

Glossary

- abiotic** [ADJ-U3] If something is **abiotic**, it is not a living thing. **nieożywiony, abiotyczny**
- acre** [N-COUNT-U9] An **acre** is an imperial unit of area equal to about 0.0016 square miles or about 0.40 hectares. **akr (jednostka powierzchni równa ok. 4000 m²)**
- aquatic life zone** [N-COUNT-U6] An **aquatic life zone** is an area in a body of water with a particular set of characteristics. **strefa ekosystemu wodnego**
- arid** [ADJ-U11] If something is **arid**, it has air that contains very little moisture. **jałowy, suchy**
- atmosphere** [N-COUNT-U1] The **atmosphere** is the thin layer of air around the Earth. **atmosfera**
- atom** [N-COUNT-U13] An **atom** is the smallest piece of matter that can exist by itself. **atom**
- atomic number** [N-COUNT-U13] An **atomic number** is a measure of the number of protons in an atom, and is used to identify atoms from different elements. **liczba atomowa**
- autotroph** [N-COUNT-U4] An **autotroph**, also called a producer, is an organism that gets its nutrients from compounds in the environment. **autotrof, organizm samożywowy**
- average** [ADJ-U10] If something is **average**, it has qualities that are typical or most common in a particular group or category. **przeciętny**
- biome** [N-COUNT-U5] A **biome** is an area of the planet with a particular set of characteristics, including levels of temperature and precipitation. **biom**
- biosphere** [N-COUNT-U1] The **biosphere** is the layer on the Earth that supports all living organisms. **biosfera**
- biotic** [ADJ-U3] If something is **biotic**, it is a living thing. **biotyczny, ożywiony**
- canyon** [N-COUNT-U2] A **canyon** is a very deep valley that often has a river or stream running along the bottom. **kanion**
- cell** [N-COUNT-U15] A **cell** is a unit of life that is very small. **komórka**
- chaparral** [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U5] **Chaparral** is a dry, temperate region with shrubs and small trees. **chaparral (formacja krzewista w Ameryce Północnej, odpowiednik makii)**
- chromosome** [N-COUNT-U15] A **chromosome** is a thread in a DNA molecule that contains genes. **chromosom**
- cliff** [N-COUNT-U2] A **cliff** is a place where a high area of land abruptly meets a lower area, so that the edge of the land is very steep. **klif**
- climate** [N-COUNT-U10] A **climate** is the pattern of weather conditions over a long period of time. **klimat**
- cloud cover** [N-COUNT-U12] **Cloud cover** is a measure of how dense the clouds are in a particular area. **zachmurzenie**
- coastal wetland** [N-COUNT-U6] A **coastal wetland** is an area of land along a coast that is sometimes or always covered in water. **przybrzeżne tereny podmokłe**
- coastal zone** [N-COUNT-U6] A **coastal zone** is a warm, shallow area in an ocean that is along the edge of land. **strefa przybrzeżna**
- community** [N-COUNT-U3] A **community** is a group of all the living things in a particular area. **tu: populacja**
- component** [N-COUNT-U3] A **component** is an important piece or part of something. **element, komponent**
- compound** [N-COUNT-U13] A **compound** is a combination of two or more elements. **związek (chemiczny)**
- conclusion** [N-COUNT-U8] A **conclusion** is a decision or determination that is made after an experiment. **wniosek**
- coniferous forest** [N-COUNT-U5] A **coniferous forest** is a cold, dry region with tall trees that retain their leaves or needles throughout the year. **las iglasty**
- conserve** [V-T-U14] To **conserve** something is to use little or none of something so that it will be available at a later time. **tu: oszczędzać, oszczędnie gospodarować**
- consumer** [N-COUNT-U4] A **consumer**, also called a heterotroph, is an organism that gets its nutrients by feeding on other organisms. **konsument**

control group [N-COUNT-U8] The **control group** is the part of an experiment that does not receive the substance or treatment that is being tested. **grupa kontrolna**

convert [V-T-U9] To **convert** something is to change it into a different form. **tu: przeliczać, zamieniać (np. jednostki)**

