

ÜDS

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Fossil Fuels

The twentieth century has been called 'the hydrocarbon century' due to the abundance of fossil fuels, and their contribution to human development. Fossil fuels were formed over millions of years by the decomposing remains of plants and animals under immense heat and pressure. This process resulted in energy laden fuels, coal, petroleum, and natural gas, which together have generated most of the energy consumed globally for over a century, paving the way for continued advancement and new inventions.

Fossil fuels are currently the most economically available source of power for both personal and commercial uses. Petroleum fuels our cars and thirst for plastics, while natural gas and coal heat and electrify our homes. Mass transportation is also largely propelled by fossil fuels. In 2005, more than 3/4 of total world energy consumption was through the use of fossil fuels. Petroleum led with over 43,4 percent of the world's total energy consumption, followed by natural gas (15,6 percent) and coal (8,3 percent). North America is the largest consumer of fossil fuels, utilizing nearly 25 percent of the world's resources.

Long thought to be inexhaustible, fossil fuels have been used extensively since the Industrial Revolution. However, many believe that the world is using fossil fuels at an unsustainable rate. Some experts believe that the world has already reached its peak for oil extraction and production, and that it is only a matter of time before natural gas and coal follow suit. These near-term concerns about oil supply have led to increasing focus on, and exploration of, alternative sources of petroleum, such as in tar sands and oil shale.

VOCABULARY

due to	: den dolayı (owing to)
abundance	: bolluk X scarcity
contribution	: katkı
form	: oluşturmak,şekil
decompose	: çürü(t)mek
remains	: kalıntı
immense	: büyük = huge,vast
laden	: yüklü
process	: süreç
resulted in	: ile sonuçlanmak
generate	: üretmek
consume	: tüketmek
pave	: yolu açmak,döşemek
advancement	: ilerleme
invention	: icat
currently	: şu anda = presently
source	: kaynak
commercial	: ticari
thirst	: susuzluk
largely	: büyük oranda = for the most part, mostly, predominately
propell	: itmek
consumption	: tüketim
consumer	: tüketici
utilize	: kullanmak
nearly	: yaklaşık = almost closely virtually
inexhaustible	: bitmez
extensively	: yoğun bir şekilde
unsustainable	: sürdürülemez
expert	: uzman
peak	: zirve,doruk
extraction	: (maden) çıkartma
concern(about)	: endişe
supply	: kaynak,sağlamak
lead to	: yol açmak
increasing	: artan X decreasing
focus on	: odaklanmak
exploration	: araştırma
such as	: örneğin,---gibi

To release their stored energy, fossil fuels must be burned. It is during this combustion process that a variety of emissions and particulates, including ash, are released into the atmosphere. Primary releases are sulfur, nitrogen, and carbon, which can be harmful to the environment. They can combine with water vapor in the air to form acidic compounds that create acid rain, and burning fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that scientists believe is key factor in global climate change.

There are also environmental risks associated with extracting, transporting, and utilizing fossil fuels. Mining for coal and drilling for oil are especially hazardous because the digging of massive mines and wells can change the surrounding landscapes and bring massive amounts of salt water to the surface which can damage nearby ecosystems without proper treatment and sequestration. Natural gas extraction is somewhat safer, but can also be hazardous. While there are regulations in place that attempts to minimize the risks, it is impossible to eliminate them completely. However, regulation is not sufficient; there must be continued research in developing new technologies for both fossil fuel and renewable energy, in addition to an increasing conservation measures.

release	: salmak =emit=give off
burn	: yakmak
combustion	: yanma
including	: dahil X excluding ana = chief
primary	: elementary main principal
harmful (to)	: zararlı = destructive detrimental
combine	: birleştirmek
associated with	: ile ilgili,bağlantılı
especially	: özellikle = particularly
hazardous	: tehlikeli =risky
dig	: kazmak
massive	: büyük
nearby	: yakınlarda
proper	: uygun,düzgün
sequestration	: el koyma
somewhat	: biraz
attempt	: girişim,girişmek
eliminate	: ortadan kaldırmak
regulation	: düzenleme
sufficient	: yeterli = adequate ample comfortable decent enough
renewable	: yenilenebilir
in addition to	: -e ilaveten
conservation	: koruma = preservation
measure	: önlem,ölçmek

