

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.*

Anatomy: $\text{N}\Gamma\text{C}\text{N}\sigma^{\text{b}}, \text{N}\Gamma\Gamma^{\text{b}} \Delta\text{C}^{\text{a}}\sigma\Delta^{\text{f}}\sigma^{\text{b}}:$ timiliriniq, timimik ilinniarniq: anatomie

The study of the physical structure of the human body (or that of another organism), and of the inter-relationship of its parts. See *Endnote 1*. See also *Physiology*.

Anemometer: $\Delta\text{D}\text{N}\Delta^{\text{c}} \text{r}^{\text{b}}\text{b}\sigma^{\text{u}}\text{L}\sigma^{\text{b}} \text{f}^{\text{b}}\text{D}\text{h}\text{P}^{\text{c}}:$ anuriup sukkaninganik qaujisarut: anémomètre

An instrument used to measure wind speed. A rudimentary classroom model can be made by mounting styrofoam cups on a rod that can rotate in the wind.

Animals, Northern: $\text{D}\text{L}\text{L}^{\text{c}} \text{D}\text{P}\text{D}^{\text{f}}\text{C}^{\text{f}}\text{b}\text{D}^{\text{f}}\Gamma^{\text{D}}\text{C}:$ uumajut ukiuqtaqturmiut: animaux boréals

Elders, naturalists, and Renewable Resource Officers can offer insight into the range of animal species in a particular setting. Names may refer not only to species but to sex, age, and other characteristics. A listing such as the one below would be instructive to develop for an individual community.

MAMMALS: $\Delta\text{I}\text{L}\text{L}^{\text{b}}\text{N}^{\text{c}}\text{N}^{\text{c}}\text{C}:$ AMAAMAKTITTIJUT

black bear: $\Delta^{\text{b}}\text{C}:$ akta

caribou: $\text{D}^{\text{b}}\text{D}:$ tuktu

dog: $\text{f}^{\text{p}}\text{L}\text{f}^{\text{b}}:$ qimmiq

ermine (weasel): $\text{N}\text{N}\Delta^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ tiriaq

fox

- arctic: $\text{N}\text{N}\text{L}\sigma\Delta^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ tiriganiaq
- blue: $\text{f}^{\text{p}}\Delta^{\text{f}}\text{L}^{\text{f}}\text{b}\text{D}^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ qarngaqtuq
- cross: $\text{h}^{\text{a}}\sigma^{\text{u}}\text{L}\text{L}^{\text{c}}\text{b}:$ sanningajulik
- red: $\text{b}^{\text{f}}\text{b}\text{D}^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ kajuqtuq

ground squirrel: $\text{r}^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}:$ siksik

hare, arctic: $\text{D}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ ukaliq

lemming: $\Delta\Delta^{\text{a}}\text{L}^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ avinngaq

- no entries: $\Delta\Gamma^{\text{f}}\text{b}\text{C}:$ amiqta
- no entries: $\text{b}^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ kajuq

moose: $\text{D}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ tuktuvak

musk ox: $\text{D}\Gamma^{\text{u}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}:$ umingmak

polar bear: $\text{Q}\text{D}^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ nanuq

porpoise: $\text{N}\text{b}\text{J}^{\text{c}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}:$ tikaagullik

seal

- bearded: $\text{D}^{\text{u}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}:$ ugjuk
- harbour: $\text{f}^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{f}}\text{N}\Delta^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ qasigiaq
- harp: $\text{f}^{\text{b}}\Delta^{\text{p}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}:$ qairulik
- hooded: $\Delta\Delta:$ apa
- ringed: $\text{Q}^{\text{c}}\text{N}^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ nattiq

shrew: $\text{D}^{\text{u}}\text{L}^{\text{u}}\text{Q}^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ ugjungnaq

walrus: $\Delta\Delta\Delta^{\text{f}}\text{b}:$ aiviq

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/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

Arctic: ᐃᐱᐃᓐᓕᓐᓂᓐ: ukiuqtaqtuq: arctique

Relating to northern polar regions. In some contexts, north of the Arctic Circle. It can also refer to the north of the tree line (e.g. arctic Quebec).

Arctic Circle: ᐃᐱᐃᓐᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: ukiuqtaqtuupkiglinnguanga: cercle arctique

An imaginary circle on the Earth's surface at Latitude 66° 32', at and above which 24-hour sunlight and 24-hour sunlessness occur. The angle is the complement of 23° 28', the tilt of Earth's rotational axis. Repulse Bay lies on the Arctic Circle. (A corresponding Antarctic Circle exists at southern latitudes).

Artery: ᑕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ/ᑕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: taqavik/taqaaluk: artère

In the circulatory system, a blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body. *Compare with Capillary, Vein.*

Asteroid: ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: nunarjaralaaq siqinirmik kaivattijuq: astéroïde

One of the numerous small planets (planetoids) that orbit the Sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter in the so-called Asteroid belt, Asteroids are from 1.4 to 4.0 times as distant from the Sun as is the planet Earth.

