

Ngelo xesha kwimbali planethi kufuneka bajamelana neengxaki ezininzi, izisongelo, imiba, intshabalalo, yonke eyenziwe ngumntu, ukuya kwikamva lomhlaba. Injongo yale siza ukuveza ezi zinto zixhalabisayo. Lo ngumzamo non-kwezopolitiko, non-ngokunomkhethe, non-zonqulo yaye non-yembono kungekho ajenda, ukumane uveze izibakala kunye iinyaniso State of the Planet, njengoko kunjalo namhla.

Sichitha obomi bethu yonke lokufumana kunye nenkcitho kunye nokusebenzisa izibonelelo i Planet kaThixo, ngaphandle unakekelo nangaphandle nokubuyisela kunye nokugcina izibonelelo ukuba sisebenzise ngoku nakwixesha elizayo. iinkqubo zemfundo kunye nezenzo zakhiwa ukuba ukusebenzisa imithombo komhlaba ngokupheleleyo ngokungenantlonelo libharhe, ngezenzo indalo kunye nezilwanyana, nobungqina yonke, umzekelo olula na wokutshabalala kweentlobo zezinto.

Yintoni ephosakeleyo namhlanje World, ngaba thina senza ntoni engalunganga? thina njani kukutshabalalisa Planet onke egameni inkqubela maxesha?

"Thina kodwa abakhweli ezidlulayo kweli uMhlaba. It akangowakhe kuthi. Asinako ukunyuka akakhululekanga ukuba siphumelele izizukulwana abaza kuzalwa. siya ukukhululeka ukuba ukucima olusebantwini elidlulileyo okanye dim ikamva lalo. linkqubo zentlalo musa ukunyamezela ngonaphakade. ubomi kuphela bango ukuqhubeka ungaphazanyiswa. Le Ukuqhubela engcwele. "

Injongo ye-website kukuba ukuphakamisa ulwazi jikelele ngendlela ngokudibeneyo abatshabalalisa the Planet. Isicwangciso sam kukuba ukuqhagamshelana amagunya emfundo ehlabathini jikelele kwaye acebise ukuba bongeze izihloko kwi website ukuya ezifundweni zabo kwisikolo samabanga aphakamileyo ukuze abantwana besikolo baye baqonde imeko esemncinane.

Yintoni injongo Life? yi kuphela malunga nokufumana imali? ngayo izinto ezibonakalayo ukuyothenga? na malunga markers yemveli lwempumelelo, ezifana umvuzo, iwonga kunye nokhuseleko? okanye ngaba Kukuqonda ukuba ukwenza ukuziphilisa ayisoloko ukuba kungaba ukwenza ubomi.

Phantse yonke imbali yoluntu, igama elithi "ubuchwepheshe" sele ichongiwe ngenkqubela. Ngezembe eyenziwe ngentsimbi endaweni yamatye kwenza ubomi lula kwaye ngcono, kanye efrijini okanye power steering. Oku kuphela iminyaka embalwa edlulileyo ukuba iinkqubo yenzululwazi kunye noshishino sibe ceba wadala inkqubela kangangokuba loo nto ngamanye amaxesha kakhulu. Zonke phambili sele kudale eluntwini oko kukuthi, okokuqala, wabona kakubi. Kwaye ngoko endaweni basking kwihlabathi mihla, silangazelela ukuba iplagi kunye ngampela. Abantu kunye neenkampani sele mveliso zonke iintlobo zemveliso ubukhulu becala ngenxa yenzuzo ngaphandle ndicinga iimpembelelo kwimpilo yabantu okanye impilo planethi, imveliso nalowo uza engqondweni iiplastiki. Emva kweminyaka 60 zokuqamba mveliso zonke egameni inkqubela,

Ukwenza ubomi nayo ifuna sinye abaza kujolisa kuso kwi Ubuchule Living, xa imitshato, ubukrelekrele ngokweemvakalelo, abe nenjongo kunye nenjongo nabaphila ngokuvisisana yonke indalo kaThixo ikamva ezinzileyo kuquka ukukhusela nokukhulisa Mother Earth.

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## A. Nature kunye Yingozi Labantu Nature kunye Planet

### 1. Obala Permafrost Layer

1. Permafrost, umhlaba uhlala okanye ngaphantsi zero izidanga Celsius iminyaka emibini okanye ngaphezulu, oxhasa malunga isihlanu ilizwe phezu komhlaba.
2. permafrost ukunyibilika kwi Arctic iyavula izifo warping imane
3. Permafrost sele emkhenkce eminyaka. Thawing yinto uphazamiseko olukhulu.
4. Unakho ukufumana ubungqina a kwemozulu kuyo yonke indawo, kodwa akukho ke utshintsho ngakumbi ezinkulu ngaphezu kwi Arctic.
5. kumantla polar ihlabathi Wethu uyafudumala kabini ngokukhawuleza ne-avareji jikelele.
6. Kwi-avareji, Arctic umkhenkce ulwandle ubungakanani siyehla zonke ihlobo. I Greenland ice sheet iya isiba ukutshabalala, usongo olukhulu ke kokukhutshwa carbon methane.
7. Kodwa mhlawumbi ezininzi eziphazamisayo utshintsho ezenzeka ngokufihlakeleyo kwi permafrost. Permafrost yi umaleko womhlaba ekhenkcezisiweyo esigquma 25 ekhulwini somhlaba saseNtla. Oku kukwasebenza efrijini omkhulu, ukugcina eziphilayo, ikharbon, imetyhuri enobuhlungu, yaye umhlaba itshixiwe endaweni.
8. Ngoku zinyibilike. Kwaye izinto ziya ziba ingumnqa kwaye yovalo: Umhlaba aphixanise, libe zizibaya zempahla, nemiqolomba. iintsholongwane Long-aleleyo - ezinye nematha umkhenkce amashumi amawaka eminyaka - aqalile uvuke, ukhupha CO2 yamandulo ngokulinganayo, yaye ezinokuba eze ukosulela abantu zizifo ezibulalayo.
9. Kwaye ke ice layohlala into yokuvezela izityalo frozen ukuba abangakubonanga ilanga kwiminyaka 45,000, njengoko uphando olutsha Radiocarbon ukuthandana icebisa.
10. Ngo 1980, iqondo lobushushu permafrost e Alaska, eRashiya kunye nezinye iingingqi Arctic avareji ukuba phantse-18 ° F, ngoku umlinganiselo nje kwama-28 ° F.

## 2. Melting Caps Ice

1. Ukunyibilika komkhenkce osezincamini kubangelwa kukunyuka jikelele kwamaqondo lwehlabathi, kwaye oku ukunyibilika kunokuba neziphumo ezibi kakhulu kubo bonke izinto on Earth. Njengoko Imikhenkce ekumiselwe kuyo incam yezwe zinyibilika, amanqanaba ulwandle uvuke kunye ulwandle saline ngaphantsi.
2. Ukuba siqhubeka kutshiswa amafutha eziphili zamandulo ngokungenammiselo, ukufudumala kwihlabathi kuya ekugqibeleni kunyibilika zonke komkhenkce izibonda kunye zeentaba, ukukhulisa inqanaba ulwandle ngeenyawo 216.
3. Icebergs ngamaqhekeza komkhenkce frozen ukuba kubuqhawula amazwekazi kwaye awele ulwandle.
4. Ubushushu Ukunyuka kungenzeka ebangela kwazo ukuba fomu buthathaka umkhenkce, ebangela iintanda ngaphezulu nokwenza ice kusenokwenzeka ukuba uyeke. Kamsinya nje umkhenkce iwela kolwandle, ulwandle liphuma kancinane.
5. I ice ezwe inkulu kuhlawulwa yi Antarctica eSouth Pole, kunye malunga nama-90 ekhulwini omkhenkce ehlabathini (70 ekhulwini amanzi acocekileyo).
6. Antarctica igutyungelwe ice-avareji kweemitha 2,133 (7,000 iinyawo) zamafu. Ukuba yonke ngumkhenkce Antarctic zanyibilika, amanqanaba ulwandle macala ihlabathi kuvuka malunga 61 mitha (iinyawo 200).
7. Ekupheleni northern ezininzi isiphelo sehlabathi, eMntla Pole, umkhenkce ayikho phantse zilingana eSouth Pole. Le umkhenkce ndiyihlanganise ndiyidadise kwi-Arctic Ocean.
8. Kukho isixa esikhulu ice egubungele eGreenland, nto leyo ngendikongezile omnye mitha-7 (iinyawo 20) ukuya elwandle ukuba kunyibilike. Ngenxa Greenland ikufutshane ikhweyitha ngaphezu Antarctica, ukuba kukho ubushushu ephakamileyo, ngoko ke umkhenkce kungenzeka ngakumbi inyibilike.
9. Kodwa kusenokwenzeka ukuba isizathu ngaphantsi kakhulu ngaphezu enyibilikisa ice polar ukwenzela inqanaba Ocean eliphezulu - amaqondo obushushu aphezulu emanzini. Amanzi kakhulu ashinyeneyo ashushu 4 Celsius. Ngasentla nangezantsi kule lobushushu, lexinene amanzi kunciphisa (ubunzima enye yamanzi ithatha indawo enkulu). Ngoko njengoko lobushushu iyonke amanzi kwandisa kuyo ngokwemvelo sandisa kancinci ngokwenza ulwandle kuvuka.

### 3. Species Ukuphela

1. Eziphilayo nemvelo, lokutshabalala ukupheliswa ephilayo okanye iqela eziphilayo (taxon), ngokuqhelekileyo iintlobo. Lo mzuzu lokutshabalala abajongwa ukufa ngamnye lokugqibela iintlobo, nangona umthamo kuzala kwakhona kusenokwenzeka ukuba yalahleka phambi kule ngongoma.
2. Ngaphezulu kwama-99 ekhulwini zonke iintlobo, imali iintlobo ezingaphezu kwezigidi ezihlanu, wakha waphila Umhlaba kuqikelelwa ukuba ziphele.
3. A isimboli angababulali (†) ibekwe ecaleni kwegama eziphilayo okanye enye taxon kuvame ukwenziwa ukubonisa isimo yayo njengendlela extinct.
4. Yinto kuyothusa kodwa yinyani: Iplanethi yethu ngoku phakathi ubunzima bayo ukuphela wesithandathu izityalo kunye nezilwanyana - iliza wesithandathu zisecicini kule minyaka-isiqingatha billion idlulileyo.
5. Siya ukuba kungokunje ujongene iphawula ezimbi lweentlobo die-zibekho ukususela ukulahleka iidayinaso kwiminyaka yezigidi-65 eyadlulayo.
6. Ngokungafaniyo zisecicini mass elidlulileyo, okubangelwa iziganeko ezifana kusehla ke, ilitye, mlilo, kunye notshintsho kwindlela imozulu zendalo, umbhodamo ngoku kubangelwa phantse ngokupheleleyo kuthi - abantu.
7. Enyanisweni, 99 ekhulwini eziphilayo ezisengozini okwangoku basengozini evela kwimisebenzi yabantu, ikakhulu abo ukuqhuba ilahleko yokuhlala, intshayelelo iintlobo ezingaqhelekanga, kunye kukufudumala okukhawulezayo kwehlabathi.
8. Ngenxa izinga utshintsho Reserves wethu iya isanda, nangenxa ukuphela zonke iintlobo 'ngokumandla kukhokelela ekutshabalaleni abanye bebotshiwe ukuba uhlobo kuthungelwano oluxandileyo eziphilayo, amanani zisecicini kusenokwenzeka ukuba snowball kwi eminyaka ezayo njengoko eziphila ukungahambi.
9. Ngeentlobo iqinisekisa ecosystem ukomelela kwakhona, ukunika uluntu eziphilayo kwenkululeko kufuneka ukumelana ntshikilelo.
10. Kule minyaka 500 edlulileyo, siyazi kweentlobo nama-1,000 ukuba bemkile icinyiwe, evela ehlathini inyathi ka-West Virginia kunye elk Arizona kaThixo Merriam eya Rocky Intaba Nezikhothululayo, negobo lwabakhweli Culebra isikhwenene Puerto Rico kaThixo - kodwa oku akuthethi akhawunti ukuba amawaka yezityalo wanyamalala ngaphambi kokuba izazinzulu wafumana ithuba ukuchaza kubo.
11. Yintoni ngokucacileyo ukuba amawaka amaninzi kweentlobo basemngciphekweni baphelela ngonaphakade eminyaka ezayo.
12. Akukho iqela izilwane ireyithi ephezulu engozini kunokuba emanzini. Anyuke amasele lawo, maxoxo, kunye salamanders ukuba shwaka ngenxa yokulahlekelwa ziindawo zokuhlala, amanzi kunye ungcoliseko lomoya, ukutshintsha kwemozulu, ukungakhuseleki ukukhanya yelanga, iintlobo wamazisa nezingaqhelekanga, nezifo.

#### 4. Wilderness Obusebungozini

1. Uninzi imiba nezoyikiso kumazwe zethu zoluntu kuvela kwabo babeya kufuna ukuphuhlisa iindawo zethu zasendle, kunokuba ndiwusindise ngenxa ubomi ezinzileyo zexa elizayo kwaye nabantwana bethu.
2. Ezi izisongelo isusela kuphuhliso ingakhangelwa ukuya kugrunjwa kwiindawo zasendle nezendalo.
3. Developers sele ukufikelela ngaphezulu kwama-75 ekhulwini amahlathi zethu zesizwe kunye namazwe ilawulwa yi-Bureau of Management loMhlaba. Kodwa abanye ababhekisi, abanye Congress, ufuna unikezelo ngakumbi kwiindawo lalinamandla esizwe sethu.
4. Nangona kukho indawo uphuhliso kukho mhlaba yoluntu, kukho ezinye iindawo ezi zasendle kakhulu kufuneka ukuba ziphuhliswe, kwaye kufuneka zikhuselwe abantwana bethu kunye nabazukulwana.
5. iindawo zethu yokugqibela zasendle kwaye evulekileyo wasenzela okukhulu kangaka, kokusingqongileyo, ngokuba zasendle kunye noluntu ngeenxa zonke ukuba afumane amanzi acocekileyo kunye nemisebenzi ukusuka uqoqosho lwethu zolonwabo olukhulayo.
6. Ishishini ioli, umzekelo, ifikelele phantse kwilizwe lethu oluntu. Ishishini oqashe amashumi ezigidi eka komhlaba woluntu apho ungakhangelwa ioli, yaye amawaka mvume ukubaqhelisa kwi kumazwe zethu zoluntu. Kugrunjwa kumhlaba karhulumente lingaba nefuthe elibi eli lizwe kunye bume esingqongileyo, kubandakanywa uncoliseko kunye nefuthe elibi zasendle.
7. wildernesses elikhulu lokugcina ehlabathini zincipha ngesantya esothusayo. Kule minyaka ingamashumi amabini idlulileyo, i-10% entlango zomhlaba iye yalahleka ngenxa kwincinezelo yabantu.
8. Kule khosi imbali yabantu, kuye kubekho ukuthotywa enkulu ka-52% eziphila komhlaba, lo gama enye i-48% iphazanyiswa ngakumbi. "Ukuba lo zinga liqhubeka, siya kuba yiyo yonke entlango kwisithuba seminyaka engama-50 ezayo."
9. Oku kwehla entlango ibe engozini eziphilayo, ngokunjalo umjikelo wamanzi, umjikelo nitrogen kunye uvuvuzelo. Zakuba yonakele okanye isiphumlisi kumazwe amaninzi, ezi wildernesses bemkile ngenxa yokulungileyo; akukho bungqina yesayensi neloqheliselo Eco-iinkqubo unokuze ukubuyela imeko yabo yokuqala.
10. Baqokelelwa awusebenzisileyo kwi ngokungena, oyile negesi ukuhlola, imigodi, iindlela, kwabantu ezidolophini kunye nezolimo.
11. Imeko imithombo engabantu elikhulu ngokwenene, akukho ezinye iintlobo oye ukusondela kuthi ngokwemimiselo esela yaye konakalisa kakhulu amandla yehlabathi, izibonelelo kunye indawo mhlaba.



## 5. Tshintsha lweMozulu - Ukufudumala Global

1. Global warming, nezaziwa nokutshintsha kwemozulu, nguye ofunda ngenkulungwane-scale ukunyuka kobushushu sezulu Umhlaba kunye neziphumo ezinxulumene nayo. kwiilayini eziphanda-phindiweyo bubungqina benzululwazi ukuba inkqubo imozulu uyafudumala
2. Global warming isici nje omnye yokutshintsha kwemozulu. "Global warming" ibhekisa ukunyuka amaqondo obushushu emhlabeni, ngenxa ikakhulu lamanani ukwanda greenhouse gases esibhakabhakeni. "Ukutshintsha kwemozulu" ubhekisela utshintsho nikhulela amanyathelo zemozulu kwithuba elide - kuquka imvula, ubushushu, kunye nendlela umoya.
3. Utyekelo warming yangoku sibaluleke kakhulu kuba uninzi kungenzeka kakhulu (mkhulu kwama-95 ekhulwini linokuba) ukuba ibe ziziphumo zezinto ezenziwa luluntu ukususela kwinkulungwane yama-20 kunye ukuqhubeka ngeqondo ukuba zibonwe ngaphezu kwamashumi ukuba millennia.1
4. Umhlaba-Bajikeleza Hewana kunye nezinye ukukhula kobuchule zanceda izazinzulu ukubona umfanekiso enkulu, ukuqokelela iindidi ezahlukeneyo zengcaciso malunga iplanethi yethu kwemozulu yayo ehlabathini lonke.
5. umphakathi lwe athathwe eGreenland, Antarctica, kunye zomkhenkce intaba yimvula zibonisa ukuba imozulu koMhlaba aphenzule utshintsho kumanqanaba eyigesi. ubungqina bamandulo nazo zifumaneka amakhonkco emthini, neetyuwa ocean, izixhobo, kwaye izaleko zeengxondorha ludaka. Le yamandulo, okanye paleoclimate, kutyhilwa bubungqina warming yangoku ziyenzeka kalukhuni, ndoxelelwa ngubani izihlandlo ezilishumi ngokukhawuleza kwe-avareji izinga warming ice-ubudala kwakhona.
6. avareji iqondo lobushushu lplanethi liye lenyuka  $2.0^{\circ}$  ( $1.1$  degrees Celsius) ukususela ngenkulungwane ye-19.
7. Ulwandle baye ugxile kakhulu kule ubushushu linyuke, kunye eziphezulu leemitha 700 (malunga 2.300 iinyawo) yolwandle ebonisa Ukufudumala  $0,302^{\circ}$  ukususela 1969.
8. I Greenland kunye ice sheets Antarctic benciphile mass.
9. Ezihambayo ke ebaleka phantse kuyo yonke indawo ehlabathini jikelele - kuquka kwiiAlps, malayas, Andes, Rockies, Alaska kunye Afrika.
10. Satellite kokuma zibonisa ukuba isixa-inshorensi spring ikhephu e Northern saseNtla wehlile kule minyaka mihlanu idlulileyo kwaye ikhephu Zanyibilika ngaphambili.
11. kwinqanaba Global ulwandle wavuka malunga 8 intshi kwinkulungwane yokugqibela. Izinga kwi engamashumi amabini edlulileyo, nangona kunjalo, esiphantse kabini ukuba kwinkulungwane yokugqibela.
12. Zombini ubungakanani kunye nezinyuko elwandle Arctic umkhenkce liye lehla ngokukhawuleza kakhulu kule minyaka yokugqibela eziliqela.
13. Ukususela ekuqalekeni Revolution mveliso, i-asidi komhlaba ulwandlekazi liye landa nge-30 ekhulwini.

## 6. ukungcoliseka misele

1. Zinambuzane, izichumisi, kwaye inkunkuma yezilwanyana ukusuka kwishishini lezolimo eli eyonakalisayo amachibi zethu, imijelo yamanzi, kunye neelwandle. Sihlale nabo ukulahla ngaphezu kwezigidi 180 iitoni amachiza ayityhefu kunye nezinye ukungcola izenzo mveliso kunye nezimbiwa amachibi, imilambo, kunye neelwandle kulo nyaka wonke.
2. uhlamba lmvula izichumisi, izinambuzane, kunye nomhlaba zingcoliswe emilanjani kwaye zombini, apho kudala izixa ngokugqithiseleyo nitrogen kunye phosphorous emanzini. Le ezingaphezu izondlo kukhuthaza ukukhula kwezityalo emachibini, othatha ioksijini eyongezelelweyo evela emanzini yaye ekugqibeleni ngokubulala izinto, izinambuzane kunye nezinye ubomi zasemanzini.
3. Ungcoliseko ngenxa izondlo kwemfuneko yamanzi okanye ndifuze kwakhona kuphumela esezansi ekuveleni, nto leyo elitshisiweyo elingqingqwa okanye discoloring ukuba babugubungela ubuso umzimba ngamanzi. Ezi esezansi eziyityhefu kungenakufaka engozini ngokuthi ukubandezana ngamanzi mpilo, kubalulekile ukuba ukusinda zasemanzini.
4. Ukunqongophala ioksijini eyaneleyo ubulala ubomi zasemanzini kunye nezityalo, nto leyo kwimimandla abafuleyo kusongela kusinda eziphilayo. izilwanyana Land, iintaka, kunye nabantu nabo ukwenziwa nto amanzi angcolile, okanye odlayo intlanzi okanye saselwandle esineqokobhe eyayihlala ngamanzi angcolile.
5. inkunkuma yezilwanyana ukusukela kukufuywa mveliso negalelo ungcoliseko lwamanzi xa, open-air ichweba esikhulu ngendlu amdaka avela iifama ukuvuza kwaye kungcolise amanzi zasekuhlaleni, okanye xa amanzi ehla iifama yenza indlela yayo ibe sisithabazi ezikufuphi yamanzi.
6. inkunkuma yezilwanyana abaphuma kwiifama mveliso ikwaqulathe iihomoni leyo, xa kuqaliswa kwizixokelelwano zamanzi, kungabangela iingxaki ekuzaleni iintlanzi.
7. Njengoko nobugcisa buphucuka, izazinzulu bayakwazi ukubona ezingcolisayo ngakumbi, yaye zoqhaphelo ezincinane, kumaqumrhu amatsha Yomhlaba. Abaqulathe imikhondo ezingcolisa ukusukela iipilisi zokulawula inzala kunye elangeni izitshabalalisi kunye nepetroliyam, amachibi umhlaba lethu, imilambo, nemilambo, kwaye aphantsi isoloko cocktail imichiza.
8. Beyond ungcoliseko zokwenziwa, amanzi nayo indawo isiphelo inkunkuma eziphilayo, ngohlobo amdaka yabantu, ilindle isilwanyana, emvula ukuqengqeleka eliphekwe yi izichumisi ezityebileyo zizondlo evela iiyadi kunye neefama.
9. Iintlobo loNgcoliseko Water - into ityhefu i isingcolisi yemichiza ayikho into lwenzeke ngokwemvelo nezilwanyana zasemanzini. Kubanikezeli kakhulu ukuba ungcoliseko ityhefu kukho imichiza, izitshabalalisi kunye nemixube mveliso. Ungcoliseko Organic kwenzeka xa agqithisile izinto eziphilayo, ezifana umgquba okanye amdaka, engena emanzini. Xa ukunyuka izinto eziphilayo echibini, inani yezibolisi ziya kwanda.

## 7. Animal Ngonyana, Factory Farming

1. Ngaba izilwanyana abanayo imiphefumulo? Ewe, yonke into ephilayo, ukusuka kwizilwanyana ukuya izinambuzane kunye nezinto eziphilayo ezincinane, anazo imiphefumulo. Njengabantu, ke nabo abantu ngokuxhomekeke kwimithetho of Nature kwaye nomjikelo ukuzalwa nokufa. Sizigqale ningazi, kodwa bona babe ulwimi lwabo kunye zobuntlola. Kwakhona ukwenza umsebenzi obalulekileyo kwindalo ukulidla indawo ebalulekileyo ngokubonakala kunye ngendaleko ubomi enyanisweni, abantu lubekhona eziqhubekayo kunye bonke ubomi kwaye ukuba akukho yahlukanisiwe ngokupheleleyo kwezinye izilwanyana. Izilwanyana babe nobomi babo, izinto zabo kunye nobuchule babo ukuba zintlungu - kufuneka ke ngoko kubenzakalisa okanye liwabalale.
2. izilwanyana ababhinqileyo ubunzima ezinye inkohlakalo embi bubangelwa ngabantu. Ukuze amashishini yezilwanyana, ukukwazi ukuba iintsana yinto exabisekileyo yorhwebo. Ngenxa yoko, oomama iintlobo ezininzi zisenokuxinezeleka ngokwasemzimbeni nangokwasengqondweni ukuba bambalwa kuthi ngqondweni.
3. Kuba izilwanyana ezininzi ababhinqileyo, umzimba wakhe, yaye nalo inkoliso inkululeko, zithathelwa kuye mzuzu yena ozelwe. Xa timboni bancama ubomi ngenxa yenzuzo, zonke izilwanyana ubunzima. Kodwa ke ngenxa yokuba iimazi kuphela ziyazala, ukubandezeleka befumana isoloko kuphela ukhohlakele.
4. Iindaba ezimnandi kukuba ngoxa yena engayinikwanga inkululeko yokuzikhethela kwizibetho zayo okanye isiphelo yomzimba wakhe, sinako. Yonke imihla, sinawo amandla okwenza umahluko olunzulu kubomi yezi zilwanyana kunye izigqibo esizenzayo kubomi bethu.
5. Kuba unina, kukho uloyiko kungekho omkhulu ukuphulukana umntwana. Ukuze iimazi zobisi, oku kwenza yinto yokwenene, ngokuphindaphindiweyo unyaka nonyaka. Ukuze abagcine ubisi ekhobokisayo, ngenkani abalimi ityalwa iinkomo ababhinqileyo iminyaka ngeminyaka, ngokufuthi ezibandakanya ufaka yingalo ngaphakathi kwakhe ngexesha amadlozi. Ngoko, kwiintsuku kwehole kwakhe kokuba azalwe, umntwana wakhe kususwa kuye, ukuze ubisi yena evelisa kungenziwa ayivalele ukutyiwa ngabantu.
6. Iimazi ingabonwa emsukela amathole azo kwaye bobabini umama ithole unokuviwa abize omnye komnye njengoko ukuba bahlukane. amaduna kuzalwa, ebizwa ngokuba 'bobbies', uya kudla kuthunyelwa ukuxhela kwiintsuku nje ezimbalwa. Kuba ithole nemazi ... ikamva lakhe kungenzeka kwinqubo efanayo inkohlakalo njengoko uninazala; ngombala kuphela ubisi akwazi ukuvelisa.
7. Iimazizizilwanyana oluhambelana kunye nentlalo. Umama kunye nethole ukwakha ubuhlobo ezinamandla mzuzu usana lwakhe ezelwe. Uyakwazi ndoyixolela iinkomo unina kumjikelo yokuba buzane kwaye ukuba usana lwabo asuswe kubo umyeni, ngokukhetha zobisi zobisi-free, nezonka zamasi, ice cream kunye yeyogathi.
8. Iizinja- In ebomini bakhe, uya kuzala nasemathaleni ezininzi alimele. njana, oya kuba phezu ukuba bahlala kumakhaya apho imihla yabo iya kuzaliswa ukuhamba elide, bazokwenza ngesisu, iithoyi squeaky kunye abaphathe. Kodwa soze wazi uthando.
9. Ezinyangiyewo engento ngaphezu koomatshini njana lokuzala, izinja e mveliso njana bahlala kwiimeko ezaziza yothuse abathandiinja. Uphando baye bafumana izilwanyana abahlala iiseli ezingcolileyo wire-enqatyisiweyo, kungabikho ukufikelela ngaphandle nto kulala ngaphandle crate ngomthi okanye kumgangatho wesamente. Izinja ziye wathola isihloko "best friend bomntu" ngenxa yobuntu babo luthando nonyanisekileyo. Kodwa ezi izinja, ndayihluthwa kanye into ingqalelo kakhulu - uthando.
10. Iinkuku - Izikhukhukazi- Ngenxa yokuba kuphela nezikhukhukazi ngubani unako ukubeka amaqanda, yonke inkuku single ubopheleleke Njengendlwane obhinqileyo. Yena akakwazi Yolule amaphiko ayo, akabi ukuya va ukufudumala kwelanga, yena asoze ukufumana ukufezekisa iminqweno yemvelo eluthulini ukuhlamba okanye amaqanda alo ngasese. Yena zonke inkululeko kususwa kuye, ukuze ishishini iqanda ungenza inzuzo enkulu amaqanda ayo.
11. Wakha wazibuza ukuba kwenzeka ntoni zonke ngumqhagi? Xa umhlambi esitsha zamantshontsho kokuqanduselwa ukuvelisa iqanda, amantombazana ezibekwe ukususela amakhwenkwe ngomhla wabo wokuqala bezelwe. Ekubeni ngumqhagi

ayikwazi ukubeka amaqanda, awanalo ixabiso kwishishini eqandeni. Sekunjalo ntsholo imnandi, kwaye uzama ukuma, amantshontsho kuzalwa iinkunzi ziye uphoswe koomatshini lokugaya omkhulu okanye gassed afe. Oku kwenzeka kuzo zonke iinkqubo zemveliso iqanda - ebuhlanti, barn, uluhlu simahla kunye organic.