Land Use

The surface of the Earth is shaped by a combination of physical processes, including earthquakes and volcanoes, shifts of rocks and sediments, and flows of river and ice. Humans also shape the land through increasing populations, agricultural expansion, mineral and forest resource excavation, changing the flow of rivers, and with layers of industrial and urban infrastructure. Land cover is the physical and biological material found on the surface of the land, existing as vegetation or the built environment (human-created structures). Land use describes the various ways in which human beings make use of and manage the land and its resources.

Over the course of history, humans have had a changeable relationship to the land. Early humans are believed to have used the land with little modification for shelter, food gathering, and defensive aims. It wasn't until the domestication of plants and animals approximately 10,000 years ago that land use involved extensive changes in the landscape. With domestication came large-scale clearing for both settlement and agriculture. Growing populations built structures on the land (or out of the land) for shelter, defense and worship, and altered the existing land cover and the course of waterways for food, power, and transportation.

In many instances, the biological and physical make-up of the land contributes to how it is used; lands with rich soils are most suitable for farming while lands prone to flooding are less suitable for settlement. Large cities, for example, are often located adjacent to an ocean or river, providing essential water, and access for food, sewer, industrial, and economic purposes. As food, power, transportation, and communication technologies transformed over the last few centuries in order to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding population, there have been major changes in the patterns of land use worldwide.

VOCABULARY

surface	: yüzey
shape	: şekil, şekillendirmek
shift	: değiştirmek
agricultural	: tarımsal
expansion	: genişleme
excavation	: kazı
infrastructure	: altyapı
existing	: var olan
vegetation	: bitki örtüsü
describe	: tanımlamak
various	: çeşitli
make use of	: kullanmak
manage	: yönetmek
modification	: değiştirm
shelter	: sığınak, korumak
gather	: toplama
defensive	: savunmacı
domestication	: evcilleştirme
approximately	: yaklaşık
extensive	: yoğun
settlement	: yerleşim
defense	: savunmak
worship	: tapmak
alter	: değiştirmek
instance	: örnek; defa, kez
make-up	: YAPI
contribute TO	: katkıda bulunmak
suitable	: uygun
prone TO	: yatkın, eğilimli
flooding	: sel basma, taşma
located	: yerleşmiş bitişik =
adjacent to	: neighbouring next to
provide	: sağlamak
essential	: gerekli
access	: giriş, erişim
purpose	: amaç
communication	: iletişim
meet the needs	: ihtiyacı karşılama
rapidly	: hızlıca = quickly speedily
expand	: genişlemek
worldwide	: dünya çapında

During the 18th and 19th centuries, many acres of forest were cleared to make way for cropland, and for use as fuel and building material. In many developed countries that trend is reversing, and the regeneration of vegetation is occurring. However, in many developing countries, deforestation and unsustainable agricultural practices are still a major concern. Yet, worldwide, the most transformative change has been in the decrease of cropland and the increase of urban land.

Today, industrial areas are more apt to be found in suburban locales rather than in inner cities, while areas dedicated to natural resource extraction and production continue to be found most often in rural areas. Modern city life is marked by large commercial and residential spaces, with impermeable surfaces punctuated by the occasional green space. These areas are connected by a vast transportation network that snakes across land and water, exchanging people, goods, and natural resources between the urban, suburban, and rural areas. Land use decisions have since moved from the single farmer deciding where to place his crops to a more integrated view of land use planning.

reverse	: tersine çevirmek
regeneration	: yenilenme
deforestation	: ormansızlaştırma
concern	: endişe, ilgi
decrease (IN)	: azalma
increase (IN)	: artma
urban	: kentsel
land	: arazi
apt	: uygun
rather than	: -den ziyade
inner	: iç X outer
dedicated to	: adanmış, ayrılmış
impermeable	: sızdırmaz, geçirmez
punctuate	: araya girmek
integrate	: birleştirmek

Water

The basic building block for all life on Earth, water is the most plentiful natural resource on the planet; in fact, over two-thirds of the Earth is covered by water. However, 97 percent is held in the oceans, while only 3 percent is freshwater. Of the freshwater, only 1 percent is easily accessible as ground or surface water, the remains are stored in glaciers and icecaps. Moreover, freshwater is not evenly distributed across land surfaces, and there are a number of heavily populated countries located in arid lands where fresh water is scarce.