Astronomer: ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: silrjualiriji: astronome

A scientist who specializes in astronomy.

Astronomical Unit: ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: siqinirmit nunamut ungasiktiginiq: unité astronomique

The average distance from the earth to the sun, about 150,000,000 kilometers. Astronomical units (A.U.) are sometimes used to state or compare distances in the Solar System.

Astronomy: ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: silarjualiriniq: astronomie

The branch of science concerned with planets, stars, and other heavenly bodies; that is, with the universe beyond the Earth's atmosphere.

Atmosphere: ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: nunarjuap anirniqarnaqtua: atmosphère

The layer of gas that surrounds the Earth or other planets with sufficient gravity. The lowest level of Earth's atmosphere is the troposphere, where weather occurs.

Atom: ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: kisutuinnait mikinniqaarijanga: atome

The smallest particle of an element which has the properties of that element. Atoms combine to produce compounds. Atoms are composed of subatomic particles, including protons, neutrons, and electrons.

Biome: ᓄᓇᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑦᐱᓐᓴᐅᑦᐱᑦᓂᓇᓇᓇᓂᓇᓴᓇᓂᑦ: nunait uumavviksaujunnarnirijangit: biome

A major ecological community, adapted to climatic conditions and characterized by its dominant forms of vegetation. Biomes include tropical rain forest, grasslands, desert, taiga, tundra.

Bird: ᓂᑦᐅᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ: tingmiaq: oiseau

Any of a class of feathered, egg-laying vertebrates having feathers, wings, and a beak. *See Animals, Northern. See also Endnote 2.*

Birth: ᐱᑦᓂᐅᑦᓂᑦᓴᑦ: irniurniq: naissance

The emergence of the young from the mother's body. *Compare with Hatching.*

Blizzard: ᐱᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ, ᐱᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ: piqtu, pisqsiqtuq: tempête de neige

A severe snowstorm of some duration characterized by wind and reduced visibility. Perhaps surprisingly, defining criteria for a blizzard vary significantly within Canada, and the local weather office should be consulted as to what would constitute a blizzard in a given area.

Blood: ᐱᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ: auk: sang

The red fluid which circulates in the bodies of higher animals transporting oxygen and nutrients. The red colouration is due to hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying substance in red blood cells.

Bog: ᐱᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ, ᐅᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ, ᐱᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ: imaqsuk, urjuk, masarliq: marais

An area of wet, spongy surface, derived from decaying vegetation.

Botanist: ᐱᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ: piruqtuliriji: botaniste

A scientist who specializes in plant life.

Botany: ᐱᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ: piruqtuliriniq: botanique

The scientific study of plant life.

Breathing Hole: ᐱᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᐱᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ: imaq uijjaaqtuq: trou de respiration

A hole in surface ice maintained by a seal so that it can rise periodically and fill its lungs with air. Some related expressions:

At A Crack: ᐱᑦᓴᑦ (ᐱᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ): aglu (naggutimi)

On Flat Ice: ᓴᐱᑦᓴᑦ (ᐱᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ): saikkaq (maniraunirmi)

Water Swirling At A: ᓴᐱᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ: kajjaaqtuq

Rivulet To A Breathing Hole: ᐅᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ (ᐱᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᑦ): kujjiniq (aglumungajuq kuuk)

Seal Nest: ᓄᓇᓴᑦ: nunarja

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: ᑕᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ: 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: ᓄᓄᓄᓄᓄ, 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.

Direction: ᐃᑭᐸᐸᑦᓂᑦ, ᐃᑭᐸᐸᑦᓂᑦ: 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: ᐅᐱᑦᓂ, ᐅᐱᑦᓂᑦ: uangna, tunuviaq: nord

East: ᐃᑭᐸᐸᑦᓂᑦ: kannganaq: est

South: ᓂᑦᓂᑦ: nigiq: sud

West: ᐱᑭᐸᐸᑦᓂᑦ: pinangnaq: ouest

Dissection: ᑭᐸᐸᐸᑦᓂᑦᓂᑦ ᐱᑭᐸᐸᑦᓂᑦ: qaujisarniarlugu pilaktuiniq: dissection

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

Drug: ᐃᑭᐸᐸᑦᓂᑦ: 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: ᐃᑭᐸᐸᑦᓂᑦ: kuurulluk: lit de rivière asséché

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

Dynamo: ᐱᑭᐸᐸᑦᓂᑦ ᑭᐸᐸᐸᑦᓂᑦᓂᑦ: aulauti qaummaqquutiliuqtuq: dynamo

Short for dynamoelectric machine. *See Generator.*

E

Ear: ᑭᐸᐸᑦᓂᑦ: 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): ᓄᓗᓕᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐ: 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. ᓄᓗ 2. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᓐ: 1. Nuna 2. ijjuq: terre

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

Earthquake: ᓕᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: 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: ᓕᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: qupirruq: vers de terre

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

Echo: ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: 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: ᓂᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: 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: ᐃᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓕᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: uumajut najugaqatigiingninginnik silaqaqatigiingninginniglu qaujisaqti: écologiste

A scientist who specializes in ecology.

