

NEW ENVIRONMENT VOCABULARY

BASIC WORDS

bizarre storm - аномальный шторм (Streltsova)
heatwave - полоса сильной жары (Streltsova)
weather system - метеорологические условия (Streltsova)
coastal flood - затопление прибрежных областей (Streltsova)
to absorb carbon - впитывать углерод (Streltsova)
carbon storage - подземное хранение углекислого газа (Streltsova)
carbon uptake - абсорбция углекислого газа (Streltsova)
ground-level ozone - приземной слой озона (Streltsova)
carbon sink - сток углерода/поглотитель углерода, напр. лесные массивы (Streltsova)
accelerating melt - ускоренное таяние (Pyzhenko)
exhaust fumes - выхлопные газы (Pyzhenko)
tidal wave - приливная волна (Pyzhenko)
cold snap - резкое внезапное похолодание (Pyzhenko)
evaporation of water - испарение воды (Pyzhenko)
ozone-depleting chemicals - озоноразрушающие вещества (Pyzhenko)
liquefaction of emission - снижение выбросов (Pyzhenko)
piles of debris - груды мусора (Pyzhenko)
accessible minerals - доступные полезные ископаемые (Pyzhenko)
drilling for oil - бурение нефтяных скважин (Pyzhenko)
wildfires - лесные пожары (Pyzhenko)
solar eclipse – солнечное затмение (Vorozheikina)
to pump out CO₂ – откачать углекислый газ (Vorozheikina)
storm system – штормовая система (Vorozheikina)
air circulation – циркуляция воздуха (Vorozheikina)

biodegradable

able to decay naturally and harmlessly.(Demidova)

carbon monoxide

the poisonous gas formed by the burning of carbon, especially in the form of car fuel.(Demidova)

carbon dioxide

the gas formed when carbon is burned, or when people or animals breathe out.(Demidova)

endangered species

endangered birds/plants/species animals or plants which may soon not exist because there are very few now alive.(Demidova)

renewable energy

describes a form of energy that can be produced as quickly as it is used.

renewable energy sources such as wind and wave power.(Demidova)

oil slick

a layer of oil that is floating over a large area of the surface of the sea, usually because an

accident has caused it to escape from a ship or container.(Demidova)

unleaded petrol

describes a type of petrol or other substance that does not contain lead.(Demidova)

carbon foot

A representation of the effect human activities have on the climate in terms of the total amount of greenhouse gases produced.(Demidova)

dead zone	Area of water containing low levels of oxygen in which fish, plants and other aquatic life find it difficult to survive.
aquifer	An aquifer is an underground layer of rock and sand that stores water and transmits it to wells and springs. The water, called 'ground water', can be used for drinking or other purposes.
arid	Land or climate that is extremely dry due to very low rainfall. Agriculture in arid regions is impossible without irrigation.
asbestos	A fire-resistant mineral once used in insulation and home products that can cause respiratory diseases.
asthma	Asthma is a chronic respiratory disorder which is characterized by shortness of breath, wheezing, coughing and tightness of the chest. Asthma often arises from allergies or can be caused by exposure to polluted environments.
awareness	Consciousness that a condition or event exists.
ban	Forbit or prohibit something.
food chain	A representation of the relationship between plants and animals showing what eats what (for example: grass, mouse, snake). Energy is passed from one organism to another through the food chain.

fossil fuels	Fuels that are formed in the ground from the remains of dead plants and animals. Oil, natural gas and coal are all fossil fuels. Fossil fuels are not a renewable resource. Once consumed they are gone forever. When burned, they are a major cause of greenhouse gases and global warming.
fungi (plural of fungus)	Plantlike organisms, without leaves or roots, that lack chlorophyll, so they must obtain their nutrients from their environment. Mildew, yeast and mushrooms are fungi.
fungicide	A pesticide used to control or destroy fungi on food or grain crops.
genetic engineering (GE)	Technology used to modify the genetic material of a cell or organism in order to produce desired effects or traits, and to eliminate undesirable ones.
ground water	Water found below the surface of the land, usually in porous rock formations. Ground water is the source of water found in wells and springs and is frequently used for drinking.
habitat	The natural home of a plant or animal.
herbicide	A herbicide used to kill or prevent the growth of unwanted plants.
insecticide	A pesticide compound used to kill or prevent the growth of insects.
irradiation	A process that uses radiation to reduce or destroy bacteria and germs in food products in order to prevent illnesses and to lengthen the shelf life of the products. Some people are unsure of the long-term health effects of irradiated food.
landfill	A landfill is an area designated to receive household garbage, solid waste and construction debris.

	Also referred to as a garbage dump.
methane	An odourless, colourless, flammable gas formed when organic matter decomposes. More than 80% of methane comes from human activities such as burning fossil fuels.
septic tank	An underground storage tank for waste from homes not connected to a municipal sewer system.
smog	Originally smog meant a mixture of smoke and fog. Today it is used for any kind of pollution found in cities, including dust, smoke, exhaust gases or chemical fumes.
surface water	Water above the surface of the earth including lakes, rivers, seas, streams, ponds, floodwater, etc.
sustainable development	Economic development which ensures that the use of resources and the environment today does not compromise the needs of future generations.
volatile	Any substance that evaporates quickly.
waste	Anything that is unwanted or unused and is thrown away.
wetlands	Areas of marshy or swampy ground, or any land area that tends to be regularly wet or flooded. Wetlands are among the most fertile, natural ecosystems in the world and often host plants, birds and animals specially adapted to life in very wet conditions.
wind farm	Large open site on which a number of wind turbines generate wind power electricity for private or commercial use.
wind turbine	A device for converting wind energy into electrical energy.

posted by Demidova

PCB (a polychlorinated biphenyl) – ПХД (полихлорированные дифенилы) (Vorozheikina)

storm water – дождевая вода (Vorozheikina)

IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS

human-induced climate changes - антропогенные климатические изменения (Streltsova)

PROVERBS AND QUOTATIONS

"We never know the worth of water till the well is dry" **Thomas Fuller**

CULTURE WORDS

The **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** - a scientific agency within the United States Department of Commerce focused on the conditions of the oceans and the atmosphere. NOAA warns of dangerous weather, charts seas and skies, guides the use and protection of ocean and coastal resources, and conducts research to improve understanding and stewardship of the environment. (Vorozheikina)

Green Infrastructure is a concept originating in the United States that highlights the importance of the natural environment in decisions about land-use planning. In particular there is an emphasis on the "life support" functions provided by a network of natural ecosystems, with an emphasis on interconnectivity to support long-term sustainability. Examples include clean water and healthy soils, as well as the more anthropocentric functions such as recreation and providing shade and shelter in and around towns and cities. (Vorozheikina)

A **green roof** is a roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. It may also include additional layers such as a root barrier and drainage and irrigation systems. (Vorozheikina)

Permeable paving is a range of sustainable materials and techniques for permeable pavements with a base and subbase that allow the movement of stormwater through the surface. In addition to reducing runoff, this effectively traps suspended solids and filters pollutants from the water. Examples include roads, paths, lawns and lots that are subject to light vehicular traffic, such as car/parking lots, cycle-paths, service or emergency access lanes, road and airport shoulders, and residential sidewalks and driveways. (Vorozheikina)