Water also regulates the temperature of the planet and cycles essential nutrients through the land, air, and all living things. The flow of water through the atmosphere, biosphere, lithosphere, and hydrosphere is called the hydrologic, or water, cycle. Thus, water is both the most abundant natural resource on our planet and a fundamental element of life whose preciousness requires diligent management.

Philosophies guiding management of water supplies changed during the 20th century. Until the second half of the 1900s, water management was governed by the goal of moving water to where it was most needed, particularly for irrigation of agricultural lands. Rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water were also used to carry away wastes from municipal and industrial uses, because it was believed that the pollutants would disperse in the water. In the past three decades, the focus of water management has shifted to considerations of municipal, agricultural, and industrial supplies, water quality, and the protection of aquatic ecosystems.

VOCABULARY

basic	: temel
plentiful	: çok = copious
in fact	: aslında
cover	: kaplamak, kapsamak
accessible	: ulaşılabilir
store	: depo,depolamak
evenly	: düzenli = equally X unevenly
distribute	: dağıtmak
a number of	: bir çok
heavily	: yoğun şekilde X lightly
scarce	: nadir,seyrek
regulate	: düzenlemek
essential	: gerekli = important crucial indispensable necessary of the essence requisite substantive
nutrient	: besleyici
thus	: bu yüzden =hence,therefore
abundant	: bol
fundamental	: temel
precious	: değerli
require	: gerektirmek = ask call for demand expect involve necessitate need postulate
diligent	: çalışkan
particularly	: özellikle
irrigation	: sulama
municipal	: belediye
disperse	: dağıtmak,yaymak
consideration	: göz önüne alma
protection	: koruma

Many argue that privatization, rather than state-control, produces the most equitable, environmentally friendly, and economically sound system for managing both the distribution and consumption of water. Water rights which are transferable from one individual to another are the fundamental building blocks of such a system. Rather than government controlling access to water, in a private system individuals buy, sell, and trade water rights, just as we do with property rights today. However, critics charge that private water markets will undersupply consumers and lead to unequal distribution, skewing towards those with more means. Yet, in practice, this seems not to be the case.

Interestingly enough, privatization benefits are actually most visible in developing countries. People living on the margins, without recognizable property or water rights, are able to access clean drinking water for a small cost because local water vendors have responded to the many failures of government supply. In West Africa, for example, small, disposable bags of clean drinking water called 'sachets' are available throughout the region for only a few cents. Many foreign companies are also responding to this increased demand, shipping large amounts of bottled water to consumers who need it most.

In creating a realistic market for water, price increases will effectively treat water as a finite and precious resource, reflecting all costs associated with its use; therefore, individuals will adapt, innovate, and find creative ways to trade and conserve. When prices do not reflect scarcity, it can result in waste, inefficiency, and environmental degradation.

argue that	: iddia etmek
privatization	: özelleştirme
equitable	: tarafsız, adil
distribution	: dağıtım, dağılım
consumption	: tüketim
private	: özel X public
just as	: tıpkı
property	: mal, özellik
right	: hak; doğru
unequal	: eşit değil
skew	: çarpıklık
A means (OF)	: araçlar, yöntemler
in practice	: uygulamada X in theory
interestingly	: ilginç şekilde
visible	: görülebilir X invisible
margin	: sınır, kenar
recognizable	: tanınabilir
cost	: malolmek, maliyet
vendor	: satıcı
respond to	: yanıt vermek
FAILURE	: başarısızlık
disposable	: elden çıkarılabilir
demand	: talep, talep etmek
shipping	: sevkiyat
effectively	: etkili şekilde
treat	: davranmak, tedavi etmek
finite	: sınırlı X infinite
precious	: değerli
resource	: kaynak
reflect	: yansıtmak
therefore	: bu yüzden
adapt	: uyum sağlamak
innovate	: yeni, yenilikçi
creative	: yaratıcı
conserve	: korumak
scarcity	: kıtlık, azlık
inefficiency	: etkisizlik
degradation	: bozulma

