

Glossary

absolute dating [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Absolute dating** is the science of determining the age of a sample by computing an approximate numerical age. **datowanie bezwzględne, datowanie absolutne**

agent-based model [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **An agent-based model** is a system of computer simulations that is used to evaluate the effect independent people or organizations have on society. **programowanie agentowe**

algorithm [N-COUNT-U15] An **algorithm** is a set of precise rules describing the process for performing calculations. **algorytm**

anatomy [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Anatomy** is the study of the parts of a living thing. **anatomia**

angiosperm [N-COUNT-U6] An **angiosperm** is a type of plant in which the seeds are hidden in the fruits. **roślina okrytonasienna, roślina okrytozalążkowa**

animal [N-COUNT-U7] An **animal** is a living thing that is neither human nor plant. **zwierzę**

anthropology [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Anthropology** is a social science that focuses on the origins and traditions of different human races, societies, and cultures. **antropologia**

archaeology [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Archaeology** is a social science that focuses on the bones and tools of ancient people in order to learn more about humanity. **archeologia**

astronomy [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Astronomy** is a branch of science dealing with space and its components, such as stars and planets. **astronomia**

atmosphere [N-COUNT-U10] The **atmosphere** is the thin layer of air around the Earth. **atmosfera (wokół Ziemi)**

autotroph [N-COUNT-U6] An **autotroph** is an organism that gets its nutrients from compounds in the environment. **autotrof, organizm samożywny**

bacteriophage [N-COUNT-U14] A **bacteriophage** is a virus that infects bacteria. **bakteriofag, fag**

behavioral ecology [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Behavioral ecology** is a branch of science that focuses on how and why animals adapt to their environments. **ekologia behawioralna**

behavioral science [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Behavioral science** is a branch of science that deals with relationships and activities of living things in nature. **behawiorystka**

Big Bang [N-COUNT-U13] The **Big Bang** was the explosion believed to have created the universe. **Wielki Wybuch**

binary [ADJ-U15] If something is **binary**, it is part of a system using only two digits (0 and 1) that computers use to send and receive information. **binarny, zero-jedynkowy (np. systemy w komputerach)**

biochemistry [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Biochemistry** is a branch of chemistry dealing with living things. **biochemia**

biocompound [N-COUNT-U4] A **biocompound**, or organic compound, is a type of compound with carbon-containing molecules. **związek organiczny**

biology [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Biology** is a branch of science that focuses on the study of living organisms. **biologia**

biome [N-COUNT-U10] A **biome** is an area of the planet with a particular set of traits, including levels of temperature and precipitation. **biom**

biotechnology [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Biotechnology** is the study or use of living organisms in order to create beneficial products. **biotechnologia**

black hole [N-COUNT-U13] A **black hole** is an unseen region in space with extremely strong gravity which prevents light from escaping. **(astr.) czarna dziura**

bone [N-COUNT-U5] A **bone** is a hard structure that forms the skeleton of a body. **(anat.) kość**

botany [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Botany** is a branch of science that studies plants. **botanika**

bryophyte [N-COUNT-U6] A **bryophyte** is a type of plant that reproduces with spores rather than seeds. **mszak (drobna roślina zarodnikowa)**

bus [N-COUNT-U15] A **bus** is a communication link that is shared between multiple devices. **magistrala, szyna adresowa, szyna danych (w komputerze)**

carbohydrate [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U4] A **carbohydrate** is a compound (made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen) that is found in various foods and provides the body with energy. **węglowodan**

cardiovascular system [N-COUNT-U5] The **cardiovascular system** is a type of organ system made up of the heart, blood, and blood vessels. **układ sercowo-naczyniowy, układ krwionośny, układ krążenia**

cell [N-COUNT-U2] A **cell** is a very small unit of life. **(biol.) komórka**

cell division [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Cell division** is the process by which one cell splits into two or more cells. **(biol.) podział komórkowy**

cellular respiration [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Cellular respiration** is the group of reactions and processes in living things that converts stored energy into food and releases waste. **oddychanie komórkowe**

chemical bond [N-COUNT-U3] A **chemical bond** is an attractive force that forms between two atoms or molecules and holds them together. **wiązanie chemiczne**

chemical oceanography [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Chemical oceanography** is the study of how chemical elements behave in oceans. **oceanografia chemiczna**