12. Iiprawn-Shrimp- Nkqu iiprawn e kwiifama prawn imizimba yabo olimeleyo ukubanyanzela ukuba nokuzala. Iiprawn abangamakhosikazi indlala hormone emva iliso yabo olawula xa ukuzalela. Kunokuba unikezele iimeko ekunene kwaye ulindele ukuba ezizalana ngokwendalo, abalimi prawn bayitshabalalise le ingaba ngokunqamla iliso lakhe, ngokuqhelekileyo iperi forceps shushu. Oku imikhosi nkqubo traumatic iiprawn ababhinqileyo lokuyivelisa ngokukhawuleza - wonke ukuze iifama prawn nga nkulu iingeniso zabo. Iiprawn abo iliso labo kunqunyulwa waphazamiseka engqondweni kwaye kunokubonwa bezihlikhla inxeba uncedo. Akukho silwanyana ufanelwe oku.
13. Iihagu- Like iimazi zobisi kunye nezinja ukuvelisa mveliso njana, iihagu ababhinqileyo kushishino yokutya sisoloko buzane - imizimba yabo amantshontsho abo esetyenziselwa inzuzo ngabantu. Iihagu ababhinqileyo ukhulelwe kwiifama mveliso banyanzelwa ukuba izalele 'ibhokisi zamaplanga yamantshontsho', nto leyo eyinxalenye ezincinane kakhulu kuye ukuba babuyele ezijikeleze yentsimbi. Loonto zayo kuzelwe umntu emhlabeni abalwaziyo nayiphi na ubunewunewu umama entsha kunqwenelwa azondle kunye netakane layo. Ikreyiti inikeza indawo ngokwaneleyo ukuba ndimanyise kuye njengoko izalela apho, kodwa encinane enye.

## 8. kwamahlathi

1. Kwamahlathi, ukucoca, okanye ukususwa na ukususwa ihlathi okanye kwesiphatho imithi apho umhlaba koko atshintshelwe ukusetyenziswa non-ehlathini. Imizekelo kwamahlathi ziquka uguqulelo forestland kwiifama, ezimvu, okanye sebenzisa ezidolophini. Kwamahlathi kunazo kwenzeka kakhulu amahlathi emvula.
2. Ukutshatyalaliswa kwamahlathi ukugeza amahlathi Umhlaba malunga ngezinga elikhulu, ngokufuthi kubangele umonakalo umgangatho lizwe. Amahlathi Usenokukhusela malunga-30 ekhulwini ndawo mhlaba yehlabathi, kodwa swaths isiqingatha ubungakanani of England ezilahlekileyo kunyaka ngamnye.
3. amahlathi emvula weli hlabathi, kuphela ngokupheleleyo iminyaka elikhulu ngomlinganiselo yangoku kwamahlathi.
4. Umqhubi enkulu kwamahlathi ezolimo. Abalimi ukugawula amahlathi ukunika igumbi ngakumbi ngokulima izityalo okanye ingca imfuyo. Amaxesha amaninzi, abalimi omncinci ukugeca eka ezimbalwa ukugawula imithi betshisa kwinkqubo eyaziwa ngokuba isleshi aqhumise ezolimo.
5. imisebenzi wokungena, nebonelela iinkuni kunye nephepha imveliso yehlabathi, nayo ukugawula imithi emininzi nyaka ngamnye. Imithi, abanye babo ukwenza ngokungekho mthethweni, nayo ekwakheni iindlela ukufikelela amahlathi-nto leyo ngakumbi nangakumbi kude ikhokelela phambili kwamahlathi.
6. Mahlathi wonqanyulwa, ngenxa yokukhula ukunaba kweedolophu njengoko umhlaba zenzelwe zokuhlala.
7. Amahlathi zifikelela 31% yendawo umhlaba emhlabeni wethu. Iveza ioksijini zibalulekile nokubonelela amakhaya abantu kunye zasendle. Uninzi izilwanyana ezisengozini kwaye ezisengozini ehlabathini bahlala emahlathini, kwaye 1.6 bhiliyoni abantu bathembele neenzuzo amahlathi idini, kuquka ukutya, amanzi acocekileyo, impahla, amayeza emveli kunye nekhusi.
8. Amahlathi zidlala indima ebalulekileyo ekunciphiseni utshintsho lwemozulu kuba benza njengoko carbon kumgxobhozo-efunxa icarbon dioxide ebekungayi kuba simahla emoyeni, yaye igalelo utshintsho oluqhubekayo kwiindlela lwemozulu. Kwamahlathi kujongela lo msebenzi ubalulekileyo carbon esinkini. Kuqikelelwa ukuba i15% yabo bonke egesi zisisiphumo kwamahlathi.
9. Kwamahlathi inkxalabo ethile amahlathi achumileyo, kuba ezi emahlathini ekhaya ukuze ezininzi eziphilayo ehlabathini. Umzekelo, kwi-Amazon malunga-17% zehlathi ilahlekile kule minyaka ingama-50 idlulileyo, ubukhulu becala ngenxa yokuba ukuguqulwa ehlabathini iinkomo ranching ..
10. Kwamahlathi kungaba nefuthe elibi kokusingqongileyo. Eyona mpembelelo kakhulu ilahleko yokuhlala kwizigidi iintlobo. Asibhozo ekhulwini izilwanyana ndawo ingenamanzi ngumhlaba kunye nezityalo zihlala emahlathini, yaye abaninzi abakwazi ukumelana kwamahlathi ukuba siyitshabalalise amakhaya abo.
11. Ukutshatyalaliswa kwamahlathi kwakhona uqhuba utshintsho lwemozulu. Imihlaba ihlathi emanzi, kodwa ngaphandle ukhuselo inshorensi kwelanga-yokuvimba umthi, bakhawuleza yome. Imithi zikwanceda ziyaluthundeza umjikelo wamanzi ngokubuya umphunga wamanzi ukuya emoyeni. Ngaphandle imithi ukugcwalisa ezi iindima, abaninzi amazwe owayesakuba yehlathi anokukhawuleza intlango uludlolo.

## 9. Ozone Layer Ukuncipha

1. ozone Umhlaba kaThixo kakhulu ifumaneka kwinxalenye esezantsi stratosphere evela km nama-20 ukuya kuma-30 (12 ukuya kwi-19 mi).
2. Ozone luya ichaza nesenzeko ezimbini ezinxulumeneyo kwaphawulwa ukususela 1970: ukwehla ngcembe malunga amane ekhulwini kwimali iyonke Kwezinto Eziphelisa kwi stratosphere komhlaba (i-ozone), kunye nokwehla omkhulu intwasahlobo kwi ozone stratospheric malunga kwimimandla polar Womhlaba. Isenzeko yokugqibela ibizwa ngokuba umngxuma ozone. Kukwakho intwasahlobo polar tropospheric iziganeko ozone luya ukongeza la stratospheric.
3. Unobangela omkhulu ozone luya kunye umngxuma ozone iikhemikhali eyenziwe ngumntu, ingakumbi refrigerants halocarbon eyenziwe ngumntu, izinyibilikisi, njengeziqhubeli, kunye arhente amagwebu-ukuvuthela (chlorofluorocarbon (CFC), HCFCs, halon), obizwa ngokuba ezicutha i-ozone (zokudala).
4. Ezi khompawundi ihanjiswa kulo stratosphere yimimoya emva kokuba ukhutshiwe-sangqa kumphandle. Kanye stratosphere, baya kukhupha atom halogen ngokusebenzisa photodissociation, leyo catalyze yokuwa ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)-oksijini (O<sub>2</sub>). Zombini ezi ntlobo ze ozone luya kwenziwa ukwandisa njengoko ukukhutshwa halocarbons landa.
5. Ozone luya kunye umngxuma ozone ziye zabangela inkxalabo lonke phezu iingozi umhlaza ukwanda kunye nezinye emibi. Umaleko ozone kuthintela kwamaza Amanqanaba okuba sesichengeni kakhulu eziyingozi zemitha yelanga (UV ukukhanya) ekuyigqithiseni emkhathini komhlaba. Ezi kwamaza kubangela umhlaza eluswini, tikaka, kunye cataract, ezibe kujongwe ukuba yande kakhulu ngenxa olindelwe ozone, kwakunye ukulimaza izityalo kunye nezilwanyana.
6. Le nkxalabo kwakhokelela ekwamkelweni koMgaqo-waseMontreal ngonyaka we-1987, nto leyo siphelisa imveliso ii-CFC, halon, kunye namanye amachiza Eziphelisa i-Ozone.
7. Ozone luya yenye yeengxaki ezinkulu abajamelene umhlaba nomhlaba wethu. Kwakhona esinye sezizathu inkulumbuso leyo zikhokelela kwamaqondo obushushu ehlabathini.
8. Ozone yiges i ezingenambala leyo ifumaneka stratosphere-bume eliphezulu. Umaleko igesi ozone nto leyo ekhusela ukusuka radiations yiultraviolet eziyingozi kwelanga thina. Umaleko ozone lubamba ezi radiations eziyingozi kwaye kuthintela aba imitha angene ojikeleze umhlaba.
9. radiations eyingozi amandla ombane aphezulu amaza electromagnetic yi ilanga leyo xa engena umoya ojikeleze umhlaba kunokukhokelela nemiba eyahlukeneyo yokusingqongileyo kuquka kwamaqondo obushushu, kwaye kwanjalo eliqela imiba enxulumene lwezempilo zonke izinto eziphilayo. Ngenxa ozone elikhusela kwezi yelanga eyingozi kuthi.

## Ukungcola Air 10.

1. Ungcoliseko lomoya singachazwa njengoko ubukho amachiza ayityhefu okanye khompawundi (kubandakanywa nezo imvelaphi eziphilayo) emoyeni, kumanqanaba ezibeka emngciphekweni impilo. Xa ingqiqo ebanzi, ungcoliseko lomoya kuthetha ubukho iikhemikhali okanye iikhompawundi emoyeni ezivame awabonakali kwaye kunciphise umgangatho emoyeni okanye enze utshintsho elibi kumgangatho wobomi (ezifana ekonakaleni-ozone okanye ebangela global warming).
2. Lo mxube ilenga phezu kwezixeko lolona hlobo abaziqhelileyo izicacele yongcoliseko lomoya. Kodwa kukho iintlobo ezahlukeneyo wongcoliseko-ezithile ezibonakalayo, ezinye ezingabonakaliyo-ezinegalelo ekufudumaleni kwehlabathi.
3. Ngokubanzi nayiphi na into abantu baqalise emoyeni ukuba lineziphumo umonakalo kwizinto eziphilayo nokusingqongileyo uthathwa ungcoliseko lomoya.
4. Carbon dioxide, igesi greenhouse, yeyona ezingcolisa ephambili ukuba uyafudumala Earth. Nangona izinto eziphilayo kukhutshwe icarbon dioxide xa siphefumla, icarbon dioxide ngokubanzi uthathwa ukuba ezingcolisa xa ezinxulumene kunye neemoto, iinqwelo-moya, izityalo amandla, kunye neminye imisebenzi yabantu athi abandakanye ukutshiswa kwezimbiwa zokubasa ezifana ipetroli kunye negesi yendalo.
5. Kule minyaka 150 idlulileyo, imisebenzi enjalo ziye ngomtshini ngokwaneleyo carbon dioxide emoyeni ukunyusa izinga yayo ephezulu kunokuba zibe amakhulu amawaka eminyaka.
6. Ezinye greenhouse gases ziquka methane-ophuma kwimithombo efana imigxobhozo kunye negesi ezintweni imfuyo-neechlorofluorocarbon (CFC), ezithi zisetyenziswe refrigerants kunye njengeziqhubeli zetoti de umlomo ngenxa ukusebenza kwabo isiba mandundu kwi ozone Yomhlaba.
7. Enye ezingcolisa ezinxulumene ukutshintsha kwemozulu sulphur dioxide, icandelo kwenkungu edibene nomsi. Sulphur dioxide kunye neekhemikhali ezinxulumene ngokusondeleyo zaziwa ngokuyintloko njengonobangela imvula eneasidi.
8. amazwe ngokwemveliso baye ekunciphiseni amanqanaba sulphur dioxide, kwenkungu edibene nomsi, nokuba umsi ukwenzela ukuphucula impilo yabantu. Kodwa yoko, hayi kwangaphambili de kutshanje, kukuba amanqanaba sulphur dioxide asezantsi eneneni ukwenza shushu ngakumbi nangakumbi.
9. Kanye njengokuba sulphur dioxide evela mliilo siphole umhlaba ngokubhloka kwelanga, acuthe isixa umchiza emoyeni ikuvumela kwelanga ngakumbi ngaye, esotha Umhlaba. Isiphumo sale nto akabaxwa xa eziphakamileyo amanqanaba zezinye greenhouse gases esibhakabhakeni umgibe ubushushu olongezelelweyo.
10. Abantu abaninzi bayavuma ukuba yokunqanda kwamaqondo obushushu, iintlobo amanyathelo ekufuneka ethathiwe. Mntu ngamnye, ukuqhuba moya ngaphantsi, ukuhlaziya, ulondolozo kunciphisa bomntu "carbon footprint" -i isixa carbon dioxide umntu unoxanduva nifake emoyeni.



## 11. inkunkuma eyityhefu

1. inkunkuma eyityhefu yiyo nayiphi na into engafunwayo emanzini esiqinileyo, okanye ifomu, irhasi ezinokubangela umonakalo (umzekelo kokuba imuncwe, wabaginya, okanye wendele ngesikhumba). Ezininzi iimveliso zasekhaya yanamhlanje ezifana shini iikhompyutha phones ziqulathe amachiza ayityhefu ezinokuthi singcolisa umoya ze singcolise lomhlaba namanzi.
2. izinto eziyityhefu na byproducts enetyhefu ngenxa lwamashishini ezifana imveliso, ukulima, ulwakhiwo, izithuthi, iilebhu, kunye nezibhedlele leyo esenokuba izinyithi enzima, imitha, lintsholongwane eziyingozi, okanye ezinye ityhefu.
3. inkunkuma eyityhefu iye ngakumbi ukususela ezoshishino, ebangela zempilo zomhlaba ezinkulu.
4. Olahla inkunkuma enjalo kuye kwayinto ebaluleke ngakumbi kongezwe yenkqubela ezininzi zobugcisa equkethe amacandelo yemichiza ityhefu. Iimveliso ezifana neminxeba zeselula, iikhompyutha, shini iipanele elanga ziqulathe amachiza ayityhefu enokonakalisa kokusingqongileyo xa kulahlwa ngokufanelekileyo ukuze kuthintelwe ungcoliseko lomoya kunye nokungcoliswa kwimihlaba kunye namanzi.
5. A izinto kucingwa yityhefu xa ebangela ukufa okanye ingozi ngokuthi kokuba imuncwe, wabaginya, okanye wendele ngesikhumba.
6. Inkunkuma nga ala machiza, izinyithi enzima, imitha, lintsholongwane eziyingozi, okanye ezinye ityhefu. Nkqu amakhaya bavelisa inkunkuma enobungozi evela kwizinto ezifana neebhetri, izixhobo zekhompyutha ezisetyenziswayo, kunye ipeyinti okuseleyo okanye zinambuzane.
7. nkunkuma inetyhefu isenokuba ezenziwe ngabantu kunye nabanye olwenzeka ngokwendalo kokusingqongileyo.
8. iimveliso inkunkuma eyityhefu zahlulwe ngokweendidi ezintathu jikelele: 1. amanxuwa imichiza, 2 kweathom, no-3 amanxuwa zonyango.
9. zihlale chemical kakhulu eyingozi ehlabathini, ezo ngokuqhelekileyo zib yingqokelela ebizwa ngokuba "kweshumi elimdaka"yi ekhemisi kunye kwezenkolo, ngezigaba njengokuba organic ezingcolisa gqolo (pops).
10. Pops ezininzi zinambuzane: aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, kunye toxaphene.



## 12. Ocean Zones Dead

1. imimandla abafileyo hypoxic (ephantsi-oksijini) iindawo elwandle zehlabathi namachibi amakhulu, okubangelwa "ngokugqithiseleyo ungcoliseko sezondlo kwimisebenzi yabantu kunye nezinye iinkalo deplete ioksijini efunekayo ukuxhasa ubomi zaselwandle ezantsi kwaye kufuphi ezantsi emanzini. (NOAA) ".
2. Ngo-1970 Abafoti baqalisa ngokuqaphela iimeko olongeziweyo lwemimandla kwabafileyo. Ezi kwenzeka kufuphi ugu imiwe, apho ubomi yasemanzini kuqwalasele kakhulu. (Izahlulo enkulu phakathi elwandle, ngokwemvelo ubomi encinane, azithathwa "imimandla abafileyo".)
3. imimandla abafileyo oluntu-yabangela. Ukuba kwenzeka xa isichumiso kwezityalo nenkomo poop, equlethe amanqanaba aphezulu nitrogen kunye phosphorous, zabalazela zingeniswa imifula imilambo kunye waya olwandle.
4. oksijini ngaphantsi ichithwe emanzini udla ngokubizwa ngokuba "ummandla ufile" ngenxa yokuba uninzi eziphila elwandle mhlawumbi yafa, okanye, ukuba ngaba mobile ezifana nentlanzi, shiya le ndawo. Zokuhlala ukuba ngesiqhelo lubanzi ubomi, ngokukodwa, intlango eziphilayo.
5. imimandla Hypoxic inokwenzeka ngokwendalo, kodwa izazinzulu banenkxalabo kwimimandla adalwe okanye omelezwe ezenziwa ngabantu. Kukho ezininzi ngokomzimba, iikhemikhali kunye nezinto eziphilayo ezidibanisa ukudala imimandla abafileyo, kodwa ungcoliseko kwezondlo ngoyena nobangela yabo imimandla adalwe abantu.
6. izondlo kwemfuneko ukuba ubaleka mhlaba okanye ngumbhobho njengoko amanzi emilanjani kunye nemida bakwazi ukukhuthaza imithana ulele, ngoko leyo sibohla aze abole emanzini. Inkqubo yokubola odla ioksijini icekethekise nonikezelo ziyafumaneka zasemanzini bephilile.
7. imimandla Abafileyo kwenzeka kwiindawo ezininzi zeli lizwe, ingakumbi ecaleni East Coast, i-Gulf of Mexico, kunye Lakes Enkulu, kodwa akukho yinxalenye lizwe okanye ihlabathi omzimba. Ummandla abafileyo yesibini ngobukhulu kweli hlabathi ifumaneka e-US, kwi kumntla Gulf of Mexico.
8. Unobangela onjalo "hypoxic" (oswele oksijini) iimeko idla yeetyuwa ezininzi, ukwanda izondlo imichiza emanzini, ekhokelela esezansi ngokugqithiseleyo ulwelwe deplete amanqanaba ioksijini kwamanzi. Nitrogen kunye phosphorous ukusuka kwamanzi kwezolimo na izinto liphambili, kodwa amdaka, ukukhutshwa zezithuthi kunye mveliso kunye nezinto zendalo kwakhona ukudlala indima kuphuhliso lwemimandla kwabafileyo.
9. imimandla Dead kwenzeka ehlabathini lonke, kodwa ngokuyintloko kufutshane kwiindawo apho enzima zolimo nezeefektri umsebenzi omkulu izondlo emanzini kuchaphazela umgangatho wayo ngokufanelekileyo.
10. Le ndawo inkulu abafileyo ehlabathini lonke koLwandle iBaltic. Kuyekwe kwe Baltic cod iye laqina kakhulu le ngxaki. Cod badle sprats, a, herring-ezifana iintlobo ezincinane ezitya izidalwa zaselwandle ezincinane ekuthiwa zooplankton ukuba ke uyidle lisiza. Ngoko ke, ezimbalwa cod kunye kwantinga sprats zooplankton-ukutya ithetha ulwelwe ngaphezulu kwaye ngaphantsi ioksijini - umjikelo olukhohlakeleyo luphuhla.

### 13. Marine kobutyobo - Plastics in Sea kunye River Water and Plastic Islands

1. ubutyobo Marine, okwabizwa ngokuba inkunkuma zaselwandle, ilinxuwa yabantu odalwe ethe ngabom okanye ngempazamo ekhululwe echibini, ulwandle, ocean okanye umzila.
2. Incopho ubutyobo lothuli lidla ukuba yande embindini gyres kwi ngonxweme kwaye, rhoqo behlamba umkhombe, xa yaziwa ngokuba beach inkunkuma okanye tidewrack. ulahlo umphutha elwandle kuthiwa ocean izibi. Zemvelo kobutyobo, ezifana amanzi, nazo ngoku.
3. Ngenxa yokwanda ukusetyenziswa yeplastiki, impembelelo yabantu iye umba njengoko iintlobo ezininzi zeplastiki musa biodegrade. Emanzini seplastiki kuyingozi enkulu ukuba intlanzi, iintaka zaselwandle, ezirhubuluzayo zaselwandle, kunye nezilwanyana ezanyisayo zaselwandle, kwakunye amaphenyane kunye nemida.
4. ubutyobo Marine alimale imbulale ubomi elwandle, ophazamisa ukhuseleko yokukhangela, kwaye lubeka isoyikiso empilweni yoluntu. ulwandle yethu yamanzi inqambi iintlobo ngeentlobo kobutyobo zaselwandle ukusuka iinkonkxa Isoda nezingxobo zeplastiki ukuba benza gear yokuloba kunye nempahla bamshiya.
5. Namhlanje, akukho ndawo on Earth banawo kule ngxaki. Uninzi enkukumeni nengqushu ukusuka kumanxweme ethu avela kwimibhobho kuquka, kwakunye ukususela benyusa luzibandakanye nolonwabo olufana ezikhoyo kunye beach khona.
6. Ishiywe okanye gear lokuloba ezilahliweyo naye ingxaki enkulu kuba lo doti nga bamthiyele, ukulimaza, zenzakalise, baze ke barhaxwe zasendle zaselwandle kunye nempahla umonakalo. iminatha Lost okanye ishiywe zorhwebo kunye nezolonwabo lokuloba, imigca, iimbiza, nezibatha olunye uhlobo kobutyobo zaselwandle, kudidi izixhobo zokuloba esilibhodlo (DFG).
7. izenzo ubutyobo kunepplastiki nanjengoko imfunxa ngenxa, iikhemikhali enama-ukuphazamisa yityhefu ezifana biphenyls Polychlorinated (PCBs) kunye Dichloro-Diphenyl-trichlorethane (DDT) ukuba kuhlala olwandle.
8. Njengoko iplastiki ezingcolisekileyo aqhekeke abe ziingceba amancinci phantsi kaninzi zifana ukutya, ezifana ezincinane, kwaye tapeworm iintlobo zaselwandle, engena kwikhonkco lokutya. Studies enxulumene in the North Pacific Central Gyre yeentlanzi ukuba awadli kwizidalwa lwafumanisa ukuba i-35% le ntlanzi ukuba tapeworm zeplastiki.

## 14. greenhouse gases

1. A eyigesi yigesi umoya elenza kwaye likhupha amandla bakhazimle ngaphakathi kuluhlu thermal infrared. Le nkqubo lungunobangela esisiseko abamba. I-greenhouse gases eziziiprayimari Umoya ojikeleze umhlaba zezi umphunga wamanzi, icarbon dioxide, methane, oxide, ne ozone.
2. Ngaphandle greenhouse gases, kobushushu komhlaba Umhlaba wayeza kuba malunga  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $0^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), kunokuba langoku avareji ye- $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $59^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).
3. imisebenzi Human ukususela ekuqaleni Industrial Revolution (malunga 1750) Ndivelise landa nge-40% kwi xi umoya yekharboni dayokhsayidi ( $\text{CO}_2$ ), ukususela 280 PPM ngo-1750 ukuya 406 PPM ekuqaleni 2017.
4. Kuqikelelwa ukuba egesi kuqhubeka izinga abakulo ngoku, iqondo lobushushu koMhlaba ingagqitha iimpawu zembali kwangethuba 2047, kunye neziphumo ezinokuba yingozi kwi eziphilayo, ukungafani kobomi kunye impilo yabantu ehlabathini lonke.
5. efana kakhulu kwiglasi ongcolileyo, yeegesi ezikwi-atmosfera yethu ukuphila Earth ulungiso ubushushu belanga. Ezi gesi ukuba imitha yelanga adlule othe umhlaba, kodwa ukunqanda le ukufudumala ukuba bebaleka atmosfera yethu emajukujukwini. Ngaphandle ngokwendalo-zisenzeka, ubushushu-mibala kuprinto iigesi-ingakumbi umphunga wamanzi, icarbon dioxide methane-Umhlaba uza kuba kubanda kakhulu ukuxhasa ubomi njengoko sisazi.
6. Ingozi siyifumana ukwanda ngokukhawuleza carbon dioxide kunye nezinye iigesi gases ukuba siqinise le yi greenhouse effect yendalo.
7. Kangangamawaka eminyaka, ubonelelo carbon yayilawulwa ifana iinkqubo zendalo isusiwe carbon kangangoko zalenza. fuels Modern kwabantu umsebenzi-ukutshisa efosili, kwamahlathi, kwezolimo-longeze imithamo enzima kakhulu carbon dioxide kunye nezinye iigesi gases.
8. umoya Namhlanje lune 42 pesenti ngaphezu ikharbon dayokhsayidi kunokuba kwakunjalo ekuqaleni kwexesha mveliso. Amanqanaba methane kunye carbon dioxide aphezulu ziye eziphantse kwesiqingatha sesigidi iminyaka.
9. Carbon dioxide yeyona nelona futhe kutshintsho lwemozulu, ingakumbi ukutshiswa kwezimbiwa zokubasa. IMethane iveliswa ngokwendalo xa utyani uthe watshiswa, zifunxe okanye mabethunana ngaphandle kukho ioksijini. izixa ezikhulu methane ayaphuma nokufuya iinkomo, inkunkuma inkunkuma, ukufama irayisi kunye nokuveliswa oyile negesi.
10. Unobangela kumzabalazo ukujongana ubushushu behlabathi nokutshintsha kwemozulu kukho ukwanda greenhouse gases atmosfera yethu.

## 15. Ubuntlango

1. Ubuntlango uhlobo isidima ngokupheleleyo komhlaba apho kwindawo eyomileyo noko yomhlaba kuba ngokuya ebharhileyo, ngokokuqhelekileyo ukulahlekelwa imizimba yawo amanzi kwakunye izityalo kunye nezilwanyana zasendle. Oku kubangelwa ezahlukeneyo izinto, ezifana ngenxa yenguquko yemozulu (ingakumbi Ukufudumala yangoku jikelele), kwamahlathi kunye ngokusebenzisa ekuxhatshazweni yomhlaba ngenxa ezenziwa ngabantu. Ubuntlango yingxaki ebalulekileyo yehlabathi eziphilayo kunye nokusingqongileyo.
2. Ukuncipha kwemveliso isenokuba ngenxa yokutshintsha kwemozulu, kwamahlathi, kwamadlelo, ubuhlwempu, ukungazinzi kwezopolitiko, iinkqubo zokunkcenkceshela bangazinzi, okanye izayamaniso ezi zinto. Inginga alibhekiseli yokwanda ebonakalayo ezinkqantosini ezikhoyo kodwa zizakufunyanwa iinkqubo ezahlukeneyo ezisongela zonke zendalo kwimimamda, kubandakanywa iintlango kwakunye amathafa engca eMelika.
3. Ubuntlango kwenzeka ehlabathini lonke drylands, kunye neziphumo zayo agagane ekuhlaleni, kuzwelonke, kwingingqi, nakwihlabathi jikelele. Drylands abahlala 41% yommandla womhlaba Umhlaba yaye ekhaya abantu abangaphezu kwama-2
4. Imo engapheliyo, nokwehla kwezinga kubonelelo ngeenkono eziphila ngenxa yokunqaba kwamanzi, ukusetyenziswa kakhulu kweenkono, kwaye ukutshintsha kwemozulu isisongelo enkulu kakhulu drylands kunokuba kwiinkqubo ezingezo-kwimimamda.
5. Sengozini enkulu senziwa drylands sub-Saharan kunye Central Asia. Ngokomzekelo, kwimimamda engundoqo emithathu Afrika-i-Sahel, i Horn of Africa, kunye nembalela mpuma Afrika-kakhulu kwenzeka kwi-avareji kanye qho emva kweminyaka engama-30. Ezi imbalela kathathu inani labantu baboniswa ekunqongophaleni kakhulu kwamanzi ubuncinane kanye ngezizukulwana, okukhokelela ukutya kunye nempilo abahoyele iingxaki ezinkulu.
6. Ubuntlango usisiphumo ukusilela ixesha elide ukulungelelanisa imfuno kunye nonikezelo lweenkono yendalo drylands.
7. Uxinzelelo yanda kwi eziphila kwimimamda yokubonelela ngeenkono ezifana nokutya, ukudla, amafutha, izixhobo zokwakha, kunye namanzi abantu kunye nemfuyo, kunkcenkceshelo, nangenxa nococeko. Oku kwanda yayanyaniswa indibanisela izinto zabantu kunye neemeko zemozulu.