Ecosystems

The ecosystem concept has its roots in theoretical concepts regarding the organization and dynamics of natural systems. The word itself is of relatively recent origin; it was initially suggested by a scientist in 1935 as a more abstract replacement for the community concept. In its present usage, however, an ecosystem is generally defined as a community of organisms living in a particular environment and the physical elements in that environment with which they interact. Just as there is an immense diversity of individual species on the planet, so is there a rich diversity of ecosystems from the icy arctic zones to tropical forests lush with plants and animals. They occur on many different scales, with smaller systems embedded within larger systems. An ecosystem can be as small as a fallen log or as large as the ocean, depending on the scale that the researcher is examining. But where does one particular ecosystem end and another begin? While the borders of some may be clear, such as a pond; others may be less easy to define, such as marshland that leads into a waterway.

In order to better understand the ecological makeup of the Earth, scientists have proposed many different ways of categorizing terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Most classification systems are defined by the type of plant and animal life living in an area in relation to global climate patterns. The most common system divides the world into biomes based on the dominant plant life that occurs within a certain climate. Other ways of defining ecosystems use more specific classifications incorporating characteristics such as rainfall patterns, type of soil, and particular species. Eco-regions, for example, are nested within biomes and are used by conservationists to define areas of the world which share a majority of their species and ecological dynamics in similar environmental conditions. Newer methods of classifying the world are more human-centered. For instance, anthropogenic biomes are defined by sustained direct human interaction with ecosystems.

VOCABULARY

concept	:	karam,görüş
root	:	kök
regarding	:	ile ilgili = concerning,relating
relatively	:	nispeten = comparatively
initially	:	başlangıçta
abstract	:	soyut X concrete
replacement	:	yedek,ikame
community	:	toplum
present	:	şu anki ; var,mevcut X absent
usage	:	kullanım
define	:	tanımlamak
particular	:	belli,bazı
interact	:	etkileşmek
just as	:	tıpkı
immense	:	büyük
diversity	:	çeşitlilik
species	:	türler
occur	:	olmak = take place
embeded	:	gömülü
log	:	gövde
depend on	:	dayanmak,bağlı olmak
examine	:	incelemek
border	:	sınır
clear	:	açık,belli
marshland	:	bataklık arazi
propose	:	teklif etmek
classification	:	sınıflandırma
in relation to	:	--e oranla,ile ilgili
divide	:	bölmek
based on	:	-- e dayanan
dominant	:	egemen X predominant prevailing prevalent
certain	:	belli,bazı,kesin
incorporate (INTO)	:	birleştirmek
for instance	:	örneğin = e.g
sustain	:	sürdürmek
interaction (with)	:	etkileşim

Because ecosystems are so interconnected, there have been many efforts by scientists to define the effect of change on ecosystem functioning. Though there may be no true balance of nature, changes to the number or type of species, temperature, soil nutrients, and other factors have all been observed to alter ecosystem functions. Some changes may ultimately lead to species extinctions and eventual ecosystem collapse; though it can be difficult for scientists to determine exactly which factor or combination of factors contribute to any negative outcomes. There are many uncertainties in predicting both ecosystem change and ecosystem functioning, and scientists continue to refine both their method of assessment as well as the definition of a healthy ecosystem.

interconnected	: birbirine bađlı
effort	: aba
function	: iřlev
nutrient	: besin
observe	: gzlemek
ultimately	: sonunda = at last : finally in the end eventually
extinction	: yok olma
eventual	: nihai = ultimate
collapse	: okmek
determine	: belirlemek, saptam ak, karar vermek
exactly	: aynen = precisely
outcome	: sonu = consequence result resultant
uncertainty	: belirsizlik
predict	: tahmin etmek
refine	: saflařtırmak, dzeltmek
assessment	: deđerlendirme
as well as	: -de- da
definition	: tanımlama = account