Ecology: ᐃᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓕᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: 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: ᐃᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓕᓗᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: uumajuni najugaqatigiingniq silaqaqatigiingnirlu: écosystème

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

Energy: ᐱᐅᓕᓗᓗᓂᑦ: 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: ᑭᐅᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦᑕᓕᓕᓗᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᑦᑭᑦᑕᓕᓕᓗᓂᑦ: 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: ᑦᐃᐱᑦᑭᑦᑕᓕᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᓗᓂᑦ ᑭᐅᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦᑕᓕᓗᓂᑦ: qupirrunik kumangniglu qaujisaqti: entomologiste

A scientist who specializes in entomology.

Entomology: ᑦᐃᐱᑦᑭᑦᑕᓕᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᓗᓂᑦ ᑭᐅᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦᑕᓕᓗᓂᑦ: qupirrunik kumangniglu qaujisariniq: entomologie

The scientific study of insects.

Environment: ᐱᑦᑕᓗᓂᑦ: avativut: milieu

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

Epicentre: ᑦᐃᐱᑦᑕᓕᓗᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᓗᓂᑦ: saju pillagviujuq: épicentre

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

Equator: ᐃᑦᑕᓗᓂᑦ ᑭᐅᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦᑕᓕᓗᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᓗᓂᑦ: 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: ᑕᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: 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: ᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: 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: ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: 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: ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ, ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: pirlijjaiqsimamut, qiittailimamut siniktuq: estivation

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

Estuary: ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: 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: ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ/ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: tigjurniq/saluarniq: évaporation

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

Evapotranspiration: ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: 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: ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: asijjiqpallianiq: évolution

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

Exoskeleton: ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: silataagut sauniqu: exosquelette

The hard protective covering of the body of some invertebrates.

Filtration: ᑲᓐᓴᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ ᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: 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: ᐃᑲᓐᑲᓐ: 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: ᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ ᐃᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: kangiqᓐᓐ 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: ᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: qinngua: tête de fjord

Flask: ᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: 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: ᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: qaaminniq: inondation

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

Flooding: ᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: ulivigjuaqtuq

Winter Flooding: ᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: qaamittuq

Flora: ᐃᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: piruqtut: flore

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

Flower: ᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: 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).

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, ጋጋ: 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 ግራግራ: 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.

Gene: ᐃᓗᑦᑦᑎ, ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑎᐱᐱᐱᐱ, ᑭᑦᑲᑲᑦᑎ: *ilutsiruti, aaqqirsimauruti, sivuliqsuuti: gène*

A unit of heredity. Part of a chromosome that determines a particular genetic characteristic.

Generator: ᐱᐱᐱᐱ, ᐱᐱᐱᐱᑦᑦᑦ: *aulauti, aulautiralaaq: générateur*

A device for converting mechanical energy to electrical energy. The generator at a northern powerhouse normally burns fuel oil, converting chemical energy to mechanical energy. Rotation in a magnetic field then produces electrical energy. Similarly, small hand-held generators convert muscle energy into electrical energy.

Geneticist: ᑭᑦᑲᑲᑦᑎᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᑦᑲᐱᑦᑎ: *sivuliqsuutininik qaujisaqti: généticien(ne)*

A scientist who specializes in genetics.

Genetics: ᑭᑦᑲᑲᑦᑎᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᑦᑲᐱᑦᑎᑦᑦᑦ: *sivuliqsurutinik qaujisarniq: génétique*

The science which studies heredity—the inheritance of characteristics—in humans, plants, and animals.

Geographer: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᑦᑦᑦᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᑦᑲᐱᑦᑎ: *nunarjuarmiutanik qaujisaqti: géographe*

A scientist who specializes in geography.

Geography: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᑦᑦᑦᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᑦᑲᐱᑦᑎᑦᑦᑦ: *nunarjuarmiutanik qaujisarniq: géographie*

The science which deals with Earth, its life, and its human population. Included are the study of animal and plant species distribution, as well as human industries, communities and political divisions.

Geologist: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᑦᑦᑦᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᑦᑲᐱᑦᑎ: *nunalirinirmik qaujisaqti: géologue*

A scientist who specializes in geology.

Geology: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᑦᑦᑦᐱᐱᐱᐱ: *nunalirininiq: géologie*

The science which studies rocks and minerals, their origin and processes.

Geotropism: ᐱᐱᐱᐱᑦᑦᑦ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᑦᑦᑦᐱᐱᐱᐱ: *piruqtuup kujjangattailinirijaa: géotropisme*

The tendency of a plant to respond to gravitational force so that roots grow downward, and branches upward. *See also Phototropism.*

Gill: ᐱᐱᐱᐱ: *masik: branchie*

A respiratory organ in fish and other water-dwelling creatures which permits dissolved oxygen to be obtained from water.