cool temperate [ADJ-U11] If the climate of an area is **cool temperate**, it is an area with a mild climate that typically has cold winters and moderately warm summers. **umiarkowany chłodny (o klimacie)**

coral reef [N-COUNT-U6] A **coral reef** is an area in an ocean that is made up of a network of mineral structures, that support various types of marine life. **rafa koralowa**

core [N-COUNT-U1] The **core** is the center part of the Earth. **jądro (Ziemi)**

crust [N-COUNT-U1] The **crust** is the surface of the Earth, made up of rock and soil. **skorupa (Ziemi)**

current [N-COUNT-U10] A **current** is the movement of water in a particular direction. **prąd (np. w morzu, rzecze)**

deciduous forest [N-COUNT-U5] A **deciduous forest** is a temperate region with tall trees that shed their leaves and grow new ones each year. **las liściasty**

decomposer [N-COUNT-U4] A **decomposer** is a consumer that feeds on dead organic material and processes it into the compounds that producers feed on. **destruent, organizm powodujący rozkład**

desert [N-COUNT-U5] A **desert** is a hot, dry region with little plant life. **pustynia**

detritus feeder [N-COUNT-U4] A **detritus feeder** is a consumer that feeds on dead organic material. **detrytusożerca**

DNA [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **DNA** is a molecule that carries genetic information. **DNA**

ecosystem [N-COUNT-U3] An **ecosystem** is a set of living and nonliving things that exists in a particular environment or area together. **ekosystem**

electromagnetic radiation [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Electromagnetic radiation** is a type of kinetic energy that travels in waves and often produces light. **promieniowanie elektromagnetyczne**

electron [N-COUNT-U13] An **electron** is a part of an atom with a negative electrical charge. **elektron**

element [N-COUNT-U13] An **element** is a basic substance that is made up of one particular type of atom. **pierwiastek**

elevation [N-COUNT-U10] An **elevation** is the height of an area of land, usually measured against the level of the sea. **wysokość bezwzględna**

energy [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Energy** is the ability to cause movement or action, or to transfer heat. **energia**

energy efficiency [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Energy efficiency** is a measurement of how much energy is required to accomplish a particular amount of work. **efektywność energetyczna**

energy quality [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Energy quality** is a measurement of an energy's potential to do useful work. **jakość energetyczna**

Equator [N-COUNT-U11] The **Equator** is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth with a latitude of zero degrees, that is an equal distance from the north and south poles. **równik**

estuary [N-COUNT-U6] An **estuary** is an area of coastal water where ocean water mixes with freshwater. **estuarium (typ ujścia rzeki)**

eukaryotic [ADJ-U15] If something is **eukaryotic**, it has complex cells with nuclei and may be either unicellular or multicellular. **eukariotyczny (mający jądro komórkowe)**

evaluate [V-T-U8] To **evaluate** something is to judge something or draw a conclusion about something after thinking carefully about it. **oceniać**

experiment [N-COUNT-U8] An **experiment** is a scientific process that is designed to reveal the effect of something. **eksperyment**

experimental group [N-COUNT-U8] The **experimental group** is the part of an experiment that receives the substance or treatment that is being tested. **grupa eksperimentalna**

floodplain zone [N-COUNT-U7] A **floodplain zone** is an area where rivers flow through lower elevations towards the ocean. **dolny bieg rzeki, strefa zalewowa**

Glossary

flowing [ADJ-U7] If something is **flowing**, it moves continuously in a particular direction. **płynący (np. o wodzie)**

freshwater [ADJ-U7] If an aquatic system is **freshwater**, it is a body of water that does not contain salt, or that contains a very small amount of salt. **słodkowodny**

gallon [N-COUNT-U9] A **gallon** is in the USA a unit of volume equal to 128 fluid ounces or 3.785 liters. **galon (w Stanach Zjednoczonych = 3,785 l; w Wielkiej Brytanii = 4,546 l)**

gene [N-COUNT-U15] A **gene** is a part of a DNA molecule that is found on a chromosome and determines a particular trait. **gen**