Energy

The development of modern civilization has been dependent on both the availability and the advancement of energy. We have witnessed a progression from animal and steam power, to the internal combustion engine and electricity generation and to the harnessing of alternative sources of energy. Because of our reliance on energy sources, it is also important to understand the effects of energy use on the environment. All aspects of energy, the way it is produced, distributed, and consumed can affect local, regional, and global environments through land use and degradation, air pollution, the acidification of water and soils, and through global climate change via greenhouse gas emissions.

The majority of our energy stems from fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas; yet, the burning of these fuels is a large source of carbon dioxide emissions which contributes to the greenhouse effect. Coal is dominant in the production of electricity, while oil is the world's primary transportation fuel. Natural gas use, most commonly for heating, is growing quickly; however, while cleaner and less carbon intensive than coal and oil, natural gas also emits significant amounts of carbon dioxide.

While fossil fuels will remain our largest source of energy for the foreseeable future, they are ultimately finite resources. With concern over domestic supply and reliance on foreign supplies, increasing costs and environmental impacts, there is an increasing push to utilize alternative fuel sources.

VOCABULARY

dependent on	: dayanan,bağlı
availability	: ulaşılabilirlik = accessibility
advancement	: ilerleme
witness	: tanıklık etmek
progression	: ilerleme
steam	: buhar
internal	: iç X external
combustion	: yanma
generation	: üretim
harness	: control etmek, faydalanmak
reliance on	: bağılılık
aspect	: yön,özellik
distribute	: dağıtmak
consume	: tüketmek
affect	: etkilemek
local	: yerel
regional	: bölgesel
through	: sayesinde
degradation	: bozulma
via	: yolu ile
greenhouse gas	: sera gazı
majority	: çoğunluk X minority
stem from	: kaynaklanmak
such as	: --örneğin,gibi
yet	: henüz,fakat
burn	: yakmak
contribute to	: katkıda bulunmak
effect	: etki
dominant	: egemen
primary	: ana,temel = chief main principal
commonly	: yaygın
growing	: artan
intensive	: yoğun
significant	: önemli
foreseeable	: öngörülebilir = predictable
ultimately	: nihayetinde
finite	: sınırlı
impact (ON)	: etki = effect=influence
utilize	: kullanmak

Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the universe and could

be an important factor in our energy future since it can both carry and store energy. As such, hydrogen can be used in a wide variety of applications, from portable devices and stationary sources to transportation vehicles through the use of fuel cells, with the only byproducts being water and heat. Yet, while it can be manufactured from renewable energy sources, the majority of hydrogen is produced by processing fossil fuels which emit pollutants in the process. A significant challenge in the availability of hydrogen energy is the large amount of energy, fossil, nuclear, hydro that will be needed to generate the hydrogen.

Nuclear energy provides nearly a fifth of the world's electricity without harmful by-products. Yet, concern over safe storage and disposal of radioactive waste, along with the potential for accidents, radiation contamination and exposure continues. This concern, along with those opposed to nuclear energy, has blocked its advancement as a practical and sustainable energy source.

Between increasing costs and concern over the environmental effects related to fossil fuel use, and controversy over the use of nuclear power, research and development in the area of renewable sources of energy continues to flourish. These sources, wind, solar, geothermal, and water, have been used in one form or another for many centuries, but require additional advancement before they can become cost-competitive with conventional energy sources. They also face the challenge of providing sufficient amounts of electricity to be a meaningful contributor to our growing power needs.