Glaciation: ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: aujuittumut aaqiktaq: glaciation

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

Glacier: ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: 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: ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: asiujjaikkut: système global de navigation

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

Global Warming: ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: 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: ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: nalunaikkuttiqsuqsimajuq ullamitaq: 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: ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: 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: ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: aungmiittuup sanngininga: hémoglobine

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

Habitat: ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: najuqtaujuq uumajunut: habitat

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

Hair: ᓇᓱᑦ, ᐱᑦᓇᓇᑦ, ᐅᐱᑦ: nujaq, miqquq, umik: cheveux

A protective and heat-preserving covering of the skin of mammals. Whiskers, bristles, and furs are special types of hair.

Hatching: ᐅᐱᑦᓇᑦ: tukirniq: éclore

Emerging from an incubated egg. *Compare with live birth. See Incubation.*

Heart: ᐅᓴᐱᑦ (ᐅᓴᐱᐱ): uummat (uummati): coeur

A muscular organ that pumps blood through the body's circulatory system.

Herb: ᐱᐱᑦᐅᓇᑦ ᑦᐱᑦᓇᑦᓇᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: piruqtuq qijuuniqanngittuq: herbe

A flowering plant that does not produce woody tissue. A number of herbs are used in flavouring food.

Herbicide: ᐱᐱᑦᓇᑦᓇᑦ ᐅᓇᓇᑦᓇᑦᑦ: piruqtunik tuqusaijuq: herbicide

A chemical substance used to kill unwanted vegetation. Such a substance may have undesired environmental effects.

Herbivore: ᐱᐱᑦᓇᑦᓇᑦᐅᓇᑦᓇᑦ/ᓇᓇᐅᓇᑦᓇᑦ: piruqtuqtuumajuq/nunatumajuq: herbivore

A vegetation-eating animal such as a caribou, muskox, cow, or horse. Such animals have teeth suited to grinding and digestive systems able to assimilate cellulose. *Compare with Carnivore, Omnivore.*

Hibernation: ᐅᐱᐅᓇᑦᓇᑦ ᑦᓇᓇᓇᑦ: ukiulimaaq siningniq: hiverner

A sleeplike condition marked by lowering of body temperature and slowing of body processes, by means of which some animal species survive the cold and food shortage of winter months. *See also Migration, Estivation.*

Hills: ᑦᓇᓇᓇᑦ: qaqqait: colline

Land form that is elevated, usually rounded, and less high than a mountain. Where high peaks do not exist, higher hills may be locally regarded as mountains.

- Big Hill/Mountain: ᑦᓇᓇᓇᑦ: qaqqaq
- Gentle Hill: ᑦᓇᓇᓇᑦᓇᑦ: qaqqajaaq
- Exposed Bedrock: ᑦᓇᓇᓇᑦᑦᓇᑦ: qaiqsugaaq
- Rounded Hill: ᐱᓴᑦ: pinguk
- Small Rounded Hill: ᐱᓴᑦᓇᑦᓇᑦ: pinguarjuk
- Ridge On A Hillside: ᐱᓴᑦᓇᑦ: tisuaq
- Hoodoos: ᓇᓇᓇᓇᑦᓇᓇᑦ: asungasugaaq
- Gully: ᐅᐱᑦᓇᑦ: kuuruq
- High Hill/Mountain: ᐱᓴᓇᓇᑦ: kinngaq

Hormone: ᑎᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: timiup aulajjaijnga: 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: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: 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: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ 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: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ 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: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: imarmik uqumainniqsiurut: hydromètre

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

Hydrosphere: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ 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: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: kinipaniqsiurut: hygromètre

An instrument which measures the humidity of the atmosphere.

I

Ice: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: 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: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: 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: ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: 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: ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: 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.

Interval Scale: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: akunniliriniq pijainikkuinnaq: échelle d'intervalle

A scale of measurement in which meaningful comparisons are limited to differences (intervals) rather than ratios. "The patient's fever has gone from 38.5°C to 39.5°C in the last hour, an increase of 1.0°C," is meaningful, but "the patient is 79/77 as feverish" is not. The Celsius temperature scale lacks the "true zero" necessary for ratio comparisons. *See Ratio Scale, Zero.*

Invertebrates: ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: qimirluqanngittut: invertébrés

Animals which lack a backbone or skeletal structure such as insects, spiders, snails, and worms.

Ion: ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: mikinniqaq sukannaliqsimajuq: ion

A charged particle in solution. The charge involves loss or gain of (negatively charged) electrons. A cation has lost one or more electrons, making it positively charged. An ion has gained one or more electrons, making it negatively charged. Such a solution conducts electrical current.

Iron Filings: ᐱᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: agiarnirlukuit: limaille

Small chips or flakes (filings) of iron, a grey metallic element, used in class or laboratory to show magnetic fields. Such filings sprinkled about a magnet or pair of magnets (perhaps on an overhead projector) will serve to indicate poles, attraction or repulsion, and magnetic lines of force.

