

Glossary

- abortion** [N-COUNT-U13] An **abortion** is a medical procedure that stops a pregnancy and prevents a fetus from developing and being born. **aborcja**
- acid deposition** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Acid deposition**, also called acid rain, is the movement of acid compounds from the atmosphere to the ground, often causing damage to organisms. **zakwaszenie (tu: powietrza)**
- acid rain** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Acid rain**, also called acid deposition, is the movement of acid compounds from the atmosphere to the ground, often causing damage to organisms. **kwaśne deszcze**
- agriculture** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Agriculture** is the practice of developing land so that it can be used to grow crops and raise animals as food sources. **rolnictwo**
- AIDS** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **AIDS** (acquired autoimmune deficiency syndrome) is a deadly disease that attacks a person's immune system and leaves the body unable to fight disease and infection. **AIDS, zespół nabytego niedoboru odpornościowego**
- air pollution** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Air pollution** is harmful substances that are present in the air. **zanieczyszczenie powietrza**
- apathy** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Apathy** is the lack of passion or interest in something. **apatia**
- artificial selection** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Artificial selection** is the process in which scientists interfere with natural selection in order to cause specific characteristics to be reproduced in plants or animals. **selekcja nienaturalna**
- asthma** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Asthma** is an ongoing or recurring medical condition that impairs a person's ability to breathe. **astma**
- bioremediation** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Bioremediation** is a method of treating hazardous waste through the use of bacteria and other organisms that destroy or neutralize poisonous substances. **bioremediacja (technologia usuwania zanieczyszczeń)**
- birth control** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Birth control** is a way of preventing a woman from becoming pregnant, which may involve avoiding sexual intercourse, taking a medication, or other methods. **kontrola urodzeń**
- birth rate** [N-COUNT-U13] A **birth rate** is a measurement of the number of individuals who are born into a population. **wskaźnik urodzeń**
- boycott** [V-T-U15] To **boycott** a company is to refuse to do business with it in order to pressure the company to make some sort of change. **bojkotować**
- bronchitis** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Bronchitis** is an illness which affects the lungs, and causes a person to cough frequently. **zapalenie oskrzeli**
- carbon footprint** [N-COUNT-U15] A **carbon footprint** is the amount of carbon dioxide produced by the activities of an individual person, company, or country. **ślad węglowy**
- carbon oxide** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Carbon oxide** is a compound that is made up of carbon and oxygen, and is an air pollutant. Possible negative effects to people are heart and lung diseases, and it contributes to global climate change. **tlenek węgla**
- carpool** [V-I-U15] To **carpool** is to commute to work in a car with other people. **podwozić się wzajemnie do pracy**
- carrying capacity** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Carrying capacity** is the number of individuals that a certain set of resources can support. **pojemność środowiska, maksymalna liczba osobników mogących mieszkać na danym terenie**
- cataract** [N-COUNT-U8] A **cataract** is a medical condition in which part of someone's eye becomes cloudy and interferes with vision. **zaćma, katarakta**
- CFC** [N-COUNT-U8] A **CFC** (chlorofluorocarbon) is a compound that was used to make coolants, propellants, cleaners, and other products. **freon**
- charger** [N-COUNT-U15] A **charger** is an electronic device used to transfer power to the battery of an appliance. **ładowarka**
- chlorination** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Chlorination** is a method for disinfecting something that involves the use of the chemical chlorine. **chlorowanie**
- cleanse** [V-T-U9] To **cleanse** something is to disinfect or remove impurities from it. **oczyszczać**

clear cutting [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Clear cutting** is the act of cutting down all the trees in an area at once. **karczowanie, zrąb zupełny**

climate change [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Climate change** is a long-term alteration in weather patterns, due to either natural processes or actions by humans. **zmiany klimatu**

clone [V-T-U11] To **clone** an organism is to make a genetically identical copy of that organism. **klonować**

