

Glossary

- adaptation** [N-COUNT-U9] An **adaptation** is a trait that allows an organism to survive and prosper in an environment where others do not. **adaptacja, dostosowanie**
- advection** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Advection** is the movement of water throughout the atmosphere and around the Earth. **adwekcja (poziomy ruch mas powietrza)**
- aerobic respiration** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Aerobic respiration** is a process that is performed by consumers in which complex organic compounds are converted into CO₂. **oddychanie aerobowe, oddychanie tlenowe**
- aluminum** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Aluminum** is a lightweight, flexible metal that is often used to make cans. **aluminium**
- ammonia** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Ammonia** is a compound made from nitrogen and hydrogen that can be absorbed by plants as a nutrient. **amoniak**
- aquarium** [N-COUNT-U10] An **aquarium** is a place that keeps and breeds a variety of fish and other marine life usually, so visitors can see and learn about them. **akwarium**
- aquifer** [N-COUNT-U1] An **aquifer** is an area in the ground that collects water by infiltration. **warstwa wodonośna**
- background extinction** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Background extinction** is a low rate of extinction that occurs naturally as environmental conditions change. **naturalne wymieranie gatunków**
- biodiesel** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Biodiesel** is a type of fuel that is made from animal fats and vegetable oils, which produces little pollution. **biodiesel**
- biodiversity** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Biodiversity** is the presence of a variety of life forms in a particular environment. **bioróżnorodność, różnorodność biologiczna**
- biological evolution** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Biological evolution** is the process in which life forms change and become more advanced or complex over a long period of time. **ewolucja biologiczna**
- biological extinction** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Biological extinction** is the complete extinction of a species, so that no individual from that species exists anywhere. **całkowite wymieranie gatunku**
- biomass** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Biomass** is the dry weight of a group of organisms, and is used as a way of measuring the energy in a particular trophic level. **biomasa**
- botanical garden** [N-COUNT-U10] A **botanical garden** is a place that is dedicated to growing and preserving plant species, and is often open for visitors to see and learn about plants. **ogród botaniczny**
- boundary** [N-COUNT-U6] A **boundary** is a place or a line where one area ends and another begins. **granica**
- break down** [V-PHRASAL-U5] To **break down** is to become separated into simpler parts. **rozkładać (np. o składnikach pokarmowych)**
- butane** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Butane** is a gas that is often used as heating fuel and in devices used to light fires. **butan**
- carbohydrate** [N-COUNT-U5] A **carbohydrate** is a substance made with carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, that provides heat and energy when consumed by an organism. **węglowodan**
- carbon** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Carbon** is an element that is found in all living things. **węgiel (pierwiastek)**
- carbon cycle** [N-COUNT-U5] The **carbon cycle** is a process in which carbon dioxide (CO₂), moves throughout the biosphere. **cykl węglowy, obieg węgla w przyrodzie**
- carnivore** [N-COUNT-U2] A **carnivore** is a heterotrophic organism that eats other consumers, or heterotrophs. **mięsożerca**
- circulate** [V-T or I-U5] To **circulate** is to move continuously throughout a space. **cyrkulować, krążyć**
- class** [N-COUNT-U12] A **class** is a classification of life below a phylum and above an order. **gromada (ranga taksonomiczna)**
- classification** [N-COUNT-U12] A **classification** is the separation of things or ideas into different categories with other things or ideas that are similar in some way. **kłasyfikacja**
- CO₂** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **CO₂**, or carbon dioxide, is a compound formed from carbon and oxygen that is processed by producers during photosynthesis and is released into the atmosphere by oxygen-consuming consumers. **dwutlenek węgla**

coal [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Coal** is a type of fossil fuel in the form of a dark, hard substance. **węgiel (surowiec)**

coevolution [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Coevolution** is a process in which two species evolve alongside each other, and changes in one species lead to changes in the other. **koewolucja**

common name [N-COUNT-U12] A **common name** is a name that most people use to refer to a species, and may vary among languages or regions. "Robin" is the common name for *Turdus migratorius*. **biologiczne nazewnictwo zwyczajowe, nazwa zwyczajowa**

compost [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Compost** is a mixture of organic materials, such as food scraps, that is used to fertilize soil. **kompost**

condensation [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Condensation** is the process of changing from a vapor into a liquid. **kondensacja (w meteorologii: przejście z ciała gazowego do cieczy)**

