaliriniqu: psychologie

The science which studies mental processes and behaviour.

Pull: ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ: nuttingniq: force d’attraction

A force of attraction, for example, "the pull of gravity."

Pulley: ᐃᑲᑦ/ᐅᑦᐃᑦ: ikajuut/nusuaruut: poulie

A simple machine consisting of a wheel with a grooved rim to accommodate a rope or belt by means of which a load can be raised. A pulley system may multiply force or change its direction.

Push: ᐃᑲᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ: ajaurniq: poussée

A force of repulsion.

Q

Quantifying: ᐃᑲᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ: naasausiqsiniq: quantifier

Expressing amounts and measures in terms of number relations. Having quantified, the next step is to seek relationships among the variables. Northwest Territories curriculum publications link quantifying with measuring as a science process skill.

Quantity: ᑦᑲᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ: qassiuninga: quantité

A numerical count or estimate.

Quarry: ᐅᑲᑦᑲᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ, ᐅᑲᑦᑲᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ: ujaraktarvik, tuapaktarvik: carrière

Excavation (pit) from which stone is removed by cutting or blasting and used in building or road construction.

Quartz: ᐃᑲᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ: aliguq: quartz

A hard mineral, found in deposits, as a component of rocks, and as sand. The hardness serves in quartz identification, as it is one common mineral that will scratch glass.

Quicksand: ᐅᑲᑦᑲᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ: marrinnaqtuq: sable mouvant

Loose, wet deep sand into which a person or heavy object may sink.

Quota: ᐃᑲᑦ: kuuta: quote-part

A maximum number or limiting amount. The number of animals permitted to be killed in a harvest is a common reference to quota.

R

Radioactivity: ᐅᑲᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ: maquk: radioactivité

The giving off of particles or rays from the nucleus of an atom as the atom breaks down to yield a lighter element.

Reproductive System: ᖃᑲᖅᓚᓚᑦᓴᖅ: qiturngiurusiq: système reproducteur

The organs and structures associated with the sexual reproduction of a species. In mammals, they include sources of reproductive cells (ovaries, testes) and related female and male structures. In higher plants, parts where the ovules and pollen are produced, along with structures to facilitate fertilization.

Repulsion: ᓂᐱᐅᑦᓴᓴᖅᓴᖅᓴᖅ: nipititaksaunnginniq: répulsion

A tendency of two entities to push apart as with like magnetic poles (north or south) or objects having the same charge (positive or negative) in electrostatics.

Reptile: ᖃᑦᑕᑕᑦ: raptaili: reptile

A cold-blooded, egg-laying vertebrate that breathes air, and is covered by scales or plates. Crocodiles, turtles, snakes, and lizards are reptiles.

Rhizome: ᐱᑕᑲᖅᓴᓴᖅᓴᖅᓴᖅ/ᐱᑦᑕᑕᑕᑲᖅᓴᖅᓴᖅ ᖃᑲᖅᓚᓚᑦᓴᖅ: araqtigutuinnaq/attatitiguinnaq qiturngiurniq: rhizome

A horizontal underground stem which in some plant species may serve for vegetative reproduction. This is similar to the rootstock of the strawberry or rhubarb.

River: ᑕᖅᓴ: kuuk: rivière

A large stream of water flowing in a definite course.

Rock: (ᑕᑲᖅᓴᖅ) ᑕᑲᖅᓴᖅᓴᖅᓴᖅ: (ujarak) ujaqqat: roche

A solid composition of mineral particles generally found beneath soil, and constituting Earth's outer crust. Rocks are commonly classified as igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary, according to their origin. *See Rock Cycle.* Geology is the scientific study of rocks and minerals.

Rock Cycle: ᑕᑲᖅᓴᖅᓴᖅᓴᖅ ᐱᑦᑕᑦᓴᖅᓴᖅᓴᖅᓴᖅᓴᖅ: ujaqqat piliqqirtarninga: cycle de roche

The natural succession over the ages of igneous rocks, formed as molten rock; metamorphic rocks, modified by heat and pressure; and sedimentary rocks, formed under pressure from accumulations resulting from weathering and erosion.

Rocket: ᖃᑕᖅᓴᑲᑦᓴᖅ: qummuajuq: fusée

A vehicle or device propelled forward by discharging backward the products of combustion.

Rodent: ᑲᑲᖅᓴᖅᓴᖅ: kigiqti: rongeur

A relatively small mammal, often characterized by strong front teeth. Beavers, squirrels, rats, mice, and lemmings are rodents.