CO₂ storage [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **CO₂ storage** is a way to reduce the effects of global warming by capturing carbon dioxide and storing it so that it cannot enter the atmosphere. **przechowywanie (składowanie) dwutlenku węgla**

compost [V-T-U14] To **compost** waste is to use a natural process to turn it into fertilizer. **kompostować**

conserve [V-T-U15] To **conserve** something is to use it in a manner that prevents it from being wasted. **oszczędzać, oszczędnie gospodarować (np. wodą)**

contour farming [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Contour farming** is a type of farming in which a farmer plows in a line that follows the natural shape of the land. **farma konturowa, uprawa konturowa**

coolant [N-COUNT-U8] A **coolant** is a liquid that is used to make or keep something cool, such as a refrigerator or vehicle engine. **płyn chłodzący, chłodziwo**

cover crop [N-COUNT-U14] A **cover crop** is a crop that is planted to improve soil quality and manage resources in an agroecosystem. **roślina okrywowa**

crisis [N-COUNT-U3] A **crisis** is a difficult or dangerous situation. **kryzys**

crop rotation [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Crop rotation** is the process by which different crops are planted on an area of land at different times in order to prevent soil erosion and depletion of nutrients. **płodozmian**

crown fire [N-COUNT-U1] A **crown fire** is a forest fire that burns the vegetation at the canopy or top level of the forest. **pożar wierzchołkowy, pożar górnny**

cultural eutrophication [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Cultural eutrophication** is a process in which human activities, such as agriculture and urban development, cause additional nutrients to flow into nearby bodies of water, speeding up the eutrophication process. **eutrofizacja kulturowa (proces zanieczyszczania wód spowodowany działalnością człowieka)**

death rate [N-COUNT-U13] A **death rate** is a measurement of the number of individuals who die in a population. **śmiertelność (wskaźnik statystyczny)**

deep-well disposal [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Deep-well disposal** is a method of eliminating liquid hazardous waste by pumping it into rock that has many small holes (called pores). The substances are separated from underground water supplies by a layer of clay. **odprowadzanie (ścieków) do szybów głębinowych**

deforestation [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Deforestation** is the act of cutting down or destroying large amounts of trees without planting more to replace them. **wylesianie, deforestacja**

degradable waste [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Degradable waste** is material that breaks down or dissolves in a relatively short time. **odpady degradalne**

deplete [V-T-U8] To **deplete** something is to greatly decrease the amount of it. **zubażać, wyczerpywać**

desertification [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Desertification** is an environmental problem in which land that was previously able to produce vegetation becomes dry and desert-like, usually as a result of activities like deforestation, drought, or overgrazing. **pustynnienie**

developed country [N-COUNT-U4] A **developed country** is one that is fully industrialized and whose citizens have many economic advantages. **kraj rozwinięty**

developing country [N-COUNT-U1] A **developing country** is a country that is not fully industrialized and whose citizens do not have a lot of material wealth. **kraj rozwijający się**

dilute [V-T-U9] To **dilute** something is to make something weaker or less concentrated by adding another material to it. **rozcieńczyć**

disaster [N-COUNT-U3] A **disaster** is an event that damages an area and often causes loss of life. **katastrofa**

