

Individuals and societies glossary

Term	Definition
Action plan	Steps and information that the student defines in order to complete the investigation. The plan might include stages such as: identifying sub-questions; defining methods to be used in the investigation; defining sources of information; a plan for the main stages for the investigation that can summarize the above information. There is flexibility in the process, and students can revise their plans depending on their findings during the investigation.
Bibliography	A list of the important sources used to undertake a task.
Exemplify	Represent with an example.
Module	A component in an individuals and societies course that contributes to the complete course for the academic year. Several modules make up an individuals and societies course. A module may include one or more unit of work.
Recognize	Identify through patterns or features.
Reflect	Think about deeply; consider.
Research methods	The series of systematic steps necessary to search for pertinent information on a specific topic. Research methods to collect information will vary according to the individuals and societies discipline being studied. Research methods include, but are not limited to: selection of sources (type and range); questionnaires; surveys; interviews; observation; experiments; measurement; collection and analysis of quantitative data; formulation of questions.
Research question	The methodological point of departure of an investigation, guiding the scope and nature of the research. Clear and focused research questions consider: relevance; manageability; originality; ability to be assessed; availability of resources; level of student interest; and connection with the discipline or subject group. Research questions can be formulated as general statements or as distinct lines of inquiry.