Science: ᖃᐅᐱᓴᖅᓂᖅ: qaujisarniq: science

An organized body of knowledge based upon systematic study and accepted methodology. *See Endnote 10.*

Science, Specialized Branches: ᖃᐅᐱᓴᖅᓂᖅ: qaujisarniit: les sciences

Names given to some of the principal branches of science and to the men and women who have them as scientific specialties:

Agriculture, Agriculturist: study/student of the cultivation of land for growing crops and rearing livestock; **Agronomy, Agronomist:** study/student of soil management and crop production; **Anthropology, Anthropologist:** study/student of human societies, customs, and beliefs; **Archaeology, Archaeologist:** study/student of past societies through their remains; **Astronomy, Astronomer:** study/student of the solar system, the stars, and other aspects of space; **Biology, Biologist:** study/student of living things; *See Botany, Zoology,* and their subdivisions; **Botany, Botanist:** study/student of plant life; **Chemistry, Chemist:** study/student of substances, their compositions, and their reactions; **Climatology, Climatologist:** study/student of climate and of its long-term trends; **Ecology, Ecologist:** study/student of living things and of their relationships; **Entomology, Entomologist:** study/student of insects; **Genetics, Geneticist:** study/student of human, animal, or plant heredity; **Geology, Geologist:** study/student of rocks and minerals; **Herpetology, Herpetologist:** study/student of reptiles and amphibians; **Ichthyology, Ichthyologist:** study/student of fish; **Mammalogy, Mammalogist:** study/student of mammals; **Medical Science, Physician or Medical Researcher:** general practice and numerous specialized areas; **Meteorology, Meteorologist:** study/student of weather, its observation, and its short-term prediction; **Ornithology, Ornithologist:** study/student of birds; **Paleontology, Paleontologist:** study/student of life in the geological past; **Parasitology, Parasitologist:** study/student of parasitic organisms and their effects on host species; **Pathology, Pathologist:** study/student of diseases and their causes; **Physics, Physicist:** study/student of physical properties and physical processes; **Physiology, Physiologist:** study/student of vital processes of plants or animals; **Psychology, Psychologist:** study/student of mental processes and behaviour; **Seismology, Seismologist:** study/student of earthquakes; **Vulcanology, Vulcanologist:** study/student of volcanoes; **Zoology, Zoologist:** study/student of animal life.

Science Fair: ᖃᐅᐱᓴᓴᖅᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᓴᖅᓴᐅᑎᖅᑎᓂᖅ: qaujisagarnik takujaksautittiniq: expo-science

An educational arrangement whereby individual students or groups of students select and research a scientific topic and present their findings through posters, demonstrations, and oral presentations to judges and to a critical audience. A highly developed procedure in some areas at senior high school level, but accessible in simplified form to younger children and to elementary classes.

Scientific Method: ፍልጋናጥናት: qaujisarusiḡ: méthode scientifique

A method of obtaining and extending knowledge through observation, tentative generalization from observations (formulating a theory, a hypothesis), testing of this generalization through further observations and experiments, and accepting provisionally the verified generalization.

Scientific Notation: ፍልጋናጥናት ሲጠቀም ሲገለጽ: qaujisarusirmi naausiriniḡ: notation scientifique

The representation of a measurement or other numerical quantity as the product of a number between 1 and 10 (to appropriate precision) times an integral power of 10. For example, the age of planet Earth is estimated to be 4.65×10^9 years.

Scientist: ፍልጋናጥናት ሰነድ: qaujisaqtimmarik: savant(e)

An expert or a practitioner in a scientific specialty. The scientist normally has met the requirements for advanced degrees in his/her field, and is employed by an educational institution, a government department, or industry. *See Science Specialized Branches.*

Screw: ፍጥነት: qijjaaḡ: vis

A simple machine consisting, essentially, of an inclined plane wrapped around a cylinder.

Sea: ርሲ: tariuḡ: mer

A body of salt water. A sea may be part of an ocean or may be landlocked, as is the Dead Sea.

Sedimentary: ፍጥነት ለጥናት ሲጠቀም: qimmaku ujaragurniku: sédimentaire

Sedimentary rocks are formed when sediments (weathered rock particles or shells) from rivers and streams are deposited, accumulated, and compressed over the ages. Fossils are found in sedimentary rocks.