## 16. Land Ukwehla

1. ukuthotywa Umhlaba yinkqubo apho ixabiso kwezendalo into bachaphazeleka ukuhlanganiswa kwenkqubo ngabantu kuneendawo esebenza phezu komhlaba.
2. Oku ijongwa naluphi na utshintsho okanye ukuphazamiseka ilizwe waqonda ukuba deleterious okanye engathandekiyo. Iingozi zendalo ngaphandle sizathu; Noko imisebenzi yabantu anganalo kuchaphazela izenzakalo ezifana nezikhukhula kunye nemililo etyholweni. Oku kucingelwa ukuba abe isihloko ebalulekileyo kwinkulungwane yama-21 ngenxa ukuthotywa iziphumo umhlaba phezu kwemveliso agronomic, okusingqongileyo, kunye neziphumo zayo ukhuseleko lokutya.
3. Kuqikelelwa ukuba malunga nama-40% yomhlaba wezolimo okusehlabathini wenza kakhulu.
4. ukuthotywa Land yingxaki yehlabathi ngokubanzi ezinxulumene ukusetyenziswa kwezolimo. Kubanga ziquka:
  - ukucoca komhlaba, ezifana zisikayo ecacileyo deforestation- ukugqitywa lwezoLimo izondlo zomhlaba ngokusebenzisa nziwa Imfuyo practices- kuquka kwamadlelo nonkcnkceshelo overdrafting- olungafanelekanga wazithi overdrafting- yeDolophu Vehicle yorhwebo kuPhuhliso off-roading- sisomba ngamatye, isanti, ore kunye Ukwandisa minerals- kangakanani entsimini ngenxa ezoqoqosho isikali, ukunciphisa ulihlathi zasendle, njengoko hedgerows kunye copses disappear- Exposure lomhlaba ze emva kokuvuna ngu Umjikeleziso enzima equipment-, kokuphazamisa ecosystem- yengingqi Ukulahla inkunkuma non-ezivuthuluka, ezifana plastics- ezingeyonzalelwane Species- Soil degradation- Soil Soil contamination- erosion- lomhlaba Ukuba muncu Ilahleko kwaye- le carbon lomhlaba
5. Ebonakalayo ukuthotywa komhlaba ukusuka olwandle ziimvula, ingakumbi imila-mlambo kwiziqithi ezisezantsi zogqunyelelwe, kukho ingozi enokubakho ukuba ithe yaphawulwa ngo-2007 ingxelo IPCC.
6. Ngenxa yokuba ukunyuka komgangatho wolwandle evela ukutshintsha kwemozulu, namaqondo etyuwa unako ukufikelela kumanqanaba apho ezolimo bengasaphili kwiindawo ezomileyo ezisezantsi zogqunyelelwe.

## 17. Ukuba muncu of coral

1. **'Ino ka Moana ke ahu mōkākī nei ka ithempleythi i uka.'**  
Ulwandle isonka, kuba angangenwa fefa elunxwemeni. (Nazi zonke zibonisa ukuba kukho phaya ishwangusha.)Lo mzekeliso Hawaiian isikhumbuza isibhakabhaka nolwandle uxhulumanisa, kunye nemiqathango umoya nefuthe abo olwandle.
2. Le umoya kolwandle ezifudumeleyo olwalubangelwa kuneekorale nefuthe ukutshintsha kwemozulu ukutshintsha uluntu emanzini ngokuthi wawu iziganeko mhlophe izixhobo nokuzivula Ocean chemistry. Le mpembelelo zichaphazela neekorale eziphilayo ezininzi ezisebenzisa izixhobo xa yokuhlala.
3. Ukuba siqhubeka ukuvelisa icarbon dioxide ngezinga langoku, elizayo icarbon esesibhakabhakeni dioxide eninzi iya kuba phezulu ngokwaneleyo kolwandle pH ephantsi ku-7.8 ngo-2100 (Royal Society 2008). Izazinzulu benze izifundo laboratory esirhesha pH ngale ephantsi na ukunyibilika amathambo njengekorale kunokubangela izixhobo ukuze bawe ngaphandle (Fine kunye Tchernov 2006). Ukuba izixhobo ezilahlekileyo, indawo ebalulekileyo ziya kulahleka kakhulu.
4. Impilo elizayo lezixhobo kunye eziphilayo ezininzi zaselwandle kuxhomekeke ekukwazini kwethu ukunciphisa ukukhutshwa zethu carbon dioxide emhlabeni wonke.
5. Ukutshintsha kwemozulu kubangele neekorale aphuphe, xa amanzi efudumeleyo iqhubeka, neekorale iblitshi kunye sebekwazi kancinci ukuba ulwe nesifo. Njengoko eqhubeka ukutshintsha kwemozulu, sokukhanyisa kuqikelelwa ukuba eqhelekileyo ngakumbi.
6. amaqondo obushushu amanzi ukufudumala okubangelwa kwemozulu neekorale ukutshintsha ntshikilelo ngenxa yokuba ethe kakhulu utshintsho lobushushu. Ukuba amaqondo obushushu amanzi kuhlala ngaphezu njengesiqhelo iiveki ezininzi, le zooxanthellae baxhomekeke abanye ukutya kwabo ushiye inyama yabo. Ngaphandle zooxanthellae, neekorale ziba mhlophe ngokuba zooxanthellae banike neekorale umbala wabo. White, neekorale mpilweni kuthiwa ukuphupha. coral mhlophe ababuthakathaka ngaphantsi nako ukulwa nezifo.
7. Ukutshintsha kwemozulu kuyayitshintsha ocean chemistry ekhokelela olwandle acidification Much le carbon dioxide okungena umoya kwakhawuleza elwandle. Eneneni, iilwandle ziye wendele malunga 1/3 ye-carbon dioxide eziveliswa kwimisebenzi yabantu ukususela 1800 kwaye malunga 1/2 ye-carbon dioxide eziveliswa kutshiswa amafutha ezilwanyana zamandulo ezaba lilitye. Njengoko carbon dioxide ukunyuka olwandle, ocean pH liyancipha okanye asidi ngaphezulu. Oku kubizwa ngokuba Ocean Ukuba muncu.
8. Nge kolwandle Ukuba muncu, neekorale abakwazi ukufunxa icalcium carbonate kufuneka agcine amathambo abo amathambo ezilulwalwa ezixhasa neekorale neengqaqa ziya ukunyibilika.
9. Okunye carbon dioxide emanzini yenza kolwandle asidi ngakumbi. skeleton Le coral ziye yonakele ulwandle Ukuba muncu.
10. Ocean Ukuba muncu awupheleli kuneekorale nje. linkumba, squid, kunye urchins kwenza oonokrwece calcium carbonate nolwandle Ukuba muncu kakubi ezi zinto ziphilayo iimpembelelo ngokunjalo. Kanye kuneekorale, ocean Ukuba muncu kwenza kube nzima ukuba ezi zinto ziphilayo ukuba ufunxe icalcium carbonate kufuneka kwakhiwe lukhule zabo.

## Amanzi aphantsi komhlaba loNgcoliseko 18.

1. Ungcoliseko omhlaba (kwakhona called komhlaba) yenzeka xa izinto ezingcolisayo azikhutshwa ziye phantsi kunye nokwenza indlela yabo ezantsi komhlaba. Olu hlobo ungcoliseko lwamanzi nako kwenzeka ngokwendalo ngenxa ebusweni osemthethweni ezingephi engafunwayo, ungcoliseko okanye ukungcola aphantsi komhlaba, apho kunokwenzeka oko ngakumbi kusenokwenzeka obizwa ngokuba kungcoliseko kunokuba ungcoliseko.
2. Le ezingcolisa kudla kudala iingceba ungcoliseko phakathi emiseleni. Movement kwamanzi kunye nokusasazeka phakathi akhwifa kwaqhenqetha le ezingcolisa endaweni ebanzi. umda walo phambili, ezidla ngokubizwa kumngcipheko zabona, unako yendlela yokwenza imigca iwela amaqula aphantsi komhlaba okanye imini ibe manzi komhlaba ezifana engena nasentlakohlaza, owenza imithombo yamanzi ezingakhuselekanga abantu kunye zasendle. Intshukumo iingceba, ngokuba ngaphambili zabona, ukuze zihlalutywe ngokusebenzisa imodeli yezothutho okanye komhlaba imodeli andaweni. Uhlalutyo ungcoliseko komhlaba ukuze kugxininisa iimpawu zomhlaba kunye site yokwakheka, hydrogeology, zamanzi, kunye nohlobo ezingcolisa.
3. Ungcoliseko oluphumayo kwiinkqubo on-site nococeko, amadama, amdaka ngezityalo unyango amanzi amdaka, amanzi amdaka ezivuzayo, zokutha ipetroli okanye ngaphezulu isicelo izichumisi kwezolimo.
4. Ungcoliseko (okanye yongcoliseko) Kwakhona oluphumayo ezingcolisa yendalo, ezifana iarseniki okanye fluoride. Ukusebenzisa komhlaba angcolisekileyo kubangela iingozi kwimpilo yoluntu ngenxa ityhefu okanye ukusasazeka kwezifo.
5. iindlela ezahlukeneyo babe azinampembelelo zothutho ukungcola, umz kwe-, adsorption, imvula, ukubola, aphantsi komhlaba. Ukusebenzisana asuleleke komhlaba kunye amanzi kumphezulu kuhlalutywa ngokusebenzisa iimodeli zothutho zamanzi.
6. Amanzi aphantsi komhlaba nalo ngomnye imithombo yethu ibalulekileyo kwamanzi okunkcenkceshela. Ngelishwa, komhlaba uthambekele ekubeni ezingcolisayo.
7. ukungcoliseka komhlaba kwenzeka xa iimveliso ezenziwe ezifana ipetroli, i-oyile, iityuwa yendlela kunye neekhemikhali ukungena komhlaba kwaye enze ukuba zibe ezingakhuselekanga kwaye akafanelekanga ukuba zisetyenziswe ngabantu.
8. Izinto zokwakha ukusuka kumphezulu lizwe Ungasa ngapha emhlabeni iphele phezulu komhlaba. Umzekelo, iyeza lokubulala izitshabalalisi nezichumiso banokufumana indlela yabo ibe izinto omhlaba ngokuhamba kwexesha. ityuwa Road, izinto eziyityhefu kwiisayithi zemigodi, neoli esisetyenziswe nabo osalayo komhlaba. Ukongeza, kuyenzeka ukuba inkunkuma ezinganyangwanga kwamatanki yokubolisa neekhemikhali ityhefu kwamatanki okugcina aphantsi komhlaba kunye nokugcwalisa umhlaba evuzayo kungcolise komhlaba.
9. Ukusela omhlaba angcoliswe kunokuba neziphumo zempilo. Izifo ezifana kwesibindi nokuxaxaza igazi unokubangwa ukungcola okuvela inkunkuma kwitanki yokubolisa. Ityhefu unokubangwa ityhefu eziye leached zibe imithombo yamanzi ngokunjalo.
10. Wildlife nayo ukwenzakaliswa komhlaba angcolile. Okunye Iziphumo zexesha elide ezifana neentlobo ezithile zomhlaza isenokukhokelela nokubhenca ukuya emanzini lingcolile.



## 19. Yenza off inkunkuma evela kwiifama zibe misele

1. Ahambayo na amanzi emvula okanye ikhephu zaphela leyo kwelifunekayo ephantsi umhlaba, kodwa iyaphalala emhlabeni kwaye kumhlaba evakalala. Kwamanzi kwezolimo amanzi eshiya amasimi efama ngenxa yemvula, ikhephu zanyibilika, okanye zokunkcenkceshela.
2. Njengoko sihamba nangodaka, oko uchola yaye uthwala ungcoliseko, apho ingena ibe amachibi, amachibi, amanzi onxweme, kunye nemithombo komhlaba amanzi okusela.
3. ukugeleza wezolimo ziquka longcoliseko ukusuka ukhukuliseko lomhlaba, imisebenzi zisitya, amadlelo, elima, inkunkuma yezilwanyana, isicelo zinambuzane, amanzi nonkcenkceshelo, kunye nesichumiso. Ukungcola kwezolimo ziquka amasuntswana zomhlaba, izitshabalalisi, amayeza, izinyithi enzima, iityuwa, kunye nezondlo ezifana nitrogen kunye phosphorus.
4. Amanqanaba aphezulu nitrate ukusuka izichumisi kwi kwamanzi kunokonakalisa amanzi okusela kwaye ibangele esibulalayo "sana blue" syndrome kwiintsana abaselula kakhulu ukuphazamisana ioksijini flow egazini.
5. amdaka lwezolimo evela ezahlukeneyo zemisebenzi basezifama kuquka imisebenzi ukutya kwezilwanyana kunye nokuqwalaselwa lweemveliso zolimo, unako zingcolise amanzi angaphezu komhlaba ukuba kulawulwa ngendlela eyiyo. Imizekelo amdaka yezolimo ziquka kodwa zingaphelelanga umgquba, ukusenga iziko ahlambe emanzini, amanzi barnyard kunye lotyetyiso, ukuhlamba iqanda kunye nokulungiswa, wastewaters slaughterhouse, amanzi amahashe bokuhlamba kunye ukuqengqeleka ezinxulumene umgquba.
6. Ukongezelela koko, amanzi ehla croplands kunganegalelo intlenga, izichumiso kunye zinambuzane kumanzi kumphezulu.
7. nangodaka elingcolileyo yezolimongowona mthombo phambili ungcoliseko lwamanzi emilanjani kunye namachibi, ngokutsho kwengxelo federal. Oku angangunobangela wokuhlaselwa esezansi ulele emanzini onxweme, size sivelise "nemimandla abafileyo" elwandle apho kungekho oksijini neentlanzi ezimbalwa okanye zasendle bear. Xa mizi namadlelo, ukuqengqeleka ezidolophini kunye noshishino naye umthombo enkulu ungcoliseko lwamanzi.
8. ukugeleza wezolimo ukudala incasa embi kunye ivumba emanzini okusela kwaye kungcolise okusela imithombo yamanzi, kwakunye namanzi, kunye nokutya. Ezi zinambuzane e kwamanzi nga angakhuli iintlanzi, nto leyo kubhenca abantu abatya iintlanzi kumanqanaba aphezulu kwezi khemikhali.
9. Ahambayo kwenzeka xa kukho amanzi ngaphezu komhlaba ukubamba. Ulwelo kwemfuneko yhuu ngapha phezu komhlaba zibe ezazikwi- ezikufuphi, imilambo, okanye amachibi. Ahambayo kuvela zombini iinkqubo zendalo kunye nemisebenzi yabantu.
10. Uhlobo kakhulu aziqhelileyo kwakhiwa yemvelo snowmelt. Ezintabeni ezingenako ukufunxa amanzi avela akukhona enzima ukuvelisa amanzi ejika ibe emifuleni, emilanjani, kunye namachibi. Ezihambayo, ikhephu, nemvula bonke negalelo kule kwakhiwa.
11. Ahambayo kwakhona kwenzeka ngokwemvelo njengoko lomhlaba ukhukuliseke wayisa kwimibutho eyahlukeneyo yamanzi. Nkqu amachiza ayityhefu ufake kwamahlathi iinkqubo zendalo, ezifana mlilo. imimoya enetyhefu ezikhutshwe mlilo ekugqibeleni sibuyele emanzini okanye emhlabeni njengemvula.



12. izenzo Irrigation aguqula entlango California kaThixo yokuba zingenangcambu zoma kwaphela komnye kwimimandla ukulima kakhulu nemveliso uhlanga zezi unobangela oyintloko wongcoliseko bonakalisa uLwandle Salton.
13. Abalimi ababeka ukutya phezu kwamanzi amdaka table yokulahla elwandle kwi isikali eyayiza amashishini amakhulu neentloni. Ukusukela nethontsi yokuqala Colorado River amanzi waphambukiswa ukwenza entlango okwentyatyambo phantse kwinkulungwane edluleyo, umhlaba izityalo onkcenkceshelwayo ewu 600,000 ngeakile kweentili Imperial kunye Coachella iye mazigalelwe ukuba uthotho iityuwa, izinambuzane, izichumiso kunye selenium elwandle.

## 20. zokuRhweba, amayeza okubulala izinambuzane, izitshabalalisi

1. Zinambuzane chemical ukunciphisa okanye ukulawula ezahlukeneyo izinambuzane lwezolimo zingonakalisa izityalo kunye nemfuyo nokunciphisa imveliso efama.
2. Ezi zinambuzane kakhulu isicelo ngokuqhelekileyo ezi zinambuzane (ukubulala izinambuzane), nemichiza (ukubulala ukhula), rodenticides (ukubulala iimpuku), kunye njengezibulali (ukulawula umngundo, ukungunda, nangesihumba).
3. Ngokutsho Cornell sezinambuzane kuDavide Pimentel, "Kujikelelwa ukuba 0.1% kuphela zinambuzane izicelo ukufikelela izinambuzane ekujoliswe kulo, ewushiya isambuku zinambuzane (99,9%) ukuba nefuthe kwindalo esingqongileyo. iimpembelelo ezibanga ingozi kwimo engqongileyo lokusetyenziswa izinambuzane ziquka:  
  
- Ukulahleka Ukuphelisa biodiversity- kweentlobo eziphambili (umz, iinyosi) - Water pollution- Umhlaba contamination- ukumelana Pest, kwaze oko kwakhokelela imfuneko yokunyusa isicelo kwezibulali zinambuzane  
  
Izitshabalalisi kwaba yinto eqhelekileyo emva kweMfazwe Yehlabathi yesibini njengexalenye yeenzame imfazwe zophando lwenzululwazi lube yindlela yokuphelisa indlala, okt izitshabalalisi kunye nemveliso ukwanda kunye nokufumaneka yemveliso yokutya ngoncedo lwabo. Okwangoku bamalunga nezigidi 3.2 iitoni zinambuzane zisetyenziswa kunyaka ngamnye.
4. Izitshabalalisi ilahleka kwiindawo apho umfama ulwazi oluncinane okanye ukukhathalela iziphumo zomonakalo zinambuzane. Ngaphandle imimiselo enforcements ezi zinambuzane lula zinabe ngaphezu kwindawo eziza. Oku kuqhelekile ingakumbi kumazwe asakhasayo.
5. Nge kakubi zinambuzane ngokulula adlala yi emvula wahlamba kwi imijelo njengoko kwamanzi.
6. Yezinambuzane angenza kuthuthwa abantu okanye ezinye izinto ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo. Sisondelelene akunakwenzeka ukuba zinambuzane ukuze kuchaphazela kuphela isivuno salo ekujoliswe kuzo.
7. Umoya yenye indlela yokuthutha. Umoya ayichole zinambuzane kwaye ukuwavuthela phezu kwezinye iifama okanye emilanjani. Kokuba bangene nomhlaba yandule wenyuswa ngamanye eziphilayo okanye zonakalise komhlaba kunye aphantsi komhlaba aqabele / ngalo.
8. Izitshabalalisi ngoko kwelifunekayo nezityalo Nto leyo eyingozi kwindlela ukukhula kwezityalo. Into kwelifunekayo ngokuqhelekileyo ihleli phezu komhlaba kwaye eliya imijelo yangaphandle ukuqengqeleka. Unyityilikiswa emanzini uze avumelekileyo izityalo kunye nezilwanyana. Imilanjana koko siyakuqwalaselwa agcina zinambuzane kunye nomgangatho ophezulu eninzi.
9. Malunga nama-80% ye-ingqolowa ne-22% ingqolowa ekuveliseni US ngonyaka zonke zisetyenziselwa ukutya kwezilwanyana, lo gama-30 lezigidi zeetoni zomgubo soy US- eziveliswa ucumkile ngonyaka njengoko injalo.
10. Ukongezelela ebangela umonakalo wemo engqongileyo, xa ingqolowa zikhuliswa zinambuzane waza wondla kwimfuyo, iintsalela zinambuzane nga inokuqokelelana izilwanyana 'inyama okunamafutha kunye nobisi. Izitshabalalisi, ezifana iikhompawundi iarseniki, nazo zibandakanyiwe injalo ukulawula ukungcola amathumbu kunye nezinye izinambuzane.

## 21. Killing off leenyosi

1. Indima Bee - tke kwixesha elizayo ubona ngumcinga ndii ngeenxa zonke, khumbula ukuba uninzi lwale ukutya esikutyayo ixhomekeke kakhulu kwi izinambuzane yendalo uvuvuzelo esingeneleiwe - inkonzo ecosystem isitshixo ukuba iinyosi kunye nezinye ezisasaza zinika.
2. "Ukuba ukuy noluza yasendle siqhubeke, silubaleke umngcipheko wokulahla inxalenye enkulu enezityalo behlabathi"
3. Iinyosi kunye nezinye izinambuzane ukuhlakanipha zidlala indima ebalulekileyo kwi-ikhosistim. A sesithathu konke ukutya kwethu ixhomekeke uvuvuzelo lwabo. A umhlaba ngaphandle ezisasaza bekuya kuba buhlungu wemveliso yokutya.
4. Ngubani umungu zonke izityalo? Hand-uvuvuzelo izisebenzi-ngamandla kakhulu, ozeka kade kwaye iyabiza.
5. Ixabiso loqoqosho lomsebenzi uvuvuzelo leenyosi 'iye olinganiselwa € 265 billion ngonyaka, ehlabathini lonke. Ngoko ke, kwakhona ukusuka kwindawo nje kwezoqoqosho lwembono, byi ukukhusela iinyosi.
6. Iinyosi zenza ngaphezu kobusi - ukuba ngundoqo imveliso yokutya kuba umungu kwizityalo. Zinyosi, ezinye iinyosi zasendle, nezinambuzane ezifana amabhabhathane, oonomeva, kwaye iimpukane yonke zibonelela ngeenkono ezixabisekileyo uvuvuzelo.
7. A sesithathu ukutya esikutyayo ixhomekeke ukuhlakanipha izinambuzane: imifuno ezifana zucchini, iziqhamo ezifana apricot, neenkozo zepistasi ezifana neentyantyambo zeamangile, iziqholo ezifana yekoriyandire,-oyile ezityiwayo ezifana icanola, yaye abaninzi ngakumbi ...
8. EYurophu iyodwa, ukukhula imifino 4,000 kuxhomekeke msebenzi ubalulekileyo ezisasaza. Kodwa ngoku, iinyosi ngakumbi nangakumbi ziyafa. Ukucutheka bee kuchaphazela uluntu kakhulu. ubomi bethu buxhomekeke zabo.
9. Zinambuzane ingakumbi ziyingozi umngcipheko engqalileyo ezisasaza. Njengoko igama lawo ibonisa, ezi khemikhali eyenzelwe ukubulala izinambuzane, kwaye ngokubanzi ukuba zisetyenziswe kokusingqongileyo, ubukhulu becala kwiindawo cropland.
10. ooyeha linyosi 'ziye ezikhumbuza eziliqela, kuquka ukuguquka ubunzima amadlelo pollen-isityebi singene kwilizwe kakhulu nase ukuba ezityiwa ezifana nombona kunye soy iimbotyi.

## 22. Carcinogens Toxic yonke

1. A carcinogen yiyo nayiphi na into, radionuclide, okanye imitha okhuthaza carcinogenesis, ukuyilwa zomhlaza. Oku kubangelwa ukukwazi kungonakalisa genome okanye ukuphazamiseka kweenkqubo zeselula metabolic.
2. imizekelo eziqhelekileyo carcinogens non-radioactive arhogelwe asbestos, iidioksini ezithile, kunye icuba. Nangona uluntu ngokubanzi inxulumanisa carcinogenicity kunye imichiza eyenziwayo, kusenokwenzeka ukuba kuvela kuzo zombini izinto zendalo kunye zokwenziwa ngokulinganayo. Carcinogens akudingeki kwangoko ubuthi; ngaloo ndlela, isiphumo yabo ibe sobala.
3. Umhlaza yiyo nayiphi na isifo apho iiseli eziqhelekileyo ezonakeleyo kwaye akayi ukufa kweeseli ngokukhawuleza kwabo ekwabeni nge mitosis. Carcinogens kunokwandisa umngcipheko bomhlaza ngokuguqula yokucolwa yeselula okanye DNA eyonakalisayo ngqo iiseli, nto leyo enokuphazamisa kunye neenkqubo zebhayoloji, kwaye ukhuthaza lo, iyantlukwano onobungozi zibunjwe, ekugqibeleni kukhokelele ekubeni kusekwe yamathumba.
4. Abantu abaninzi banoloyiko lokuba izinto okanye aziwayo kokubangqongileyo kunokubangela umhlaza.
5. Umhlaza ibangwa utshintsho DNA a yeseli - ". Ngeplani" yemfuza yaso Ezinye zibangelwa aziwayo ngaphandle, adla kuwo iimeko zokusingqongileyo. izinto zokusingqongileyo kungaquka uluhlu olubanzi aziwayo, ezifana:
6. Izinto aziwayo enokukhokelela umhlaza zibizwa ngokuba carcinogens. Ezinye carcinogens musa kuchaphazela ngqo DNA, kodwa ikhokelele kumhlaza nangezinye iindlela. Ngokomzekelo, ukuze kunokubangela iiseli ukuba zahlule kwi ngokukhawuleza kunezinga eziqhelekileyo, nenokuthi ukwandisa amathuba ukuba kuya kwenzeka utshintsho DNA.
7. Umngcipheko wokuhlaselwa ngumhlaza womlomo kuxhomekeke kwizinto ezininzi, kuquka indlela badibana carcinogen, ubude kunye ukwanda sesichengeni, kanye makeup loo mntu yemfuza.

