

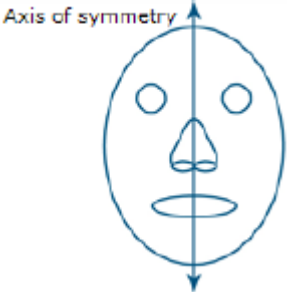


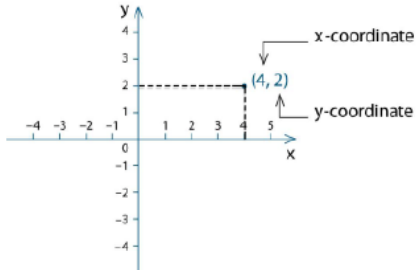


Explanation &/or suggestions of Terms

ENGLISH

Texts	can be written, spoken or multimodal and in print or digital/online forms as a means of communication
Informal	small groups
Writing behaviours	attempting letter formations, writing left to right, assigning a message to their written symbols
Manipulate	have control of
Topic-specific/specialised vocabulary	words relevant to the unit
Aspects	parts of
Language features	Noun groups, verb groups, sentence structure
Intonation	changing the tone of voice
Compound sentence	has two or more groups of words with a joining word
High frequency words	Words that appear regularly in the unit or text
Literal meaning	Basic meaning eg: here in the text
Implied meaning	Reading between the lines to understand text eg: hidden in the text
Punctuation conventions	commas, full stops, question marks etc
Coherence/coherent	Logical and orderly
Interpretation	How one sees, views or understands something
Perspectives	Opinions or views
Clarify	Make clear
Depicted	Shown, portrayed or illustrated
Language patterns	Repetition or similarity eg: verbs or action words at the beginning of each line in a recipe
Editorial choices	Adding or removing punctuation, correcting spelling, restructuring sentences etc
Complexity	How complicated a text is
Textual Analysis	Breakdown and critique a text

MATHEMATICS

Collections	Groups of objects
Representation	Image or drawing that describes something
Data displays	Tally marks, tables of data, pie graphs etc
Partition	Dividing a quality into parts eg: $10 = 8 + 2$ or $6 + 4$ etc
Informal units	Unifix cubes, shoes, hand widths to measure something
Features	Aspects of something eg: shapes have an apex, sides, base, corners etc
Transformation	Enlargements, reflections, rotations
Symmetry	
Financial transactions/purchasing problem	Money calculations including total cost, change etc.
Conduct	Undergo or perform
Categorical variables	<i>blood group</i> is a categorical variable; its values are: A, B, AB or O.
Four operations	Addition +, subtraction -, multiplication x, division ÷
Observed and expected frequencies	The number of times a particular value occurs Eg: tossing a coin, you would expect approximately half heads result and half tails result
Secondary data display	Data collected by someone other than yourself

Cartesian plain	Two intersecting number lines are taken intersecting at right angles at their origins to form the axes of the coordinate system. 
Index notation	To the power of eg: $3^3 = 27$ ($3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$)
Linear Representation	A linear equation is an equation involving just linear terms eg: $ax = b$
Transversal crossing	A transversal is a line that meets two or more other lines in a plane. 
Sample space	A sample space is the set of all possible outcomes of a chance experiment.
Algebraic expressions	An algebraic expression is formed by combining numbers and algebraic symbols using arithmetic operations.
Robust	Easy and most simplistic
Deducing	Reach a conclusion
Dependent/independent events	A dependent event relies on another event before it can happen, e.g. Start the car. Drive the car; an independent event occurs on its own, e.g. Walk up stairs. Scratch your head.
SCIENCE	
Informal measurements	Non-standard units of measurement eg: handspans, string, blocks, steps
Formal measurements	Standard units of measurement eg: cm, metres, kilograms
Phenomena	Events, experiences
Effects of interacting with materials and objects	Discovering what happens when we do something to or with things eg: water, a ball. How our actions affect things
Observable properties	Characteristics of materials that you can see
Contact and non-contact forces	A contact force is a force that acts at the point of contact eg kicking a ball, a non-contact force is a force applied to an object that is not in direct contact with it eg: gravity
Investigable	Capable of being investigated
HISTORY	
Frame an historical inquiry	Think of questions to form an investigation to develop an understanding of the past
GEOGRAPHY	
Cartographic conventions	Common characteristics used in all maps eg: lines and colour are used to depict features - water is blue, land mass is brown, vegetation is green, borders are shown, north is at the top.
Cardinal compass points	
Spatial distributions	Shown by lines joining places with the same value eg: a rainfall map
Infer relationships	Conclude information about the relationships shown in the map
Frame an inquiry	Think of questions to form an investigation to develop understanding