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- disease** [N-COUNT-U2] A **disease** is a condition that negatively affects the health of a living thing. **choroba**
- disinfection** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Disinfection** is the process of removing disease-carrying bacteria from something. **dezynfekcja**
- doubling time** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Doubling time** is the amount of time needed for a population to become twice its size. **czas podwojenia populacji**
- drought** [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U11] A **drought** is a period where an area has very little rain or natural precipitation. **susza**
- dryland salinity** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Dryland salinity** is the occurrence of high levels of salt in soil and water sources, resulting in decreased productivity of farmland. **zasolenie**
- earthquake** [N-COUNT-U3] An **earthquake** is an event in which tectonic plates shift, and the ground begins to shake very suddenly. **trzęsienie ziemi**
- emission** [N-COUNT-U10] An **emission** is gas that is released into the atmosphere. **emisja**
- emphysema** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Emphysema** is an illness in which the lungs are damaged and a person has difficulty breathing. **rozedma płuc**
- enhance** [V-T-U10] To **enhance** something is to intensify its effect or quality. **wzmacniać**
- environmental management** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Environmental management** is the process by which environmental resources are regulated and protected. **zarządzanie środowiskiem**
- epidemic** [N-COUNT-U2] An **epidemic** is a situation in which a disease spreads very rapidly and affects a large number of living things. **epidemia**
- eruption** [N-COUNT-U3] An **eruption** is an event in which hot gas, lava, rock, and ash are released from a volcano. **erupcja**
- eutrophication** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Eutrophication** is a process in which nutrients run into a lake or a slow-moving body of water and affect the growth patterns of organisms. **eutrofizacja (proces wzbogacania zbiorników wodnych w substancje pokarmowe)**
- exponential growth** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Exponential growth** is an increase that occurs at a constant rate, or percentage, per unit of time. **wzrost wykładniczy**
- express** [V-T-U11] To **express** a gene is to display or possess the trait controlled by that gene. **tu: dokonać ekspresji genu (proces, w którym informacja zawarta w genie zostaje odczytana i przepisana na jego produkty)**
- family planning** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Family planning** is the act of actively controlling the number of children that a family produces. **planowanie rodziny**
- fertility** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Fertility** is the ability to produce young. **płodność**
- fertilizer** [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U5] **Fertilizer** is a substance added to soil in order to help plants grow. **nawóz**
- flood** [N-COUNT-U3] A **flood** is an event in which a large amount of water flows into an area. **powódź**
- forest fire** [N-COUNT-U1] A **forest fire** is an uncontrolled fire in an area of wilderness. Forest fires can be caused by humans or natural phenomena such as lightning. **pożar lasu**
- formaldehyde** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Formaldehyde** is an organic chemical that is used in building materials and household products that causes physical irritation and illness. **aldehyd mrówkowy, formaldehyd**
- Freon** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Freon** is a refrigerant that is made with CFC. **freon**
- garbage patch** [N-COUNT-U12] A **garbage patch** is an area of the ocean where large amounts of plastic and other debris have collected within a system of rotating ocean currents. **plama śmieci**
- garden** [N-COUNT-U15] A **garden** is a small area of land on which people grow food or plants. **ogód**
- gender imbalance** [N-COUNT-U13] A **gender imbalance** is a situation in which a population has much more members of one gender than the other. **nierówność płci, brak równowagi płci**
- gene splicing** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Gene splicing** is the process by which one gene is inserted into another. **składanie genu**

genetic engineering [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Genetic engineering** is the process by which scientific methods are applied in order to manipulate genetic material. **inżynieria genetyczna**

genome [N-COUNT-U11] A **genome** is a complete set of genes and chromosomes containing the genetic material of an organism. **genom**

global cooling [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Global cooling** is when the Earth's temperature decreases for a significant length of time. **globalne ochłodzenie**

global warming [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Global warming** is the increase of temperature in the Earth's atmosphere because of rising greenhouse gas levels. It is most frequently regarded as the effect of harmful human activities. **globalne ocieplenie**

GMO [N-COUNT-U11] A **GMO** (Genetically Modified Organism) is an organism that has been changed through genetic engineering. **organizm zmodyfikowany genetycznie**