## 23. yeMfuzo Izakhi Izityalo - nokuphazamisana umjikelo wobomi of Nature

1. Ingxoxo-mpikiswano malunga eziphilayo zemvelo (yeMfuzo) likhulu kwaye shushu ngapha nangapha. Omnye ngqwalasela ezinkulu xa bexambulisa nixamnye ukusetyenziswa kwemveliso yeMfuzo na okunokubakho ngozi kokusingqongileyo. Yintoni kanye kanye le kwiingozi zezendalo ukuba siqwalasele malunga crops?
2. Okokuqala, kubalulekile ukuqonda oko yeMfuzo nto kanye. I-World Health Organisation (WHO) uchaza ukuba njengoko eziphilayo ogama DNA iye yatshintshwa ngendlela nonzendalo.
3. izityalo GM akholisa zitshintshiwe ukuba izinambuzane ukumelana, intsholongwane ukumelana, okanye sokhula imbono.
4. Ngaphezu koko, iziphumo zexesha elide yeMfuzo are okuthile. Izinambuzane ekujoliswe yi ezi ndlela yezolimo enokumelana izitshabalalisi kunye imichiza, ukongeza utshintsho DNA i kwizityalo GM ukubenza "resistant." Oku kuthetha ukuba baza kuhlala kakuhle, kodwa isisikhokelo yokukhawulelana zabo ityhefu ziya kuhlala.
5. yokwanda okuqhubekayo iimveliso ezifana nokuPhuculwe zibalulekile ukuze bakuthathele ingqalelo. Ubungqina kwakhona bubonisa ukuba utshintsho ezincinane yemfuzo kwizityalo ungeniselo iishifti omkhulu eziphilayo, ethetha ukuba kukho ithuba lokuba GMO's ukuba zokunyanzelisa nazo kwiimeko zezolimo, ukusukela ukuba modified ukuba zimelane iindlela zolimo ezithile zale mihla ..
6. Ekugqibeleni, eziphilayo, lo gama kubalulekile kuzo zonke zendalo kunye ukuzinza zonke iintlobo, ubekwa esichengeni yi crops. Xa watyala izityalo GM, ngokubanzi ngendlela monocrop, iimbewu ezininzi zelifa zisetyenziswa ayisekho. Uhlobo yeMfuzo kuthetha iintyatyambo ezimbalwa yokhula, ke ngoko, incindi kancinane ezisasaza.
7. Ubuthi emhlabeni ngokusebenzisa iindlela plants' amagciwane zomhlaba ezimbalwa, eyingxam impilo yomhlaba izityalo ukuba zikhule ngaphandle ukusetyenziswa kwezichumiso chemical. iintsalela enetyhefu abaseleyo emhlabeni izityalo GM. Izondlo ababuyelanga umhlaba nakwizityalo mono kwaye ukusuka yeMfuzo ukutya, nto leyo ethetha ukuba umhlaba ukuba owomileyo void zonke izondlo, ngxam ngokubanzi nenkqubo olukhulayo.
8. Umjikelo ekuxhomekekeni iimbewu yeMfuzo nezichumiso imichiza, izinambuzane, kunye nemichiza ke wadalwa ukuze akhule isityalo esinye. Ukongeza kwimiba zomhlaba, zokuncenkceshela kusetyenziswa ukukhula GM kutya ngokwendalo uthwele zonke ezi ngxaki zibe imithombo yamanzi kunye emoyeni. Oku okudalula iintsholongwane ezahlukeneyo, izinambuzane, kunye nezilwanyana neengxaki ezifanayo.
9. GMO's DNA ungagcina kumhlaba, umgquba, nokutya kwezilwanyana kunye byproducts, kunye nezinye izinto eziphilayo ezivela izinambuzane ezinambuzane ezinkulu. Iinyosi zingathutha zinambuzane, imichiza, kunye DNA nge emoyeni kokusingqongileyo. Xa isityalo usiwe kwindawo yezolimo, kusengqiqweni ukucinga oko kuya kuba yinxalenye eziphilayo enkulu, okuthetha ingxaki umonakalo yokusingqongileyo yenziwe yi crops inkulu kakhulu nje ezinokuba lonzakalisa impilo yethu.
10. Ngaphandle imiba yokusingqongileyo, crops na isihloko mpikiswano zentlalo kunye neenqobo ngokunjalo. Ayisafuni nakucaciswa yona into yokuba siphila kwihlabathi interezidityanisiweyo, apho indlela yokusebenzisana kunye nendalo kunokubangela uluhlu oluntsonkothileyo imiphumo. Ukuba unolwazi on the ukutya siya odlayo, nendlela ubuchule mihla ezolimo ngamandla okusingqongileyo, yenye indlela ephumelelayo lokunxibelelana ngabom nehlabathi zendalo.

11. A ephilayo izakhi (yeMfuzo) iye DNA yayo decoded kwaye usebenzisa ukwenza into eyahlukileyo ngaphezu koko iye yasungula ngokwendalo. Ubuchule kuthiwa ubunjinieli yemfuza okanye ubuchwepheshe DNA sathi. Ukudala crops luqukanisa iimolekyuli DNA ngaphakathi iiseli zezinto eziphilayo ezahlukeneyo kuhlanganiswa zibe molecule omnye ukwenza isethi entsha yemfuza. Ezi izakhi ezintsha ke ifakwe phakathi kwiiseli ze isityalo okanye isilwanyana ukuvelisa iimpawu kumamkeli akazange.
12. Kutheni le yingxaki exabisa inkxalabo yethu? Asinayo ingcamango apho oku kungakhokelela. Nkqu abaxhasi iingwanyalala zobunjinieli yemfuza bayavuma kukho ukungaqiniseki malunga nezi nkqubo kunye neziphumo zawo. Njengoko iingxelo phantse zonke iziphumo zophando imithombo yethu bathi, "uphando Eminye efunekayo."
13. Ngaphandle imiphumo ezingaziwayo, abantu abaninzi sikhathazwe iingxaki zokuziphatha of "udlala uThixo." Xa ukuguqula le DNA esiphilayo nokusebenzisa kuyo ukuze udale into entsha kwaye unique, kukho ingxoxo eyamkelekileyo ayinakuphepheka. Bioengineering iye ngokuba ihlolwe. Oosonzululwazi benza lo msebenzi, nangona kunjalo ezineenjongo kakuhle, baye batyholwa ukuphazamisana ngendaleko zendalo zonke izinto eziphilayo emhlabeni.

## 24. Extreme Weather - Hurricanes, Izikhukula, neenkanyamba, litsunami, Imbalela, Waves Heat

1. Umcimbi yezulu kakhulu into engaphandle kummandla sezulu obuqhelekileyo. Inokuba lisukela umkhukula ukuya imbalela ukuba inkanyamba ibe nesichotho. Ezinye iziganeko sezulu kunye nemozulu kakhulu aye anda kumashumi eminyaka yakutshanje, yaye ezintsha kunye ubungqina obuluqilima iqinisekisa ukuba ezinye zezi Ukukhula ezinxulumene nemisebenzi yabantu.
2. Njengoko ihlabathi liye yothani, warming kuye kwabangela ezinye iinguqu ezininzi yemozulu ehlabathini. Utshintsho kwimozulu kunye kwemozulu iziganeko ezinzima, ezifana amaza ubushushu kunye nembalela, zezona ndlela abantu abaninzi bafumana ukutshintsha kwemozulu.
3. ukutshintsha kwemozulu ngabantu kuneendawo sele landa inani kunye namandla ezinye zezi ziganeko obukhulu. Kule minyaka ingama-50 idlulileyo, omninzi US ibone ukunyuka ngamaxesha elide of amaqondo obushushu aphezulu ngokugqithiseleyo, izantyalantyala zemvula enzima, kwaye kwezinye iingingqi, izikhukhula kunye nembalela.
4. Amaza Ubushushu kukho nexesha kushushu okungaqhelekanga iintsuku njalo iiveki. Inani lamaza ubushushu lonyuke kwiminyaka yakutshanje.
5. Extreme Imbalela - amaqondo obushushu aphezulu kukhokelela ekwandeni amazinga komphunga, kuquka ilahleko ukunyakama ngokusebenzisa izityalo amagqabi.
6. yemvula enzima ziyanda ehlabathini, ingakumbi kule ezintathu ukuya kwezintlanu engamashumi wokugqibela. Indlela yokuqhuba ezi utshintsho luqondwa kakuhle. umoya ufudumele ungakwazi umphunga wamanzi ngaphezulu ibe ngaphezu komoya ezipholileyo.
7. Izikhukhula uye wenyukela ehlabathini lonke kwiindawo ezithile,
8. linkanyamba, kuye kwakho ukunyuka kakhulu amanyathelo ezininzi umsebenzi Atlantic ukususela 1980, ixesha apho data satellite kwizinga eliphezulu ziyafumaneka. uphuhliso kwenkanyamba, Noko ke, iphenjelelwa ngaphezu iqondo lobushushu ulwandle nje, oko kuxhomekeke kwindlela umoya wendawo aphendule utshintsho ubushushu elwandle yasekuhlaleni.

## 25. ezihambayo Ingxubevange

1. Umhlaba ulahlekelwa umkhenkce yayo: umkhenkce ehlabathini jikelele kuphela ngokukhawuleza
2. izigidi zabantu baya kunyanzeleka ukuba bashiye amakhaya abo phakathi ebomini namanqanaba kolwandle
3. "Ngaphandle kokuba enkulu action impendulo kwemozulu kuthathwa kunye nohlobo lobushushu liphuma kazwelonke umva, siza kuqhubeka ukubona izitrato Miami kufincelwe yi elwandle ... Kwaye singalindela lo mzekelo ukuze kuqhubeke eminyaka, iinkulungwane, yaye eneneni, zeminyaka.
4. Imifuziselo kwemozulu ekujongwe ukuba 52 pesenti zonke umkhenkce encinane Switzerland uya khona kwiminyaka engama-25, lo gama zasentshona Canada uya kulahlekelwa malunga-70 ekhulwini omkhenkce yayo glacial ngo-2100.
5. Nokulahleka komhlaba ice Umhlaba kukuba exhalabisayo ngamazwe. Ukunyuka yolwandle, ukuba umkhenkce ukunyibilika i galelo, kulindeleke ukuba bathabath 'izigidi zabantu ngaphakathi lokudla abaninzi abantwana zanamhlanje
6. Iingxaki zokulahleka glacier awanqandi kwinqanaba olwandle; ezihambayo nabo imithombo yamanzi kakhulu, iindawo ebalulekileyo kwiinkqubo umoya kunye nokuhamba kwamanzi, abathengisi Lomhlaba ngesondo yokusithela enezityalo nezilwanyana, kunye nenkangeleko eyahlukileyo Eyokuqiqa okanye ukuhlola. "
7. Abaqulathe malunga neemitha ezintlanu komphakamo wolwandle olunokubakho Vuka, i-West Antarctic Ice Sheet abasengozini ngenxa yokuba lisekelwe lisisiseko kakuhle ngaphantsi komphakamo wolwandle ubethwa ukufudumeza amanzi olwandle kubunzulu.
8. Iingozi kunye neempembelelo imitha ezimbini-okanye inqanaba kolwandle kwahluka kakhulu izixeko yonxweme kunye nezizwe siqithi.
9. Kodwa mhlawumbi kubaluleke nakakhulu ukuze ucwangciso kukuba ingaba loo izikhukula kwenzeka ngo-2050 okanye 2150.
10. iminyaka 10,000 ... ulingene 10. ezisixhenxe zomkhenkce ukuba ukunyibilika phambi kwamehlo ethu, Matterhorn Europe, Malayas, eGreenland, Mount Kilimanjaro, Andes, Glacier National Monument, Alaska.



## 26. Ingxubevange Icecaps

1. Ukunyibilika komkhenkce osezincamini kubangelwa kukunyuka jikelele kwamaqondo lwehlabathi, kwaye oku ukunyibilika kunokuba neziphumo ezibi kakhulu kubo bonke izinto on Earth. Njengoko Imikhenkce ekumiselwe kuyo incam yezwe zinyibilika, amanqanaba ulwandle uvuke kunye ulwandle saline ngaphantsi.
2. Ukuba siqhubeka kutshiswa amafutha eziphili zamandulo ngokungenammiselo, ukufudumala kwihlabathi kuya ekugqibeleni kunyibilika zonke komkhenkce izibonda kunye zeentaba, ukukhulisa inqanaba ulwandle ngeenyawo 216.
3. Icebergs ngamaqhekeza komkhenkce frozen ukuba kubuqhawula amazwekazi kwaye awele ulwandle. Iqondo lobushushu ekuphumeni ukuba ebangela kwazo ukuba fomu buthathaka umkhenkce, ebangela iintanda ngaphezulu nokwenza ice kusenokwenzeka ukuba uyeke. Kamsinya nje umkhenkce iwela kolwandle, ulwandle liphuma kancinane.
4. Ukuba ubushushu ekuphumeni kuchaphazela umkhenkce kwazo, ngaba Imikhenkce ekumiselwe kuyo incam yezwe kuba sengozini ukunyibilika kwaye ebangela neelwandle ukuba bavuke? Oku kwenzeka, kodwa akukho bani owaziyo xa enokwenzeka.
5. I ice main zagutyungelwa ezwe yi Antarctica eSouth Pole, kunye malunga nama-90 ekhulwini omkhenkce ehlabathini (70 ekhulwini amanzi acocekileyo). Antarctica igutyungelwe ice-avareji kweemitha 2,133 (7,000 iinyawo) zamafu. Ukuba yonke ngumkhenkce Antarctic zanyibilika, amanqanaba ulwandle macala ihlabathi kuvuka malunga 61 mitha (iinyawo 200). Kodwa ke iqondo avareji e Antarctica 37 ngokukaCelsius C, ngoko ke umkhenkce akukho ingozi ngokunyityilikiswa. Enyanisweni kwiindawo ezininzi belizwekazi akwenzeki libe ngaphezulu ebandayo.
6. Kwelinye isiphelo sehlabathi, eMntla Pole, umkhenkce ayikho phantse zilingana eSouth Pole. Le umkhenkce ndiyihlanganise ndiyidadise kwi-Arctic Ocean.
7. Kukho isixa esikhulu ice egubungele eGreenland, nto leyo ngendikongezile omnye mitha-7 (iinyawo 20) ukuya elwandle ukuba kunyibilike. Ngenxa Greenland ikufutshane ikhweyitha ngaphezu Antarctica, ukuba kukho ubushushu ephakamileyo, ngoko ke umkhenkce kungenzeka ngakumbi inyibilike.
8. Kodwa kusenokwenzeka ukuba isizathu ngaphantsi kakhulu ngaphezu enyibilikisa ice polar ukwenzela inqanaba Ocean eliphezulu - amaqondo obushushu aphezulu emanzini. Amanzi kakhulu ashinyeneyo ashushu 4 Celsius. Ngasentla nangezantsi kule lobushushu, lexinene amanzi kunciphisa (ubunzima enye yamanzi ithatha indawo enkulu). Ngoko njengoko lobushushu iyonke amanzi kwandisa kuyo ngokwemvelo sandisa kancinci ngokwenza ulwandle kuvuka.

## 27. Ukusibutyaza ikhosistim

1. ukuwa komxokomelwano wokuphilisana kwezidalwa ibhekisa kwimeko apho ecosystem ubunzima okukhulu, mhlawumbi abasisigxina, ukuncitshiswa ekuqhubeni umthamo zonke izinto, ngokufuthi kubangele zabadla mass. Ngokuqhelekileyo, ukuwa eziphilayo into sivete yi isiganeko yintlekele ezenzeka kwisikali ngexesha elifutshane.
2. eziphilayo Umhlaba xa uhlaselwa. eyayiza kufuneka ukuze bahambe iminyaka emva ngaphezulu kwezigidi-65 ukuze ufumane amazinga ilahleko kwiintlobo phezulu njengoko sibona namhlanje.
3. imozulu yehlabathi sele iyatshintsha ngenxa kwamaqondo obushushu esotha. Iziganeko ezikhulu zemozulu (izikhukula, imbalela, kunye heatwaves) ziyanda njengoko amaqondo obushushu emhlabeni kuvuka.
4. Ngoxa ziqala ukuba ufunde indlela ezi nguqu ziya kuchaphazela abantu kunye neentlobo ngamnye, Asikabi njani eziphila kusenokwenzeka ukuba sitshintshe.
5. theory ecological isixelela ukuba njengoko eziphilayo zibe sempilweni, besondela Imibundu leyo ebaluleke kakhulu (nezaziwa ngokwamanqaku wumbe). I mpilweni kokukhona, uyakuncedeka kwamsinya esabela ezazinokuphazamisa.
6. Eziphila ahanjiswa anqumla kukho isinyuko ebalulekileyo senziwa similise ithi ezintsha, ngokufuthi kunye nelahleko e eziphilayo, iintlobo ngesinyanzeliso ezingaqhelekanga, yaye ihlathi ngesiqophe iziganeko die-off. Umzekelo, kule minyaka ili-10, eziphila eNtshona US baye bafa umthi omkhulu-isikali zomthonyama, amathafa engca grama nezimnyama baguqulwe kwi exotic, South African Lehmann uthando ingca ..
7. Njengabantu sibonisa ukumelana elibuthathaka xa sigula, yaye siba zizisulu ukuba iimeko zangaphandle. Ngokufanayo, esisezantsi kunesiqhelo iimpendulo yokuphatha iinguqulelo zangaphandle Kwakhona kubonisa-ikhosistim mpilweni. Zombini ezi manyathelo, ngokukhawuleza, ngokucutha, zimpawu yokulumkisa kwangethuba ukuze eziphila nciphisa
8. Conservation ivame ukugxila elikhulu, izilwanyana qembu - amahlosi, amabhere, iminenga. Kukho izizathu ezininzi ukuba ufuna ukugcina ezi ntlobo ekutshabalaleni. Kodwa kuthekani uninzi lobomi ukuba kunzima uqaphele? Le bugs kunye ezidlile ukuba angavela okanye yanyamalala eziphila ngaphandle nayiphi impembelelo ibonakale?
9. Biodiversity kwandisa nokomelela: iintlobo ezininzi kuthetha iintlobo ngamnye unako ngakumbi ukumelana iimpembelelo. Cinga ngokunciphisa eziphilayo njengoko kokuphuma ngaphandle rivet esuka kwinqwelo-moya. A ambalwa ayikho rivet apha okanye akukho akuyi kubangela umonakalo omkhulu. Kodwa aqhubeke ukususa kubo okubeka yokuwa kwimisebenzi eziphilayo. Amahlathi ukunika indlela eya kumshiya. Coral iblitshi size sife.
10. Enyanisweni, ubukho okanye ukungabikho ezinye iintlobo zazenziwe ukuba asinike izinto ezibalulekileyo malunga nendlela kufutshane i ecosystem engaba yokuwa.
11. iintlobo ezinjalo ezinqabileyo simbiza canaries eziphilayo. Njengabo canaries ukuba basemgodini asetyenziswa ukukhangela Gasses enetyhefu nzulu ngaphantsi komhlaba, canaries eziphila kaninzi iintlobo bokuqala shwaka a eziphilayo ndixinezelekile. nokunyamalala zabo kunokunxulunyaniswa utshintsho ekusebenzeni eziphilayo, nto leyo esisilumkiso ukuba yokuwa kuyeza.

## 28. satellites and Space kobutyobo

1. Space kobutyobo (eyaziwa ngokuba junk isithuba, inkunkuma isithuba, inkunkuma isithuba, inkunkuma isithuba okanye inkunkuma space) ligama ukuba ubunzima ezigugileyo, izinto esidalwe ngumntu esithubeni, neziqapheleka ngakumbi Earth orbit, ezifana Hewana ezindala wachitha nezigaba rocket . Oku kuquka imvuthuluka evela wokudilika zabo, ukhukhuliseko kunye zingenzi ngozi. Njengoko ka Disemba 2016, yangqubana ezihlanu ezingamaseyana kubangele ovelisa inkunkuma isithuba.
2. Njengoko we-5 Julayi 2016, i-United States Strategic Umyalelo kulandelelwa abangama-17,852 izinto ngumntu kwindledlana ngaphezu Umhlaba, kubandakanywa ezisebenzayo 1,419. Noko ke, ezi zinto nje izinto ezinkulu ngokwaneleyo ukukhangelwa.
3. Ukususela ngoJulayi 2013, ngaphezu kwezigidi 170 doti ezincinane kwe-1 cm (0.4 in), malunga 670,000 ubutyobo 1-10 cm, kwaye macala 29,000 ezinkulu doti zaye ukuba orbit uqikelelo.
4. Yangqubana udoti baye ubungozi baxhomekeka; bevakalise umonakalo lifana sandblasting, ingakumbi iiphaneli zesola optic ezifana ngeeteleskopu okanye aba bazingeli nkwenkwezi ayikwazi kuhlawulwa nomkhonto wokuhlolwa Whipple (ngaphandle kokuba sikhanya).
5. Ngaphezu kwama-500,000 amaqhosha kobutyobo, okanye "junk isithuba," zilandelelwe njengoko ukujikeleza umhlaba. Bonke ukuhamba ngesantya 17.500 mph, akakhawulezi ngokwaneleyo ukuze intwana encinci kobutyobo Orbital ukuba uphulukane satellite okanye kwisiphepheke.
6. Abemi ekuphumeni kobutyobo isithuba kwandisa ingozi enokwenzeka kuzo zonke izithuthi isithuba, kodwa ingakumbi Station Space International, shuttles indawo kunye nezinye iziphepheke nabantu ndakhwela.
7. NASA uthatha ugrogriso yangqubana udoti isithuba kakhulu kwaye iseti elide-emi kwezikhokelo indlela yokujamelana yokungqubana nesisongelo ngalinye amandla ..
8. Ingozi enkulu lamaphulo isithuba luvela ubutyobo non-zibonwe. Ngowe-1996, i satellite French abatoli nawezonakeleyo yi eziwa rocket French ukuba ngemali leminyaka ngaphambili.

## 29. Iminatha Fishing kuMalwandle (uMoya Iminatha)

1. iminatha ghostukuba ukuloba iminatha ezithe ngasekhohlo okanye yilahleko abalobi olwandle. Ezi iminatha, ngokufuthi phantse ezingabonakaliyo nasekuzeni, kungashiywa bofanelana bephinyelene kwi izixhobo onamatye okanye uhamba elwandle evulekileyo. Bayakwazi bamthiyele intlanzi, dolphins, amahobe zolwandle, ookrebe, dugongs, iingwenya, zaselwandle, oononkala kunye nezinye izidalwa, kuquka Diver oluntu athile. Ukwenza njengoko sungula, neminatha ukuthintela intshukumo, ibangela yindlala, ukuzicenta kunye nosuleleko, kunye ukutsarhwa kuleyo kufuneka babuyele kumphezulu ukuphefumla.
2. Nyaka ngamnye amakhulu amawaka abantu nezilwanyana zaselwandle, ezifana amahobe elwandle, seals, amahlengesi kunye neminenga kulimala yi ungcoliseko zeplastiki ulwandle. iminatha Ukushiya zeplastiki yinxalenye ebalulekileyo yale ngxaki.
3. Ezi iminatha angahamba imigama emide kumanqaku abo imvelaphi kwaye kuhlala kolwandle elide emva kokuba alahlwa, kwaze oko kwakhokelela senzela kunye nokufa ezincancisayo zaselwandle, iintaka zolwandle kunye nentlanzi. Isiphumo kuyingozi kakhulu ebaluleke jikelele zasemanzini.
4. iminatha Ukushiya neebhekile, qhwayi, zenzakalise, bambulale amakhulu izilwanyana zaselwandle dailyUnseen ngaphantsi kwamanzi, izixhobo ukuloba avune elwandle Bounty ehlabathini lonke. Ule ngezantsi, iminatha kuvela kweendonga isigqubuthelo olova ukuxhentsa imisinga kunye ngenjongo serene kunye cwaka. Ukususela waqala kukulahlwa phandle eons elwandle eyadlulayo iminatha, nezixhobo ngakumbi nangakumbi ukuloba sele bengena iilwandlekazi zethu imihla ngemihla. Enkulu yale izixhobo uhleli emanzini, ezilahlekileyo, ephangiweyo, okanye ishiywe nje.
5. gear ukuloba ishiywe luzidla elwandle-ubomi ngendlala semithombo. Kwiqela zokulondolozwa, ezi iminatha esilibhodlo ukuba ngokwamanakanibe obizwa ngokuba "izixhobo ghost."
6. iminatha ezidadayo ezula ejikeleza, ukuqokelela plethora eziphilayo, yaye ekugqibeleni ukuzika. Njengoko le biomass waphula ngaphandle kwimimandla benthic olwandle kaThixo, iminatha ndinyikimise umthwalo wabo ematendeni phezulu kwakhona, ukulungele ukuba zibange umonakalo ngakumbi.
7. Ezinye iminatha kunye imigca azisongele phezu awase, yinqanawa, okanye amatye, irhintyela izilwanyana zaselwandle, kukubadubula, warhaxwa okanye nje yindlala amakhulu amawaka. Iimbiza ezilungiselelwe nonkala, lobster, kunye Shrimp ungabona uluhlu eclectic yabatyeleli. Lonke kwikala okanye lobster lineages, ngokudla abahlala ezantsi ukuba Asiqiniseki ngaphakathi ukuba isidumbu a ezihlangwini ombhabhamo obutsha-Aron, nitshabalale kule migibe.
8. gear ishiywe kwenza ayengacalulani, bathimba ezanyisayo zaselwandle, intlanzi, amahobe, iminenga, iintaka, ookrebe, rays, kunye ezingenamqolo.
9. kweminyaka engamashumi amahlanu okanye amathandathu eyadlulayo, iminatha zaye ngokuqhelekileyo ezenziwe hemp ezinokuboliswa ziintsholongwane okanye cotton. Nokufika zokwenziwa, izinto kwehlisa-enganyangekiyo ezifana nenayiloni, iminatha ngoku lingahlala emanzini kangangamakhulu eminyaka.
10. iiplastiki ezithile makahlale bume yaselwandle iminyaka ukuya ku-600. Xa kubuywa njani ekugqibeleni ukudilika, umonakalo ongaphezulu kwenziwa xa izilwanyana zaselwandle badla amasuntswana zeplastiki kunye lyu iikhemikhali Leach emanzini.

## 30. imililo

1. Imiphumo warming jikelele amaqondo obushushu, kwemvula, yaye ukufuma komhlaba babuyelayo abaninzi amahlathi zethu ukuphemelela ngexesha mlilo.
2. Njengoko imozulu lihlabe, ukufuma kunye imvula amanqanaba itshintsha ngokutshintsha, besiya kwiindawo ezimanzi babe manzi kunye neendawo ezomileyo ukuba imbalela.
3. amaqondo ispring zasehlotyeni Higher and ngaphambili spring snowmelt ngokuqhelekileyo ukuba imihlaba ukuba ibe koma kubalele ixesha elidana, ukwandisa amathuba wembalela kunye ixesha elide mlilo.
4. Ezi eshushu, iimeko ezomileyo kwakhona kwandisa amathuba okuba imililo yamadlelo iya kuba kukhulu kakhulu futhi-ukutshisa bakuba zizakuqalwa lugwayimbo umbane okanye impazamo yabantu.
5. lindleko imililo, ngokwemiqathango ubungozi kubomi babantu kunye nempilo, nomonakalo kwipropati, kunye nemali, ebuhlungu kakhulu, yaye baya kuphela ukwandisa ngaphandle kokuba kulungiswe ngcono iingozi imililo nokunciphisa imisebenzi yethu ezikhokelela ngakumbi ukutshintsha kwemozulu.
6. Kuzo enkulu kumntla ikhweyitha, olunzulu elide heatwaves eziye zanixa-ukuphazamiseka kunye nomonakalo North America, i-Arctic, kumntla Yurophu ne-Afrika ziye sweltered kumaqondo obushushu irekhodi-ngokwaphula.
7. E-Afrika, esisikhululo imozulu e Ouargla, Algeria, kwiSahara entlango, wabhala lobushushu 51.3C, iqondo lobushushu liphezulu ethembeke wakha ibhalwe Afrika.
8. EJapan, apho amaqondo obushushu baye bafikelela ngaphezulu kwe-40C, abantu baba kwiveki ephelileyo wabongoza ukuba kulunyukwe emva inani kokufa lafikelela 30 kunye unyango esibhedlele amawaka ngakumbi akuba emfuna iimeko ezinxulumene nobushushu. Kwaye California ukwanda nokusetyenziswa kweeyunithi umoya, ivuliwe ukulwa iimeko nolophu apho, kukhokelele nokunqongophala kwamandla.
9. Kodwa mhlawumbi impembelelo imangalisayo yobushushu obugqithisileyo sele waziva eKhanada. Nayo iye balawulwa ubushushu neengchwangu, kunye Toronto amaqondo recording eziye lagqithisa 30C ngeentsuku 18 ukuza kuthi ga ngoku kulo nyaka. Eli nani ithelekisa kunye ntsuku ezisithoba kuphela ihlobo lonke yokugqibela.
10. Njengoko carbon kuqhubeka nokwanda kunye noqikelelo bacebisa ukuba ihlabathi liza kukwazi ukubamba weqondo lobushushu kwihlabathi kuthe le kwekhulu ngezantsi 2C ngaphezu amanqanaba pre-mveliso, heatwaves yande kungenzeka kakhulu ukufumana kakhulu kwaye zibe rhoqo ngakumbi, izazinzulu zilumkisa.