consume [V-T-U2] To **consume** something is to eat something, or to take something into the body for nutrients. **konsumować**

consumption [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Consumption** is the act of using, or utilizing, something. **konsumpcja, zużycie**

continent [N-COUNT-U6] A **continent** is a large area of the Earth's surface that is not covered by ocean. **kontynent**

continental [ADJ-U6] If something is **continental**, it exists or occurs on land. **kontynentalny**

continental drift [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Continental drift** is the very slow movement of land over time that causes continents to join, separate, or change form. **wędrówka kontynentów, epejroforeza**

convergent boundary [N-COUNT-U6] A **convergent boundary** is an area where two tectonic plates move towards each other and one plate is forced under the other plate. **granica zbieżna**

crude [ADJ-U13] If a substance is **crude**, it has not been chemically altered. **surowy, nieprzetworzony (o substancji)**

crystallization [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Crystallization** is the process of becoming a solid made up of many smaller structures. **krystalizacja**

denitrification [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Denitrification** is a process in which nitrogen is removed or lost from nitrates and nitrites. **denitryfikacja (redukcja azotanów do azotu)**

deposition [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Deposition** is a process in which a material moves from one area of land to another and becomes part of a landform. **depozycja**

differential reproduction [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Differential reproduction** is a process in which individuals with a particular trait are better able to reproduce than others. **reprodukcja różnicowa**

diffuse [V-T or I-U5] To **diffuse** is to spread out over a large area. **rozproszyc, rozproszyć się**

dissolve [V-T or I-U5] To **dissolve** is to turn into a liquid, usually by sitting in another liquid and becoming part of that liquid. **rozpuszczać, rozpuszczać się**

divergent boundary [N-COUNT-U6] A **divergent boundary** is an area where two tectonic plates move away from each other and cause seafloor spreading. **granica rozbieżna**

domain [N-COUNT-U12] A **domain** is the broadest classification of life, separating species into either prokaryotic or eukaryotic organisms. **domena (ranga taksonomiczna)**

ecological efficiency [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Ecological efficiency** is a measure of the amount of usable energy that is transferred from one trophic level to the next. **efektywność ekologiczna**

ecological extinction [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Ecological extinction** is a situation in which a very small number of individuals in a species are still alive, but not enough of them exist for the species to perform its ecological role in the community. **wygaśnięcie gatunku**

ecosystem diversity [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Ecosystem diversity** is a measurement of the variety of different ecosystems in a particular area. **różnorodność ekosystemowa**

endangered species [N-COUNT-U10] An **endangered species** is a type of organism that has become very rare and is at risk of becoming extinct. **zagrożony gatunek (l.mn. endangered species)**