Seed: ለጥናት ሲጠቀም (ለጥናት ሲጠቀም): piruqsiaksat (piruqtuksat): graine

The reproductive body of a plant, capable of developing into a new plant. A seed results when the ovule (female cell) is fertilized by a pollen grain (male cell).

Seismograph: ለጥናት ሲጠቀም ፍልጋናጥናት: sajupillangnirmik qaujisaut: sismographe

A scientific instrument which detects, records, and measures earthquakes.

Seismologist: ለጥናት ሲጠቀም ሰነድ: sajupillaktuliriji: sismologue

A scientist who specializes in seismology.

Snow For Drinking: <σ>: aniu
 Perpetual Snow Patch: <σ>ᑲ: aaniuvak
 Soft Undercrust Snow: <ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: aqilluqqaq
 Harder But Breakable Snow: >bΔᑦᑲᑦ: pukaingajuq
 Uniformly Soft Snow: >bᑦ: pukaq
 Granular, Crystallized Snow: >bᑲᑦ:pukajaaq
 Hard Packed Snow: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tisilluqqaq
 Deep Snow: ᑲᑦᑲᑦ: maujaq
 Slush: ᑲᑦ: masak
 Wet Snow: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: masangnaqsijuq
 Snow Marbles: ᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nilaruvak
 Ground Drifting: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: natiruviaktuq
 Sleet: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nataqqurnaᑲ
 Sparkling Snow: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qillaaniq
 Snow Drift: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qimugjuk
 Fluffy Snow On The Ground: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qaniuti
 Snow Flurry: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qanniapiktuq
 Snow Fall: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qanniqtuq

Solar Energy: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ <ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: siqinirmit aulajunnaut: énergie solaire

Energy derived from that portion of the Sun's radiation that strikes Earth. Solar energy warms water and land, causes evaporation to perpetuate the water cycle, and provides light for photosynthesis. Solar energy may also refer to electrical energy derived from solar radiation through photovoltaic cells.

Solar System: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: siqinirmik kaivattijut: système solaire

The Sun and the planets and other bodies that orbit about it. Comets, asteroids, meteoroids, and planets' moons therefore also belong to the Solar System.

Solid: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tangilik: solide

The state in which matter has definite volume and shape (regularity of structure) Solids are crystalline, and their atoms are more closely packed than in other states. The matter in a solid may liquefy (melt) to liquid state or sublime directly to gaseous state.

Solidification: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tangiqtaarniq: solidification

The changing of a substance from liquid to solid state. This change in water usually is termed freezing.

Stomach: ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: aqiaruq: estomac

A major organ of digestion. Digestion begins in the mouth with the mixing of food and saliva, and continues in the stomach and small intestine where the food mixes with the acids and other secretions.

Strait: ᐃᑭᑦ, ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᐃᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: ikiq, ikirasak, ikarraq: détroit

A narrow channel that connects two larger bodies of water; for example, Hudson Strait.

Stratification: ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: qaliriiktut: stratification

Arrangement in layer or strats. Sedimentary rock may show stratification. The dating of fossils depends partly upon the principle that younger layers normally lie on top of older layers.

Streak (Mineral): ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: qisungniku: veine

The line where a mineral specimen has been scraped along the surface of a tile of unglazed pottery (streak plate). The colour of the streak provides a more reliable identification of the mineral than the surface colour of the specimen.

Sublimation: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: tangiulauqtuni pullarurniq: sublimation

Change of state from solid directly to gas, as with dry ice or with snow which disappears without appreciable melting.

Sugar: ᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: suqaq, mamaqsaut, siuraujaaqtuq: sucre

A sweet, crystalline substance synthesized from carbon dioxide and water by chlorophyll in the leaves of plants. Much commercial sugar comes from sugar cane and sugar beets (recall also maple sugar), but sugars are present in juices of all plants.

Sun: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: siqiniq: soleil

The star—a fairly representative one—about which Earth and eight other planets revolve. The Sun is the source of most light and warmth that reaches the Earth's surface.

Sunlight: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: siqinnirniq, siqiniup qaumaninga: lumière du Soleil

Light derived from the Sun's visible spectrum. Refraction shows this white light as a rainbow of colours—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, purple. *See Spectrum.* The blue is more scattered by atmospheric particles (hence the blue sky), giving sunlight at ground level a yellowish appearance. *See Photosynthesis.*

Switch: ᐃᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: ikittaut: commutateur

A device which can control a process; for example, the flow of an electric current.

Symbol, Chemical: ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: ilaurutiksait nalunaikkutangit: symbole chimique

See Chemical Symbol.