Golden Rice [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Golden Rice** is a type of genetically modified rice containing a large amount of Vitamin A as a result of genetic engineering. **złoty ryż**

green building [N-COUNT-U14] A **green building** is a building that is constructed in order to minimize environmental impact. **budynek zrównoważony, budynek ekologiczny, zielony budynek**

greenhouse effect [N-UNCOUNT-U10] The **greenhouse effect** is the process by which heat from the sun is trapped near the Earth's surface by greenhouse gases, which can result from human or natural activities. **efekt cieplarniany**

groundwater [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Groundwater** is water that is present below the surface of the earth. **wody gruntowe**

habitat destruction [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Habitat destruction** is the act of damaging a natural area so badly that it cannot sustain its plant and animal population. **niszczanie siedliska**

habitat fragmentation [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Habitat fragmentation** is the process of splitting a natural area into smaller sections. **fragmentacja siedliska**

hazard [N-COUNT-U3] A **hazard** is something that is dangerous. **niebezpieczeństwo, zagrożenie, ryzyko**

hazardous [ADJ-U12] If a **material** is hazardous, it is very dangerous. **niebezpieczny (np. o materiale niebezpiecznym dla zdrowia)**

herbicide [N-COUNT-U5] An **herbicide** is a substance that is used to kill weeds. **herbicyd, środek chwastobójczy, środek roślinobójczy**

human activity [N-COUNT-U10] **Human activity** is an action that is done by people. **antropopresja, działalność człowieka**

hunting [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Hunting** is an activity in which animals are killed for food or sport. **myślistwo, polowanie**

hurricane [N-COUNT-U3] A **hurricane** is a storm with very heavy rains and strong winds. They usually happen in the western part of the Atlantic Ocean. **huragan**

individual [N-COUNT-U15] An **individual** is a single person. **jednostka (pojedyncza osoba)**

indoor air pollution [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Indoor air pollution** is harmful material that is present in the air inside buildings. **zanieczyszczenie powietrza w pomieszczeniach**

industrial smog [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Industrial smog** is a type of air pollution that is made up of mostly sulfur dioxide from burning coal. It appears as a thick, gray haze. **smog przemysłowy**

industrial solid waste [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Industrial solid waste** is non-liquid and non-gaseous waste created by factories, mines, agriculture, and other industries. **odpady przemysłowe**

infant mortality rate [N-COUNT-U13] An **infant mortality rate** is a measurement of the number of children who die at an early age in a population. **wskaźnik śmiertelności noworodków**

intercropping [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Intercropping** is a form of farming in which multiple types of crops are grown next to each other in the same field. **uprawa współrzędna, stosowanie śródplonu, stosowanie międzyplonu**

introduce [V-T-U2] To **introduce** a species is to bring a plant or animal species into a new environment. **wprowadzać**

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invasive species [N-COUNT-U2] An **invasive species** is a plant or animal that has been introduced to an area where it does not naturally occur. Usually invasive species have a negative effect on their new ecosystem. **gatunek inwazyjny** (l.mn. **invasive species**)

irrigation [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Irrigation** is the transport of water to plants by artificial means, such as through canals or a system of pipes. **irygacja, nawadnianie**

kudzu vine [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Kudzu vine** is a fast-growing plant that is native to Japan and China. Left uncontrolled, it will grow over any nearby object. **kudzu, opornik łatkowaty**

Kyoto Protocol [N-COUNT-U10] The **Kyoto Protocol** is an international agreement that outlines goals for decreasing 1990 greenhouse emissions levels by 5% by the year 2012. **Protokół z Kioto**

landslide [N-COUNT-U3] A **landslide** is an event in which a large portion of land on the side of a slope suddenly collapses and falls. **osuwisko**

legislation [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Legislation** is the act of creating or implementing laws. **ustawodawstwo**

life expectancy [N-COUNT-U13] A **life expectancy** is a measurement of the average number of years that a person is alive in a particular population. **średnia długość życia, oczekiwana długość życia**

light pollution [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Light pollution** is excessive artificial light that changes the levels of natural light outside. **zanieczyszczenie świetlne**

local [ADJ-U15] If something is **local**, it originates in a nearby area. **lokalny**

logging [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Logging** is the process of cutting down trees and selling the timber. **wycinka drzew**

malaria [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Malaria** is a disease that is transmitted when an infected mosquito bites someone. **malaria**

malignant melanoma [N-COUNT-U8] A **malignant melanoma** is a type of skin cancer that is very severe and often causes death within a few years. **czerniak złośliwy**

mass transit [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Mass transit** is a large-scale system of transportation in a populated area. **komunikacja publiczna, transport zbiorowy**

methane [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Methane** is a greenhouse gas that traps heat in the atmosphere and is often produced by human activities. It is also found in natural gas. **metan, CH₄**

migrate [V-I-U4] To **migrate** is to relocate by moving from one country to another. **przemieszczać się, migrować**

monoculture [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Monoculture** is a form of farming in which a single crop is grown over a wide area of land. **monokultura**