## B. State of Mankind

### 1. zokwanda

1. 2018 - 7.7 BHILIYONI ABANTU NOKWANDISA NGEMIHLA
2. 1976 - 3.6 BHILIYONI ABANTU
3. zokwanda Human (okanye overshoot labemi) yenzeka xa umzila wezinto eziphilayo kukho inani labantu kwindawo ethile idlula kwisikhundla kuloo ndawo ahlala kuyo lelo qela.
4. Zokwanda Ungalungisa zinokujongwa, xa ngokwembono kwixesha elide, njengoko okhoyo ukuba wabahlali awukwazi sondlo kunikwa kwamanani ngokukhawuleza yobutyebi engahlaziyekiyo okanye anikwe ukuthotywa umthamo engqongileyo ukunika inkxaso oluntu.
5. Isilumkiso: Mother "Umhlaba akazange indawo iidayinaso emva kokufa" kwi ekutshabalaleni yokugqibela iintlobo enkulu, ingxelo Nobel yamachiza uRobert Laughlin. Yena "kuthutha kwi waza waba into eyahlukileyo." Kodwa ke oko, nina nithi, oko kwenzeka kwiminyaka yezigidi-65 eyadlulayo. Kunene?
6. Engalunganga. Namhlanje abantu aba iidayinaso ezintsha, iintlobo elandelayo ezinemicu ukuphelelwa, silumkise 2,000 izazinzulu yeZizwe eziManyeneyo. Kungekudala. Sihlale nabo ibangela kwezinto eziphilayo, wada nokukhawulezisa ithayimthebhile. Ukungena ukufa yesigunyaziso yethu. Hayi kwizigidi zeminyaka kwixesha elizayo, kodwa kule nkulungwane. Ngenxa uthando lwethu efihlakeleyo yokutshintsha kwemozulu. Ewe, sonke deniers Okusondele yezenzululwazi.
7. Nantso indlela lapha Laughlin wayibeka: "sele Abantu eyenza ixesha wesithandathu enkulu wokutshabalala kweentlobo kwimbali Yomhlaba." Niyayifumana? Sicela ukuba ityala. Thina injini uqhuba kulitshabalalisa uhlobo olutsha.
8. Uhlanga lwesintu ngokubaleka ukuzibulala ukuba self-kwintshabalalo. Asikwazi ityala phezu yelenqe enkulu American of deniers kwemozulu-science, Big Oil, i Goch Bros, US Chamber of Commerce and Congress. Loo nto thina.
9. Thina nje ugcine ukuthenga guzzlers igesi, ukugcina imali yomhlalaphantsi e Exxon Mobil, ugcine ukwenza iintsana ngakumbi nangakumbi, ngonaphakade ukwalela umsantsa banzi phakathi ukukhula obungunaphakade kwezoqoqosho kunye abantwana abaninzi abaphila kwiplanethi lwezixhobo enkenenkene ngokukhawuleza.
10. ngxaki real komhlaba, abantwana abaninzi kakhulu ... kodwa ke ngeke avume kahle truthWhat ngayo? Wonke eMhlabeni angayikholelwa ekukhuleni yethu inkulu ngxaki ... labemi. abantwana abaninzi kakhulu entsha, umnatha-75 yezigidi ngonyaka. Kwaye zonke deniers isegumbini - iinkokeli, abatyalii, uma i-99%, wonke umntu. Ewe, nokuba iqela ehlabathini 350.org Bill McKibben kaThixo. oosonzululwazi 2,000 I-UN bayazi nobuninzi yeyona ngxaki kuphela Womhlaba.
11. Yifumane? Umhlaba uba enye kuphela ngxaki, kukho variable esingundoqo abaxhomekeke i'quadratic yenzululwazi. Kodwa akwavuma ukuba ugxininise kuso. Ngoko ke, ewe, iingcali zenzululwazi deniers isayensi kakhulu. Bayazi ukuba ukukhula kwamanani oluntu yi umba umbulali, kodwa silumkele nayo. Amawaka nezesayensi izisombululo akrelekrele zobugcisa ekunciphiseni impembelelo yobushushu bomhlaba. Ke yona ingcambu unobangela. Baqhubeka ekusombululeni variables abaxhomekeke ukutshintsha kwemozulu equation zesayensi zazo. Kodwa ukuba ukukhula kwamanani oluntu yi unobangela ingxaki koMhlaba, hayi umphumo.

## 2. Goqa kwisizwe - Ukuphela Civilizations

1. ekuweni yoluntu Ukuwa kuluntu oluntsonkothileyo wabantu. Loo lokubola inokuba ngokukhawuleza kakhulu, njengoko kunjalo amaMaya impucuko, okanye ngokuthe ngcembe, njengokuba kwimeko ukuwa Western uBukhosi baseRoma.
2. izinto eziqhelekileyo ukuze negalelo ekuweni yoluntu zezi olunoqoqosho, kwezendalo, ezentlalo nenkcubeko, kunye ukuphazamiseka domain enye maxa wambi ngomfula ibe kwabanye.
3. Kwezinye iimeko intlekele yendalo (umz tsunami, inyikima, umlilo enkulu okanye ukutshintsha kwemozulu) kusenokuba kwenze yokuwa.
4. Ezinye izinto ezifana Malthusian ntlekele, ukwanda okanye resource ngokuya kunokuba ngunobangela proximate kokuwa. negalelo ebalulekileyo esinokudibanisa ukunganyaniseki kumaziko esekwe yezopolitiko kunye nesiphumo udidi asezantsi idlwengulweyo, ndibathuma ndivuka wambamba amandla avela eliphucukileyo ezincinane esisityebi e revolution.
5. Ukwahluka iifom uluntu azivelele liyangqinelana lokungafani iintsilelo zabo. Jared Diamond icebisa ukuba uluntu nazo yawohloka ngenxa kwamahlathi, ilahleko lokuchuma komhlaba, imiqathango zorhwebo kunye / okanye nokunyuka ubundlobongela obungapheliyo olujamlene nabo.
6. Ukuhlasela Foreign - Ukuhla kwe-Emphaya yamaRoma yenye ziganeko ngokwemveli eziphawula ukuphela Classical Antiquity kunye ekuqaleni yaseYurophu Ages Aphakathi. impucuko elinabantu kwaye achumileyo North Afrika folokohlo emva kokugqiba izibonelelo zalo ekulweni lwangaphakathi nokubandezeleka ukuphazamiseka ukusuka ayehlasela esenjalo izizwe banu Sulaym kunye banu Hilal. Ibn Khaldun waphawula ukuba amazwe bahlukunyezwe banu Hilal ngabahaseli yaba eyomileyo ngokupheleleyo desert. In i impahla elimasikizi balandela Mongol ngesinyanzeliso, abahaseli ezafika inane China, iRashiya, kuMbindi Mpuma, Islamic Central Asia. Kamva iinkokeli Mongol, ezifana Timur, nangona yena waba Muslim, yayigungxula imizi emininzi, ngogonyamelo amawaka abantu baza benza umonakalo noqhekeko ku lindlela zamandulo lokunkcenshela waseMesopotamiya.
7. Baphathwa phakathi bamazwe baseYurophu kunye nabantu xa kwakutshabalala ihlabathi wayesoloko etshayelela nezifo yasekuhlaleni virulence ngokungaqhelekanga. Esifo elidlavula Mexico kwi 1520s, ebulala 150,000 e Tenochtitlán kuphela, kuquka umlawuli, kunye Peru kwi 1530s, ngokunceda abantu boyisa yaseYurophu.
8. Abanye bakholelwa ukuba ukufa ukuya kwi-95% yabantu Native American of the World Elitsha ezibangelwa zizifo Old World.
9. ukuwa yoluntu ngamasiko ezininzi zemveli kuye kwenzeka ngenxa impiyali yaseYurophu kwiindawo ezahlukeneyo zomhlaba, ingakumbi kwiindawo apho uluntu lamasetlani yaseYurophu balihlutha ilizwe kanye agcinwe abantu bomthonyama, in Latin America nakuMntla Melika, kwaye e i-Australasia. Imiphumo yale ukuhluthwa kusekho kuyabonakala ezininzi iingxaki ujongene nayo kwiinkcubeko zemveli, kuquka butywala, amazinga aphezulu ukuvalelwa, iirhafu ukuzibulala kunye nobundlobongela emaqandeni.
10. Sezibalo qikelela ukuba ukuphelelwa ehlabathini senkxaso yeenginginya nanto leyo azisule senkcubeko yoluntu iya kuqalisa ngo-2100.



### 3. Nuclear Energy and Waste Nuclear

#### amandla enyukliya ingcolile, kuyingozi yaye kubize.

##### A. Nuclear Power

1. Uninzi reactor zenyukliya zisekelwe phezu ingqikelelo ngokucandeka zenyukliya. ngokucandeka Nuclear kwenzeka xa nuclei uranium bahlaselwa neutron. Le bombardment waphula eziba uranium ngaphandle, ikhuphe ubushushu, imitha kunye neutron ngaphezulu. Le neutron ukuba ayaphuma yoko ukusabela chain njengoko nuclei ngaphezulu uranium bafumane ngethala, ukukhupha imali amandla. Oku kuyicacisa kakuhle izityalo amandla enyukliya ungenza ukudala umbane kakhulu ukusuka imali encinane nje uranium. Noko ke, oko kunceda ukuchaza ezinye izinto ezixhalabisayo oorhulumente, izazinzulu abemi babe malunga Ukwandiswa kwe ingozi phakathi isityalo amandla enyukliya.
2. Ngoku, kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuba le mveliso wenyukliya, basabela uranium chain ilawulwa. Ngoko ke, i reactor zenyukliya akakwazi ezinokuqhushumba ngathi ibhombu atomic. Oku kungenxa ukuqhushumba zenyukliya lufuna chain reaction ongalawulekiyo kunye izibaso uranium kakhulu-zizityebi. Uranium yeyona nto inzima kakhulu ngokwendalo-yenzeke. Ukuba into, oko mbi ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo eyaziwa ngokuba izinto ezineeathom ezilinganayo. Izinto ezineeathom ezilinganayo ezi iintlobo ezahlukeneyo leyo nto ukuba elinokuqakatha amanani ezahlukeneyo neutron yaseburhulumenteni zabo. I-Isotope U-235 kubalulekile kuba ungasetyenziswa enyukliya ngokucandeka chain reaction ukudala amandla amaninzi.
3. Ngokwahlukileyo uranium ezisetyenziswa ukuqhushumba enyukliya, nto leyo malunga ne-90% ahlanganiswe le Isotope U-235, i-uranium lisetyenziswa reactor zenyukliya is ahlanganiswe kancinane nje, ukuba malunga ezine okanye ezintlanu ekhulwini. Oku kunciphisa isixa neutron ezikhoyo indlela ngokucandeka. Kwakhona, i-chain reaction ngaphakathi ongundoqo reactor zenyukliya ilawulwa ngeentonga yokulawula ukufunxa neutron ukulawula izinga yokusabela. A ibhombu zenyukliya asiyisebenzisanga iintonga zolawulo kunye, ngoko ke, yi chain reaction ongalawulekiyo.
4. A Ukwhehla ingozi apho nobushushu kakhulu iziphumo reactor zenyukliya ukunyibilika ongundoqo reactor ngayo. A Ukwhehla ukuba kwenzeka xa kukho isiphene kwinkqubo sokupholisa le reactor eyayibenza enye okanye ngaphezulu izinto amafutha enyukliya ukuba idlule ingongoma yayo yokunyibilika.
5. Ukuba Ukwhehla kwenzeka, isityalo samandla enyukliya lungaqala kukhupha imitha kokusingqongileyo.
6. Inkxalabo inkulu ezinxulumene kwingozi ngamandla enyukliya yi imiphumela emibi ukuba sesichengeni sosasazeko lwemitha kunokuba emzimbeni womntu kunye nokusingqongileyo.
7. Ukuba umntu ababhenciswa ubeka imali ebonakalayo radiation kwithuba kwexesha, oku kuboniswa zingonakalisa iiseli zomzimba kwaye ikhokelele kumhlaza
8. Ukongezelela kwiingxaki impilo yakho, kukho kwakhona inkxalabo yempilo kwezendalo ezinxulumene kokwenziwa kwamandla enyukliye ombane. izityalo amandla enyukliya basebenzisa amanzi namachibi zasekuhlaleni kunye nemilambo ngenxa zokupholisa. kukho imithombo yamanzi yobulali esetyenziselwa uthothe le ubushushu, kwaye amanzi agqithisileyo asetyenzisiweyo ukuze aphilise le reactor idla zibuyiselwa umzila kwiqondo lobushushu ezishushu kakhulu. Le amanzi kwakhona sazenza kunye neetyuwa kunye nesinyithi enzima, yaye ezi amaqondo obushushu aphezulu, kunye ezingcolisayo ngamanzi, uphazamise ubomi intlanzi kunye nezityalo ngaphakathi umzila.
9. Ukususela kuhlasele World Trade Center eNew York on September 11, 2001, iinkxalabo, zafikelela ukuba abagrogri bakwazi ukuloba iziphenduli zenyukliya kunye ngenjongo yokukhulula radioactive materials.
10. Ushishino lwenyukliya usenalo akukho isisombululo 'ingxaki inkunkuma, ukuthuthwa le nkunkuma engozini engavumelekanga abantu kunye nokusingqongileyo lubeka. inkunkuma linyukliya yingozi amashumi amawaka eminyaka. Oku ngokucacileyo



zibonwe kwaye ibanga ingozi enkulu nakwizizukulwana zethu elizayo. Nokuba izakubekwa yokugcina zejoloji, inkunkuma ukuze kuvela yaye lufaka engozini izizukulwana zexesha elizayo.

#### 4. Energy Economy - Fossil Amafutha - Oil and Coal

1. Melika kwi mgwaqo amandla. Njengesizwe, sixhomekeke kumafutha eziphili zamandulo ezaba lilitye ngexesha yokukhula kweemfuno kunye yayiphela unikezelo na. Ngelo xesha, ukusebenzisa amafutha eziphili zamandulo ezaba lilitye gqolo ukubeka iindleko ezinkulu yokusingqongileyo nezoqoqosho. Ngoku ilizwe kufuneka ukhethe phakathi ekuhlawuleni ukuqhubeka imeko okanye utyalo nekamva entsha amandla.
2. Iindleko phambili kwindlela yethu yangoku eneji exandekeni. Abathengi baseMelika kunye namashishini sele bachitha kalukhuni, ndoxelelwa ngubani \$ 700 billion ukuya \$ 1 yezigidi zezigidi zezigidi ngonyaka ngamnye emalahleni, i-oli negesi yendalo, waza wonakalelwa ke iindleko wempahla longcoliseko lusuka kumafutha eziphili zamandulo ezaba lilitye ngokusebenzisa umonakalo kwimpilo yethu nakokusingqongileyo.
3. Ukuba America iyaqhubeka ilandela indlela amandla ishishini-as-njengesiqhelo, inkcitho amafutha eziphili zamandulo ezaba lilitye US kungenzeka ukuba akhule, afikelela kuqikelelwa \$ 23 zezigidi phakathi ko-2010 no-2030.
4. Ihlabathi lixhomekeke ngokugqithiseleyo kumafutha eziphili zamandulo ezifana amalahle, igesi yendalo kunye namafutha.
5. Kuba wonke dollar ukuba waseMelika uchitha kunyaka ngamnye, malunga-10 eesenti kungenzeka ukuba usunge ukuthengwa amandla, ngezininzi ukuba imali echithwa kumafutha eziphili zamandulo ezaba lilitye.
6. Imveliso amafutha eziphili zamandulo ezaba lilitye kunye nokusetyenziswa konakalise okusingqongileyo kunye nempilo yethu - isenza umonakalo nokuba enkulu kuqoqosho American kunye izinga lokuphila kwethu.
7. amafutha eziphili zamandulo ezaba lilitye yokutsha lona linegalelo ezikhokelela global warming, Leyo, ukongeza ekubeni iyasondela yendalo kunye nabantu ntlekele, akwazi ukohlwaya umonakalo omkhulu zoqoqosho ngokunjalo:
8. Ukunyuka kokuphakama kolwandle kunye nokwanda ubungqongqo noqhwithela kunokubeka izixeko eziphambili ezifana New York, Miami kunye New Orleans basengozini enkulu yokuba komonakalo eninzi.
9. Global warming kuqikelelwa ukuba ziphumeze iintlobo ezinye iindleko, kubandakanywa rainfalls uyehla ukunyuka kwamaqondo obushushu ukuba zidibene kubangela iimeko zembalela enkulu yaye yandiswa kwiingingqi ezifana yaseMzantsi, kunye nempembelelo kwimpilo yoluntu ngenxa yezifo ezinxulumene nobushushu, ukubunjwa enkulu ozone kwenkungu edibene nomsi, kunye nokwandiswa izifo kumda wesangqa-umna.

## 5. Ukuziphatha, nkcubeko, Ethics, uhageleyo Imilinganiselo Yokuziphatha

1. isimilo i zesiganeko apho ukuthotywa enkulu okanye ilahleko olupheleleyo imilinganiselo yokuziphatha kwenzeka phakathi kuluntu ethile. Le abruptness uhlobo olunjalo isidima ngokupheleleyo ingohluka ngokuxhomekeke meko kunye neziganeko ezenzeka kuluntu elinikiweyo emva kwexesha elithile.
2. Isimilo ukuba zibangelwa yi-utshintsho iinguqu kwezopolitiko kunye / okanye nenkcubeko yoluntu, ungquzulwano okanye intlekele yendalo.
3. Imfundo ngaphandle imilinganiselo, njengokuba luncedo njengoko, kubonakala kunokuba ukuze umntu usathana krele kakhulu.- CS Lewis, 1898-1963
4. Ukuchola iphephandaba kunokuba yindlela eyoyikisayo ukuqala kusasa: ukuhlasela kwabanqolobi, ngemipu eziklasini, icherri Schiavo, Enron, abezopolitiko ubuxoki ukuya kumalungu kunye iintatheli ulahlekisa sonke. esisabela ngayo ngokulinganayo kukuba ukuwa ukuvula i window ukhwaze, "Andiyi kuthabatha kuyo kwakhona."
5. Ngokubanzi kukholelwa ukuba uluntu lwale mihla na ukuhla elibukhali. Phakathi ukugula ezibonisiweyo ke ukuntinga kwamanani-mthetho, uqhawulo-mtshato, isini elivisayo, imihla yokuzalwa kolutsha kunye nokusetyenziswa gwenxa kweziyobisi; imfazwe (ingakumbi kule nkulungwane yama-20); kunye nokwehla ngokubanzi ukuziphatha lobuqu yenkolo.
6. Kukho kwakhona inkxalabo inzululwazi mihla kunye nobugcisa kukhokelela banzi umsantsa kwiimeko abaphila kunye namathuba emfundo phakathi kwezizwe yokuqala-ihlabathi esinenkqubela iintlanga wesithathu-hlabathi abahlwempuzekileyo. izinto ezinjalo zikhuliswe ekhohlo yehlabathi kunye nelungelo yonqulo.
7. Iinjalo rhoqo elizakuqhobosha ityala kwinzululwazi mihla ngokubanzi, kwaye ngendaleko ngokukodwa.
8. Eminye imizekelo yokwehla - kutshatwa uut-of-komtshato kunye namakhaya ezinomzali omnye. ubuqhetseba Internet and "likhoboka". Ulwaphulo-mthetho. Ngokubanzi kukholelwa ukuba ulwaphulo-mthetho, ukusukela nokuqhekeza ezingephi izono ezinzulu ugonyamelo, nto anda kolawulo. Elivisayo sex, ukuzalwa kunye isisu. Yaziwa ngokubanzi kukholelwa ukuba amazinga ngesondo kunye nokuzalwa okwishumi elivisayo ukuba kwakusitsho ngaphandle kolawulo. utywala elivisayo, isigarethi kunye nokusetyenziswa kweziyobisi. Iimfazwe Endless kunye Proxy Iimfazwe walwa yi enamandla, amazwe atyebileyo.

## 6. ukunaba kweedolophu

1. Ukunaba Urban, ezikwabizwa ngokuba ukukhula okanye ukuxananaza ipoma, ukwandiswa ngokukhawuleza kangangoko wejografi izixeko needolophu, iphawuleka izindlu zokuhlala ezisezantsi ezinoxinano,-ukusetyenziswa olunye ucando, ndanda xhomekeko yemoto yabucala kwezothutho.
2. ukunaba kweedolophu kubangelwa yinxalenye imfuno yokwamkela ukufukuka kwabantu ezidolophini; Noko ke, ngo ezininzi kwimimandla embhaxa kungaphumela ngenxa yokufuna indawo yokuhlala nokwandisa nakwezinye iindawo zokuhlala.
3. ukunaba kweedolophu iye ngamazinga kunye ukusetyenziswa okwandileyo amandla, ungcoliseko, kwaye ingxinano yezithuthi kunye ukuhla komahluko ekuhlaleni kunye nokunamathelana. Ukongeza, ngokwandisa "Yimifuziselo Yeenyawo Kuphiliswano 'bendawo yemimandla embhaxa, isenzeko kukhokelela ekutshatyalalisweni zasendle zokuhlala kunye ukuqhekezwa zisaleleyo zendalo.
4. ukunaba kweedolophu libekisa kwini lweempawu ezinxulumene kuphuhliso ipoma, ezifana ingxinano ephantsi kakhulu kuphuhliso lwezindlu, ukuxhomekeka unique kwi imoto zokuthutha esitratweni kudederhu kunye kudederhu lweevenkile njengeefomu kuphela neevenkile.
5. Abagxeki baye icala ukunaba kweedolophu kunye ezininzi iingxaki zentlalo, ezifana yokungcoliseka, ikheswa, ukutshatyalaliswa kwezibonelelo zendalo kunye nokutyeba nokuba linyuke. Abaxhasi suburbanization umngeni ezi zityholo aphikisane ukuba Uphuhliso loxinano aphantsi, kunye nezikolo elungileyo kunye namazinga aphezulu ukhuseleko, koko uninzi indlu athandayo.
6. Abantu ngokwenene kufuneka nje omnye. Nangona siphila kwenye kumazwe inkulu ehlabathini kunye kolundi engapheliyo isithuba, sikhetha ukuhlala ngasekunene enye ecaleni kwenye kwizixeko zethu. 80% ngoku bahlala kwimimandla yasezidolophini. Njengoko izixeko zethu bekhula ezinkulu, ukunaba kweedolophu nokuqalisa ukuchaphazela izinga lokuphila kwethu.
7. Ingxaki icace kakhulu kukuba zizakhiwo ezikhokelela inkcubeko kunye uqhuba imoto-Oxhomekeke nzima ukuba abaqhubi kunye nendalo. traffic More, ukukhutshwa kwekhabhoni ngakumbi, Lo mxube ngakumbi! Kodwa ukwanda ayikho kunqandwa. Kudla sisiphumo socwangciso abahlelelekileyo elifutshane-bisayo.
8. Ukwanda sichaphazela nathi ngeendlela-ezifana Akumangalisi ekufunxeni ixesha yethu exabisekileyo simahla kunye nokwandisa waistlines zethu. A abazeleyo oqhuba iyure enye kuphela ngosuku ngalunye ichitha ezilingana kweeveki ezilithoba ukusebenza ngonyaka imoto. Abaphengululi baye bafumanisa ukuba abantu abahlala namadlelo banabileyo bachitha ngaphantsi ixesha ehamba kunye nobunzima obuziikhilogram ezintandathu ngaphezu kwabo baphila kubumelwane zabahambi-friendly.
9. ukunaba kweedolophu usika zibe kwifama ezixabisekileyo kunye wildlands, esishiya kunye greenspace ngaphantsi kunye wildlands anqabileyo, ezifana amadobo, ekujongenwe likhanyelwe futhi kwavula phezu, ukubeka yokuhlala zasendle zexabiso kunye neentlobo emngciphekweni.

## Ukunqaba 7. Amanzi

### linkcukacha zemvelaphi

1. Amanzi lugubungela 70% iplanethi yethu, yaye kulula ukucinga ukuba kusoloko ingako. Noko ke, amanzi-lento thina basele, bahlambe, ukunkcenkceshela amasimi kwifama lwethu-aku- inqabile. 3 Kuphela% amanzi ehlabathini ngamanzi ahlaziyekileyo yaye- ezimbini kwezintathu leyo ethe tshwa zomkhenkce frozen okanye ngenye ayifumaneki ukuze siyisebenzisele ukuphuhlisa iimfuno zethu.
2. Ngenxa yoko, abantu abangama-1.1 billion ehlabathini lonke abanalo ufikelelo emanzini, yaye abayi-2.7 billion bafumane amanzi ezinqabileyo ngenyanga ubuncinane omnye konyaka.
3. zangasese ezingonelanga kwakhona yingxaki 2.4 billion abantu-kokuba sijongana izifo, ezifana ikholera kunye yicesina, kunye nezinye izigulo yamanzi-umna.
4. Siye indiva imiqondiso zokusingqongileyo umhlaba stop. Xa ukuwa iitafile zamanzi, akukho lizwe linye kuye bazilungiselela zokunciphisa ukusetyenziswa kwamanzi. Ngaphandle kokuba uvuke imingcipheko sithatha, siya bathelele impucuko ngaphambili ukuba usilele umva iintsingiselo zokusingqongileyo uphazamisa kuqoqosho ukutya kwabo.
5. Ngaphezu kwesiqingatha imigxobhozo zehlabathi aphel. Ezolimo zisebenzisa amanzi ngaphezu nawuphi na omnye umthombo kunye inkunkuma eninzi yaloo ngokusebenzisa ukungasebenzi.
6. Utshintsho lwemozulu betshintsha iipatheni zezulu amanzi ehlabathini lonke, ebangela ukunqongophala kunye nembalela kwezinye iindawo yaye izikhukula others. At izinga ukusetyenziswa ngoku, le meko iya ingapheli. Ngo-2025, sisibini esithathwini sabantu behlabathi nazo nokunqongophala kwamanzi. Kunye eziphilayo emhlabeni ihlabathi liya ubunzima ngakumbi.
7. ekunqongophaleni Amanzi kukunqongophala kwezibonelelo amanzi ukuhlangabezana nemfuno amanzi.
8. Omnye-kwezintathu emhlabeni wonke (billion 2 abantu) bahlala phantsi kweemeko yokunqaba kakhulu kwamanzi ngenyanga ubuncinane 1 konyaka.
9. Half abantu billion ehlabathini bajamelana yokunqongophala kakhulu amanzi unyaka wonke. Isiqingatha wemizi emikhulu ehlabathini namava yokunqongophala kwamanzi.

## Ukungaba 8. Ukutya

1. Ixesha ukuqhushumba, sentlalo Nation nxamnye Nation- elinyusayo amaxabiso okutya, okukhokelela ukungazinzi kwezopolitiko, okwandisa indlala kwaye, ngaphandle kokuba oorhulumente izinto, ukuqhawuka ezinkulu ekutyeni. "Ukutya ioli entsha kwaye ilizwe igolide entsha"
2. Umphumo kukuba geopolitics ezintsha yokutya iye yavela, apho kukhuphiswano umhlaba namanzi wandisa kwaye ilizwe ngalinye ukuzondla ngokwayo.
3. Phantse ama-60 ekhulwini zibe komhlaba jikelele kule minyaka ilishumi idlulileyo iye wakulima asetyenziswa biofuels kwaye ngabafuyi ukuba inyama.
4. Kwiminyaka eli-10 edlulileyo amaxabiso okutya phinda njengoko imfuno ukutya liye landa nge inani ihlabathi ikhula ngokukhawuleza kwaye izigidi ziye watshintshela ukutya zezilwanyana-based, efuna okuziinkozo kunye nomhlaba.
5. Oxfam uthe kwiveki yokugqibela Kulindeleke amaxabiso ezityiwa ukutya ezingundoqo, kuquka ingqolowa kunye nerayisi, ukuba kabini kwakhona kule minyaka ingama-20 ezayo, ukusongela neziphumo ezibi kumahlwempu.
6. Kodwa ke umqondiso iqinisekileyo ukuba izinto ukutya nezima bubonakala ukutya okuseleyo amazwe ubambe egciniwe, okanye "uyiweze" ukusuka komnye unyaka ukuya kolandelayo.
7. "Kuba ezintandathu minyaka ili-11 idlulileyo ihlabathi akuphelise ukutya ngaphezu kokuba liye lakhula. Thina asinawo nayiphi buffer kwaye isebenza phantsi oovimba. zabelo bethu ephantsi kakhulu yaye simele ukuba ukuba ubusika eyomileyo isivuno erayisi ihlwempu ukubona kuxinzelelo lokutya enkulu kulo lonke ebhodini. "
8. izinto ezintsha ezifana ukuwa iitafile zamanzi, plateauing izivuno okuziinkozo ukunyuka kwamaqondo obushushu kunye ukhukuliseko lomhlaba kunye nokutshintsha kwemozulu ukuba kube nzima, ukuba kunako ukwenzeka, ukwandisa imveliso ngokukhawuleza ngokwaneleyo. "
9. ibanazo zone ngokucindezela kufuneka kujongwane kunye, endaweni iimbewu ngcono, iitrektara okanye iimpompo ukuze amanzi, lusidla ngoku ihlabathi ixhomekeke labemi entsha, amandla, kunye nemigaqo amanzi.
10. Siphila kwihlabathi apho ngaphezu kwesiqingatha abantu bahlala kumazwe amadlu ukutya ngokusekelwe amafama 'phezu-zokumpompa aphansti ekufunxeni. Umbuzo ayikho ingaba ezi bubbles izigqabhuze, kodwa nini. Le ingxa- kokutya yesizwe eliqela amaqamza njengoko angenwa lulwelo ukuba uyaphela ezinokuvula ukunqongophala kokutya esingaphathekiyo.
11. Ukuba ukukhula labantu ihlabathi alehli kakhulu, inani labantu labanjwa ubuhlwempu zoxinzelelo lwamanzi kunye nendlala uya kukhula kuphela.
12. Ukuba ihlabathi uyasilela kulungiswe umba kwemozulu, ukufudumala komhlaba kule nkulungwane lula anyuke 6 ° C, ndiliphanzisa ukutya. Siye indiva imiqondiso zokusingqongileyo umhlaba stop. Xa ukuwa iitafile zamanzi, akukho lizwe linye kuye bazilungiselela zokunciphisa ukusetyenziswa kwamanzi. Ngaphandle kokuba uvuke imingcipheko sithatha, siya bathelele impucuko ngaphambili ukuba usilele umva iintsingiselo zokusingqongileyo uphazamisa kuqoqosho ukutya kwabo.
13. Siyazi iimpendulo. Ziquka ukonga amanzi, esidla inyama ngaphantsi, ukuyeka ukhukuliseko lomhlaba, ukulawula abantu kwaye itshintsha ngamandla kwezoqoqosho. Kufuneka sikwazi ukuhlanganisana ngokukhawuleza. Ixesha le resource scarcest. Impumelelo ixhomekeke ihamba ngesantya lemfazwe. Kuthetha ekuguquleni uqoqosho industrial ihlabathi, sizinze abantu isakhiwo isitokhwe okuziinkozo.