Island: ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: qikiqtaq: île

A land form in which land is completely surrounded by water. For instance, Greenland is considered to be the world's largest island. Larger land masses as Australia and Antarctica are considered continents.

Isobar: ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᐱᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᐱᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: silautit ajjigiingningita nalunaikkutangit: isobare

On a weather map, a curve connecting points reporting the small barometric pressure changes.

Isotherm: ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᐱᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: uquuniqaqatigiit nalunaikkutangit: isotherme

A curve connecting points reporting the same temperature on a weather map, as commonly seen in newspapers.

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: ᐱᐅᓕ: 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 piruqtuligjuaq: jungle

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

K

Kelp: ᓐᓐᓃᓐᓃᓐᓃ, 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: ilaakkuuqtulik 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: ᐃᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ: ijuutaq: 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: ᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: 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, ᑦᑲᑲᑲ: 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: ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: 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: ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: 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, ᐃᑲᑲᑲᑲ: 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: ᓄᓗᓖᓗᓗᓗ ᓂᓕᓕᓂᓖᓗᓗᓗᓗ: 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: ᐱᓂᓕ (ᐱᓂᓂ), ᐱᓂᓕᓗᓗᓗᓗ (ᓂᓖᓗᓗᓗ), ᐱᓂᓕᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗ (ᓂᓖᓗᓗᓗ): angut (inuk), angusalluq (nirjutit), angutiviaq (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: ᐅᓗᓗᓗ ᐱᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗ: 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: ᐅᓖᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗ: 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: ᐱᓂᓕᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗ: 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: ᓂᓖᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗ ᐱᓂᓕᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗ: 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: ᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗᓗ: 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: ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: 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: ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: uukturaqtuq: mesurer

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

Measuring Tape: ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: 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: ᑲᑦᐅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐅᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᐅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: qaujisarniq aulaniup sanngininganik: mécanique

The study of the action of forces on physical objects.

Metal: ᑲᑦᐅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: 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: "ᐅᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐅᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ" ᐅᑲᑲᑦ ᐅᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: "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: "ᐅᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐅᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ" ᐅᑲᑲᑦ ᐅᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: "ulluriap ananga" ujarak anirniqarnanngittuminngaaqtuq: météorite

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

Meteorologist: ᑲᑦᐅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᐅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: 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.

Momentum: ᑲᐳᑭᓐᑲᓐ: 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: ᑕᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: 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: ᓄᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ ᑕᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: 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: ᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: 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: ᑭᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ/ᑭᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ ᑲᓐᑲᓐ ᑭᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ/ᑭᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: 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: ᑭᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ/ᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: maniq/ijjuq: mousse

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

Moth: ᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: 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: ᑭᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ/ᑭᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: maraq/marraq: boue

Wet, soft earth.

Multicellular: ᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ ᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐᑲᓐ: 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.*

North Star: ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ: nuuttuittuq: étoile polaire

A conspicuous star which is directly above Earth's North Pole and which is therefore useful in visually estimating a place's latitude locating position in a northern sky. When viewed over a period of hours, the North Star appears to be stationary, and other stars appear to rotate about it, a reflection, of course, of Earth's planetary rotation.

Nuclear Energy: ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ: nungujittumit aulajjajjut: énergie nucléaire

Energy obtained from controlled changes in the nuclei of atoms. Either a heavy nucleus such as that of uranium is split (nuclear fission), or nuclei of lighter elements combine to yield a heavier nucleus (nuclear fusion), with energy given off in either instance.

Nucleus (Atomic): ᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ: mikinniqpaap uumajjutaa: noyau atomique

The positively-charged central core of an atom.

Nucleus (Cellular): ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ: ijaruvaujaup uumajjutaa: noyau cellulaire

The membrane-enclosed portion of an animal or plant cell which contains genetic material.

Nutrition: ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ: niqittiavaliriniq: nutrition

The scientific study of the nature and quantities of nutritive elements needed for the growth, maintenance, and repair of living organisms and of the foods from which such nutritive elements may be obtained.

Nutritionist: ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ: niqittiavaliriji: nutritionniste

A scientist or health care worker who specializes in human (or other) nutrition.

O

Observing: ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ: ujjiqsurniq: observer

Taking note of what occurs. A science process skill that calls for seeing and using, as appropriate, other senses. Some instruments may extend observation skills, as a microscope or telescope increases the ability to see, or a stethoscope increases the ability to hear. Children learn to observe science experiences in their classroom and outdoors. Ravens sounds, appearance and behaviour, and the strategies that they use to get food, could represent a good experience in observation.

Ocean: ᑕᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ/ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᑦ: tariurjuaq/imavik: océan

A large, deep body of salt water.

Oceanographer: ᑕᐚᑲᑦᑕᑕᑦᑲᑦ/ᑕᐚᑲᑦᑕᑕᑦᑲᑦ: tariurjualiriji/tariurmiutaliriji: océanographe

A scientist who specializes in the study of oceanography.