Montreal Protocol [N-COUNT-U8] The **Montreal Protocol** is an international agreement in which nearly 200 countries promised to phase out the use of products that deplete ozone. **Protokół montrealski**

municipal solid waste [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Municipal solid waste** is non-liquid and non-gaseous waste created in urban areas or by households and businesses. **stałe odpady komunalne**

nitric acid [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Nitric acid** (HNO₃) is a compound that is made up of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and is an air pollutant. A possible negative effect is acid deposition. **kwas azotowy**

nitrogen oxide [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Nitrogen oxide** is a compound that is made up of nitrogen and oxygen, and can be an air pollutant. Possible negative effects are eye and throat irritation and suppression of plant growth. **tlenek azotu**

noise pollution [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Noise pollution** is excessive noise that causes hearing difficulties, stress, lack of concentration, or other adverse effects. **zanieczyszczenie hałasem**

nonnative [ADJ-U2] If a plant or animal is **nonnative**, it is not originally from the area that it is currently in. **allochtoniczny**

nonpoint source [N-COUNT-U9] A **nonpoint source** is something that releases pollutants into water in a general area rather than one specific location, such as near cropland or urban streets. **źródło rozproszone**

old-growth forest [N-COUNT-U1] An **old-growth forest** is a biologically diverse forest that has been growing for hundreds or thousands of years. **starodrzew**

open dump [N-COUNT-U12] An **open dump** is a place, usually an empty field or large hole, where waste is dropped off. Sometimes, a layer of soil is put over the waste. **wysypisko ogólnodostępne**

open space [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U4] **Open space** is an area that has not been developed, but instead remains in its natural state. **otwarta przestrzeń**

organic farming [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Organic farming** is the practice of farming without the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, or chemicals, using only natural products. **rolnictwo ekologiczne, uprawa naturalna**

overcrowded [ADJ-U4] If an area is **overcrowded**, it has too many people for its size. **przeludniony**

overexploitation [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Overexploitation** is the act of using a resource so frequently that there is very little of it left. **nadmierna eksploatacja**

overpopulation [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Overpopulation** is a state in which more individuals exist than resources can support. **przeludnienie**

ozone [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Ozone** is a form of oxygen that surrounds the Earth in the stratosphere and protects it from the sun's harmful rays. **ozon**

ozone hole [N-COUNT-U8] An **ozone hole** is an area in the Earth's stratosphere where the layer of ozone is very thin. **dziura ozonowa**

ozone thinning [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Ozone thinning** is the process in which ozone in the stratosphere becomes depleted and allows stronger ultraviolet radiation to pass through to the Earth. **rozerzelenie ozonowe**

particulate [N-COUNT-U6] A **particulate** is a small, light material that is present in the air in solid or liquid form, and may cause irritation or illness when it is inhaled. **pył**

pathogen [N-COUNT-U3] A **pathogen** is something that causes illness. **patogen**

permaculture [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Permaculture** is a theory that promotes the creation of cities, towns, and farms based on sustainable practices. **permakultura (projektowanie ekologiczne)**

permafrost [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Permafrost** is a lasting layer of frozen soil found in the arctic tundra. **wieczna zmarzlina**

pesticide [N-COUNT-U5] A **pesticide** is a substance that is used to eliminate insects that eat plants. **pestycyd**