abundant	: bol
carry	: taşımak
store	: depolamak,depo
variety	: çeşitlilik
application	: uygulama,başvuru
portable	: taşınabilir
device	: araç
stationary	: sabit,durağan
vehicle	: araç
byproduct	: yan ürün
manufacture	: üretmek
renewable	: yenilenebilir
process	: süreç,işlem
emit	: yaymak
pollutant	: kirleten
challenge	: sorun,engel
generate	: üretmek
nearly	: yaklaşık
harmful	: zararlı
concern	: ilgi,endişe
disposal	: atma,boşaltma
along with	: ile birlikte
potential	: gizli,kuvvet,olası
contamination	: kirletme
exposure TO	: maruz kalma
related to	: ile ilgili
controversy	: tartışma
flourish	: gelişmek
require	: gerektirmek
additional	: ilave
advancement	: ilerleme
competitive	: rekabetçi
conventional	: geleneksel
face	: yüzleşmek, karşı karşıya kalmak
meaningful	: anlamlı
growing	: artan

The 2005 Energy Policy Act established a practical approach toward energy development and energy independence for the country. In late 2007, Congress passed another energy bill which will increase CAFE (fuel economy) standards, implement a Renewable Fuels Standard, and seek to improve America's energy efficiency. However, rather than providing significant economic and environmental benefits, some believe it is a politically-motivated measure that fails to take into consideration economic and market forces.

As human consumption of energy continues to increase, further research and development will be necessary to produce alternative and/or renewable sources of energy that are readily available, affordable, and less harmful to the environment than conventional fossil fuels. While our dependence on energy is not likely to decrease, it will be important to foster new innovations in energy technologies with a larger focus on energy efficiency and conservation.

establish	: kurmak
practical	: kullanışlı
approach	: yaklaşım
independence (FROM/OF)	: bağımsızlık
bill	: yasa taslağı, fatura
implement	: uygulamak
seek	: arařtırmak
improve	: geliř(tir)mek
efficiency	: etkililik = efficacy
rather than	: -den ziyade
benefit FROM	: fayda, faydalanmak
motivate	: teřvik etmek
measure	: önlem; ölçmek
fail TO DO	: başarısız olmak
take into consideration	: gözönüne almak
force	: güç, zorlamak
necessary	: gerekli
readily	: kolayca, isteyerek
affordable	: ulaşılır, satın alınabilir
harmful (TO)	: zararlı = detrimental
dependence ON	: bağımlılık
likely TO DO	: muhtemel
foster	: teřvik etmek, büyütme
innovation	: yenilik
focus ON	: odaklanmak
conservation	: koruma

Food

Human civilization has its roots in the early domestication of plants and animals nearly 10,000 years ago. Success in this endeavor led to drastic changes in how and where human beings lived; agriculture led humans from a nomadic existence to one based in permanent and semi-permanent settlements. It even changed how humans interacted with one another and how they interacted with the Earth.

The unprecedented growth in global population that occurred in the 20th century was made possible by the remarkable advances in agriculture, public health, and technology. The Green Revolution brought high-yield crops and advanced growing techniques to developing countries, improving nutrition and health in most parts of the world. Continued growth, however, will likely require more land to plant and water for irrigation, increasing pressure on habitats and natural resources.

Advanced agricultural methods have made it possible to grow more food on fewer acres of land, permitting some land to be returned to forest and other natural states. Yet, there are costs associated with high-yield methods, including a heavy reliance on pesticides and fertilizers. Runoff from agricultural lands affects the water quality of lakes and rivers. Erosion continues to be a serious environmental problem in the absence of preventative measures. And, irrigation required in many parts of the world can be a significant drain on water supplies in arid areas and, if improperly managed, can lead to a buildup of salt deposits, which can severely degrade soil quality.

The most critical challenge is to find ways to increase food production while minimizing environmental degradation. Considerable research in this and other countries has led to advanced methods to preserve soil and prevent erosion, including conservation tilling and computer-controlled application of pesticides, fertilizers, and water.