chemistry [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Chemistry** is a branch of science that involves the changes, composition, and properties of matter during certain processes. **chemia**

chip [N-COUNT-U15] A **chip** is an electronic circuit consisting of a large number of small devices mounted on one solid piece of material. **chip, czip**

chlorophyll [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Chlorophyll** is a green substance in plants that absorbs sunlight. **chlorofil**

chronological [ADJ-U11] If something is **chronological**, its components are organized according to the order in which they occurred. **chronologiczny**

climate [N-COUNT-U10] A **climate** is the pattern of weather conditions over a long period of time. **klimat**

climate change [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Climate change** is a notable and long-term shift in the patterns of weather conditions. **zmiany klimatu**

clone [N-COUNT-U14] A **clone** is a copy of a living organism created from one parent cell and having the same genetic makeup as the parent. **klon**

cognitive science [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Cognitive science** is a behavioral science that deals with the processes of the mind. **kognitywistyka, nauki kognitywne, nauki o poznaniu**

community [N-COUNT-U10] A **community** is a group of all the living things in a particular area. **tu: populacja**

computer science [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Computer science** is a branch of science that is focused on the development and construction of computers and information technology. **informatyka**

conservation [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Conservation** is a principle that prevents the total value of a quantity in a system from changing. **tu: zachowanie (np. energii)**

constant [N-COUNT-U1] A **constant** is a quantity that always remains the same. **(wielkość) stała**

consumer behavior [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Consumer behavior** is a branch of psychology that deals with why people purchase and use goods and services and the resulting effect on society. **zachowanie konsumentów**

continental drift [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Continental drift** is the very slow movement of land over time that causes continents to join, separate, or change form. **wędrowna kontynentów, epejroforeza**

control system [N-COUNT-U15] A **control system** is a device or set of devices that regulates the actions of other devices. **układ regulacji (automatyka)**

cosmology [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Cosmology** is a branch of science dealing with the makeup of the universe and how it was formed. **kosmologia**

covalent bond [N-COUNT-U3] A **covalent bond** is a type of chemical bond in which two atoms share two or more electrons. **wiązanie kowalencyjne**

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criminology [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Criminology** is a social science that focuses on crime, with particular attention to criminal psychology and punishment. **kryminologia**

current [N-COUNT-U12] A **current** is the regular movement of water in one particular direction. **prąd (w morzu, rzecze)**

divergent boundary [N-COUNT-U12] A **divergent boundary** is an area where two tectonic plates move away from each other and cause seafloor spreading. **granica rozbieżna**

DNA [ABBREV-U14] **DNA (DeoxyriboNucleic Acid)** is a structure that carries genetic information and can replicate itself to create new cells with the same information. **DNA, kwas dezoksyrybonukleinowy**

economics [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Economics** is a social science that focuses on the production, purchase, and sale of goods and services. **ekonomia (dziedzina nauki)**

ecosystem [N-COUNT-U10] An **ecosystem** is a set of living and nonliving things that exist in a particular environment or area together. **ekosystem, system ekologiczny**

electromagnetism [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Electromagnetism** is the interaction between electrical currents and magnetic fields. **(fiz.) elektromagnetyzm**

electronics [N-PLURAL-U15] **Electronics** are devices, such as computers, that are run by a series of small electrical components. **elektronika, urządzenia elektroniczne**

endothermic [ADJ-U3] If a reaction is **endothermic**, it absorbs heat. **endotermiczny**

energy pathway [N-COUNT-U4] An **energy pathway** is the process by which the body converts carbohydrates, fats, and proteins into energy, most commonly through aerobic or anaerobic metabolism. **szlak energetyczny**

enthalpy [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Enthalpy** is a measure of the total heat content of a system, and is equal to the internal energy of a system combined with the work done by the system. **(term.) entalpia, zawartość cieplna**

entomology [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Entomology** is a subfield of zoology that focuses on insects. **entomologia**

environmental science [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Environmental science** is the study of the environment on Earth through the application of physical and biological sciences. **sozologia, nauka o ochronie środowiska**

equilibrium [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Equilibrium** is a state in which forces acting on an object balance each other by having equally strong yet opposite effects. **równowaga (fizyczna)**