## 9. ezimbi of the World unxibelelene - Internet

1. Le internet ayikho okulungileyo okanye okubi, kumnyama okanye ukukhanya. Yinto abantu, ezibonakalisa oko ubuchwepheshe wenza (ubuncinane kuba ngoku). Kungakhathaliseki ukuba ukuxhomekeka ngayo kwezi lobuchwepheshe, kumelwe ukuba kubekho okucoca ezifanelekileyo malunga nendlela yokusebenzisa izixhobo udale thina - okanye siza kuqalisa kakubi kuzo.
2. I 'internet yezinto' ludala ihlabathi ezidityanisiweyo ngakumbi kodwa kukho icala elimnyama ukuba ukuncama ubomi bethu zasekhaya ukuba koomatshini.
3. Ibhinqa iwela ilele phantsi. Uvuka, bankwanya, ndityiwa ziintlungu ukufumana isicoci robhothi cleaner mu- up iinwele zakhe. Le yokudlala ethandeka ubuyithenga intombi yakho encane ujika ube ukurekhoda ngokufihlakeleyo iincoko yakho yangasese, amabali lokulala ufunda kunye nokulala wakhe bese losasazo ngazo kwi-intanethi.
4. I-CCTV efakiwe ukuba ubakhusele abaqhekezi into igqekeziwe indlu yakho kunye nobomi bakho ekugqibeleni libe iyure ezingama-24 ngokoqobo show ngaphandle ukwazi. It is a hit enkulu yaseJapan.
5. ikhaya lakho smart luyakrokrisa, ikhowudi yokutshixa itshintshiwe iyavala na ngaphandle, inkqubo isandi eso cranked ukuya ku-11, ekhala phandle ngoxa exabileyo drive. Le izibane zidanyaza kuyo nangaphandle ngathi disco. Uyaqonda kukho iqela yaya ngaphakathi ungamenywanga kuwe. Mhlawumbi nje oomatshini ukuba ixesha elungileyo.
6. Ezinye zezi kwenzekile. Kwabanye, ukuba kudlula ixesha. izindlu zethu ababenako. Nakoomoya abakhohlakeleyo kwinkulungwane yama-21 zezi ke iziporho ukulawula umatshini wethu. Olu "intanethi yezinto", lo uniko eyayikhuthaza kakhulu-elanelayo yomhlaba uhlobene yezinto zasekhaya kunye nasezidolophini.
7. Iphupha ke kwihlabathi uhlobene apho iimveliso ukuthetha omnye komnye yaye yonke into uba ngakumbi kakuhle, nekhono. Kuyinto ihlabathi sele nelinabemi izixhobo zasekhaya ezifana neenkqubo ekhaya-ulawulo Nest kaThixo, uboya-ukutya robot ikharakhtha (Yep, okwenyaniso yalowo), izikhenkcisi smart, iinkqubo izibane kunye oveni. Kwaye ke iphupha zonke ezi abavelisi kukuba ziya kukwazi ukuvuna data yakho ejulile.
8. Uphando lomsebenzisi kunye iqela logqaliselo uya kutshintshwa kuze kufakwe iinkcukacha-time. Bengazi, siya kuba siqhuba uphando wentengiso bemveliso kunye nabathengisi-intanethi njengoko sisenza imisebenzi zethu zasekhaya, badle, ingxoxo kunye nesihamba nje kumakhaya ethu.
9. Ukwenzela ukuba kube ukusebenzisa inkqubo ezifana Alexa Amazon kaThixo ( "umncedisi okrelekrele personal") kufuneka ukuba ukumamela lonke ixesha, f elinde [okanye amagama okanye amabinzana ezingundoqo zivuse ibe amanyathelo. Ngamanye amazwi, ukuba isixhobo esweni. Ukuba wayethanda Samsung kaThixo hlola-Ukuxoxa ngendlela, unako ngoku ukuthenga Hub Intsapho yayo ifriji-siqandisi, leyo aya kuthumela umfanekiso okuphakathi smart endaweni uluhlu lokuthenga kunye phezu kwakho ingayalela intetho yakho elandelayo online. Kodwa xa ugalela isiselo, ngubani na omnye begqolozele imixholo kwifriji yakho?
10. Sci-fi umbhali uBruce Sterling uyavumelana Greenfield. "Ikwangulo iikhamera Chinese cheap ezo zezona zona Kusasazwa Ukuphika zokuhlaselela weNkonzo, imithwalo data leyo kungenwe kuyo yi bits namaqatha - amatakane 15 okanye eli-16 ubudala bakwazi phantsi yibhanki evela okulala zabo," uthi. "Ingcamango yokuba elivisayo Ndizakwenza chaos kwisikeyile samazwe ngamazwe kunjalo yikulu Kwandile buhlungu salo kwi [obuchwepheshe] shishino. Yinto iintloni. "
11. Le internet sezinto limema i nokuvuleka ongapheliyo zedijithali kumakhaya ethu ngaphandle naluphi na ukhuselo sisebenzise ngokuzenzekelayo ngokwakha yethu. Enyanisweni, kodwa wakwazi ukuba lingaliqhuba ngaphezulu eli - ungathanda nezitshixo zakho kunye neenkqubo zokhuseleko ezilawulwa yi-app? Mhlawumbi sele wenze.
12. Ngaphezulu kwama-90 ekhulwini IT iingcali zokhuseleko ukuqikelela ukuba izixhobo ezidityanisiweyo iya kuba ngumba yokhuseleko enkulu kulo nyaka njengoko iinkqubo

zokhuseleko fail ukugcina isantya imingcipheko 'ebonakalayo' ebuzwa Internet Izinto (IoT).

## 10. Ezibonakalayo imali

1. Uphando okuhambelana ukuthenga izinto eziphathekayo kunye ukuzithemba elisezantsi kunye neemvakalelo ubulolo kunye nokungonwabi.
2. Uthotho lezifundo epapashwe kulindexsha, Motivation kunye imvakalelo wabonisa ukuba abantu ezibonakalayo ngakumbi, ingqiqo yabo ntle kunye nenjongo sinciphile kwaye ukuba liphelelwa eziphathekayo, liphuma.
3. Nangona izinto kulungile kuqoqosho, ziphembelela ukukhula, oko kungaba nefuthe elibi kumgangatho buqu, okukhokelela ixhala nokudandatheka.
4. Imali nako konakalise ulwalamano, abahlali, kunye nokusingqongileyo.
5. Ngeendlela ezininzi, kukho ukungqinelana esengqiqweni. Imali izinto ezidla ngokubandakanya uthelekiso kunye nabanye yaye, ukuba waqonda ukuba abanye benza ngcono, kubangela iimvakalelo intswelo iyaqondakala.
6. Xa isixa-mali olukhulu kweentengiso siboniswa inqwaba yonke imihla, akumangalisi ukuba kukho izinto ezininzi siziva sifuna kwaye kufuneka.
7. Intengiso idlala phezu uloyiko zethu kunye nemfuneko kukwamkelwa lwentlalo. Xa sixelelwa imveliso uya kusinika ulusu zobutsha, usenzele ngakumbi ngokwesini ngempumelelo okanye ukuzithandisa ngabanye, akumangalisi ukuba uthathe iimvakalelo ingaphantsi kwe kakuhle ngokwaneleyo nje thina, kungoko ke kubangela phantsi nokuzixabisa.
8. Ukongeza, kujoliswe ngokukhethekileyo nemali eyaneleyo ukuze uthenge ngaphezulu ingathatha ixesha kude izinto ikhulise ulonwabo kuquka ulwalamano, imisebenzi yasekuhlaleni, ukuzonwabisa, uthando kunye noluntu umsebenzi kunye nokusingqongileyo.
9. Nantso inkqubo yethu yonke yoqoqosho: ukuthenga izinto. Wonke ukuthenga. Akukhathaliseki into uthenga. uthenga nje. Akukhathaliseki ukuba awunayo imali. uthenga nje. Ngoku impucuko yethu yonke lixhomekeke kwingcinga yokuba, kungakhathaliseki ukuba yintoni enye eyenzekayo, siya kuqhubeka ukuthenga zisela izinto.
10. Thenga, buy, buy, buy, buy. Uze uthenge ngaphezulu kancinci. Musa ukwenza, okanye ukuvelisa, okanye ufumanise - nje ukuthenga. Ungaze ugcine, ungaze imali, zange banciphisa - nje uyithenge. Thenga yintoni ongazifuniyo ngemali wena ube ... Thenga ngathi uphefumla, kuphela rhoqo.
11. AmaMelika namhlanje, xa kuthelekiswa neminyaka 55 eyadlulayo, ezizezakhe iimoto kabini ezininzi sidle ngaphandle ngokuphindwe kabini umntu ngamnye, kodwa musa kubonakala ngathi ukuba sibe ngakumbi ngenxa yaso nasiphi. Kunokuba nakwimigangatho eyonyukayo kakuhle-ntle, siyibonile iyanyuka ityala ikhadi lebhanki letyala kunye nokunyusa inani lamaziko self-yogcino ngendlu ezo zinto compulsively kuthenga.
12. Nazi Zintandathu izinto omawuyazi kwingcingane yokusebenzisa - kunye nezicwangciso ukufumana inkululeko eziphathekayo.
  - a. inkcubeko yomthengi kokuzenzakalisa ngamnye kakuhle-ntle.
  - b. Amaxabiso ezibonakalayo zinxulunyaniswa ukuba Type-A yokuziphatha.
  - c. Imali ngenene ayikwazi ukuthenga ulonwabo.



- d. Izinto eziphathekayo ungonakalisa ubudlelwane bakho.abantu abathanda izinto ezibonakalayo kwakhona ngokuqhelekileyo baneempawu pro-kwezentlalo vusiwana ngaphantsi, kokubini kwabanye ekuyeni nokusingqongileyo.
- e. neenkubeko Consumer phuma abantu narcissistic.
- f. Imali leyo iphenjelwa ukungakhuseleki - kwaye bulungiswe lumkileyo.

## 11. Inkohlakalo nokubawa

1. ukonakala zikaRhulumente ukunyoba: Izenzo badla siyenza umnqweno igosa karhulumente imali okanye amandla ukuba namandla kangangokuba kokuba ekugqibeleni waqutyulwa nokuqutyulwa kukubawa ngelungileyo endala-lixesha. Ivela ngeendlela ezininzi, kubandakanywa: imali ngokungekho semthethweni, ukuphanga, izimali, intshontsho.
2. Imali kunye nokunyoluka imikhosi enamandla zibe kwiimpembelelo ezonakalisayo abantu nendalo.
3. Njengoko imali kubonwa kumandla ngokulinganayo, abantu abazizityebi ngoko kubonwa ukuba namandla ngakumbi, ebanike igunya phezu amahlwempu. Oku kudala ukwahlukana kwiiklasi ezahlukeneyo zentlalo-qoqosho, nto leyo ekugqibeleni idala nokungalingani kuluntu. Ngenxa yoku, ukubawa uza kungena umdlalo, ebangela sisiphithiphithi njengoko nobudlova ukuze umntu ukuze afumane loo nto bayifunayo. Urhwaphilizo kubonwa bayakwazi ukuba ndingalisebenzisi igunya abo babanjwe kwanabo benza ngegunya aphezulu.
4. Thina namhlanje ukuze nibe kwinkqubo wokuthengisa ukuthenga izinto kuloo ndawo kwimarike, ukuba ucinge sinako ubomi bomntu kokuba ngenye indlela.
5. Ngokuba, ngesifo sephepha kunye olusetyenziswa ngabathengi kulawula intetho yentlalo-ajenda yezopolitiko onke amaqela, ukuthenga hogs kudume kwi iqonga njengoko injongo ngobuso ebomini.
6. Ukuzinza ebomini yinto engekho. Enoba kutyebe kangakanani, unako ngqondweni njalo kokuba anengqondo ngakumbi. enkulu ekuyileni lakho lidlula kwisikhululo sakho, ukuba mandundu kunaye kungenzeka ukuba. Ngexesha kuyinyaniso ukuba singakwazi sonke esizithandayo amandla kunye nemali, simele siqinisekise ukuba bahlale sinotyekelo bancome siseko.
7. Urhulumente rhoqo beqhayisa ukuba payi kwezoqoqosho ufumana ezinkulu - njani kunokwenzeka ukuba inkoliso yethu bafumana iziqwenga ezincinane? Impendulo, Kakade, kukuba bambalwa abantu bafumana izilayi eninzi, inkulu kakhulu! Nangona imivuzo ziye ndawo, ingeniso corporate phinda.
8. Imigangatho wokuphila abasebenzi baye baqhubeka ukwehla ngokuchasene ingcamango zoqobo kwezoqoqosho. Oku kubangelwa ubukhulu becala kungenelele yezopolitiko esekelwe kubudlelwane ezonakeleyo phakathi kwenkunzi lweziko kunye norhulumente.
9. Ngaba iinkampani zanamhlanje inguqulelo yale mihla le 'mafia'? Kubonakala ukuba Ihlazo shwaka 'impucuko' ethu! Ungathini na ukuba akukho mntu kuthwala uxanduva? Kubonakala ukuba akukho mntu unoxanduva nantoni kwakhona!
10. Ngaba ukungathembeki zeziko kuba yinto eqhelekileyo? Njengoko komvelisi kunye nomlawuli Anthony Wall wathi, 'Le yokuziphatha kuluntu ngokubanzi kunye namaziko ayo ingakumbi, bakholisa ukubonisa ukwanda kwabantu ngaphakathi kurhulumente yayo.'



11. In kubomi banamhlanje, nkqu imikhosi yeemalike rhoqo lesibini kwizinto kwezopolitiko, iintlobo angala ezininzi zorhwaphilizo ekufumaneni inzuzo kwezoqoqosho.
12. ukonakala Political nga ha endleka ngaphandle ukwaziwa abalawuli karhulumente. It nokudluliswa ubutyebi ekusebenziseni wesizwe-zikarhulumente kwi inzuzo yabucala okanye inkampani. Oku kunciphisa semthethweni kunye nokuthembela lukarhulumente emehlweni abantu bayo, ngoxa siyaxanda kwakhona kwaye nzulu ukungalingani yeklasi lwangaphakathi kunye kubukela ulawulo 'elungileyo'. Okokugqibela, kwakha 'yinkcubeko' zorhwaphilizo ukuba amanzi eziluncedo kuluntu ukusuka kwiinkonzo zentlalo kunye notyalo elinemveliso ukuba sisityebi.
13. Emfazweni nxamnye ukubawa trumps zonke iimfazwe imihla kwi yingcambu yazo zonke. Ngexesha mibhiyozo Xmas, ubhishophu Canterbury wayelumkisile ukuba kukubawa kwabantu kusongela eseleyo yendalo Umhlaba. Kuba wazichaza uhlanga 'lamaKristu' ukuba kuqhayisa ukuba, iinkanuko ukubawa kunciphisa imfundiso yonqulo imithetho nje abaninzi enothuli. Ngaba na ukuva ukusebeza ukulahlwa legunya ebandleni malunga ezikhoyo 'umthetho yehlathi'? Nam mina!
14. I-African Union ziqikelela ukuba nyaka ngamnye phezu US \$ 148 Billion yebiwa kwilizwekazi ziinkokeli zayo. Oko isebenza ukuya ngaphezu kwekota lonke yemVeliso yaseKhaya kungekaTsalwa yelizwekazi ekuphulukenwe nazo ngenxa yorhwaphilizo qho ngonyaka omnye.

## 12. Factory Farming

1. Contemporary agribusiness isilwanyana ububi mkhulu wakha obenziwa abantu. Kukho ezininzi ezibuhlungu ezibe izenzo ezimbi, kodwa umda nangogonyamelo mhlawumbi namnye lidlula yolimo mveliso.
2. EUnited States, izilwanyana ilizwe ngaphezu-1 million sibulawa ngeyure nganye. Uninzi wanyamezela ubomi ukubandezeleka unrelieved kunye nokusebenzisa kakubi kwiifama mveliso. Abantu abantu abaxhatshaziweyo kunye nonhumans eminyaka, kodwa ngokwamanani, akukho ngoomabonw yabantu iza kufutshane kwiziko owayephila yokufama mveliso.
3. Kohlanga kubangela kwanokupheliswa bala maxhoba. Ngokwahlukileyo koko, nonhumans ngokuqhubekayo ukuba wakhulela ukuphendula enomdla omkhulu inyama.
4. Kakade ke, kuye kwaba amaxesha xa ubukhoboka yabantu iye yaqhubeka eminyaka, ngoko ke uhlobo nanini wokufama mveliso ohlukileyo kulawo kodwa ezizodwa.
5. Ngokubanzi, xa abantu baye babulawa okanye baxhatshazwe abanye abantu, izizathu ekujongwe (nokuba nenkcitha okanye lenqaba ayilunganga ukuze babe) ezinxulumene izinto ezibalulekileyo. Ngokomzekelo, abaninzi kwabenzi Ngenkohlakalo amaYuda, le kohlanga eRwanda ka amaTutsi, kwanokupheliswa American ezininzi eNative amaMelika ayekholelwa ukuba izenzo zabo kuyimfuneko ukuba kulondolozwe uluntu nxamnye izisongelo ezinkulu.
6. Ngokwahlukileyo koko, ukufama mveliso isebenza ukuhlangabezana kuthanda ukutya kuphela. Ngaphezu koko, unya kakhulu yokufama mveliso ibonisa nomnqweno wokufumana inyama kunye nezinye iimveliso yezilwanyana ngexabiso kangangoko kunokwenzeka. Ukuba abantu bayathanda ukuba ahlawule ngaphezulu kancinane kuba ezi mveliso, zokuthenga yabo ngaba kuquka gadalala, kodwa iqondo gadalala kuba ngaphantsi kakhulu.
7. Factory nase izilwanyana simsulwa ngokupheleleyo. Andisoze ona ngabom nabani (abasebenzi basefama ke, kwiinzame zabo ukuze basinde intlungu okanye ukufa, bathi wambi limele).
8. Abantu basoloko nzima egameni lwabo, bathi nxamnye kumaziko kakubi okanye bade balwa nxamnye kubathuthumbisi zabo. Ngokwahlukileyo koko, nonhumans akukho indlela ephumelelayo amelane abacinezeli bazo abangabantu.
9. Kukhetha inyama lingunobangela eluntwini-yabangela. Ezidla inyama kunye nezinye iimveliso zezilwanyana iye negalelo kakhulu global warming, uchitha lwezixhobo zendalo kuphela, nokucutha nokhuseleko lokutya.
10. Farming iye iye yatshintsha kwiminyaka engama-25 edlulileyo. iifama ezincinane ziye indawo, imisebenzi emikhulu mvelisi mveliso, kunye nezilwanyana kunye nehlabathi zendalo sele zorhwebo nje kule nkqubo.
11. Nangona lwezolimo lyakwazi ubugcisa 'ikhula "nokubulala izilwanyana ngokukhawuleza kwaye ngomlinganiselo omkhulu kunanini na ngaphambili, iindleko kunye neziphumo ezibi le njalo kuxokwa nkqubo ukutya" cheap "ezi kakhulu kuthi sonke.
12. Iifama Factory avalele izilwanyana yi namawaka izitora amakhulu, zaxhonywa ungathanda iiyunithi imveliso kunokuba njengoko eliphilayo, ukuziva abantu. Izigidi ezitransparenti khetshi kunye iibhokisi ukuze ngokuqinileyo ukuba abakwazi ukuhamba, jika okanye olule amalungu abo omzimba.
13. Mahatma Gandhi ilungile xa wathi: "Le nkqubela yokuziphatha yohlanga nga kugwetywa ngayo izilwanyana yayo ngayo."

## 13. Foods Fast

### NGEENGOZI LOKUTYA FAST

1. Xa uYakobi Dean wathi: "Live fast, bafe abaselula, shiya isidumbu elihle" kwi 1950, amaMelika baba ukubhitya kakhulu kunye nokutya nozilo yenziwe entsha. Namhlanje AmaMelika nje Chubby kakhulu ukuba aphile ngokukhawuleza njengoko ezinqinileyo 1950 izithixo. Endaweni badla ukutya fast, afe abancinane kunokuba kwaye ushiye izidumbu ngakumbi sidudla.
2. Kunye ukutshaya, ukusetyenziswa gwenxa kweziyobisi kunye ukungasebenzi, ukutya fast inikeza ingxaki kakhulu impilo yoluntu-umdla kubantu kuyo yonke indawo.
3. uzila ukutya phantse yingozi jikelele kwaye umele athwale isilumkiso ukusuka jikelele ugqirha. Iqulethe carcinogens inyama-based, ziphakamile calories zizonke kunye namafutha kwaye umthombo oyinhloko ngamanqatha trans.
4. Kwilizwe phithi ukuzanelisa kwangoko kunye bathenga kakhulu, yintoni kuba igudileyo ngaphezu komthamo ukuba zidle ngokugqithiseleyo xa isaziso okomzuzwana ngayo?
5. Ukukhonya lwenkcubeko yokutya kwenza kube lula ukuba imithendeleko-imihla phantse onke, mpilweni ezihambisekayo.
6. Akuphelelanga ekubeni ukutya liyingozi, kodwa kukhuthaza yokuphila nenkcubeko ukuba nazo yingozi. ebomini bethu nkqi, frenetic nezorhwebo. Ukutya kufuneka kube ingcwele lethu impambano, kungekhona inxalenye yawo.
7. Yinto akukho ngozi ukuba Dave Thomas, i-CEO elivuyisayo Wendy kaThixo unokuzikhethela burger zenkampani kwi TV, yaba umsebenzi coronary badlule kwiminyaka emininzi eyadlulayo. Njengoko sibona ku zenze Kutshanje, uye lawisa iikhilogram ezimbalwa, kodwa akazange wamnqanda Hawking iimveliso zakhe nenxalenye yethu sonke.
8. abantwana North American abayi ukutya kakuhle. Malunga nama-30 ekhulwini kubo abatyebi kakhulu, phezulu ngaphezulu kwama-50 ekhulwini kule minyaka ingama-20 idlulileyo. Ngokubanzi, abantwana badla kakhulu, yaye yonke into nokutya mpilweni.
9. Abantu abaninzi bayazi ukuba uzila ukutya akulunganga kuwe, kodwa abaninzi abayiqondi indlela yingozi ngayo ngokwenene. Mhlawumbi uyazi malunga kilojoules, namafutha kwaye mhlawumbi nkqu carcinogens ezinokwenzeka kwi yenkomo. Kodwa mhlawumbi acinga ukuba basinde abanobubi kuyo yokutsiba le Burger nokuba Chicken McNuggets okanye chips. Ngapha koko, obugqithiseleyo ukuba iitapile nje okuphekiweyo oli yemifuno, akunjalo? Ngelishwa fries kungenzeka zimbi ngaphezu burger. Ngoba? Trans amafutha.
10. Trans amafutha kwamafutha eyenziwe ngumntu ukuba engaziwa ukuba abantu de-1911, xa Procter & Gamble, abantu owakukhuphayo Olestra, kuqala ukumaketha Crisco. Ngandlel'ithile oku uhlobo olunye lobuqhophololo okunamafutha aphezulu. Uze ungangeni iplagi uzila ukutya kwaye khetha obugqithiseleyo endaweni burger, ndicinga lento ekuphepheni namafutha. Kodwa kwenzeka ukuba sele akukho kuyigqitha. Amaqondo esetyenziselwa anzongonzongo-ngembiza akhulule umkhosi radicals ezibulalayo ukhululekile amafutha. Nokuba iyoyikeka kakhulu na isiphumo ukuba ngeziqendu ngembiza ezininzi. Amafutha athi asetyenziswe kwakhona kwaye kwakhona ngembiza oxidize ngamaxabiso frighteningly eliphezulu.
11. ezimbi abasixhenxe Foods Fast;
  - a. Izithako onganeno
  - b. Amafutha kunye Sugar ngenxa Blobby Ukuziva
  - c. Ityuwa ingakhokelela lwegazi

- d. Ifayibha Low silingana lingxaki Gut
- e. Nezongezelelo Mess up Body lwakho
- f. Zizondlo-Poor - ugula
- g. Yama - awukwazi ukunqanda adla

## 14. Ulwazi kokukhweliswa

1. omninzi Information (eyaziwa ngokuba infobesity okanye infoxication) sisigama esisetyenziselwa ukuchaza kwakunzima ukuqonda umba nangempumelelo ukwenza izigqibo xa ubani ulwazi kakhulu ngalo mba.
2. omninzi Ulwazi kwenzeka xa imali igalelo kwinkqubo lingaphezulu umthamo wayo processing.
3. abenzi bezigqibo ukuba ngobulungisa kuphela umthamo processing kwengqondo. Ngenxa yoko, xa kusenzeka ulwazi omninzi, kusenokwenzeka ukuba zehlise izigqibo ziya kwenzeka.
4. Ekuqaleni kolwazi kunye nokufikelela enamandla kwaye eliphantsi ukuqokelelwa kwedatha iindleko rhoqo automated usingenise ulwazi ngaphezu kwalo naliphi na elinye thuba ezimbalini.
5. ulwazi Ukulawula kubomi bemihla ngemihla ayisa kuphela eliphucukileyo osisityebi kodwa ingxaki ejongene phantse wonke umntu. kwimidiya, i-imeyile, iwebhusayithi, apps mobile, njl yonke idatha omkulu zibe kubomi bethu bemihla ngemihla.
6. Ukufumana ulwazi oluvela kwi Internet kufana ukusela omkhulu wokucima umlilo
7. Idijithali umxholo Wazitshitshisa izithintelo omnye umsebenzi zokuqala umatshini wokushicilela: lishicilela ulwazi olutsha. Akusayi kukhawulelwe iindleko eminyaka ubudala imveliso kunye nokuhanjiswa, nabani na Umshicileli a namhlanje.
8. Ulwazi amasango evulekileyo, umxholo nemikhanzi kuthi eziziintlobo ezininzi: imiyalezo ebhaliweyo kunye tweets Twitter kwi cell phones zethu. Facebook izaziso umhlobo kunye imeyile ngezwi ku Blackberry zethu. imiyalezo yethutyana kunye ngqo-zentengiso intengiso phezulu (aziphelelanga yi iindleko zokuposa) kwiikhompyutha desktop yethu. Singasathethi ke app umbulali ultimate: e-mail.
9. Kukho amabango nkqu ukuba ndachithelwa ongenalusini yolwazi zehlisa ingqondo zabantu. Kwiminyaka embalwa edlulileyo, isifundo uthunywe Hewlett-Packard ingxelo ukuba IQ
10. Kakade ke, asinguye wonk 'yinto enzima, wema ngomlanjana ulwazi. Ezinye enezo nguwo. Utyekelo kwengcaciso njalo-ezifumanekayo kweso imida phakathi emsebenzini kunye nekhaya ezichaphazela ngayo ubomi bethu ngendlela engalindelekanga.