Symbol, Measurement Unit: ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: uukturausiit nalunaikkutangit: symbole métrique

Measurement units are denoted by standard symbols, and simple rules govern their use. Symbols for units likely to be used in the elementary science classroom or science fair projects are:

length or distance: metre, m; centimetre, cm; millimetre, mm

mass: gram, g; kilogram, kg; milligram, mg

area: square metre, m²; square centimetre, cm²

volume/capacity: cubic centimetre, cm³

volume/capacity: litre, L

energy/work: joule, J

force: newton, N

pressure: pascal, Pa

atmospheric pressure: kilopascal, kPa

time: second, s; minute, min; hour, h; year, y

temperature: degree Celsius, °C

Symbols are not abbreviations. They are neither pluralized nor followed by a period—unless there is a period for the end of a sentence. A space separates the numeral from the symbol, except for degrees Celsius where the degree sign substitutes for the space. For example, 78 cm, 2.7 kg, 100 mL, 200°C.

Symbiosis: ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: uumatiqattautiniq: symbiose

A situation in which two living things live together and each is necessary to the other. For example, a lichen consists of an alga and a fungus, where the alga provides nourishment for the fungus and the fungus assures moisture for the algae.

Synthesis: ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: katiqsuilluni sananiq: synthèse

The combining of component parts to make a complex whole. The artificial production of a substance which occurs naturally, such as synthetic rubber. *See Analysis. See also Photosynthesis.*

T

Tadpole: ᐱᓕᓕᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: pigliriaqsak: têtard

The immature form of a frog or toad. Tadpoles live in water and obtain their oxygen through gills.

Taiga: ᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: napaaqturalaalik: taïga

Evergreen coniferous forest, a biome which extends across North America's subarctic. The tundra is north of the taiga.

Taste Bud: ᐅᓐᓂᐅᓐ ᐅᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: uqaup tipisiarutingit: papille gustative

The bump on the surface of the tongue that is sensitive to taste. In humans, taste buds on different parts of the tongue are sensitive to sweet, salty, sour, and bitter taste.

Taxonomy: ᐅᐱᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: uumajunik piruqtuniglu nalunajainiq: taxonomie

A system of classification by ranks or taxa (taxons); in particular, the scientific classification of living and extinct organisms.

Technology: ᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: sanarrutit atuutingita qaujimauningit: technologie

The application of scientific knowledge and discoveries to industrial processes and to aspects of daily living. The airplane, automobile, communications satellite, computer, television, and global positioning system are examples of modern technology.

Temperature: ᐅᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ, ᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: uqquuniq, niglasungniq: température

A measure of warmth—that is, of the activity level of the molecules of a subject. Measurement is by the thermometer. Temperature scales used in science are the Celsius scale and Kelvin (absolute) scale (or, equivalently, the kelvin unit).

Terrarium: ᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: piruqtukkuvik: terrarium

An aquarium-like tank containing soil, moisture, and other requisites for the study and exhibit of such land organisms as plants or small animals.

Testes: ᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: igjuuk: testicules

In male mammals, the organs producing the sex cells (sperm) and male sex hormones.

Toad: ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᓄᑲᑦᑲᑦ: pigliriat nunamiutat: crapaud

A frog-like amphibian having dry bumpy skin, living mostly on land.

Tobacco: ᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tipaak, tavvaaki: tabac

A broad-leaved plant of Western Hemisphere origin grown for its leaves which are smoked (as cigarettes, cigars, or pipe tobacco), used as snuff or as chewing tobacco. The active ingredient is nicotine, an alkaloid which has come to be recognized as highly addictive.

Tornado: ᓄᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: ulajujarnjuaq: tornade

A violent, localized storm phenomenon characterized by a rapidly rotating funnel-shaped cloud which may reach ground level.

Touch: ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: ikpingnirniq: toucher

The sense that allows the texture of an object to be perceived. In humans, this sense is highly developed in the tips of the fingers.

Tree: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: napaaqtuq: arbre

A perennial plant with an upright woody stem or trunk. Most trees are deciduous (shedding their leaves in autumn) or coniferous (evergreen).

Tree Line: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: napaaqtuqarniq: limite des arbres

In the Northern Hemisphere, an appropriate line which marks the furthest north that trees will grow. (Kuujuaq lies on the tree line in Arctic Quebec, and trees growing there are of reduced height and limited to sheltered areas).

Tributary: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: avaluqquaq, saputaujaq: tributaire/affluent

A river that joins another to produce a larger river. Also, a glacier that similarly flows into another glacier.