erosion [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Erosion** is the process in which water, wind, or another natural force gradually moves an area of earth. **erozja (np. gleby)**

ethology [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Ethology** is a subfield of zoology that focuses on how animals behave in their natural environments rather than laboratories. **etologia**

evolution [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Evolution** is the process in which life forms change and become more advanced or complex over a long period of time. **ewolucja**

exothermic [ADJ-U3] If a reaction is **exothermic**, it releases heat. **egzotermiczny**

formation [N-COUNT-U13] A **formation** is the organization of things in a particular way, such as the arrangement of stars in the sky. **formowanie (się)**

galaxy [N-COUNT-U13] A **galaxy** is a significant number of stars grouped together in outer space. **galaktyka**

gel electrophoresis [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Gel electrophoresis** is a technique used to separate DNA and RNA by length, overall size, or electrical charge. **elektroforeza żelowa**

gene [N-COUNT-U14] A **gene** is a component of DNA or RNA that gives the information needed for biological functions. **gen**

gene structure [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Gene structure** is the composition or characteristics of genes that enable a living organism to function. **struktura genów, budowa genów**

genetics [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Genetics** is a branch of science focused on the ways genes affect the properties of living things. **genetyka**

- geography** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Geography** is a science that focuses on the location of countries and their features such as cities, rivers, and mountains. **geografia**
- geology** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Geology** is the science of rocks and the solid features of the Earth. **geologia**
- gravity** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Gravity** is a natural phenomenon that makes all things with mass come together. **grawitacja**
- gymnosperm** [N-COUNT-U6] A **gymnosperm** is a type of plant that produces exposed seeds without flowers or fruit. **roślina nagozalążkowa, roślina nagonasienna**
- habitat** [N-COUNT-U7] A **habitat** is an animal's natural environment, where it lives and grows. **siedlisko, środowisko życia, miejsce występowania (np. zwierzęcia)**
- hardware** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Hardware** is machinery, or physical and mechanical components of something. **sprzęt komputerowy, hardware**
- heat capacity** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Heat capacity** is the amount of heat needed to raise a substance's temperature by a certain amount. **pojemność cieplna**
- herpetology** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Herpetology** is a subfield of zoology that focuses on amphibians and reptiles. **herpetologia**
- homeostasis** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Homeostasis** is the regulatory process by which a living organism maintains a stable internal environment. **homeostaza**
- ichthyology** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Ichthyology** is a subfield of zoology that focuses on fish. **ichtiologia**
- igneous rock** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Igneous rock** is a type of rock that forms when magma rises from below the Earth's upper crust and hardens. **skała magmowa**
- informational science** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Informational science** is a branch of science that deals with how knowledge is used, as well as how it is collected, analyzed, and shared. **informatologia**
- interaction** [N-UNCOUNT-U4] An **interaction** is an effect or influence that one substance has on another after coming together. **oddziaływanie (wzajemne), interakcja**
- international relations** [N-PLURAL-U8] **International relations** is a field that focuses on the relationships that exist or do not exist between different countries. **stosunki międzynarodowe**
- ion channel** [N-COUNT-U4] An **ion channel** is a porous gateway for ions found in the membranes of all biological cells. **kanał jonowy**
- ionic bond** [N-COUNT-U3] An **ionic bond** is a type of chemical bond in which one atom loses an electron to another, forming a positive and a negative ion. **wiązanie jonowe, wiązanie heteropolarne, wiązanie elektrowalencyjne, wiązanie biegunkowe**
- joint** [N-COUNT-U5] A **joint** is the place at which two bones meet. **(anat.) staw**
- law** [N-COUNT- U1] A **law** is an explanation of a natural process that is always true. **zasada, prawo (np. powszechnego ciążenia)**
- leaf** [N-COUNT-U6] A **leaf** is a flat part of a plant that extends from the stem. **(bot.) liść**
- ligament** [N-COUNT-U5] A **ligament** is a tissue in the body that attaches one bone to another bone or holds an organ in place. **(anat.) więzadło**
- linguistics** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Linguistics** is a social science that focuses on different languages and how they shape communication. **językoznawstwo, lingwistyka**
- lipid** [N-COUNT-U4] A **lipid** is a molecule that stores energy for living cells, and contains fats. **(biochem.) lipid**
- magma** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Magma** is a very hot liquid beneath the Earth's surface that becomes rock when it cools. **magma**
- magnetism** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Magnetism** is a quality produced by electrical charges that causes objects to be attracted to or repelled from each other. **magnetyzm**