phase out [V-PHRASAL-U8] To **phase out** something is to stop or remove something gradually, usually through a series of planned steps or stages. **wycofywać (coś stopniowo, etapami)**

photochemical smog [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Photochemical smog** is a type of air pollution that is made up of primary and secondary pollutants reacting with ultraviolet radiation from the sun. It appears as a thick, brown haze. **smog fotochemiczny**

pH value [N-COUNT-U5] A **pH value** is the measure of acidity of a liquid. **wartość pH**

phytoplankton [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Phytoplankton** is a type of very small plant that lives in water and is responsible for removing large amounts of CO₂ from the atmosphere through photosynthesis. **fitoplankton**

phytoremediation [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Phytoremediation** is a method of treating hazardous waste through the use of plants that can remove dangerous substances, like pesticides and radioactive materials, from water and soil. **fitoremediacja**

poaching [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Poaching** is the illegal hunting of animals on property that does not belong to you. **kłusownictwo**

point source [N-COUNT-U9] A **point source** is a particular location where pollutants are released into water, such as a factory or sewage treatment plant. **punkt źródłowy, źródło wycieku**

political [ADJ-U15] If something is **political**, it relates to the field of politics. **polityczny**

population change [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Population change** is a measurement of the overall increase or decrease in population, calculated by subtracting the death and emigration rates from the birth and immigration rates. **zmiana liczby ludności**

population control [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Population control** is the act of limiting the number of people who are alive in a population at a given time. **kontrola populacji**

population growth [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Population growth** is the rate at which the total living number of a group increases. **wzrost liczby ludności**

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- poverty** [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Poverty** is the state of having so little money that you cannot purchase food, clothing, or housing. **ubóstwo**
- primary pollutant** [N-COUNT-U6] A **primary pollutant** is a harmful chemical that is released directly into the air, either by human action or a natural process. **zanieczyszczenie pierwotne (zanieczyszczenie powietrza emitowane bezpośrednio z jakiegoś źródła)**
- primary salinity** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Primary salinity** is the natural occurrence of salt in soil and water sources. **zasolenie pierwotne**
- primary sewage treatment** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Primary sewage treatment** is a process in which sewage is filtered with screens that separate solid and liquid parts. **fizyczne czyszczenie ścieków, oczyszczanie wstępne**
- produce** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Produce** is the collective product of agriculture in an area, particularly fruits and vegetables. **produkty rolne, płody rolne**
- propellant** [N-COUNT-U8] A **propellant** is the gas in a can or other container that forcefully pushes out the contents of the container when it is opened. **gaz nośny**
- radioactive radon** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Radioactive radon** is a gas that is present in soil and rock, and can cause illness when it seeps into the air. **radon**
- rain barrel** [N-COUNT-U15] A **rain barrel** is a barrel used to collect rainwater for irrigation. **beczka na deszczówkę**
- recovery** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Recovery** is the process of becoming healthy or normal again after being damaged or injured. **tu: regeneracja**
- reflect** [V-I or T-U10] To **reflect** light is to point or shine it back towards where it originated from. **odbijać (np. światło)**
- resistant** [ADJ-U11] If an organism is **resistant** to something, the organism does not react to it and is not affected by it. **odporny (np. na negatywne czynniki)**
- rise** [V-I-U10] To **rise** is to get higher. **wzrastać, podnosić się (np. o poziomie morza)**
- runoff** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Runoff** is a flow of water or chemicals which travels from one place to another that can damage the environment. **spływ, zrzut (ścieków)**
- rural** [ADJ-U4] If an area is **rural**, it is located outside of a city, in the countryside. **wiejski**
- sanitary landfill** [N-COUNT-U12] A **sanitary landfill** is a waste disposal facility where a thin layer of solid waste is condensed and then covered with a layer of foam to prevent or reduce water contamination, fire, smell, and access for pests. **zorganizowane składowisko odpadów**
- sea level** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Sea level** is the height of the surface of the ocean in relation to a fixed point on land. **poziom morza**
- seasonal** [ADJ-U8] If something is **seasonal**, it occurs during a particular time of the year. **sezonowy**
- secondary pollutant** [N-COUNT-U6] A **secondary pollutant** is a harmful chemical that is formed when two or more non-harmful chemicals react with each other. **zanieczyszczenie wtórne (powstaje, gdy zanieczyszczenia pierwotne reagują w atmosferze)**
- secondary salinity** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Secondary salinity** is the occurrence of salt in soil and water resulting from human activities. **zasolenie wtórne**
- secondary sewage treatment** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Secondary sewage treatment** is a process in which organic waste is removed from sewage using bacteria that dissolve it. **biologiczne oczyszczanie ścieków**
- second-growth forest** [N-COUNT-U1] A **second-growth forest** is a forest that has grown back after being destroyed or damaged by a fire, harvest, or other disruption in growth. **las wtórny**
- selective cutting** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Selective cutting** is the act of cutting down one tree or a small group of trees that are fully grown. **cięcie selektywne, wycinka selektywna**
- septic tank** [N-COUNT-U9] A **septic tank** is a container that holds and treats household sewage before it is released into the soil. **szambo**
- snakehead fish** [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U2] A **snakehead fish** is a fish that is native to Africa and Asia. Away from its natural habitat, it has no predators, which makes it dangerous to fish populations. **ryba żmijogłowata**