genetic diversity [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Genetic diversity** is the degree of biological variation among individuals in a population. **różnorodność genetyczna**

genetic information [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Genetic information** is a sequence of codes that establishes which traits a particular organism has. **informacja genetyczna**

geosphere [N-COUNT-U1] The **geosphere** is the Earth itself, the rocks and landforms of the surface as well as its interior. **geosfera**

glacier [N-COUNT-U2] A **glacier** is a large piece of ice that drifts slowly. **lodowiec**

grassland [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U5] **Grassland** is a region where grass grows abundantly but large numbers of trees and shrubs do not. **obszar trawiasty, formacja trawiasta**

habitat [N-COUNT-U3] A **habitat** is an area where a particular population lives. **środowisko życia, siedlisko**

heat [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Heat** is a form of energy that produces high temperatures and includes the kinetic energy of atoms and ions within an object. **ciepło**

hectare [N-COUNT-U9] A **hectare** is a metric unit of area equal to 0.01 square kilometers or about 2.47 acres. **hektar**

heterotroph [N-COUNT-U4] A **heterotroph**, also called a consumer, is an organism that gets its nutrients by feeding on other organisms. **heterotrof, organizm cudzożywny**

highland [ADJ-U11] If an area is **highland**, it is an area at a very high elevation. **wyżynny**

high mountains [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U5] **High mountains** is a region that is high above other regions and often contains forests and rare species of plants and animals. **góry wysokie**

hill [N-COUNT-U2] A **hill** is an area of land that is moderately higher than other land around it. **wzgórze**

humid [ADJ-U11] If air is **humid**, it is air that contains a large amount of moisture. **wilgotny**

humidity [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Humidity** is a measure of the amount of moisture in the air. **wilgotność**

hydrosphere [N-COUNT-U1] The **hydrosphere** is all of the Earth's water. **hydrosfera**

hypothesis [N-COUNT-U8] A **hypothesis** is an idea or statement that is not proven. **hipoteza**

imperial [ADJ-U9] If a measurement is **imperial**, it uses the system that is based on the pound and the gallon. **angielski (o systemie miar i wag)**

independent variable [N-COUNT-U8] An **independent variable** is the factor that changes from one group to another. **zmienna niezależna**

inland wetland [N-COUNT-U7] An **inland wetland** is an area of land away from the coast that is sometimes or always covered in water. **śródładowe tereny podmokłe**

intertidal zone [N-COUNT-U6] An **intertidal zone** is an area along a coast that is underwater when the tide is high and exposed to the air when the tide is low. **strefa przybrzeżna**

ion [N-COUNT-U13] An **ion** is an atom or combination of atoms that has a positive or negative electrical charge. **jon**

island [N-COUNT-U2] An **island** is an area of land that has a body of water around all sides of it. **wyspa**

kilogram [N-COUNT-U9] A **kilogram** is a metric unit of weight equal to 1000 grams or about 2.2 pounds. **kilogram**

kilometer [N-COUNT-U9] A **kilometer** is a metric unit of distance equal to 1000 meters or about 0.62 miles. **kilometr**

kinetic energy [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Kinetic energy** is energy that is actively moving. **energia kinetyczna**

lake [N-COUNT-U7] A **lake** is a large, standing body of water. **jezioro**

latitude [N-COUNT-U10] **Latitude** is a particular distance from the Earth's Equator, measured in degrees. **szerokość geograficzna**

liter [N-COUNT-U9] A **liter** is a metric unit of volume equal to 1000 milliliters or about 0.26 gallons. **litr**

lithosphere [N-COUNT-U1] The **lithosphere** is the crust, or surface of the Earth, and part of the mantle, or layer below the surface. **litosfera**

mantle [N-COUNT-U1] The **mantle** is the rocky layer between the Earth's crust and core. **płaszcz ziemski**

mass number [N-COUNT-U13] A **mass number** is the total number of protons and neutrons in an atom, and may differ among atoms of the same element. **liczba masowa**

matter [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Matter** is anything that has mass and takes up space. **materia**