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mammalogy [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Mammalogy** is a subfield of zoology that focuses on mammals. **teriologia, mammologia**

marine [ADJ-U12] If something is **marine**, it occurs in or is related to the sea. **morski**

marine biology [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Marine biology** is the study of organisms that live in the sea. **biologia morza**

marine geology [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Marine geology** is the study of surface and rock formations along the ocean floor and in coastal areas. **geologia morza**

media psychology [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Media psychology** is a branch of psychology that deals with how people process and understand media in a highly saturated society. **psychologia mediów**

meiosis [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Meiosis** is a type of cell division that occurs in sexually reproducing organisms. **(genet.) mejoza**

membrane [N-COUNT-U4] A **membrane** is a thin layer of tissue that divides different parts of a plant or animal's body, typically separating liquids. **membrana, błona**

memory [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Memory** is temporary or long-term data storage. **pamięć**

metabolism [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Metabolism** is a physical and chemical process by which a living organism uses nutrients to sustain itself and make energy. **metabolizm, przemiana materii**

metamorphic rock [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Metamorphic rock** is a type of rock that is formed when an existing rock is exposed to high heat and pressure, altering its internal structure and producing different physical properties and appearance. **skała metamorficzna, skała przeobrażona**

microsimulation [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Microsimulation**, or microanalytic simulation, is a classification of computer-generated analytical devices and methods used to analyze certain activities. **mikrosymulacja**

migration [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Migration** is the movement of animals from one place to another during specific times of the year. **migracja, wędrówka**

mitosis [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Mitosis** is a series of phases during cell division. **(genet.) mitoza, podział pośredni komórki**

momentum [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Momentum** is a measurement of the force required to make an object stop moving. **pęd (w fizyce)**

moon [N-COUNT-U13] A **moon** is a massive, spherical object in space that orbits a planet. **księżyca**

motion [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Motion** is the action of moving. **(mech.) ruch**

muscle [N-COUNT-U5] A **muscle** is a tissue in the body that can contract and expand to produce movement. **mięsień**

muscular system [N-COUNT-U5] The **muscular system** is a type of organ system made up of muscles that enables movement, posture, and blood circulation in the body. **układ mięśniowy**

natural resource [N-COUNT-U10] A **natural resource** is a useful material that is present in the environment. **zasób naturalny**

natural selection [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Natural selection** is a process in which some individuals in a population survive better than others because they have beneficial traits. **dobór naturalny, selekcja naturalna**

nebula [N-COUNT-U13] A **nebula** is an apparent haze of gas or dust in outer space. **(astr.) mgławica**

nerve [N-COUNT-U5] A **nerve** is a thin, cable-like structure, that regulates movement and feeling, and transports messages between the brain and the body. **(anat.) nerw**

nervous system [N-COUNT-U5] The **nervous system** is a type of organ system made up of nerves that transports messages for movement and feeling in the body. **układ nerwowy**

network [N-COUNT-U15] A **network** is a collection of computers or devices that are connected so that they can share information. **sieć (komputerowa)**

neural network [N-UNCOUNT-U9] A **neural network** is a system of connections in the brain, made up of biological or artificial neurons. **sieć neuronowa**

nova [N-COUNT-U13] A **nova** is a star that experiences an immediate, sudden surge in brightness followed by a return to its original level of light. **(astr.) (gwiazda) nowa**

ocean [N-COUNT-U12] An **ocean** is a saltwater body of water that covers a very large area. **oceán**

oceanography [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Oceanography** is a branch of science that studies life and geological events in the ocean. **oceanografia**

operating system (OS) [N-COUNT-U15] An **operating system (OS)** is a type of software that controls a computer's basic functions, such as running applications. **system operacyjny**

operations research [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Operations research** is a branch of science that deals with the creation of good decisions based on advanced analytical methods. **badania operacyjne (dyscyplina naukowa związana z teorią decyzji)**

orbit [N-COUNT-U13] An **orbit** is the elliptical pathway on which something in space travels around another object, such as the Earth around the Sun. **orbita**