soil degradation [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Soil degradation** is a deterioration of soil quality because it has not been used properly. **degradacja gleby**

soil pollution [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Soil pollution** is the contamination of soil from hazardous substances that alter the natural properties of the soil. **zanieczyszczenie gleby**

solid waste [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U12] **Solid waste** is non-liquid and non-gaseous material that has been thrown away. **odpady stałe**

strip cutting [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Strip cutting** is a logging method that involves clear cutting a narrow strip of trees, usually along a slope that is parallel to a river. After this strip has been allowed to grow back for several years, another strip of trees is cut. **cięcie w pasach (o wycince drzew)**

submerge [V-I or T-U10] To **submerge** something is to cover it with water. **zatapiać, zalewać**

sulfur dioxide [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Sulfur dioxide** is a compound that is made up of sulfur and oxygen, and is an air pollutant. Possible negative effects are breathing problems and crop damage. **dwutlenek siarki**

sulfuric acid [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Sulfuric acid** is a compound that is made up of hydrogen, sulfur, and oxygen, and can be an air pollutant. A possible negative effect is acid deposition. **kwas siarkowy**

surface fire [N-COUNT-U1] A **surface fire** is a forest fire that only burns the vegetation on or near the forest floor. **pożar przypowierzchniowy**

surface impoundment [N-COUNT-U12] A **surface impoundment** is a lined ground depression, such as a pond, where hazardous liquid waste is disposed. **retencja powierzchniowa**

sustainability [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Sustainability** is the state of being able to continue without being harmful or damaging to the environment. **zrównoważony rozwój**

sustainable design [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Sustainable design** is a philosophy of design in which buildings, vehicles, and structures are designed to use energy efficiently and minimize environmental impact. **projektowanie zrównoważone**

temperature inversion [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Temperature inversion** is a situation that increases air pollution in which compounds are trapped in a layer of cooler air beneath a layer of warmer air that prevents them from rising and dispersing. **inwersja temperatury**

TFR [N-COUNT-U13] A **TFR** (total fertility rate) is a measurement of the average number of children that woman in a particular population are estimated to have. **całkowity wskaźnik dzietności**

threat [N-COUNT-U2] A **threat** is an activity that has the potential to cause harm. **zagrożenie**

till [V-T-U5] To **till** land is to plow it so that plants can be grown on it. **obrabiać, uprawiać (np. orać)**

tipping point [N-COUNT-U10] A **tipping point** is the point at which the climate shifts from one state to another. **punkt zwrotny, punkt krytyczny**