meteorology [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Meteorology** is the science of weather and atmospheric changes. **meteorologia**

metric [ADJ-U9] If a measurement is **metric**, it uses the system that is based on the kilogram and the liter. **metryczny (o systemie miar)**

mile [N-COUNT-U9] A **mile** is an imperial unit of distance equal to 5280 feet or about 1.61 kilometers. **mila (1609 m)**

moisture [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Moisture** is an amount of liquid present in the air, in a substance or on a surface. **wilgoć**

molecule [N-COUNT-U13] A **molecule** is the smallest piece of a substance that contains all the elements of the substance. **cząsteczka, molekuła**

mountain [N-COUNT-U2] A **mountain** is an area of land that is much higher than other land around it. **góra**

multicellular [ADJ-U15] If something is **multicellular**, it is made up of more than one cell. **wielokomórkowy**

neutron [N-COUNT-U13] A **neutron** is a part of an atom with no electrical charge. **neutron**

nucleus [N-COUNT-U15] A **nucleus** is the central part of a cell that contains DNA. **jądro (komórkowe)**

observation [N-COUNT-U8] An **observation** is a fact that is discovered by watching something closely. **obserwacja**

ocean [N-COUNT-U6] An **ocean** is a saltwater body of water that covers a very large area. **oceán**

ocean bottom [N-COUNT-U6] The **ocean bottom** is the ground below the water in an ocean. **dno oceaniczne**

omnivore [N-COUNT-U4] An **omnivore** is a consumer that feeds on both producers and other consumers. **wszystkożerca**

open sea [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Open sea** is the vast area of deep water away from land. **otwarłe morze**

organism [N-COUNT-U3] An **organism** is an individual living thing. **organizm**

pattern [N-COUNT-U10] A **pattern** is a regular way that something happens. **tu: strefowość klimatu**

peninsula [N-COUNT-U2] A **peninsula** is an area of land that has a body of water around most of it, but has a small area that is connected to a larger land mass. **półwysep**

plain [N-COUNT-U2] A **plain** is a flat area of land that does not have any large trees. **równina**

plateau [N-COUNT-U2] A **plateau** is a flat area of land that is higher than other land around it. **płaskowyż**

polar [ADJ-U11] If an area is **polar**, it is an extremely cold area near the north and south poles. **polarny**

pond [N-COUNT-U7] A **pond** is a small, standing body of water. **staw**

population [N-COUNT-U3] A **population** is a group of organisms of the same species in a particular area. **populacja**

potential energy [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Potential energy** is energy that is not active or moving, and is stored for possible future use. **energia potencjalna**

pound [N-COUNT-U9] A **pound** is an imperial unit of weight equal to 16 ounces or about 0.45 kilograms. **funt (jednostka masy; 454 gramy)**

precipitation [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Precipitation** is water that falls from clouds to the Earth, usually in the form of rain or snow. **opady atmosferyczne**

pressure [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Pressure** is the force or weight of air in the atmosphere. **ciśnienie (tu: atmosferyczne)**