Glossary

- energy flow** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Energy flow** is the movement of energy through the food chain. **przepływ energii**
- environmental degradation** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Environmental degradation** is the depletion of available resources that occurs when supplies are used more quickly than they can be renewed. **degradacja środowiska**
- erosion** [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Erosion** is a process in which something loosens or dissolves over a long period of time. **erozja**
- eutrophication** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Eutrophication** is a process in which nitrates enter bodies of water and affect the growth patterns of organisms. **eutrofizacja**
- evaporation** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Evaporation** is the process of changing from a liquid into a gas. **ewaporacja, parowanie**
- extinct** [ADJ-U10] If a species is **extinct**, all of its members have died and it no longer exists. **wymarły**
- extinction** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Extinction** is a situation in which all of the members of a species have died. **wymieranie**
- extract** [V-T-U7] To **extract** something is to remove something from a particular place, often from an enclosed area. **wydobywać**
- family** [N-COUNT-U12] A **family** is a classification of life below an order and above a genus. **rodzina (ranga taksonomiczna)**
- fault** [N-COUNT-U6] A **fault** is a crack in the Earth's crust. **uskok**
- fishery** [N-COUNT-U7] A **fishery** is an area in the ocean where people commonly catch fish. **łowisko**
- fixation** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Fixation** is a process in which bacteria combine nitrogen and hydrogen to create ammonia. **tu: wiązanie azotu cząsteczkowego**
- food chain** [N-COUNT-U2] A **food chain** is a system of organisms in which each organism is the source of food for the next organism in the chain. **łańcuch pokarmowy**
- food web** [N-COUNT-U2] A **food web** is a network of food chains, in which a single organism might belong to multiple food chains. **sieć pokarmowa**
- forest** [N-COUNT-U7] A **forest** is a place with many trees and other life. **las**
- fossil** [N-COUNT-U9] A **fossil** is a part of a living thing that has died and is preserved over many years, usually within rock. **skamielina**
- fossil fuel** [N-COUNT-U8] A **fossil fuel** is a carbon-rich substance in the Earth that is produced by decayed organisms and is burned as fuel. **paliwo kopalne**
- fossil record** [N-COUNT-U11] A **fossil record** is the preserved remains of an organism that is stored in rocks and reveals information about ancient life on Earth. **zapis kopalny**
- functional diversity** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Functional diversity** is a measurement of the variety of chemical and biological processes occurring in a particular area. **różnorodność funkcjonalna, różnorodność strukturalna**
- gasoline** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Gasoline** is a liquid product that is made from petroleum and is used to power engines in automobiles and other machines. **benzyna (American English)**
- gene bank** [N-COUNT-U10] A **gene bank** is a storage facility where seeds from plants are preserved to prevent the loss of their genetic information. **bank genów**
- generalist species** [N-COUNT-U11] A **generalist species** is a type of organism that occupies a broad niche, allowing it to tolerate a variety of environmental conditions and eat many different foods. **gatunek ogólny (l.mn. generalist species)**
- genus** [N-COUNT-U12] A **genus** is a classification of life below a family and above a species. **rodzaj (ranga taksonomiczna)**
- geographic isolation** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Geographic isolation** is a situation in which two populations of the same species become separated so that they no longer interact with each other. **izolacja geograficzna, bariera geograficzna**

geothermal [ADJ-U14] If energy is **geothermal**, it uses heat produced from beneath the Earth's surface. **geotermalny**

glass [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Glass** is a breakable material that is clear and hard. **szkło**

herbivore [N-COUNT-U2] An **herbivore** is a heterotrophic organism that eats producers, or autotrophs. **roślinożerca**

Holocene extinction [N-UNCOUNT-U11] The **Holocene extinction** is the period of species extinction that has occurred in the current geological period, dating back to about 10,000 BCE. **wymieranie holoceni**

hotspot [N-COUNT-U10] A **hotspot** is an area where endangered species are especially likely to become extinct, usually because the species is not found anywhere else. **siedlisko, obszar występowania zagrożonego gatunku**

hydroelectric dam [N-COUNT-U14] A **hydroelectric dam** is a structure where flowing water is channeled into a turbine generator and converted into electricity. **zapora wodna (hydroelektrownia)**

hydrogen [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Hydrogen** is an element that is found in water and can be burned as a fuel. **wodór**

hydrologic cycle [N-COUNT-U1] The **hydrologic cycle**, also called the water cycle, is a process in which water is purified and redistributed naturally around the Earth. **obieg wody w przyrodzie, cykl hydrologiczny**

hydropower [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Hydropower** is electricity produced from the energy created by moving water. **energia wodna**

igneous rock [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Igneous rock** is a type of rock that forms when magma rises from below the Earth's upper crust and hardens. **skała magmowa**

infiltration [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Infiltration** is the process of water passing into the soil from the surface of the ground. **infiltracja, przenikanie**

kingdom [N-COUNT-U12] A **kingdom** is a classification of life below a domain and above a phylum. **królestwo (ranga taksonomiczna)**

liquefied natural gas [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Liquefied natural gas** is natural gas that has been cooled until it is in liquid form, usually in order to transport it more easily. **skroplony gaz ziemny, LNG**

liquefied petroleum gas [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Liquefied petroleum gas** is a combination of propane and butane in liquid form that is burned for heat and used as fuel. **gaz płynny, LPG**

liquid [N-COUNT-U1] A **liquid** is a wet substance, such as water, in a form that is able to flow freely. **ciecz**

local extinction [N-COUNT-U11] A **local extinction** is a situation in which the entire population of a species dies out in a particular area, but the species still exists in other places. **wymieranie lokalne**

log [V-T-U7] To **log** an area is to cut down trees in the area. **wycinać (drzewa, las)**

lose [V-T-U2] To **lose** something is to decrease something or no longer have something. **tracić**