tobacco smoke [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Tobacco smoke** is the gray cloud that is produced when someone burns tobacco in a cigarette, pipe, or other form. **dym tytoniowy**

tolerant [ADJ-U11] If an organism is **tolerant** of something, the organism is able to endure its effects. **odporny, wytrzymały (na coś), przystosowany**

tornado [N-COUNT-U3] A **tornado** is a funnel-shaped column of air that moves very quickly as it passes through an area and brings extremely violent winds. **tornado**

toxic [ADJ-U12] If a substance is **toxic**, it is poisonous. **toksyyczny**

transgenic organism [N-COUNT-U11] A **transgenic organism** is a GMO that has been modified with DNA from a different organism. **organizm zmodyfikowany genetycznie, organizm transgeniczny**

tree plantation [N-COUNT-U1] A **tree plantation** is a place where fast-growing tree species are planted and then cut down when they are mature. The process then repeats. **plantacja drzew**

typhoon [N-COUNT-U3] A **typhoon** is a hurricane that occurs usually in the western Pacific Ocean. **tajfun**

ultraviolet radiation [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Ultraviolet radiation** is powerful energy that is produced by the sun and can cause illness in organisms that are exposed to high levels of it. **promieniowanie ultrafioletowe**

Glossary

uncertainty [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Uncertainty** is a lack of certainty or knowledge about the future or a specific situation.

niepewność

unsanitary [ADJ-U4] If a place is **unsanitary**, it is extremely dirty and likely to cause disease. **niehygieniczny**

unsustainable [ADJ-U14] If something is **unsustainable**, it can't be supported or maintained in the future.

niezrównoważony (np. rozwój), nietrwały

urban [ADJ-U4] If an area is **urban**, it is part of a city. **miejski**

urban heat island [N-COUNT-U4] An **urban heat island** is a city that is hotter than surrounding, less developed areas.
miejska wyspa ciepła

urbanization [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Urbanization** is the process of a town or city expanding in size because its population is increasing. **urbanizacja**

urban planning [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Urban planning** is the process by which cities and towns are designed or rebuilt.
urbanistyka

urban sprawl [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Urban sprawl** is the spread of a city beyond urban and suburban areas into rural areas.
rozrost miast, eksurbanizacja

UV light [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **UV light** is energy in the form of very strong, invisible light that can be used to disinfect something.
światło ultrafioletowe

vampire appliance [N-COUNT-U15] A **vampire appliance** is an appliance that continues to use energy when it is plugged in, even when off or on standby. **urządzenie prądożercze (będąc podłączone do prądu, zużywa energię, nawet gdy jest wyłączone lub w stanie gotowości)**

ventilation [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Ventilation** is the process of allowing air to move through a particular area so that old air moves out and new air moves in. **wentylacja**

vitamin deficiency [N-COUNT-U11] **Vitamin deficiency** is a state of not having enough vitamins or nutrients. **niedobór witamin, deficyt witamin**

VOC (volatile organic compound) [N-COUNT-U6] A **VOC (volatile organic compound)** is a gas that is present in the air and may cause irritation or illness when it is inhaled. **lotne związki organiczne**

volcano [N-COUNT-U3] A **volcano** is a geological formation in the shape of a mountain with an opening at the top through which hot gas, lava, and rock are sometimes forced out. **wulkan**

waste disposal [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Waste disposal** is the elimination of unnecessary materials. **utylizacja odpadów**

waste-to-energy incinerator [N-COUNT-U12] A **waste-to-energy incinerator** is a facility that burns waste and uses the heat energy to create steam, which is then used to create electricity. **spalarnia odpadów z odzyskiem energii**

water pollution [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Water pollution** is a chemical or biological change in water that makes water unusable or causes harm to organisms. **zanieczyszczenie wody**

xeriscape [V-T-U15] To **xeriscape** a lawn is to design it to cut down on water usage through the use of sustainable technology and plants that don't require much water. **projektować ogrody odporne na suszę**