**TÖ 41 Oral examination**

**Words and their definitions**

1. biosphere – all of the living organisms on the Earth
2. component – an important piece or part of something
3. compound – combination of two or more elements
4. ecosystem – a set of living and non-living things that exist in the environment together
5. habitat – an area where a population lives
6. pollution – any kind of harmful foreign matter in air or water
7. rainforest – hot, wet region with many tall trees
8. resources – things that people use, such as water, mineral deposits, or oil
9. biodiversity – the presence of various life forms in the environment
10. coal – fossil fuel in the form of dark hard substance
11. compost – rotted organic matter used as fertilizer
12. condensation – the process of changing from vapor into liquid
13. a discard – A discard is a thrown-away item that cannot be recycled
14. endangered species – a species that has become very rare and is at a risk of becoming extinct
15. evaporation – the process of changing from a liquid into a gas
16. fly ash – a waste product of burning coal
17. greenhouse effect – the process by which heat from the sun is trapped near the Earth's surface by greenhouse gases, which are caused by human or natural activities
18. hydrologic cycle – also called the water cycle, is the process by which water is purified and distributed around the Earth
19. incinerate organic waste – to burn waste in order to create energy
20. methane – greenhouse gas that traps heat in the atmosphere and is often produced by human activities. It is also found in natural gas.
21. preconsumer waste – the waste that is produced in the process of making something
22. postconsumer waste – the waste that is produced as a result of a person using the product
23. recycle – to process an item so that it can be used again
24. solar energy – the energy generated by the sun
25. transpiration – a plant's release of water vapor into the air
26. waste-to-energy combustion – the burning of waste to create heat energy
27. air pollution – harmful material that is present in the atmosphre
28. algae – the plants, including seaweed
29. carbon storage – the capture and storage of CO2 so that it is not released into the atmoshere
30. cell – an area where waste has been compacted
31. composite liner – a piece of synthetic material that is placed over soil
32. daily cover – a layer of soil that is put over a day's accumulation of waste
33. deforestation – the act of cutting large amounts of trees without planting more to replace them
34. disposal capacity - the largest amount of waste that an area can hold
35. eutrophication – the build up nutrients in a body of water; it is dangerous to aquatic life
36. fossil fuel – the fuel, such as natural gas, coal, or oil that was created millions of years ago
37. gas emissions – the gases taht have been released into the atmosphere
38. groundwater – water located underground in spaces between soil and rocks
39. heavy metal – metallic chemical element that is very dense and can be poisonous even at low concentrations
40. irrigation – supply of water to land, used mainly to water the crops
41. point source – a single specific source of pollution
42. nonpoint source – source of pollution that comes from more than one origin
43. open dump – an open area where people leave trash
44. solid waste landfill – a place where municipal solid waste is disposed of and buried
45. pathogen – an agent that causes disease, such as bacteria
46. screening of water – removing sand and other debries from water
47. surface impoundment – a low area, a hole, that holds liquid waste
48. treatment plant – a facility that cleans water
49. virgin material – material that has not been processed or used yet
50. VOC (volatile organic compound) – substances that can evaporate at very low temperatures; are harmful to the environment and human health