organ [N-COUNT-U2] An **organ** is a group of tissues with a common function. **(anat.) narząd**

organ system [N-COUNT-U5] An **organ system**, or biological system, is a set of organs that operate together to perform a specific function. **układ narządów**

organelle [N-COUNT-U2] An **organelle** is a self-contained unit within a cell that has its own distinct function. **organellum (struktura w cytoplazmie komórki)**

organism [N-COUNT-U2] An **organism** is a complete living thing. **(biol.) organizm**

ornithology [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Ornithology** is a subfield of zoology that focuses on birds. **ornitologia**

phase [N-COUNT-U3] A **phase** is a sample of matter that has both a uniform chemical makeup and a uniform physical state. **faza**

phospholipid [N-COUNT-U4] A **phospholipid** is a type of lipid in living cells that contains phosphorous and fatty compounds. **(biochem.) fosfolipid**

photosynthesis [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Photosynthesis** is the process in which plants convert sunlight into nutrients. **fotosynteza, syntesa fotochemiczna**

physical oceanography [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Physical oceanography** is the study of water movements and other physical properties within oceans. **oceanografia fizyczna**

physiology [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Physiology** is the functioning of living things or their parts. **fizjologia**

planet [N-COUNT-U13] A **planet** is a massive, spherical object in space that orbits a star. **planeta**

plant [N-COUNT-U6] A **plant** is a living thing with leaves or flowers, and needs water and sunlight to live and grow. **roślina**

plasmid [N-COUNT-U14] A **plasmid** is a piece of genetic code within a cell that can replicate the cell. **plazmid**

plate tectonics [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Plate tectonics** is the science of the movement of the Earth's surface. **tektonika płyt**

polarity [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Polarity** is the separation or repulsion of electric charges in a molecule. **tu: polarność**

political science [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Political science** is a social science that focuses on different governments and the ways in which they function. **politologia**

pollution [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Pollution** is harmful material that is present in an environment. **zanieczyszczenie, skażenie (środowiska)**

population [N-COUNT-U10] A **population** is a group of organisms of the same species in a particular area. **(biol.) populacja**

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pressure [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Pressure** is the amount of physical force imposed on an object by something that the object is in contact with. **ciśnienie**

primatology [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Primatology** is a subfield of zoology that focuses on primates, including humans, apes, and monkeys. **prymatologia**

programming language [N-COUNT-U15] A **programming language** is an artificial language used to express functions that can be performed by a computer or other machine. **język programowania**

protein [N-COUNT-U4] A **protein** is a molecule, found in various foods, that performs a variety of essential functions for a living organism. **proteina, białko proste**

psychobiology [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Psychobiology** is a behavioral science that involves the inner workings of the brain and its relationship to behavior and genetics. **psychobiologia**

psychology [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Psychology** is a social science that focuses on the human mind and behavior. **psychologia**

relational science [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Relational science** is a behavioral science that deals with social interactions, relationships, and communications between entities in a social system. **nauka o relacjach**

relative dating [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Relative dating** is the science of determining the relative age of a sample to other samples by placing geological events in chronological order. **datowanie wzgledne**

respiratory system [N-COUNT-U5] The **respiratory system** is a type of organ system that allows ventilation through the introduction of respiratory gases and gas exchange. **układ oddechowy**

RNA [ABBREV-U14] **RNA** (RiboNucleic Acid) is a nucleic acid that plays an essential role in protein synthesis. **RNA, kwas rybonukleinowy**

rock cycle [N-COUNT-U11] The **rock cycle** is a long process in which rocks are changed from one type to another through physical and chemical reactions. **cykl skalny**

root [N-COUNT-U6] A **root** is the bottom part of a plant that absorbs water and nutrients under the ground. **(bot./anat.) korzeń**

seafloor spreading [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Seafloor spreading** is the creation of new crust at the bottom of the ocean as a result of plate movement at divergent boundaries. **ekspansja dna oceanicznego, strefa spreadingu**

sedimentary rock [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Sedimentary rock** is a type of rock that is formed when existing rock breaks down into small particles and then accumulates over time, becoming pressed together under its own weight. **skala osadowa**

seed [N-COUNT-U6] A **seed** is an enclosure containing the material that a plant needs to reproduce and make new plants. **nasienie**