## 15. 24 X 7 Iindaba Addiction

1. Ngaba likhoboka iindaba ebezenziwe phezulu phezu kwakho waza waqala ukuthatha phezu ebomini bakho?
2. Ngaba usoloko ufune ukuba 'nje khangel' iindaba - on TV, irediyo yaye zonke iza yakho intanethi iindaba ozithandayo?
3. Akukho mntu uthanda ukubonisa ukuya kwindawo yokutyela okanye i-ofisi okanye iqela ngathi ukuba akukho thsuphe kuqhubeka ntoni. Ulwazi lwemali, yaye sithanda ukuba amaninzi kuyo.
4. Abantu abaye awunawo zifana neentlobano amahlwempu, ofanelwe nosizi. Okanye nokudelela. Akuphelelanga apho, kodwa akunanto bathi xa wonke umntu uthetha sihloko eshushu yakutshanje.
5. Ihlabathi ka 24/7 iindaba nangoko ukuba ngoku siphila ezikhuphile kwezinye downsides ezinkulu kakhulu. Umzekelo, ukuhamba rhoqo iziqwengana ezintsha zolwazi 'ekrwada', kungekho umxholo kunye nocazululo encinane, wenza yonke into ingxelo zibonakala kakhulu ezingxamisekileyo ebalulekileyo. Xa uyeka uze ucinge ngayo, uyabona ukuba oku kube njalo. Yinto nje eziphambili wokuthenga ezenza kubonakale kubalulekile. Kodwa imvakalelo nzima ukubaleka.
6. Olo ngokungxamisekileyo, uthanda ukuba okanye hayi, abavusayo lobushushu ngokweemvakalelo ubeka ingqondo yakho 'isaziso'. Into kuqhubeka ... mhlawumbi kukho into esongela ... kungenzeka ukuba enze into ngaloo nto ... kodwa yintoni? Awunayo ngabom cinga ngale ngoxa ubukele lezaziso iindaba, kodwa bachatshazelwa yi ithoni nesimbo oko uyabona, maxa wambi ngaphezu kokuba zichatshazelwa umxholo.
7. Non-stop intlekele, yintlekele, ubundlobongela kunye scandal kungakwenza ukuba udakumbile, wakhathazeka.
8. News akuyilugelanga impilo yakho. Oku kukhokelela luloyiko ndlongo, kwaye ithintela ubuchule bakho kunye nokukwazi ukucinga nzulu. Le isisombululo? Misa idla ngokuphelele.
9. Ulahlekisa New - thatha isiganeko ilandelayo. Imoto uqhuba ngaphezulu ibhulorho, kunye kuwa kwebhulorho. ntoni kumajelo eendaba sigxile kuyo? Imoto. Umntu kule moto. Apho avela khona. Apho wayefuna ukuya. Indlela wafumana ingozi (ukuba wasinda). Kodwa oko konke awungeni ndawo. Yintoni kulo mba? Uzinzo noshowo kwebhulorho. Nantso ingozi ukukhwezelela sele zokuzimela, kwaye babonisele kwezinye kwo. Kodwa imoto zala maxesha, nto mkhulu, ukuba umntu (non-abstract), kwaye iindaba oko cheap ukuvelisa.
10. News kubangel' ukuba sihambe nge map engozini embi ngokupheleleyo iintloko zethu. Ngoko ubunqolobi phezu-rated. uxinezeleko Chronic iphantsi-rated. Kokuwa Lehman Brothers na overrated. engayenzanga Fiscal iphantsi-rated. Oosomajukujuku zibe-rated. Abongikazi abaphantsi-rated. News awungeni ndawo.
11. Okwemfazwe amabali iindaba malunga 10,000 sele ufunde kwiinyanga ezili-12 ezidlulileyo, igama enye - ngenxa yokuba akuphelise ngayo - wanivumela ukuba wenze isigqibo elingcono malunga nombala kakhulu echaphazela ubomi bakho, umsebenzi wakho okanye ishishini lakho. Ingongoma: ukuselwa iindaba awungeni kuwe. Kodwa abantu bakufumanisa kunzima kakhulu ukwazi ukuba yintoni efanelekileyo.
12. News akanamandla ecacisiweyo - izinto iindaba na amaqamza kokuphuma phezu kwelizwe enzulu. izibakala lokwandisa iya kukunceda uqonde ihlabathi? Okubuhlungu kukuba, akukho. Le budlelwane zocaphulo. Amabali ebalulekile non-amabali: kade, iintshukumo enamandla ephuhlisa ngezantsi radar iintatheli 'kodwa abe luyabaguqula. I "factoids iindaba" okukhona sikwetyise, kokukhona womfanekiso enkulu niya kukuqonda. Ukuba ulwazi kukhokelela kwimpumelelo ephakamileyo kwezoqoqosho, singavuya ukuba iintatheli ukuba ibe ngaphezulu kwe iphiramidi. Ukuba ke akunjalo.
13. News yityhefu emzimbeni wakho. It rhoqo ekwenyukeni ingqondo. amabali kuphakuzela luyakunceda ukukhululwa aqukuqela of glucocorticoid (cortisol). Oku deregulates amajoni omzimba wakho kwaye abangaphangeliyo nokukhululwa hormone ukukhula. Ngamanye amazwi, umzimba wakho elizifumana kwimo ntshikilelo ezigulo ezondeleyo. Amanqanaba aphezulu glucocorticoid kunokubangela ukwetyisa kakuhle, ukunqongophala ukukhula (iseli, iinwele, ithambo), uvalo kunye susceptibility lula zizifo.

Elinye ezinokubakho icala elingenzi nto-ziquka uloyiko, ndlongo, etoneleni-mbono kunye nemithi.

- a. News kwandisa iimpazamo kwengqondo. News ulondla unina zonke iziphoso cognitive: isiqinisekiso icala.
- b. News abangaphangeliyo ukucinga. Ukucinga kufuna ingqalelo. Ukugxila kufuna ixesha ungaphazanyiswa. iziqwenga lindaba ukuba yaphononongwa ngobunjineli, ngokukodwa ukuba ukuphazamisa kuwe.
- c. News isebenza njenge ichiza. Njengoko amabali ukuphuhlisa, sifuna ukwazi ukuba kuqhubeka njani. Kunye amakhulu nokubhaleka olungenazo iintloko zethu, le ukuqaleka zizinze esemqoka nzima ngoyaba.
- d. ixesha kumosha News.
- e. News yenza sibe kwisixando sokwenziwa. amabali lindaba ezi lilidlula zizinto awukwazi nempembelelo.
- f. News ubulala ingqondo. Things sele sikwazi ukunciphisa ubuchule bethu. Esi sesinye isizathu sokuba zezibalo, novelists, abaqambi kunye noosomashishini sivame inkoliso yemisebenzi yabo yendalo eselula.

## 16. Video Games and TV Addiction

1. Nangona hayi evela kwi-Diagnostic and Manual Statistical of Disorder ngengqondo (DSM), kuye kubekho ekhulayo inkxalabo malunga nabantu ababonakala ukuba phithi ivideo imidlalo uchitha ixesha kude kakhulu ukudlala.
2. Nomkhwa ivideo imidlalo yokuzonwabisa kucocwa edishini ezayo le DSM, kodwa ngoku ke ayibonakali njengento ngxaki esemthethweni clinical.
3. Nokuba ubunini bawo ongekho mthethweni, kukho umbuzo intwana (enoba abantwana, abakwishumi elivisayo, okanye abadala) abanye abantu ukudlala imidlalo yevidiyo ngokugqithiseleyo nokuba likhoboka ividiyo umdlalo ingadala iingxaki kwezinye iindawo ezibalulekileyo ebomini babo.
4. Oku akuthethi kuthi wonke umntu odlala ivideo imidlalo yokuzonwabisa uba ulikhoboka - enyanisweni, kuphela nje kwegcuntswana babonakala neengxaki ezibalulekileyo.
5. Izigidi zabantu ukudlala imidlalo yevidiyo iwumodareyithe njengendlela yokuchitha ixesha nabahlobo, ukuphumla emva kosuku elinzima, kwaye njengendlela elula zokuzonwabisa.
6. Sekunjalo, ukugcina imikhwa yokudlala phantsi kolawulo asinto kulula wonke. Kwabanye abantu, online yekhompuyutha imidlalo iba yeyona nto ibalulekileyo ebomini babo.
7. Ubudlelwane kungaphazamiseka, xa elinye iqabane babesilela wakhetha ivideo imidlalo.
8. Xa ivideo imidlalo yokuzonwabisa ke anisezizo utshintsho elula ukusuka ndikhulile kodwa phithi ukuba likufikela yonke eminye imisebenzi, oku kunokukhokelela neziphumo ezibi ezininzi kubomi ungumdlali bakhe.
9. Iingxaki Associated kunye nomkhwa Imidlalo yevidiyo
  - a. yezengqondo
  - b. Komzimba Health
  - c. Family
  - d. Financial
  - e. School / University -impumelelo ezifundweni isoloko enye ezininzi causalities ezicacileyo na ikhoboka yevidiyo.
  - f. Impact okusebenzisana

### IIMPAWU NOBUNGOZI KAMABONAKUDE MKHUBA

1. Uphando oluqhutyiweyo kunye ngamakhoboka TV self-ezichongiweyo lubonise ukuba abo bacinga ngokwabo likhoboka kumabonakude baba ngakumbi ngokubanzi ungonwabi, ukuxhala, kwaye ingakhutshwa kunokuba abanye abantu ababukela umabonakude.
2. Uphando luveze ubungqina eziphazamisayo ngokugqithiseleyo ukubukela umabonakude lu dityanisiwe sempilo elifutshane. Abo kwengozi nqanaba liphezulu babukela umlinganiselo weeyure 6 kamabonakude ngosuku, yaye zihlala phantse iminyaka emi-5 mfutshane abantu abangazange ukubukela TV.

## 17. jikelele

1. Kuba Pierre noBourdieu, ehamba ngezentslalo France ngayo inkcubeko kunye nombhali elidumileyo, njengokuba abanye abahlalutyi ezininzi jikelele, yintoni na ngakumbi gqitha kukuba kokurhoxa lwakutsha oorhulumente wesizwe ukusuka ntle mali ngokwaneleyo, unyango, izindlu, izithuthi zikawonke-wonke, imfundo, kunye nenkcubeko. I neoliberal Uqgaliselo eminyaka edlulileyo embalwa phezu oluthengiso, lulwa, nokuzeyisa uncedo, uphawu baseBritani, eMelika, isiFrentshi, kunye nezenzo yakhuthaza jikelele yi ezingonyulwanga and non-yedemokhrasi Bank World, Monetary Fund International, kunye Umbutho Trade World (WTO ) -beget eziliqela iingxaki: nkqubo desocialization entsha, ukukhuthazwa ihlelo exabisekileyo bunini, aveza union, ukudilizwa loosomashishini, abasebenzi "flexibilization," ukungalingani kwezoqoqosho,
2. Ukufuna inzuzo elifutshane ubuninzi neenkitho nokuphungulwa ke seeping zonke izitho cranny yobomi.
3. Le nkqubo yezoqoqosho, yaye "umatshini wesihogo 'amazwi noBourdieu kaThixo, usebenzisa indlela entsha yengqeqesho" ukongamela waliseka phezu iziko ukungakhuseleki ", oko kukuthi namhlanje abe indlela yobomi (hayi nje of labour) ngenxa yokwanda kwamanani abantu kuyo zonke iiklasi. Njengoko imeko yomsebenzi, ukulahlekelwa umsebenzi kuchaphazela unxibelelwano, zonyango, kunye nabasebenzi zemfundo njengoko abasebenzi eziqhelekileyo, ekwinqanaba elisezantsi abasebenzi yomqala emhlophe, yaye, ke, elikhulayo reserve yomkhosi abangasebenziyo, ingaphambuki endleleni, yaye inxalenye-ixesha, abasebenzi flexibilized .
4. Kuwo onke amazwe abasebenzi efuna ukulwa omnye komnye. Okuphoxayo kukuba, uthi noBourdieu, le ukungakhuseleki zentslalo neoliberal, xa ukusasazeka kwayo bezizwe ngezizwe, inika isiseko inxaso ubunye asakhasayo of Lilliputians.
5. Beza kwiinkampani zentsimbi kunye mntu uthe nto. Beza ukuba iinkampani auto kwaye akukho mntu uthe nto. Beza ngenxa iinkampani ofisi, abantu benza imisebenzi yenkonzo emhlophe-collar, yaye akukho bani wathi nto. Beza ngenxa imisebenzi umsebenzi okunokuthi wangaphandle, kwaye akukho mntu wathi nto.
6. Jikelele ebangela "Le Ukuphazanyiswa Enkulu," kukho kwamajelo aphelayo kule planethi, kwaye ukuba imiba yokusingqongileyo, ukungalingani kunye ziingxaki zemali bakhokelele ihlabathi ukuya elunxwemeni.
7. "Ndijonga kwihlabathi inkqubo ehlangeneyo, ngoko mna andiboni ezi uqhankqalazo, okanye ingxaki ityala, okanye nokungalingani, okanye uqoqosho, okanye imozulu ekuphumeni ingumnqa, bodwa - Ndibona inkqubo yethu kwinkqubo buhlungu ka uqhekeka.... izityebi ziya ziba zityeba kwaye iinkampani zenza ingeniso - kunye esigqeba zabo kuvuzwa ngokutyebileyo.
8. **Kodwa, elingumthombo, abantu ziya zisiba mandundu off-** ukumka ezikweletini izindlu kunye / okanye amatyala yezifundo - abaninzi basebenza nzima abangasebenziyo; abaninzi bafunda nzima abakwazi ukufumana umsebenzi olungileyo; okusingqongileyo yenyuswa kwaye ezonakele ngakumbi; kunye nabantu eliyiqondayo abantwana babo ziya kuba ngakumbi off kunaso. "
9. Ukusuka ubunqolobi global warming, ububi jikelele ziyingozi ngakumbi kunanini na ngaphambili. Yintoni ephosakeleyo? Ihlabathi waba ixhomekeke ukubangisana enye. Kuphela ekulungiseni oku kungalingani njani ihlabathi libe yindawo ekhuselekileyo. Le namhlanje ihlabathi kuyingozi kakhulu kwaye ngaphantsi ngocwangco kunokuba Wayemelwe ukuba yiyo. iminyaka elishumi okanye 15 eyadlulayo, okulindeleke ongenalwazi ngokuthi 'isiphelo kwimbali "yayikufuphi. Le nyaniso okwahlukileyo. I hlabathi ubugrogrisi ngamazwe ngakumbi nonyebileziso ngakumbi yenyukliya namhlanje kunokuba kwakunjalo ngowe-1990 kumaziko International abanamandla. Ubungozi sifo bhubhane kunye nokutshintsha kwemozulu zinamandla. Cleavages



urhulumente zonqulo enkubeko kakhulu ngakumbi. Inkqubo zemali ehlabathini jikelele into esingangqinelaniyo ngakumbi kwaye kuyingozi.

## 18. ukugula Funny

1. "Kuba nzima ukuba umahluko phakathi schizophrenics kunye nabantu ukuthetha kwi-cell phone. Kuyandivuyisa phezulu mfutshane ukuhamba ngumntu kubonakala ukuba ukuthetha ngokwabo. "Bob Newhart.
2. Yintoni waqala njengendlela yonxibelelwano abadala liye laba uphawu status elivisayo kunye likhoboka yobudala entsha, yaye akukho chiza: Indihlala kwiselula.
3. Uphando lwakutshanje kwiYunivesithi Baylor ufumana ikhonkco phakathi eziphathekayo kunye IT izixhobo ukwenza isizukulwana kwezifundiswa ukuziphatha kukuthenga izinto. Nge cell phones gidi ezine ukusetyenziswa namhlanje, yiloo isixa esikhulu ngokunyanzelwa.
4. Cell phones senze ngathi pacifier ngenxa impulsiveness, nto leyo yingxam engundoqo likhoboka. Studies ingxelo yi Journal of Sciences behavioural zibonisa ukuba abadala oselula ukuthumela i-avareji imiyalezo 109,5 yonke imihla kwaye ujonge iseli zabo phones umlinganiselo amaxesha-60 ngosuku.
5. 22 ekhulwini abasebenzisi cell phone bazichaza ngokwezito "abasebenzisi ezinzima" ngeepesenti ezisibhozo ukuhlawula amatyala ka \$ 500 okanye ngaphezulu ngenyanga nganye.
6. Le fowuni idala ukuba ezinye iingcali esiyibiza "Narcissist Generation" - abo bakholwayo ngokwenene ukuba zibaluleke kangaka yaye ezithandwayo kunye neengcinga zabo ukulungiselela ukuba bafumaneke kuye phezu iimfuno.
7. Funda ukuze ufumane okuthe imiphumo eziphezulu ezintlanu embi cell phone yakho ingqondo yakho!

radiation Cell phone A. liye labizwa njenge "carcinogen kunokwenzeka zabantu" yi-World Health Organization. Ewe, oku kuyinyaniso! It olubeka engozini enkulu komhlaza ingqondo enzima, ukusetyenziswa ixesha elide.

B. A oneminyaka emibini olwenziwa yi-Imitha and Safety Nuclear Authority e Finland wafumanisa ukuba umonakalo isicwili sobuchopho inokubangelwa imisebe mobile phones.

C. wakho ukusetyenziswa cell phone nako ukukunika kakuhle kakhulu ithumba !.

D. Xa umntwana wakho ukuze sicele rhoqo ukuba cell phone yakho ukudlala uguqulelo Candy Crush Saga entsha, ungafuna uthi kuye kanye okwethutyana. Uphando lubonisa ukuba umongo ithambo zentloko yomntwana ngokubamba phantse izihlandlo ezilishumi radiation ngaphezu umntu omdala. Ewe, wena ufunda elo lungelo!

E. yethu cell phones zinamandla ngokwaneleyo ukukhawulezisa umsebenzi wethu ingqondo, nasemva kokuba imizuzu nje 50 nokusetyenziswa. nje Oku kubonisa indlela ethe ingqondo wethu kwimitha magnetic, nendlela oku kunokuchaphazela kakhulu nathi ixesha elide.

## 19. Iimfazwe Endless

1. Ekuqaleni kwenkulungwane yama-21, kunokuba nzima ukuba kufa ukufa kunokuba kuyo nayiphi na enye indawo kwimbali yoluntu. Kodwa ihlabathi akunakwenzeka yigadi iPacific, kwaye isoloko riven butha uzabe, enobundlobongela.
2. Kwimfazwe yamaSirayeli namaPalestina ibonisa akukho zimpawu isiphelo, yaye kulo nyaka udlulileyo iye yaba nangakumbi.
3. Amaqela zobuzwe alwe imfazwe anegazi ngaphakathi Sudan, i-Central African Republic, kwaye Democratic Republic of Congo.
4. Libya, Syria kunye Iraq inakho zisihla zibe mashumi-elide iimfazwe zamakhaya, njengoko ebizwa njalo-Islamic State uzama ukuba sizakhele a Caliphate anegazi kula mazwe lahlulwe. Kusenjalo, iintlantsi engamabhodlo Cold War ziye kusincede sifeze eUkraine, njengoko Europe naseRashiya nazo off.
5. Izazinzulu Political ukubiza umbango ixesha elide ezinjalo ukusuka apho sibonakala akukho ndlela zimpi. Bona aphakathi iingxaki zentlalo zehlabathi kakhulu entshabalalo, kwaye kunzima kakhulu ukusombulula
6. Imisa iimfazwe zamakhaya kunzima. Intiyo phakathi kumazwe iphelelwe nzulu lee phakathi kwabo. Lo mlo azifane isihange izimpi, njengoko unako ukwenza phakathi kwamazwe. Empini akuvamanga bayasinda. Kwaye kungekho imida ukuba zizakuwela umva ngasemva.
7. A imfazwe phakathi kwamazwe amabini angagcina kakhulu apho yaqala ngaphandle bachasayo uziva usengozini ofayo. Kungekho ndawo ekhuselekileyo ukuya ekhaya, macala omabini kwimfazwe yamakhaya baziva kufuneka baphumeze ekulweni ukuba ukubaleka ekubulaweni. Njengoko abo ukulwa Syria uyazi, boyise kudla ikhangeleka ngathi ekufeni, kunokuba umva (jonga inqaku).
8. Izisusa ziyahluka. Ezinye izinto ngenxa yokukhathalela abantu. Abanye bafuna impembelelo, okanye inkangeleko ngaphezulu ngamazwe. Ke kaloku, ngaphezu kwabo bonke, bangaphandle baye bafunda ukuba iimfazwe amancinci adala umonakalo ezinokuthintelwa. Fractious Afghanistan yakhulela al-Qaeda; kohlanga ezincinane eRwanda naa ukubulala enqumla swathe abamelwane. Xa entshonalanga lonxweme Afrika, ubundlobongela lidlule emva naphambili phakathi eGuinea, eLiberia, Sierra Leone ne Ivory Coast ifana ebandayo yasebusika ngeenxa i-ofisi. "Eyona inkomba intle imfazwe yamakhaya kukuba omnye umnyango ezayo,"
9. Iimfazwe Endless waseMerika - Official Washington uthanda ukucinga iimfazwe layo njengoko "elinikelayo," kuthiwa bazisa "idemokrasi" kumazwe akude, kodwa ngokwenene iimfazwe kuzisa ukufa, ukutshatyalaliswa kunye lithemba.
10. Proxy Wars - ezininzi iimfazwe mihla baye iimfazwe ongunya lokusebenzela apho amagunya amazwe baqhatha iimfazwe ukwenzela iinjongo ezahlukeneyo.
11. Rita Corbin kaThixo ibhiyozelwa anemifanekiso Uluhlu "The Works of Mercy" yaye "The Works of War." "The Works of Mercy" - Zaluse abalambileyo; Nika othululwayo onxaniweyo; Ndambesa ze; Tyelela i entolongweni; Banyamekele abagulayo; Ngcwaba abafileyo "" The Works of War: "- Tshabalalisa izityalo kunye nomhlaba; Indibambile ukutya; ukusonakalisa, ngokuba kukho amakhaya; iintsapho Wazibhangisa; kungcolise amanzi; entolongweni kwanabo, izilonda, ukutsha; Bulala ophilileyo"..

## Complex 20. Military Industrial

1. January 17, 1961, kaMongameli, ngalo mini 1961, uDwight D. Eisenhower uphetha elide lukamongameli bakhe elumkisa isizwe malunga ukwanda ngamandla ezintsonkothileyo emkhosini-mveliso.
2. Eisenhower wavakalisa inkxalabo malunga impembelelo ekhulayo into okubizwa kwisakhiwo emkhosini-mveliso.
3. Kwiminyaka engaphezu kwama-50 emva kokuba isilumkiso kaMongameli Eisenhower kaThixo, amaMelika bazifumane kwimfazwe elingunaphakade kubo. imfazwe nanini imele iingeniso elingenammiselo ukuba yanda umdla zoshishino kunye norhulumente.
4. Phambi nangethuba Second World War, amashishini American sele iguqulelwe ngempumelelo imveliso ukuziphendulela njengoko ntlekele ngenkani, kodwa yemfazwe, yintoni Eisenhower ebizwa ushishino nokuxhotyiswa esisigxina etyhutyha enkulu zavela.
5. Le isihlanganisi ye ukusekwa omkhulu wamajoni ushishino iingalo enkulu into entsha amava American Eisenhower walumkisa, [xa] siyayibona imfuneko kubalulekile oku, kufuneka mazingasileli ukuqonda iziphumo zayo engcwabeni, kufuneka alumkele nokuthengwa impembelelo ngokungeyomfuneko.
6. Okubonisa ukuba ukunyuka womonakalo amandla esingekho xona yaye uya kuhlala. Eisenhower alumnkiswe ukuba nentsebenziswano urhulumente wezwe kunye imanyano yeenkokeli zomkhosi mveliso, nangona kuyimfuneko, wachanabeka gwenxa igunya. ngoko lke elulekwa abemi American ukuba zivule esweni ezintsonkothileyo emkhosini-mveliso.
7. Ike Kucetyiswa wazibamba imikhwa yabathengi, ingakumbi ngokuphathelele kokusingqongileyo. Njengoko silunguza ikusasa zoluntu, we-wena kunye nam, yaye wethu urhulumente-ukuziphepha umlawuli angxamele ukuba baphile kuphela namhlanje, liphanga, ukuze bakhululeke zethu kunye lula, oovimba elixabisekileyo ngomso. Asinako sokubambisa izinto eziphathekayo nabazukulwana bethu ngaphandle kokubuza ilahleko ke ilifa labo zezopolitiko yokomoya.
8. Eli bhotwe umkhosi-mveliso (MIC) yi imanyano sesikweni phakathi umkhosi uhlanga kunye noshishino zokhuselo wona ulunikeza, wabona kunye nomdla rhafu leyo enefuthe-nkqubo karhulumente.
9. A into uqhuba emva ulwalamano phakathi kukarhulumente kunye neenkampani zokhuselo-umbaxa omabini amacala kuzuza-nye icala ekufumaneni izixhobo zemfazwe, kunye nezinye ukusuka ihlawulwe azifakele.
10. Kule minyaka isibhozo idluleyo, zizigidi zeerandi aphalele iinkampani yokhuseleko emkhosini kunye nelizwe. Xa ulawulo wenza imfazwe efana e Libya, oko isityhwenywe kwiinkampani abanikwe izivumelwano bakuphe ukuvelisa yonke into ukusuka imijukujelwa replacement ukuya ukudla ngomumo-to-badle.
11. Kukho amawakawaka lobbyists e Washington ukuze kuqinisekwe lwabiwo ngonaphakade-ngokwandisa imfazwe kunye nokhuseleko kwilizwe.
12. Kuye nje olujikelezayo iingcango kwinto-arhente federal kwezi lobbyists kunye neenkampani. Uqoqosho imfazwe-based ivumela amasebe zomkhosi kunye nelizwe ukuba phantse Untouchable. iinkqubo Environmental nentlalo bayiyeka okanye ibekelwe ezigidi njengoko nohlahlo ezinxulumene-imfazwe kuqhubeka ukwandisa ukudibana "izisongelo ezintsha".
13. Inkqubo Nobunqolo- enkulu sele yenziwe liqesha amashumi amawaka abasebenzi kunye ezigidi zeerandi ukuba bafune abanqolobi zasekhaya.

## 21. Izixhobo ze Mass Ukutshatyalaliswa

1. A isixhobo sentshabalalo ubunzima ngenyukliya, zeradiyoloji, imichiza, zebhayoloji okanye ezinye izixhobo ezinokuthi ukubulala kwaye benzakalise ebalulekileyo ekubeni kubekho inani elikhulu labantu okanye umonakalo omkhulu kwizakhiwo ezenziwe ngabantu (umzekelo, izakhiwo), izakhiwo zendalo (umzekelo, ezintabeni), okanye umhlaba onokuphila.
2. Umda kunye nokusetyenziswa kwesithuba iye yakhula kwaye sele phikisa, ngokufuthi libonisa kwezopolitiko ngaphezu enyanisweni. Ekuqaleni waqamba ebhekiselele bombing zasemoyeni iziqhushumbisi imichiza, emva kweMfazwe Yehlabathi II ukuba lifikile ukubhekisela yokubhuqiswa izikhali obunye ubugcisa, ezifana lwekhemikhali, bemvelo, zeradiyoloji, okanye inyukliya.
3. Sixhobo nempukane (WMD), Isixhobo ngezakhono ukungekho ukufa nentshabalalo ngomlinganiselo omkhulu onjalo yaye ke nabani na ukuba ubukho yawo ezandleni amandla nakuwubona kungathathwa isisongelo esibuhlungu. izixhobo Modern ukutshatyalaliswa yobunzima bazo, mhlawumbi enyukliya, bemvelo, okanye imichiza izixhobo-njalo zibhekisela bebonke njengezixhobo NBC.
4. Ukwanda izixhobo zenyukliya kunye nezinye izixhobo yentshabalalo mass (WMD), kunye neenkqubo zazo, kungaba nemiphumela wempahla ukuze ukhuseleko lwesizwe, zengingqi nezehlabathi ngokubanzi. Kule minyaka ilishumi ezayo, ukwanda uya kuhlala kakhulu etsolo kwabanye kwiingingqi ezininzi aziphethe ehlabathini.
5. Ngenxa kwamacala ezabo zeathom Hiroshima, Japan, amandla eloyikekayo naweebhombu eqhelekileyo mzamo phambi njengomboniso kwiziko wesixeko lonke kutshatyalaliswa kunye nabantu abathile 66.000 ngoko nangoko ebulawa yi Ngokufutha nobushushu isixhobo enyukliye.
6. (Ekupheleni konyaka, ukwenzakala radiation bazisa kwafa ukuya 140.000.) Ngexesha IMfazwe eUnited States, eSoviet Union, kunye namanye amagunya emikhulu kwakhiwa ngemfumba enkulu equlathe amashumi amawaka enyukliya, ezase imizili, kwaye zokudubula amaqokobhe-kangangokuba abaninzi ukuba ijamelene zomkhosi ongunozakuzaku ngelo xesha amaxesha kuchazwa ngokuthi "ukulingana ngesothuso."
7. Ngelo xesha linye emikhulu kwakhona uyiqwebe ngemfumba yezixhobo yemichiza eziphilayo, ezinye iindidi ezimbini eyintloko WMD mihla. Iezixhobo zeekhemikhali luqulathe ezilulwelo kunye neegesi ukuba ziliminxe amaxhoba abo, ityhefu igazi labo, blister ulusu lwabo, okanye ukuphazamisa inkqubo yabo luvo.
8. Le kalula apho arhente zombini eziphilayo nemichiza kunokuqulunqwa, iyafunjwa, Wandihlangula, wammisa Bayatshabalala ukwesaba ukuba sibe isixhobo ukhetho abagrogrisi.
9. Eneneni, ukususela ekupheleni Cold War ebaluleke kakhulu malunga zonke WMD ibe ayanda, oko kukuthi, amathuba amagunya ezingaphantsi, "ithi elinamandla," okanye amaqela abagrogrisi ngamazwe ukuze bafumane indlela ukuvelisa undihlangule WMD.