Oceanography: ᑕᐚᑲᑦᑕᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ/ᑕᐚᑲᑦᑕᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tariurjualiriniq/tariurmiutaliriniq: océanographie

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

Ohm: ᑲᑲᑦ: uum: ohm

The standard unit of electrical resistance.

Omnivore: ᑦᑕᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: sunalimaaqtuumajuq: omnivore

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

Orbit: ᑲᑕᑕᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: 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: ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: savirajksaq: minerai

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

Organism: ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ: 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: ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tingmialiriji: ornithologiste

A scientist who specializes in ornithology.

Ornithology: ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tingmialiriniq: ornithologie

The science which studies birds.

P

Paleontologist: ᐃᓯᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᐃᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: ujaraguqtisimajumik qaujisaqti:
paléontologiste

A scientist who specializes in paleontology.

Paleontology: ᐃᓯᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᐃᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: ujaraguqtisimajumik qaujisaqrniq:
paléontologie

The scientific study of life in the geological past, as recorded in fossils.

Parasite: ᐃᓯᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᐃᓯᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: uumajuuqatiminik uumaviqaqtuq: parasite

An organism which lives on or in another living organism (the host), taking nourishment from it. The flea, louse, and tapeworm are among the better-known parasites of humans. The warble fly is a parasite of the caribou. There also are plants, such as mistletoe, which are parasites on other living plants.

Pascal: ᐱᓐᓂᓐ: paskaal: pascal

A standard unit for the measurement of pressure. Atmospheric pressure at sea level averages 101.325 kPa (kilopascals). (Other pressure units as the millimetre of mercury or the millibar, while nominally "metric," are of decreasing importance).

Pathogen: ᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: qanimannaqtunik qupirruarjuliuqti:
pathogène

An organism such as a bacterium or a virus which causes disease in a higher species.

Pathologist: ᐃᓯᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᐃᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: timiup aanniqrninganik qaujisaqti:
pathologiste

A scientist who specializes in pathology.

Pathology: ᐃᓯᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᐃᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: timiup aanniqrninganik qaujisariniq:
pathologie

The scientific study of diseases and their causes.

Pendulum: ᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: avammuaktuq: pendule

A device comprising a heavy weight (the bob) at the end of a rigid, pivoted support. The "period" of a swinging pendulum (the time for one double swing) depends only on the effective length of the pendulum—the distance from the pivot to the centre of the bob. Pendulum clocks were used for centuries for the relatively accurate measurement of time.

Peninsula: ᓄᓃᑦᑎᑦᑭᑦ: 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: ᐱᓯᑦᑭᑦᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: pirukkaniinnasuuq: plante pérenne

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

Permafrost: ᓄᓄᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᓯᑦᓯᓄᑦᑭᑦ: 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): ᑕᑦᑭᓯᓄᑦ ᑦᑭᓄᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: 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: ᐱᓯᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐱᓯᑦᓄᑦᑭᑦ: piruqtut 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: ᐱᓯᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᓯᑦᓯᓄᑦᑭᑦ ᐱᓯᑦᓄᑦᑭᑦ ᐱᓯᑦᓄᑦᑭᑦ: piruqtuup siqinirmik malijanninga: phototropisme

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

Physicist: ᑦᑭᓄᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐱᓯᑦᓄᑦᑭᑦ ᐱᓯᑦᓄᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᓄᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: aulajunnautilingniglu iktaringningniglu qaujisaqti: physicien(ne)

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

Physics: ᑦᑭᓄᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐱᓯᑦᓄᑦᑭᑦ ᐱᓯᑦᓄᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᓄᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: aulajunnautilingniglu iktaringningniglu qaujisarniq: physique

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

Physiologist: ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑖᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: timiup aulaninganik qaujisaqti: physiologiste

A scientist who specializes in physiology.

Physiology: ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑖᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: timiup aulaninganik qaujisarniq: physiologie

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

Planet: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: 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: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: 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: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: 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: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: ukiuqtaqtumi piruqtut: plantes boréales

Flowering plants which are well known at northern latitudes include:

Thrift Plant: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: immuk

Arctic Poppy: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: iguttait niqingit

Grass, Reed: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ/ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: ivik/iviksugaq

Woolly Louse Wort: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: urjungnaq

Arctic Willow: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ/ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: uqpik/uqpigaq

Arctic Willow Leaf: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: uqaujaq

Yellow Oxytrope: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: airaq

Purple Mountain Saxifrage: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: aupilattunnguaq

Arctic Birch: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: avaalaqiaq

Cloud Berry: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: aqpik

No entries: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: pjuksaq

Dwarf Fireweed: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: paunnaq

Black Berry, Crow Berry: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: paurngaq, paurngaquti

Black Hairlike Lichen: ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ/ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ: tiraujaq/tingaujaq