sequence [N-COUNT-U14] A DNA **sequence** is the specific order in which the bases that form molecules are composed. **sekwencja (np. DNA)**

skeleton [N-COUNT-U5] The **skeleton** is the entire collection of bones in a body arranged in a specific alignment. **(anat.) szkielet, kośćc**

social cognition [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Social cognition** is a branch of psychology that deals with the processing of information in the brain as it relates to socialization and behavior. **poznanie społeczne**

social network [N-COUNT-U9] A **social network** is a system of connections that consist of people or organizations that provide information on the patterns and dynamics of a society. **tu: sieć społeczna**

social science [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Social science** is a branch of science that focuses on human behavior within society. **nauki społeczne**

society [N-COUNT-U8] **Society** is the grouping or organization of people into communities with similar systems of law, history, and values. **tu: społeczeństwo**

sociology [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Sociology** is a social science that focuses on societies and their institutions and relationships. **socjologia**

software [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Software** is a program or set of programs that perform particular functions or series of functions on a computer. **oprogramowanie**

space [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Space** is the area outside of a planet's atmosphere that consists of stars, planets, and moons. **przestrzeń kosmiczna, kosmos**

spore [N-COUNT-U6] A **spore** is a simple structure that is used to reproduce and make new plants, and is usually dispersed by the plant in large quantities. **(bot.) zarodnik, przetrwalek**

star [N-COUNT-U13] A **star** is one of the many components of outer space that resembles a light and consists of burning gas. **gwiazda**

stem [N-COUNT-U6] A **stem** is the rigid central part of a plant that is above the ground. **(bot.) pier, łodyga**

stoichiometry [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Stoichiometry** is the study of the relationships between reactants and products in chemical reactions. **(chem.) stechiometria**

storage [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Storage** is the process of keeping or saving something in a particular place. **przechowywanie (np. danych)**

supernova [N-COUNT-U13] A **supernova** is a star that becomes intensely bright as a result of an explosion. **(astr.) supernowa**

taxonomy [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Taxonomy** is the system of describing relationships between living things. **(biol.) taksonomia, systematyka**

telescope [N-COUNT-U13] A **telescope** is a tubular device used to view things at a distance, such as stars in outer space. **teleskop**

tendon [N-COUNT-U5] A **tendon** is a tissue in the body that attaches muscle and bone. **(anat.) ścięgno**

thermodynamics [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Thermodynamics** is a branch of science that studies the relationships between heat and other forms of energy. **termodynamika**

thermohaline circulation [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Thermohaline circulation** is the process of water movement around the Earth, and is determined by changes in temperature and salt content. **cyrkulacja termohalinowa, południkowa cyrkulacja wymienna**

tide [N-COUNT-U12] A **tide** is the cyclical up and down movement of water in the ocean. **(ocean.)pływ**

tissue [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Tissue** is the material that helps create a complete organism, such as a plant or animal, from a group of cells. **(biol.) tkanka**

transcription [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Transcription** is a process that transfers genetic information from DNA to RNA. **(gen.) transkrypcja**

translation [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Translation** is a process that converts information held by RNA to complete biological processes. **(gen.) translacja**

vector [N-COUNT-U14] A **vector** is a molecule of DNA that can transfer genetic material to a host cell and replicate in that cell. **nośnik DNA**

vibration [N-COUNT-U1] A **vibration** is a continued movement in a substance or field of energy. **(mech.) wibracja**

VSEPR [ABBREV-U3] The **VSEPR** (Valence Shell Electron Pair Repulsion) theory is a model that predicts the shape of molecules based on the idea that valence electron pairs repel each other, and molecules shape themselves to avoid this repulsion. **odpychanie par elektronowych powłoki walencyjnej, VSEPR**

water cycle [N-COUNT-U10] The **water cycle**, also called the hydrologic cycle, is a process in which water is purified and redistributed naturally around the Earth. **cykl wodny, cykl hydrologiczny, obieg wody w przyrodzie**

wave [N-COUNT-U1] A **wave** is a disturbance that moves through a substance without permanently changing the substance. **fala**

weather [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Weather** is the condition of the atmosphere, including the levels of temperature and precipitation. **pogoda**

zoology [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Zoology** is a branch of science that focuses on animals and their behavior. **zoologia**