magma [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Magma** is a very hot liquid beneath the Earth's surface that becomes rock when it cools. **magma**

mass extinction [N-COUNT-U11] A **mass extinction** is a sudden rise in extinction rates, usually brought on by a widespread, catastrophic event. **masowe wymieranie**

melt [V-I-U4] To **melt** is to become a liquid after being a solid, usually in response to heat. **topić, topić się**

metal [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U7] A **metal** is an element or compound that is often found in the ground and typically has a shiny appearance. **metal**

metallic mineral resource [N-COUNT-U8] A **metallic mineral resource** is a resource that comes from the Earth and contains metal, such as iron, copper, or aluminum. **minerał metaliczny**

metamorphic rock [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Metamorphic rock** is a type of rock that is formed when an existing rock is exposed to high heat or pressure, altering its internal structure and producing different physical properties. **skała metamorficzna**

mine [V-T-U7] To **mine** a particular substance is to dig into the ground in order to extract it. **wydobywać (np. węgiel)**

mineralization [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Mineralization** is a process in which bacteria convert organic waste into usable ammonia. **mineralizacja**

Glossary

- mutation** [N-COUNT-U9] A **mutation** is a random change in an organism's DNA that results in a new trait. **mutacja** (zmiana w strukturze genetycznej)
- natural gas** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Natural gas** is a fossil fuel in the form of hydrocarbon gas. **gaz ziemny**
- natural selection** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Natural selection** is a process in which some individuals in a population survive because they have beneficial traits, while others do not. **selekcja naturalna**
- niche** [N-COUNT-U11] A **niche** is the role that a particular organism plays in an ecosystem, including the resources it consumes, the way it reproduces, and its effect on other organisms. **nisza**
- nitrate** [N-COUNT-U3] A **nitrate** is a chemical compound that is formed during nitrification and is taken in by plants as a nutrient. **azotan**
- nitrification** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Nitrification** is a process in which bacteria separate ammonia into useful nitrates and harmful nitrites. **nitryfikacja (utlenianie soli amonowych i amoniaku do azotanów i azotynów)**
- nitrite** [N-COUNT-U3] A **nitrite** is a chemical compound that is formed during nitrification and is toxic to plants. **azotyn**
- nitrogen cycle** [N-COUNT-U3] The **nitrogen cycle** is a process in which nitrogen is converted from atmospheric gas into useful nutrients for plants. **obieg azotu w przyrodzie, cykl azotowy**
- nitrous oxide** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Nitrous oxide** is a gas that is released into the atmosphere during denitrification. **tlenek diazotu, podtlenek azotu**
- nomenclature code** [N-COUNT-U12] A **nomenclature code** is a way of naming something that is based on a particular procedure or system. **kodeks nomenklatury**
- nonmetallic mineral resource** [N-COUNT-U8] A **nonmetallic mineral resource** is a resource that comes from the Earth and does not contain metal, such as salt, sand, or clay. **surowiec mineralny niemetaliczny**
- non-renewable** [ADJ-U13] If a natural resource is **non-renewable**, there is a limited amount of it available, and it is being used at a faster rate than it is being created. **nieodnawialny**
- nuclear energy** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Nuclear energy** is energy generated by either splitting atoms through nuclear fission or combining them through nuclear fusion. **energia jądrowa, energia nuklearna**
- nuclear power plant** [N-COUNT-U8] A **nuclear power plant** is a thermal power station that uses nuclear reactors as a heat source. **elektrownia atomowa**
- nutrient-poor** [ADJ-U3] If soil is **nutrient-poor**, it does not have the proper minerals to produce healthy crops. **ubogi w składniki odżywcze**
- oceanic** [ADJ-U6] If something is **oceanic**, it exists or occurs in the ocean. **oceaniczny**
- oil** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Oil**, also called petroleum, is a type of fossil fuel in the form of a thick, black liquid. **ropa naftowa**
- oil sands** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Oil sands** are a combination of water, sand, clay and thick oil. Generally, the oil is extracted, processed, and used for many purposes. **piaski bitumiczne**
- order** [N-COUNT-U12] An **order** is a classification of life below a class and above a family. **rzęd (ranga taksonomiczna)**
- ore** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Ore** is a natural material, such as earth or rocks, from which metal is extracted. **ruda**
- oxygen** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Oxygen** is an element that is found in the air and is necessary to sustain living things. **tlen**
- paper** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Paper** is a flat material made from fibers extracted from trees. **papier**
- petroleum** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Petroleum**, also called oil or crude oil, is a type of fossil fuel in the form of a thick, black liquid. **ropa naftowa**
- photosynthesis** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Photosynthesis** is the process by which most producers convert sunlight into nutrients. **fotosynteza**
- phylum** [N-COUNT-U12] A **phylum** is a classification of life below a kingdom and above a class. **typ (ranga taksonomiczna)**