No entries: ƧƧ/Ƨ<ƧƧƧƧ: tuktu/napajungaujaq
 Bistort: ƧƧ: tuqla
 Rock/Mountain Cranberry: ƧƧƧƧ: kingmingnaq
 Blue Berry, Billberry: ƧƧƧƧ, ƧƧƧƧƧƧ: kigutangirnaq, kigutangirnaquti
 Thick Bladed Grass: ƧƧƧ: kilirnaq
 Bear Berry: ƧƧ: killa
 Arctic Cotton Grass: ƧƧƧƧ/ƧƧƧƧ: kingujaq/pualuujaq
 Prickly Saxifrage: ƧƧƧƧ/ƧƧƧƧƧƧ: kakillarnaq/kakillarnaquti
 Mountain Aven: ƧƧƧƧ, ƧƧƧƧ: malikkaaksaq, malikkaasaq
 Yellow Lichen: ƧƧƧ: narnaq
 Arctic Willow Salix In Seed: ƧƧƧ: suputi
 Arctic Willow Salix: ƧƧƧƧ: suputiksaq
 Mountain Sorrel: ƧƧƧƧ: qunguliq
 Least Willow: ƧƧƧƧ: quaraq
 Capitate Louse Wort: ƧƧƧƧ: kukiujaq

See Endnote 9.

Power: ƧƧƧƧ: sannginiq: puissance

The rate of doing work or of consuming energy. The watt is the standard unit. A 60-watt light bulb uses electrical energy (converts it to light and, incidentally, heat) at a rate of 60 joules per second.

Precipitation: ƧƧƧ (ƧƧƧ, ƧƧƧ...): silaluk (maquk, qanniq ...): précipitation

A general term for water falling from the atmosphere, whether liquid (rain, mist) or solid or crystalline (snow, hail, sleet). A weather station records total precipitation as rainfall plus the water equivalent of such frozen precipitation as snow.

Predator: ƧƧƧƧ, ƧƧƧƧƧƧ: niqitusuuq, niqigiuttuq: prédateur

An animal that hunts another animal (the prey) for food. For example, the wolf is a predator of the caribou.

Predicting: ƧƧƧƧƧƧ: nalauttainiq: prévoir

Literally, saying in advance. Forecasting what will appear on the basis of patterns and regularities observed in the past. Predicting is a science process skill. A child might add hot water to ice cubes and predict that ice will melt and that the resulting water will be cooler than the water at the start of the experiment.

Prey: ƧƧƧƧƧƧƧƧ (ƧƧƧƧƧƧƧƧ): uumajuqtuqtausuut (niqituqtausuut): proie

An animal that is hunted by another animal (the predator) for food. For example, the seal is a prey of the polar bear.

Pulley: ᐃᑲᑦᑦ/ᐅᑦᐃᑦᑦ: 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: ᐃᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦ: ajaurniq: poussée

A force of repulsion.

Q

Quantifying: ᐃᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: 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: ᑦᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: qassiuninga: quantité

A numerical count or estimate.

Quarry: ᐅᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ, ᑦᐃᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: ujaraktarvik, tuapaktarvik: carrière

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

Quartz: ᐃᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦ: 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: ᑦᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: marrinnaqtuq: sable mouvant

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

Quota: ᑦᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: 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: ᑦᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ: 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.

Rain: ᐱᕐᓂᕐ, ᓂᓕᓂᕐ, ᓂᓕᓂᕐ: maquk, silaluk, nipaluk: pluie

Precipitation from the atmosphere in liquid form, as raindrops or drizzle. Rainfall can be measured with a simple instrument: the rain gauge.

Rainbow: ᐱᓂᓂᕐ, ᓂᓕᓂᕐ, ᓂᓂᕐ: ajagutaq, kataujaq, sukaq: arc-en-ciel

An arc of colours in the sky produced when sunlight is bent in droplets of falling rain. The sun is behind the observer, and the colours of the light spectrum (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet) are displayed. Under ideal conditions, an outer secondary rainbow may be visible, the order of colours being reversed.

Ratio Scale: ᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐ ᐱᓂᓂᕐᓂᓂᕐᓂᓂᕐ ᕐᓂᓂᕐᓂᓂᕐ: qanuq ajjigiinngitigingmangaata qaujisarut: raison à l'échelle

In measurement, a scale having a "true zero." When we compare lengths of eight metres and two metres, it is reasonable to say that the first measurement is four times the second measurement. It would not be reasonable to say that 40°C is twice as warm as 20°C—the Celsius scale is an interval scale and, as such, lacks a true zero. *See Interval Scale, Zero.*

Reflection: ᓂᓂᕐᓂᕐ: tarraq: réflexion

The rebounding from a surface, as light from a mirror. An echo is the reflection of sound.

Refraction: ᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᓂᕐᓂᓂᕐ/ᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᓂᕐᓂᓂᕐ ᐱᓂᓂᕐ ᐱᓂᓂᕐ: sanguquujittiniga/sangujuujaaqtittininga imaullu aliguullu: réfraction

The bending of light as it passes from one material to another. Refraction involving air of different densities produces the phenomenon called a mirage.