Troposphere: ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: ilulliq anirniqarniup: troposphère

The lowest level of the Earth's atmosphere (up to 20 kilometres), in which most weather phenomena occur.

Trough: ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: ingiuliup attingninga: creux d'une vague

The lowest point of a wave.

Tsunami: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: maligjuaq: tsunami

A large, destructive ocean wave caused by an earthquake or an undersea volcanic eruption.

Venom: ᑕᖃᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ: tuqunnaqtuq: venin

Poisonous secretion produced by some animals as defence or to subdue prey. Some snakes inject venom through hollow fangs. Some insects defend themselves or their nests by stinging. Some spiders and scorpions also produce dangerous venom.

Vertebrate: ᖃᑭᖃᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ: qimirluluk: vertébré

An animal with a backbone. Vertebrates include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Virus: ᖃᑭᖃᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ ᑖᑕᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ: qupirruit aittuinnaqtut: virus

A tiny entity capable of living and reproducing within cells. A range of viruses can be transmitted and cause disease in plants, animals, and humans. Influenza (flu) and the common cold are well-known viral infections.

Viviparous: ᑖᑕᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ ᑖᑕᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ: uumajunik irnisuuq: vivipare

Said of an animal species giving birth to live offspring. Polar bears are viviparous. *See also Oviparous.*

Volcano: ᑖᑕᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ: ukujualuk: volcan

The land form built up when lava, ash, and gases escape through the Earth’s crust. A volcano may be active, dormant or extinct.

Volt: ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ: sukannaqtuup sanngininga: volt

The standard unit of voltage, the resistance associated with the flow of electrical current. For example, a 9-volt battery, a 110-volt electrical circuit in the home.

Vulcanologist: ᑖᑕᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ: ukujualuliriji: vulcanologiste

A scientist who specializes in vulcanology.

Vulcanology: ᑖᑕᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ: ukujualuliriniq: vulcanologie

The scientific study of volcanoes.

W

Waterfall: ᖃᑕᑕᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ: qurluqtuq: chute d'eau

A vertical flow of water, typically from considerable height, where a river flows over a ledge.

Watt: ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦᑖᑦ: vuat (qammaqquitiup sanngininga): watt

A standard unit for the measurement of power.

Wave: ᐱᓕᑲ, ᐱᓕᐅᐅᓐᑲ: malik, maliujaq: onde

In the most general sense, a disturbance or variation that transfers energy from point to point in a medium (e.g. sound wave in air, a longitudinal or compressional wave). Also, a moving ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid. (e.g. an ocean wave, which is a transverse wave). The high point of a wave is the crest; the low point is the trough. The wavelength is the distance between successive crests or successive troughs. The height of the wave is the vertical distance between trough and crest.

Wave Height: ᐱᓕᐅᐅᓐᑲ ᐅᓐᑲᐅᓐᑲ: maliup puqtuninga: hauteur d'ondes

Vertical height from the wave trough to its crest.

Wavelength: ᐱᓕᐅᐅᓐᑲ ᐱᓐᓂᓐᑲ: maliup akuninga: longueur d'ondes

The horizontal distance between successive crests or successive troughs of a wave.

Weather: ᐱᓕᐅᐅᓐᑲ ᓐᑲᐅᐅᓐᑲ: silaup qanuinninga: temps

The current or short-term conditions of the atmosphere including temperature, pressure, wind speed and direction, sunshine and cloud cover, and amount and nature of precipitation. Long-term conditions constitute climate.

Weathering: ᐱᓕᐅᐅᓐᑲ ᓐᑲᐅᐅᓐᑲ ᐅᓐᑲᐅᓐᑲ: silamut nungutaktauvalliajuq: altération

The breaking down and alteration of rocks and minerals by physical and chemical processes, including frost action, temperature change, and acidic reactions. Removal of the products of weathering—as by water, wind, and glacial action—is termed erosion.

Weather Vane: ᐱᓕᐅᐅᓐᑲ ᐅᓐᑲᐅᓐᑲ/ᐱᓕᐅᐅᓐᑲ ᐅᓐᑲᐅᓐᑲ: anurittiuti/anurisiuti: girouette

A pivoted arrow or a similar shaped object which rotates to show the direction of the wind.

Wedge: ᓐᑲᐅᐅᓐᑲ ᐅᓐᑲᐅᓐᑲ: ququngajuq: coin

A simple machine formed when a triangular prism receives force at one end and is thrust between surfaces to cause separation or used to exert force.