VOCABULARY

civilization	: uygarlık
root	: kök
domestication	: evcilleştirme
success IN	: başarılı olmak
endeavor	: çaba göstermek = attempt enterprise strive try
drastic	: şiddetli, sert
nomadic	: göçebe
existence	: varolma X extinction
permanent	: kalıcı = lasting
settlement	: yerleşim
interact with	: etkileşmek
unprecedented	: emsalsiz, benzeri görülmemiş
make possible	: olası kılmak
remarkable	: dikkate değer = noteworthy
advance IN	: ilerlemek
agriculture	: tarım
yield	: ürün vermek
crop	: ürün
nutrition	: beslenme
pressure	: baskı
habitats	: yerleşim
advanced	: ileri
permit	: izin vermek =allow=let
return	: dönmek, geri vermek
associated with	: ilgili
fertilizer	: gübre
runoff	: boşalma, akış
absence	: yokluk X presence
preventative	: önleyici
arid	: kurak
improperly	: uygunsuz
buildup	: artma
deposit	: brikinti, depozito
severely	: şiddetli bir şekilde
degrade	: niteliğini bozmak
critical	: tehlikeli
considerable	: önemli =sizeable
tilling	: sürülme

The use of pesticides and new types of genetic modification, or "genetic engineering," continue to be controversial. In order to reduce a reliance on pesticides, methods such as biocontrol (using other species to control pests), more sophisticated traditional breeding (DNA shuffling; marker recombination) to enhance positive traits, and using biotechnology to create pest-resistant crops are being tested. While biocontrol using naturally occurring and mutant species is generally accepted, especially by organic producers, the use of genetically modified biocontrol agents changed by DNA deletion or insertion of new traits are not accepted due to concerns about their potential impacts. Natural hybrids of species, though rare, are known, most notably, triticale, a highly nutritious cereal produced by crossing rye and wheat.

modification	: deęiřtirme
controversial	: tartiřmalı
sophisticated	: ileri,geliřmiř
traditional	: geleneksel
breed	: beslemek, yetiřtirmek
shuffling	: kariřtırma
enhance	: gelitirmek
trait	: zellik
resistant TO	: direnli
accept	: kabul etmek
deletion	: iptal etmek
insertion	: ekleme
rare	: nadir
notably	: zellikle
nutritious	: besleyici
rye	: avrdar
wheat	: buęday

Environment & Society

Throughout history humans have both affected, and been affected by, the natural world. While a good deal has been lost due to human actions, much of what is valued about the environment has been preserved and protected through human action. While many uncertainties remain, there is a realization that environmental problems are becoming more and more complex, especially as issues arise on a more global level, such as that of atmospheric pollution or global warming.

Interactions between human society and the environment are constantly changing. The environment, while highly valued by most, is used and altered by a wide variety of people with many different interests and values. Difficulties remain on how best to ensure the protection of our environment and natural resources. There will always be tradeoffs and, many times, unanticipated or unintended consequences. However, a well-managed environment can provide goods and services that are both essential for our well being as well as for continued economic prosperity.

The environment has become one of the most important issues of our time and will continue to be well into the future. The challenge is to find approaches to environmental management that give people the quality of life they seek while protecting the environmental systems that are also the foundations of our well being. In order to face these challenges, students today will need more than superficial knowledge or awareness of disconnected environmental issues. A multidisciplinary approach to learning can build upon the strengths of a wide range of fields of study, providing a deeper understanding of the technological, political, and social options and strategies for both studying and managing the relationship between our society and the environment.

VOCABULARY

throughout	:	boyunca
a good deal	:	bir çok
due to	:	den dolayı
value	:	değer, değer vermek
uncertainty	:	belirsizlik
realization	:	gerçekleştirme, fark etme
complex	:	karmaşık X simple
especially	:	özellikle
issue	:	konu
arise FROM	:	ortaya çıkmak
constantly	:	devamlı
ensure	:	garanti etmek
tradeoff	:	takas
unanticipated	:	beklenmeyen
unintended	:	kasıtsız, tesadüfi = accidental causeless inadvertent uncaused unintentional unplanned unwitting
consequence	:	sonuç
well being	:	refah
prosperity	:	zenginlik, refah
foundation	:	temel; kurum
superficial	:	yüzeysel
knowledge	:	bilgi
awareness	:	farkındalık
multidisciplinary	:	çok disiplinli
strength	:	güç, kuvvet
option	:	seçenek
relationship	:	ilişki