plastics [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Plastics** are hard, durable materials that are shaped in to a wide variety of products.
tworzywa sztuczne, plastik

plate tectonics [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Plate tectonics** is the science of the movement of the Earth's surface. **tektonika płyt**

postconsumer [ADJ-U15] If waste is **postconsumer**, it is waste that is produced as a result of a person using a product.
(o odpadach) pokonsumpcyjny

potential resource [N-COUNT-U8] A **potential resource** is a resource that is known about, but has not yet been extracted or become available. **potencjalny zasób**

precipitation [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Precipitation** is water that falls to the ground in the form of rain, snow, sleet, hail, etc.
opady atmosferyczne

preconsumer [ADJ-U15] If waste is **preconsumer**, it is waste that is produced in the process of making something.
(o odpadach) poprodukcyjny, przemysłowy

primary recycling [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Primary recycling** is the process of recycling an item and using the recycled materials to produce the same type of item. **recykling pierwotny (wtórne wykorzystanie produktu, np. ubrania, bez jego zmiany lub przerabiania)**

propane [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Propane** is a gas that is often used as fuel for engines, cooking devices like barbecues, and residential heating devices. **propan**

radioactive [ADJ-U13] If a substance is **radioactive**, it has or can generate a dangerous type of energy called radiation.
radioaktywny

reactor [N-COUNT-U13] A **reactor** is a device from which nuclear energy is released. **reaktor**

recycle [V-T-U15] To **recycle** an item is to process an item so it can be used again. **przetwarzać, ponownie wykorzystywać, poddać recyklingowi**

recycling code [N-COUNT-U15] A **recycling code** is a number used to identify the type of material used to make an item. **kod recyklingu, symbole materiałów do recyklingu**

reduce [V-T-U15] To **reduce** is to lower the amount of something. **redukować, ograniczać, zmniejszać**

refine [V-T-U13] To **refine** a substance is to remove impurities from it. **rafinować, oczyszczać**

renewable [ADJ-U14] If a resource is **renewable**, it can be produced by a natural process, and is not a limited resource.
odnawialny

reproductive isolation [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Reproductive isolation** is a situation in which two populations of the same species no longer interact, so they reproduce independently and natural selection occurs separately. **bariera reprodukcyjna, izolacja reprodukcyjna**

residence time [N-COUNT-U1] The **residence time** is the length of the period that water spends in a particular place, such as the atmosphere, a lake, or an aquifer. **czas retencji (tu: wody)**

resource [N-COUNT-U7] A **resource** is a substance or product that is found or made, that serves a particular need.
zasób

reuse [V-T-U15] To **reuse** an item is to use an item again, sometimes in a way that is different from its original purpose.
ponownie/powtórnie wykorzystywać, ponownie używać

rock [N-COUNT or UNCOUNT-U4] **Rock** is a hard piece of mineral or combination of minerals that is part of the Earth's crust. **skała**

rock cycle [N-COUNT-U4] The **rock cycle** is a long process in which rocks are changed from one type to another through physical and chemical reactions. **cykl skalny**

scientific name [N-COUNT-U12] The **scientific name** is the official, two-part name for a species that is given in Latin, and includes the name of its genus, and a second name that distinguishes it from the rest of the genus. "Turdus migratorius" is the scientific name for a robin. **nazwa naukowa**