Glossary

- prevailing wind** [N-COUNT-U10] A **prevailing wind** is the typical direction that wind blows in a particular area or during a particular time. **wiatr dominujący**
- primary consumer** [N-COUNT-U4] A **primary consumer** is a consumer, or heterotroph, that feeds on producers, or autotrophs. **konsument pierwszego rzędu**
- problem** [N-COUNT-U8] A **problem** is a question or situation that needs to be answered or resolved. **problem, zagadnienie**
- producer** [N-COUNT-U4] A **producer**, also called an autotroph, is an organism that gets its nutrients from nonliving compounds in the environment. **producent, autotrof, organizm samożywny**
- prokaryotic** [ADJ-U15] If something is **prokaryotic**, it has very simple cells that do not contain nuclei, and is typically a unicellular organism. **prokariotyczny, jednokomórkowy**
- proton** [N-COUNT-U13] A **proton** is a part of an atom with a positive electrical charge. **proton**
- rainforest** [N-COUNT-U5] A **rainforest** is a hot, wet region with many tall trees. **las deszczowy**
- range** [N-COUNT-U10] A **range** is a set of things that belong to the same category but have different values. **zakres**
- result** [N-COUNT-U8] A **result** is an answer produced by a scientific test. **wynik**
- river** [N-COUNT-U7] A **river** is a large, flowing body of water. **rzeka**
- rotation** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Rotation** is the process of turning around a central point. **ruch obrotowy**
- saltwater** [ADJ-U6] If an aquatic system is **saltwater**, it is a body of water that contains salt, such as an ocean or estuary. **słonowodny**
- savanna** [N-COUNT-U5] A **savanna** is a type of grassland with warm temperatures and distinct wet and dry seasons. **sawanna**
- secondary consumer** [N-COUNT-U4] A **secondary consumer** is a consumer, or heterotroph, that feeds on other consumers. **konsument drugiego rzędu**
- short-term** [ADJ-U12] If something is **short-term**, it happens for a brief time. **krótkotrwały (np. o opadach)**
- source zone** [N-COUNT-U7] A **source zone** is an area at high elevation where streams begin to flow down a mountain, often starting at a lake. **strefa źródłowa, górny bieg rzeki**
- species** [N-COUNT-U3] A **species** is a group of organisms that share the same biological structure. **gatunek**
- standing** [ADJ-U7] If something is **standing**, it remains in one place. **stojący (o wodzie)**
- stratosphere** [N-COUNT-U1] The **stratosphere** is the outer layer of the atmosphere, farther from the Earth than the troposphere, that filters out harmful rays from the sun. **stratosfera**
- stream** [N-COUNT-U7] A **stream** is a small, flowing body of water. **potok, strumień**
- subarctic** [ADJ-U11] If an area is **subarctic**, it is a very cold area that is slightly closer to the Equator than polar areas. **kontynentalny subarktyczny/borealny (o klimacie)**
- temperature** [N-COUNT-U12] **Temperature** is a measure of how hot or cold something is. **temperatura**
- terrain** [N-COUNT/UNCOUNT-U10] **Terrain** is land that has particular characteristics. **obszar, teren**
- testable** [ADJ-U8] If something is **testable**, it can be proven or disproven by performing an experiment. **testowalny, możliwy do przetestowania**
- the scientific method** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **The scientific method** is the techniques used for investigating phenomena, and gaining knowledge. **metoda naukowa**
- transfer** [V-T-U14] To **transfer** something is to change the location of something. **tu: przekazywać**
- transition zone** [N-COUNT-U7] A **transition zone** is an area where streams widen and become rivers as they flow to lower elevations. **środkowy bieg rzeki, strefa przejściowa**
- trophic level** [N-COUNT-U4] A **trophic level** is an organism's position in a food chain, indicating its status as a producer or a consumer. **poziom troficzny**
- tropical** [ADJ-U11] If an area is **tropical**, it is an area with a hot, humid climate. **tropikalny**

troposphere [N-COUNT-U1] The **troposphere** is the inner layer of the atmosphere, closer to the Earth than the stratosphere, that contains most of the planet's air. **troposfera**

tundra [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U5] **Tundra** is a type of grassland that is very cold and is typically covered with ice and snow. **tundra**

unicellular [ADJ-U15] If something is **unicellular**, it is made up of only one cell. **jednokomórkowy**

valley [N-COUNT-U2] A **valley** is an area of land that is lower than other land around it. **dolina**

warm temperate [ADJ-U11] If a climate is **warm temperate**, it is an area with a mild climate that can be hot in the summer and moderately cool in the winter. **umiarkowany ciepły (o klimacie)**

weather [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Weather** is the condition of the atmosphere, including the levels of temperature and precipitation. **pogoda**

wind speed [N-COUNT-U12] **Wind speed** is a measure of how fast air is moving through the atmosphere. **prędkość wiatru**

work [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Work** is action or movement that is produced by kinetic energy. **praca**

zone [N-COUNT-U11] A **zone** is an area with particular characteristics that makes it different from other areas. **strefa**