

Environmental Protection

This is the eighth text which will be used for practicing dictation and translation in the written part of the exam.

The key words are emphasized in bold and there is a list of them in the presentation.

Environmental Protection

Pollution – It is an undesirable change in the environment as a direct result of human activities, both industrial and social. Pollution may affect the atmosphere, the water or the land.

A **pollutant** is any substance released into the environment as a result of human activities which has a harmful effect on living organisms. They may be either **biodegradable** or **non-biodegradable**.

Pollution – zagađenje

Pollutant – zagađivač (sredstvo)

Biodegradable – biološki razgradiv

Non-biodegradable – biološki nerazgradiv

Environmental Protection

Biodegradable describes any substance which can be broken down by natural processes of decay. Plant and animal waste are biodegradable and are broken down by the action of bacteria or fungi.

Non-biodegradable describes any substance which cannot be broken down by natural processes of decay. Many plastics are non-biodegradable.

To break down – razgraditi

Decay – raspad

Fungus – fungi - gljiva

Environmental Protection

Air pollution is the release into the atmosphere of toxic substances which have a harmful effect on the natural environment.

The **greenhouse effect** is the trapping of heat energy in the atmosphere because of the effects of greenhouse gases.

Greenhouse gases – the most important is carbon dioxide which is increased by burning fossil fuels and by **deforestation** which reduces the amount of carbon dioxide removed by photosynthesis.

Greenhouse effect – efekat staklene bašte

To reduce – umanjiti

Greenhouse gases – gasovi koji izazivaju efekat staklene bašte

To remove – ukloniti

Deforestation – seča šuma

Environmental Protection

Global warming is the gradual change in world climate caused by the greenhouse effect.

Acid rain – is rainwater which has a pH less than 5 due to dissolved gases such as sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen. These gases are produced mainly by burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas).

Global warming – globalno zagrevanje

Acid rain – kisela kiša

Rainwater – kišnica

Fossil fuel – fosilno gorivo

Dissolved – rastvoren

Environmental Protection

Lead pollution – is caused by motor vehicles which emit tiny lead particles in their exhaust fumes. Lead compounds are added to petrol so that it doesn't ignite too soon.

Chlorofluorocarbons are inert chemicals used as **refrigerants** or as solvents in aerosols. These CFCs float upwards into the upper atmosphere and react with solar radiation to release chlorine atoms which break down the protective ozone layer.

Lead pollution – zagađenje olovom

Refrigerant – rashladno sredstvo

Exhaust fumes – izduvni gasovi

Ozone layer – ozonski omotač

Tiny – mali, sićušan

Inert – inertan

To ignite – upaliti

CFCs – hlorofluorouglenjenci

Environmental Protection

Water pollution results from human activities such as farming and industry, causing various pollutants to dissolve in rivers, seas and oceans. **Fertilizers** used by farmers are washed from the soil into streams (**leaching**). Other pollutants include agricultural waste, **effluent** and **sewage** and oil from refineries and tankers.

Effluent is waste material discharged from factories and other industrial sites, which may contain heavy metals, lead and cadmium and solvents or detergents.

Fertilizer – đubrivo

Leaching – luženje, ispiranje

Agricultural waste – poljoprivredni otpad

Effluent – efluent

Sewage – kanalizacioni otpad

Oil - nafta

Refinery - rafinerija

To discharge – ispustiti, izbaciti

Industrial sites – industrijska postrojenja

Heavy metal – teški metal