Glossary

- seafloor spreading** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **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**
- secondary recycling** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Secondary recycling** is the process of recycling an item and using the recycled materials to produce a different type of item. **recykling wtórny (mechaniczne, bez użycia środków chemicznych, pocięcie/przekształcenie produktu w jakiś sposób w celu wykorzystania go w inny sposób)**
- sedimentary rock** [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **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. **skała osadowa**
- sedimentation** [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Sedimentation** is a process in which small particles of rock accumulate and harden to form sedimentary rock. **sedymantacja, osadzanie**
- shale** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Shale** is a type of rock that is processed into fuel. **łupek**
- solar energy** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Solar energy** is the energy that is generated by the sun and is used by producers in photosynthesis. **energia słoneczna**
- solar panel** [N-COUNT-U14] A **solar panel** is a device that generates electricity by using energy from light. **panel słoneczny**
- solar power** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Solar power** is electricity generated from sunlight. **energia słoneczna**
- specialist species** [N-COUNT-U11] A **specialist species** is a type of organism that occupies a small niche, allowing it to live only in a particular habitat and consume a particular type of food. **gatunek specjalny (l.mn. specialist species)**
- speciation** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Speciation** is the creation of a new species that evolves from an existing species. **specjacja (powstawanie gatunków)**
- species diversity** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Species diversity** is a measurement of the variety of species in a particular area. **różnorodność gatunkowa**
- steam** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Steam** is a mist composed of water droplet that is produced when water boils. **para wodna**
- stock resource** [N-COUNT-U8] A **stock resource** is a resource that is available but is not profitable to develop with current technology. **zasób niewykorzystywany**
- Styrofoam** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Styrofoam** is a plastic material that is soft and lightweight. It is often used to make disposable containers and packing materials. **styropian**
- sublimation** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Sublimation** is the process of changing from a solid into a vapor. **sublimacja (bezpośrednie przejście ze stanu stałego w stan gazowy z pominięciem stanu ciekłego)**
- sustainable yield** [N-COUNT-U7] A **sustainable yield** is the highest amount of a resource that can be used without depleting the supply faster than it can be renewed. **tu: zrównoważona eksploatacja**
- taxonomy** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Taxonomy** is the system of describing relationships between living things. **taksonomia**
- tectonic plate** [N-COUNT-U6] A **tectonic plate** is a large piece of the Earth's surface. **płyta tektoniczna**
- theory of evolution** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] The **theory of evolution** is an explanation for the origins of Earth's life forms, that states that all species on Earth are descended from earlier species. **teoria ewolucji**
- threatened species** [N-COUNT-U10] A **threatened species** is a type of organism that has a declining population and may become an endangered species. **gatunek zagrożony (l.mn. threatened species)**
- tidal power** [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Tidal power** is electricity produced from the energy from tides. **energia pływów, energia pływowa**
- timber** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Timber** is wood from cut-down trees. **drewno**
- trait** [N-COUNT-U9] A **trait** is a biological quality that makes one organism different from another. **cecha**
- transform boundary** [N-COUNT-U6] A **transform boundary** is an area where two plates move side by side in opposite directions. **granica transformacyjna, granica przesuwna**

transpiration [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Transpiration** is a plant's release of water vapor into the air. **transpiracja**
(wydzielanie wody przez rośliny w postaci pary)

trophic transfer [N-COUNT-U2] **Trophic transfer** is the process of moving energy from one trophic level to the next, through the consumption of a lower organism by a higher organism. **obieg materii w przyrodzie**

uranium [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Uranium** is an element that is used to create nuclear power. **uran**

vapor [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Vapor** is a substance such as water, in the form of a gas, or small particles in the air. **gaz**
(stan skupienia)

variation [N-COUNT-U10] A **variation** is a change or difference between components of something. **zmiana, wariacja**

vegetarian [ADJ-U2] A **vegetarian** diet is a diet without meat. **wegetariański**

water cycle [N-COUNT-U1] The **water cycle**, also called the hydrologic cycle, is a process in which water is purified and redistributed naturally around the Earth. **cykl wodny, obieg wody w przyrodzie**

wildlife refuge [N-COUNT-U10] A **wildlife refuge** is an area of land that is set aside to protect wildlife and allow it to exist freely on the land. **rezerwat przyrody, ostoja przyrody**

wind farm [N-COUNT-U14] A **wind farm** is a group of turbines in a windy area, used to produce electricity. **farma wiatrowa**

wind power [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Wind power** is electricity generated using the energy from wind using devices such as turbines or windmills. **energia wiatrowa**

zoo [N-COUNT-U10] A **zoo** is usually a place that keeps and breeds a variety of animals, so visitors can see and learn about them. **zoo, ogród zoologiczny**