Relative Density: ᐱᓂᓂᕐ ᓂᓂᕐᓂᕐ ᓂᓂᕐᓂᕐ: imarmullu pullarmullu miksausiqsiniq: densité relative

The ratio comparison of the mass density of a subject to that of a standard substance (commonly water for solids and liquids, air for gases). Alternatively, the ratio comparison of the mass of an object with that of an equal volume of a standard substance. Mercury, the liquid metal, has a mass density of 13.6: its mass (13.6 kg/m³) is 13.6 times that of the standard substance: water (1 kg/m³).

Reproduction: ᕐᓂᕐᓂᕐᓂᓂᕐᓂᓂᕐ: qiturngiurniit: reproduction

In life science, the production of a new individual organism from reproductive cells of existing individuals, male and female (sexual reproduction), or from a single existing organism (asexual reproduction). Seeds of plants and offspring of animals normally derive from sexual reproduction (*see Genetics*). Examples of asexual reproduction include budding in yeast, and the origin of a new plant from the "eye" of a potato.

Root: ᐱᐱᑦᓃᓃ, ᐱᐱᑦᓃᓃ, ᓂᐱᑦᓃᓃ, ᐱᑦᓃᓃᓃ: **airaq, ammaaq, niulut, attati: racine**

The part of a plant that anchors it in the soil and serves to absorb water and minerals. Some plants store food in modified root structures (carrots, beets).

Ruler: ᐱᑦᓃᓃᓃᓃ: **uuktutaut: règle**

A straightedge calibrated in units of linear measure, normally centimetres or millimetres. Metre sticks and shorter rulers of 20 centimetre or 30 centimetre length should be appropriate for most science-class linear measurements. Science teaching uses exclusively metric units.

Runner: ᐱᐱᑦᓃᓃ ᑦᓃᐱᑦᓃᓃᓃ: **nakamugut siammarniq: coureur**

A trailing stem of certain plants terminating in a miniature plant which roots in soil. Strawberry plants and the spiderplant (attractive classroom vegetation) reproduce largely by means of runners.

S

Salt: ᓃᓃᓃᓃ: **tariuq: sel**

A chemical compound resulting from the reaction of an acid and a base. Naturally occurring salts are leached from rocks and soils; they end up as the salt water of oceans and some inland seas. Common table salt is sodium chloride.

Sand: ᑦᓃᓃᓃᓃ: **siuraq: sable**

Loose particles from the wearing down of rock. Typically, sand occurs on beaches, river beds, and in desert areas. Sand may be compressed into sandstone.

Sap: ᑦᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ: **qurliaq: sève**

Fluid that circulates in a plant, carrying nourishment. Maple syrup is prepared from the sap of the sugar maple.

Satellite: ᑦᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ: **qummuaktitausimajuq: satellite**

A natural or artificial object, orbiting about the Sun, a planet, a moon, or other heavenly body. A communications satellite is in orbit about Earth, normally at such an altitude that, as the Earth rotates, it remains over the same position on Earth's surface (geosynchronous orbit).

Scale (Zoology): ᐱᐱᑦᓃᓃ, ᐱᑦᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ: **kavisiq, amirarluk: écaille**

A protective overlapping plate covering the skin, as in many fish and reptiles.

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 ሲሆን ለጠቅላላ ስልጠና: 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 ሰራተኛ: 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: ርሀብ: 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 ሲሆን ለጠቅላላ ስልጠና: 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 ሲሆን ለጠቅላላ ስልጠና: 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 ሲሆን ለጠቅላላ ስልጠና: sajupillangnirmik qaujisaut: sismographe

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

Seismologist: ለጥናት ሲጠቀም ሲሆን ለጠቅላላ ስልጠና: sajupillaktuliriji: sismologue

A scientist who specializes in seismology.

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: ᓇᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: napaaqturalaalik: taïga

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

Taste Bud: ᐅᓐᓂᐅᓐ ᓂᐱᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: 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: ᐅᓕᓕᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓇᓂᓇᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: uumajunik piruqtuniglu nalunajainiq: taxonomie

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

Technology: ᓇᓇᓕᓐᓂᓐ ᓇᓂᓇᓂᓐᓂᓐ 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: ᐅᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ, ᓂᓕᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: uquuniq, 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: ᐱᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: 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: ᐃᓕᓐᓂᓐ: igjuuk: testicules

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

Toad: ᐱᑦᑕᑲᑦ ᓄᑲᑦᑕᑦ: pigliriat nunamiutat: crapaud

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

Tobacco: ᑲᑦᑲ, ᑕᑦᑲᑦᑦᑦ: 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: ᐅᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: ulajujarnjuaq: tornade

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

Touch: ᐃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: 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: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: 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: ᐃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: ilulliq anirniqarniup: troposphère

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

Trough: ᐃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ 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.

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.