Weighing Scale: ᐅᓐᑲᐅᓐᑲ ᐅᓐᑲᐅᓐᑲ ᐅᓐᑲᐅᓐᑲ: uqumainirniarut: balance

Strictly speaking, a massmeter, or any device intended to measure the mass of an object, in terms of its weight (the gravitational pull on it), or otherwise. A simple two-pan balance determines mass by placing the object on one pan, and selected masspieces ("weights") on the other one, until balance is achieved. A triple-beam balance using sliding masses involves the level concept. Spring scales are calibrated to measure mass in terms of gravitational force and its effect in stretching a coiled spring. Other devices determine mass in "weightless" situations.

Wheel and Axle: ᐱᓂᓕᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ ᐱᓂᓂᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ: aksaluaq attataalu: roue et essieu

A simple machine comprising a disc with grooved edge and the shaft which the wheel turns.

Wind: ᐱᓂᓂᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ: anuri: vent

Air in motion. Wind results from difference in air pressure, which itself may derive from difference in temperature. Thus, land and water tend to warm and cool at different rates, causing wind from sea to land or from land to sea.

Wing: ᐱᓂᓂᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ: isaruq: aile

A structure present in birds, bats, and most insects to permit either vigorous flight or gliding through air.

Work: ᐱᓂᓂᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ: suliriniq: travail

In physical science, the effect of a force acting through a distance. Work is measured by the energy unit, the joule. *See Joule.*

Worm: ᐱᓂᓂᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ, ᐱᓂᓂᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ: qupirruq, kumak: vers

Elongated, soft-bellied invertebrate animals. *See Earthworm.* Some worms are parasitic, living in the intestines of humans and other animals.

X

X-Ray: ᐱᓂᓂᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ, ᐱᓂᓂᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ: tarraqtuqtauniq, ajjiliuqtauniq: rayon X

Radiation of shorter wavelength than both visible light or ultraviolet. X-rays can pass through many forms of matter, permitting the viewing and photographing of internal organs and industrial components.

Y

Year: ᐱᓂᓂᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ: arraagu: an, année

The period of Earth's revolution about the Sun. Earth completes one revolution of its near-circular (elliptical) orbit in approximately 365.25 days. *See Calendar.*

Yeast: ᐱᓂᓂᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ/ᐱᓂᓂᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂᐱᓂ: puttuqsaut/pujuqsaut: levure

A single-celled fungus used in baking and brewing.

3. **Constellation.** Traditional Inuit knowledge of star patterns, traditional names, and related beliefs have been documented at the Igloodik Research Centre, Science Institute of the Northwest Territories (now Nunavut Research Institute).
4. **Dinosaur.** Setting dinosaurs and their kin in prehistoric perspective, Rodney Steel and Anthony P. Harvey, *The Encyclopedia of Prehistoric Life*, (London: Mitchell Beazley, 1979) treats (alphabetically) relatively advanced topics which keen children might raise in class.
5. **Earth.** Kevin W. Kelley, editor, *The Home Planet* (Reading, Mass: Addison—Wesley, 1988) presents space-age perspective on Earth, unique illustrations offering much food for thought.
6. **Ecology.** Paul Colinvaux, *Ecology* (New York: John Wiley, 1986), presents itself as a teaching tool, and represents strong background reading for Life Science Teaching.
7. **Migration.** Baker, Robin, Chief Contributing Editor, *The Mystery of Migration* (Toronto: John Wiley, 1980), offers a thorough background on this topic of strong northern relevance.
8. **Northern Animals.** Fred Bruemmer, *Arctic Animals: A Celebration of Survival*. (Toronto: McClellan and Stewart, 1986) combines superb illustrations with accessible, teacher-relevant text.
9. **Northern Plants.** See Page Burt, *Barrenland Beauties* (Yellowknife: Outcrop 1991). Also for particularly attractive photography, seek In-cho Chung, *Eastern North America as Seen by a Botanist: The Arctic Region* (Daytona Beach: the author, 1989).
10. **Science.** In offering background science course work to prospective Eastern Arctic elementary teachers, a particular worthwhile general reference volume, I found was *General Science*, Patricia A. Watkins and others, (Orlando Florida: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1989). The text appears to be a general science overview at senior high school level, but also a sound general reference for taking the elementary teacher comfortably beyond class expectation, both for personal/professional growth and for overall support when a child extends a science fair commitment into, for child and perhaps teacher, new terrain.