## 22. nomkhwa Amafutha eziphili zamandulo ezaba lilitye

1. A amafutha eziphili zamandulo sisibaso lisekwa iinkqubo zendalo, ezifana anaerobic yokubola eziphilayo kwabafileyo wangcwatywa, equlethe amandla isukela photosynthesis yamandulo. Ubudala eziphilayo kunye nezibaso zabo eziphili eliphuma uqobo kwizigidi zeminyaka, yaye ngamanye amaxesha lidlula eminyakeni million 650.
2. zokubasa ezimbiwa, ezibandakanya amalahle, i-oyile negesi yendalo, okwangoku vimba bamandla. Akheke ephilayo phezu ikhosi ezigidi zeminyaka, amafutha eziphili zamandulo ziye luphemelela US kunye nophuhliso lwezoqoqosho lwehlabathi kwinkulungwane edluleyo. Ukanti zokubasa ezimbiwa kwamajelo aphelayo kwaye kwakhona elingenakungcibeka kakubi kokusingqongileyo.
3. Ngokutsho Environmental Protection Agency, ukutshiswa kwezimbiwa zokubasa yayinoxanduva-79 ekhulwini egesi US ngo 2010. Ezi gesi ekhusela umhlaba, kwaye kungakhokelela ekubeni utshintsho ezinokuba ezinkulu sezulu emhlabeni.
4. amafutha eziphili zamandulo kuneengxaki ezininzi: a. amafutha eziphili zamandulo ezingcolisa - Amasuntswana kukhululwa kutshiswa amafutha eziphili zamandulo ezaba lilitye kubagulisela ukuba iplanethi yethu xa iyonke. Zithako ezifana carbon dioxide methane kungena atmosfera yethu nobushushu umgibe ukusuka elangeni, leyo enokukhokelela ekunyukeni oluqhulekayo amaqondo avareji jikelele ukususela 1900 ekuqaleni. ukunyuka kwamaqondo obushushu kunokukhokelela yonke ekutshatyalalisweni zendalo yokuhlala ku ukunyuka komphakamo wolwandle. b. zokubasa a engenakuhlaziywa resource c. amafutha eziphili zamandulo ezingakhuselekanga, kunye neengozi kwenzeka d. Le lindleko Esifihlakeleyo Amafutha eziphili zamandulo ezaba lilitye

1. loNgcoliseko nokuthotywa komhlaba
2. Philisa lindleko
3. lindleko Ukumbiwa
4. lindleko zokuthutha
5. ezikhutshwayo Global warming.
6. Mining
7. yokugrumba
8. Sebenzisa Land
9. Ukusetyenziswa Water Isingcolisi

5. Oyile negesi amdaka nazo nefuthe zasendle nezilwanyana zasemanzini. loli grease avuza kwizixokelelwano zamanzi unako ukuphila ukuloba zasemanzini kunye atshabalalise algae kunye ezincinane, ukuphazamisa imithombo ukutya ephambili ethe eziphila emanzini. Nesinyithi onzima amdaka kunokuba yityhefu iintlanzi, nokuba kungomlinganiselo omncinci, kwaye badlula ikhonkco lokutya, echaphazela kakubi abantu kunye nezilwanyana ezinkulu.

## 23. Pharma World

1. A eninzi imali yenziwe abaphile ngayo abantu abakholelwa begula. Iinkampani eziXuba amaYeza zokufundisa izifo nokukhuthaza ukuba prescribers kunye nabathengi.
2. Kukho imali eninzi ukuze yenziwe ukuxelela abaphile ngayo abantu ukuba uyagula. Ezinye iintlobo medicalising ubomi oqhelekileyo ngoku kuchazwe bhetele leze izifo: banzi imida yokugula enyangekayo ukwenzela ukwandisa iimarike kwabo bathengisa undihlangule unyango.
3. Ezinye iinkampani eziXuba amaYeza athathe inxaxheba ngokuxhasa kwinkcazelo izifo kunye nokukhuthaza ukuba zombini prescribers kunye nabathengi.
4. Ukwakhiwa ekuhlaleni izifo ukuba indawo ekwakhiweni iqumrhu sifo.
5. Nangona ezinye iinkalo medicalisation na ingxoxo eqhubekayo, ubucukubhede womnyango leze izifo backed, kunye negalelo layo lokuqonda yoluntu, yezonyango, impilo yabantu, kunye nohlalo lwabiwo-mali lwesizwe, kuye kwatsala ngeso limited ezibalulekileyo.
6. Phakathi iindidi ezininzi izifo amaxhama sesikweni zivelile, eliquka abasebenzi inkampani iziyobisi, oogqirha, kunye namaqela abathengi. Inelungelo benza ekukhuliseni ulwazi loluntu malunga neengxaki underdiagnosed kwaye undertreated, ezi ubuhlobo zidla kukukhuthaza imbono imeko yabo ethile nje ngokubanzi, kakhulu, kwaye ziyanyangeka.
7. Nangona ezinye iingcali exhaswa okanye abathengi linokusebenzisa ngokuzimeleyo kunye nabo bonke abachaphazelekayo ukuze babe izisusa ababekekileyo, kwiimeko ezininzi ifomula iyafana: amaqela kunye / okanye maphulo wahlela, ngemali, abalungiseleli zamaqumrhu, ngokufuthi nge nobudlelwane bawo zikarhulumente izibonelelo zorhwebo .
8. amayeza amatsha ibiza - unyango kohlobo kwi-US, ichiza lomhlaza webele kwi UK - Ziyakhuthazwa kwakhona bekhulisa umbuzo nethala: kungakanani kusengqiqweni ukubuza abantu bahlawule ngenxa iziyobisi uya kuqhubeka bephila?
9. Abahlalutyi ukusola amaxabiso nokunyuka kwi ishishini ingeniso ethe arrogated kwakuyo amandla ukubeka ixabiso ubomi. Iinkampani phendula ukuba ekuphuhliseni iziyobisi ngoku ibiza kakhulu kunokuba kwakunjalo.

## 24. Ukulawulwa Press no News nokwenza

1. Amajelo eendaba ukhetho ngo yonke indlela, umzekelo ngobuhlobo yobungcali zikarhulumente (PR), kunye Engcotyeni kunye ezikwekwayo ubuxoki karhulumente disseminates ubuxoki njengeendaba. Yintoni edla kucingwa ukuba imithombo iindaba credible basoloko besazi okanye bengazi ukuba ezityhalayo ajenda yezopolitiko kunye ubuxoki.
2. Iimpembelelo yobudlelwane karhulumente ngeke phantsi. Kwihlabathi zorhwebo, zifuneka ngokokuqhelekileyo urhwebo nezibhengezo ukwenza abantu bazi iimveliso. Kukho imiba emininzi kuloo ndawo yedwa (leyo ejongwa kwicandelo eli nxuwa kumajelo corporate.)
3. Xa kufikwa bubuxoki ngeenjongo imfazwe, umzekelo, iifem zobungcali ubudlelwane oluntu uko- yingxenye ukuba zincele ekulithengiseni imfazwe. Kwiimeko apho kukho imfazwe na ongaqinisekanga ngayo, ezi mveliso PR ngokungangqalanga negalelo abafa ekugqibeleni kwaye ke kuyo yonke inzala yabo. ulawulo Media nazo zinokusetyenziswa ukukhuthaza iinkqubo ezithile zezopolitiko iingcamango. Apho oku kuyingxaki kuba ngabemi xa iingxelo eendaba ngemiba eyahlukeneyo musa athi imithombo yabo ngokufanelekileyo.
4. Ezinye iindlela ezisetyenziswa yi oorhulumente kunye namaqela / abantu ajenda ezifihlakeleyo ziquka:
  - a. Ukuhlawula iintatheli ukukhuthaza imiba ethile ngaphandle intatheli evuma oku, okanye ngaphandle eendaba ukukhankanya imithombo;
  - b. Oorhulumente okanye abantu yokusuleleka iifemu PR ukuthengisa imfazwe okanye neminye imiba ebalulekileyo
  - c. Disinformation okanye inkcazelo engaphelelanga ingxelo njengoko iindaba okanye into ngaphandle imithombo bebanika kungaba nombuzo
  - d. ezihlola PR ukondla amabali oonondaba ngaphandle kokuxela uhlobo ulwazi ngenjongo yokudala izimvo zoluntu (umzekelo, ukuxhasa imfazwe, njengoko amagqabantshintshi link yangaphambili apho amaqela malungelo kwanaxa abantu abalahlekelwa ukuba ezinye disinformation, ngaleyo ndlela iphulo isebenze ngakumbi ubuxoki).
5. I-Gulf War e Iraq, 1991, wabalaselisa omninzi umsebenzi PR ngezenzo. Imfazwe 2003 Iraq wabona mali ezifanayo yonxulumano noluntu nokwenza eendaba emsebenzini. Ingxelo eneenkcukacha wanikwa ngu Ahmed Chalabi yayibonakala ukuqhayisa indlela wabanceda nempembelelo abezopolitiko ezinkulu mazwe iye zazizenzela xa ibetha imfazwe kuliwe ne-Iraq.
6. amaqhinga smear adla ngokusetyenziswa ukunyelisa, nebala okanye atshabalalise aziwa ngayo umntu. Kuyinto ngelishwa eqhelekileyo-ndawo kwaye ndlela ubudala ubudala. It kungaba zibandakanya ubuxoki ngokuphandle, okanye uhlaba inyaniso.
7. Ukususela ngoMatshi 2005 ubone ezinye izityhilelo kwi eziqhelekileyo malunga iindaba fake apho imibutho kunye iintatheli abasebenza yemizimveliso unxibelelwano noluntu okanye isebe likarhulumente ziye zavelisa iingxelo zeendaba. kuvela ingxaki apho ezi ngxelo mhlawumbi thaca yeendaba eziyinyaniso ngu iintatheli, okanye baye rebroadcast yi kwizikhululo iindaba ngaphandle kokuxela ukuba kwicandelo ivela umbutho okanye kurhulumente, ngoko ke ukunika yona imbonakalo iindaba lokwenene.
8. Oku ubudala inkohliso. Siphila kwixesha apho umsantsa phakathi njani ihlabathi nendlela imidla enamandla bazama ndilichaza likhule ngokuncomekayo ngokubanzi. Phantse nto mpikiswano yoluntu yezi ntsuku simahla intsholongwane byi ....
9. Namhlanje ukuphazamiseka [ezifana airbrushing odumileyo kaStalin noTrotsky ukusuka iifoto kwixesha Russian revolution] kulula kakhulu ubeke. Le Ukufika kwicamera



yesuntswana yenze kube lula, sitshiphu kwaye zikhawuleze ukuthatha nokusasaza neefoto - kwaye zokuzisebenzisa.

10. NgoMatshi 2005, i New York Times luveze ukuba kuye isixa esikhulu mbumbulu kunye neendaba zentengiselwano wadala ngamasebe karhulumente US, ezifana ne-ntlanu, iSebe State nabanye, kwaye zisasazwa ngokusebenzisa imithombo yeendaba.
11. The New York Times iqaphele inani imiba ebalulekileyo kubandakanywa,
  - A. Ulawulo US Bush iye ngamandla kusetyenziswa unxibelelwano noluntu ukuba prepackage iindaba. Imiba nalo Sifake ukuba:
    - a. Iqela Ezi ziqwempu urhulumente wenza iindaba zenziwe ukuba ikhangeleke ngokungathi iindaba zasekuhlaleni (mhlawumbi yi-governmentdepartment okanye umsasazi sokwamkela);
    - b. Ngamanye amaxesha ezi ngxelo kufuneka ziintatheli inkohliso ezifana xa ukhuseleko moya yintatheli egubungele waba neentlobano eneneni apublic yokusebenza eyiyo phantsi igama elingelilo kuLawulo Transportation Ukhuseleko;
    - c. Amanye amaxesha, akukho kukhankanywa ukuba ingxenye yevidiyo eveliswe ngurhulumente;
    - d. Apho kukho ethile ukufanisa, izikhululo iindaba rebroadcast nje kodwa ngamanye amaxesha ngaphandle bebanika thesource.
  - B. Ezi ziqwempu ziye izigidi;
  - C. Oku kunceda urhulumente kunye ngumsasazi;
  - D. Oku kuthetha ukuba bubuxoki ngaphakathi eUnited States kwakunye ngamazwe.



## 25. Technology Addiction

1. Technology mkhuba - maxa wambi ebizwa ngokuba likhoboka Internet isenzeko esitsha. Isoloko ichazwa njenge ingxaki enkulu ebandakanya nokungakwazi ukulawula ukusetyenziswa iintlobo ezahlukeneyo zobuchwepheshe, ingakumbi i-Internet, iifowuni, amacwecwe kunye sites zokuncokola ezifana Facebook, Twitter kunye Instagram.
2. Ngoku ke umsebenzi ukubhala kwaye bafikelele Web kunye media ukusuka phantse naphi na, senze Sixhomekeke ukunxibelelana nge iikhompyutha ezincinane siphatha nathi.
3. Ngoku ke akumangalisi ukuba iingcali zempilo sibona ukunyuka notyekelo okunzima ezibandakanya ubuchwepheshe. (Technology ibandakanya, Kakade ke, imidlalo yevidiyo, kwi / amanyala online nokungcakaza online, kwaye ezi nobukhoboka ziphononongwa nzulu ngakumbi kwezinye amacandelo Addiction.com.)
4. Nokuba nomkhwa iintlobo ezahlukeneyo kobuchwepheshe awukabi disorder elaziwayo ngokwayo, ingxaki ibe radar yeengcali zempilo-1990.
5. mkhwa Technology isaziwa njenge ingxaki yempilo ngokubanzi kwamanye amazwe, kuquka Australia, China, eJapan, India, Italy, eJapan, eKorea naseTaiwan, eziye kwasekwa iikliniki ezinikelwe ukuwushukuxa lo mba ekhulayo.
6. Yinto nje ixesha elichithwa kunye isixhobo i-digital ukuba ichaza i wayelikhoboka, nangona, kodwa ukusebenzisa indlela kakhulu kuchaphazela engqondweni nasemzimbeni impilo umntu kaThixo, imihla ngemihla, ubudlelwane kunye abaqhuba okanye umsebenzi. Iimpawu ziquka:
  - a. yokutshekisha kukuthenga imiyalezo ebhaliweyo
  - b. yokutshintsha rhoqo isimo Facebook kunye ukulayisha "wedwa"
  - c. Imvakalelo imincili gama kwi Web
  - d. yokuyeka Social
  - e. Ukuphelelwa ngumdlala kwizinto ezingabandakanyi iikhompyutha, iifowuni okanye igajethi
  - f. Ukuziva Mzoli xa bengakwazi ukuya intanethi
  - g. IAD iye ezinxulumene noxinzelelo, zokulala kunye nokudakumba. Hlola kwicandelo Iimpawu ze uluhlu olupheleleyo imiqondiso isilumkiso enokwenzeka.
7. Ukuba unexhala lokuba wena okanye umntu omthandayo ulikhoboka kwezobugcisa, oko kuthetha ukuba lixesha lokuba ukufikelela kuwo ukhathalelo lwempilo okanye wezifo zengqondo ngubani na ukuvavanya iimpawu, yenza isifo okanye yadalwa nomkhwa iteknoloji kwaye bancome isicwangciso sonyango . Iindaba ezimnandi kukuba kukho izibonelelo ezahlukeneyo ezikhoyo ukunceda, ukuba ndiye ndaqaphela nje ingxaki okanye nikubonile zimbi kakhulu kwexesha.
8. Ifowuni yakho imbibhazo. A umyalezo, isithuba Instagram, itwithi - ezinye isuntswana ukungcola digital uye wafika, kwaye apho, isithembisa hit emfutshane kodwa kuyimfuneko lonxibelelwano. Konke kufuneka uyenze look.
9. Umba "likhoboka tech" bekusoloko yokutya panics tabloidy kangangoko nabani na ukukhumbula. Kodwa oku kukhathazeka bamandulo ngoku asuswe incasa entsha ulilungisa ngakumbi.
10. Yintoni umdlala lo kudala ityhalela umba. Uninzi yangaphambili esigqeba Facebook, kanye abantu kumisa iinkqubo Like esekelezwe likhoboka digital nokwenza ukuba ngoku kulawula kakhulu ubomi intanethi, ndiqalile ukuthetha phandle ngayo alarm malunga slavishness zethu kwizixhobo digital.
11. Nkqu Wall Street iye esikalini sobulungisa, ukutyala ezimbini enkulu ecela Apple ngoJanuwari ukufundisisa eyingozi empilweni imveliso yayo ukuze kube lula ngabazali ukunciphisa abantwana babo ngayo iPhones kanye iPads.

## 26. Internet imigewu - Modern Usuku Pirates?

1. Kusiko luthetha yokwaphula ibe ikhompuyutha okanye umsebenzi womnatha. Kusiko kungenzeka ngeendlela ezimbini, oko kuthi umntu ukuba Uchwepheshe unalo ufikelelo ngokwasemzimbeni kwi computer okanye inethiwekhi okanye nge-intanethi apho ithande ukuba eyona ndlela iqhelekileyo.
2. Ezinye izezo ezingekho mthethweni ezenziwa ngexesha uyamxhaxha abeba iinkcukacha ezibalulekileyo ezifana credit card, ukonakalisa inkqubo yekhompuyutha, kunye nokudala ndikuchithithe spam.
3. Inkampani iye yaba lula kakhulu ngenxa yokukhula engenangcingo ngokuthandwa womnatha, nto leyo evumela imigewu bafumane engagunyaziswanga ukufikelela kwineethiwekhi wireless ngokuba nje isibini nje iinyawo ezilikhulu ukusuka kwindawo angakhuselekanga zokungena.
4. Kusiko ayikho nje inkxalabo kumndilili womsebenzisi we computer, kodwa kunokuba isoyikiso ukhuseleko lwesizwe kumazwe. Kukho iindlela ezininzi kangangokuba ziqhutywa ngeenjongo zokhuseleko nokusetyenziswa uqhagamshelwano Internet hacker uyakwazi ukufumana ukungena kwinkqubo karhulumente enkulu. Oku uye wathenga ingozi ukunyuka cyberterrorism.
5. iibhanki, moya, iimarike stock, kunye neenkqubo ezinkulu ezifana igridi amandla esizwe: Kukho izinto ezininzi unokuchatshazelwa cyberterrorism eziquka na.
6. Uninzi imigewu baqhuba esibanzi-based, ixhokonxa ngokungakhethi nawuphi zonke iikhompuyutha enxulumene kwi-intanethi.
7. ukuhlaselwa ekujoliswe ngokuchasene amashishini amakhulu okanye amaqumrhu karhulumente eziqhelekileyo ngaphantsi kude, kodwa ngabayihlanganisileyo eninzi ingqalelo. Yiloo nto kubalulekile ukuba nawuphi na umsebenzisi computer ukuthatha amanyathelo okhuseleko ukuba lincipha amandla imigewu utshontsha izibonelelo inkqubo.
8. zeekhompuyutha eziye ingaba kanye njengokuba exabisekileyo njengoko data ezibiweyo ngenxa yamandla wecomputing kunye intanethi ukuxhumana abo ekwada. Nayiphi na ikhompuyutha libandla yi ayilolongoze ofanele isixhobo imigewu 'ngayo iikhompuyutha zombi kunye tnets. Imigewu ziya kusebenzisa iikhompuyutha ipakwe ukuba athumele spam kunye emails eziqulathe iintsholongwane kunye namanye malware, isasaze izinto ezingavumelekanga okanye uthathe inxaxheba uyamxhaxha kuhlaselwa ezinye iinethiwekhi computer.
9. Ngamafutshane, imigewu angasebenzisa iinkqubo amagumbi ukusebenza iintshukumo ezilandelayo mthethweni.

• Ukuthumela imiyalezo okungafunekiyo. • Ukuze wenze ubuqhetseba click (A uhlobo lolwaphulo-Internet okwenzeka pay--nganye cofa izibhengezo-intanethi xa umntu, script automated okanye inkqubo yekhompuyutha uxelisa okusemthethweni ukunqakraza yomsebenzisi web kwi intengiso, ngenjongo okuvelisa ngentlawulo nqakraza ngalinye). • ukuthumela emails ngolunya abahlobo bakho, usapho kunye nabathengi. . Kule iinkqubo umsebenzi imoto ngendlela njenge yokuhlwayela iintsholongwane, ikhompuyutha kunye kubathengisi • Ukufakela logger isitshixo kwaye sithimba zonke lomsebenzisi kunye negama lokugqitha mazitayitshwe; ke ngoko ukusebenzisa ikhompuyutha yakho ukungena kwi-akhawunti yakho yemali; ukuqhuba imicimbi kwaye benze ubusela-elektroniki. • Ukuze ezakunyuka kuhlaselwa ezinxityelelanisiweyo kwi khetha ekujoliswe, ezifana iibhanki okanye amaziko karhulumente. • Ukuze zijoje ezinye izithuthi kumsebenzi womnatha wakho. Nayiphi icomputer yomsebenzi womnatha ingasetyenziswa "zijoje" ngaphandle kwaye khuphela traffic kwineethiwekhi yakho, ezifana kwenethiwekhi ukusuka ikhadi ngetyala okanye ezinye iiseva lweenkcukacha. • Ukusebenzisa ikhompuyutha yakho ukuthumela ngaphandle data nge-intanethi. Kwiimeko kakhulu, ukuba ungayisebenzisa njengendlela hub ukuba babelane izinto ezingekho mthethweni, mthethweni okanye ibiwe, njengoko kwisikhululo relay ukufihla imvelaphi lokwenyaniso isiqulatho esithile okanye ibhodi umyalezo imisebenzi yonke eluhlaza

- iindlela ezintandathu ixhaphakileyo data yakho ebiweyo yobuqhetseba, Malware apps mobile ezinobungozi, Smishing, izisongelo zokhuseleko Physical kunye nothungelwano Ndandinganqabisekanga

## 27. Cyber Impi

1. Cyberwarfare na ungquzulwano virtual kuqaliswa kuhlaselwa zezopolitiko kwikhompyutha kunye nolwazi neenkqubo zeentshaba. Okwangoku kwi-Internet, le ukuhlaselwa khubaza iinkqubo zemali kunye lombutho ngokweba okanye ukutshintsha idata okuyimfihlo ukujongela uthungelwano, iwebhu sayithi kunye neenkonziso.
2. imfazwe cyber kubandakanya izenzo ngumbutho luhlanga-karhulumente okanye ngamazwe lokuhlasela ukuzama ngokonakalisa iikhompyutha olunye uhlanga okanye uthungelwano ulwazi, umzekelo, iintsholongwane kwikhompyutha okanye ukwalela-of-service uhlaselo.
3. iinkqubo Military kunye zemali computer abasengozini yokuba ukuphazamiseka imisebenzi yesiqhelo kunye nezixhobo, ezifana nonxibelelwano, amafutha, amandla kunye nokuthuthwa kwezakhelo.
4. ZaseMelika kunye / okanye ukhuseleko iintanda: Ezi ndlela ukuxhatshazwa mthethweni zisetyenziselwa ukukhubaza uthungelwano, isoftware, iikhompyutha okanye Internet ukuba bebe okanye ukufumana iinkcukacha okuyimfihlo kumaziko alwayo okanye abantu empini, inzuzo lezopolitiko okanye yemali.
5. A inkolelo eqhelekileyo ye hacker kukuba unobuchule baselula khohlisa ikhefu kwiinkqubo zekhompyutha for fun. Nakuba lo mbono ke mhlawumbi kanye oyinyaniso, cyberwarfare mihla kubandakanya uqeqesho kakuhle, kakuhle ngemali iingcali exhaswa yi uhlanga States. Imizekelo, ezifana intsholongwane yiStuxnet, anikwe ezinye iingcali ukubonisa ukuba kusekuninzi kwenzeka emva emfihlekweni, nokuba edabini kwiimfazwe elizayo kuya kuba digital.
6. Umba enkulu kunye namacala imfazwe le isoloko nzima kakhulu ukuba basebenze ukuba ngubani ivule uhlaselo. Kakade ke, ukuze aqale nokusebenzisa ubukrelekrele ukuba ubutyhile kweliphi ilizwe, urhulumente okanye iqela kusenokwenzeka ukuba noxanduva thina, kodwa kulula ukufihla i intanethi, kwaye kulula ngokulinganayo ukufihla owona mthombo hacks, usulelo ikhompyutha kunye nezinye iindlela ukuhlasela.
7. imibutho Military and intelligence ejensi bade kwaziwa ukuba lifune uncedo-mthetho abazisebenzelayo kunye namanye amaqela ukuba asungule uhlaselo egameni labo, kwakwenza trickier ukuba ndimqhame phantsi yomdlwenguli kubohlwaya ngokufanelekileyo.
8. Siyazi ukuba iRussia kunye China abaphuhlisa izixhobo cyber ukusebenzisa kulo naluphi na ungquzulwano be elizayo, kunye US, France nakwaSirayeli usasebenza luhlanga uthi phambili indlela kule nkalo.
9. Akukho zikhali awayesibawela ngaphezu mini-zero ukusebenzisa esijolise mntu sesichengeni, ngaphandle abahlaseli, banolwazi okwangoku. YiStuxnet wasebenzisa ezininzi 0 iintsuku, ezinxabiso lemarike mnyama ngezigidi, ukuqinisekisa impumelelo. Ezi zixhobo ezifihlakeleyo iingalo intanethi ngokobuhlanga, kusenokwenzeka ukuba wokhanyelwa kunokuba ngokuzingca wathi nezoyikiso njengoko semvukelo ukuba bacinga uchuku.
10. iiflegi False -isikhali cyber kuphela ukuba mhlawumbi ngakumbi yingozi kwaye sisiphazamiso ngaphezu imini zero ke iflegi lobuxoki. Siyazi ukuba, umzekelo, ukuhlasela ekuthiwa-'Cyber Caliphate' abathi yingxenye ku Isis kwiziko ledatha yasemkhosini US yaba umsebenzi iflegi lobuxoki liqela Russian ngurhulumente ezixhaswa uyamxhaxha APT 28. Kutheni le nto? Ngenxa yokuba i-US ndiphindise sihlaselwa kwikinetiki kwi amajelo onxibelelwano be kunye uqhankqalazo moya xa kuthelekiswa neethagethi abangabantu Aram.

## 28. Technologies Modern, kulungile lula kodwa hayi kulungile kokusingqongileyo

1. Le dehumanization yabantu yi-, ihlabathi automated mihla luyanda. Eyona ngxaki inkulu kwezobugcisa, nto leyo ekugqibeleni kukhokelela ukuwa abantu, kuba abantu. Kubonakala ukuba ubuchwepheshe wethu mkhulu amandla zethu zokuziphatha.
2. Ekubeni zobuchwepheshe unganikeza umntu isixa esikhulu amandla, kunye nesakhono ukuze ziphumeze izixa bafa umonakalo, iziphumo ngenxa yezenzo zabantu bakhulu. In Frankenstein uShelley kaThixo, Hawthorne kaThixo "I Birthmark," yaye Kubrick ka-2001: A Space Odyssey kunye uGqirha Strangelove, sidibana kunye izazinzulu, oosomajukujuku, kunye nabasebenzi mkhosi na ifuthe elibi siCandelo kubuchwepheshe bathe bakuyila. Kwimeko nganye kwezi mabali uhlobo eyahlukileyo lezobuchwepheshe kutyhilwa: iteknoloji bio, iteknoloji lwekhemikhali, ubuchwepheshe bee-computer, kunye nezixhobo zobugcisa. Namhlanje ubuchwepheshe bethu kubonakala ukuba kwangaphezulu indlela yethu yokulawula nayo kwiindawo ezininzi kangokokuba umntu kanye nje ngokulula zicamange apocalypse yemfuza, zonyango, zokusingqongileyo, okanye zobugcisa.
3. Enyanisweni, ngokutsho IMF, nezinto ezintsha zobugcisa nto ebangela ukungalingani kwezoqoqosho phakathi koluntu. Ewe, ufunda ukuba ekunene: iteknoloji - hayi nje oomatshini, kodwa abantu abanezakhono obuchwepheshe - ukuba ityala ngenxa yokuba abanye abantu uluthuli amahlwempu kunye nabanye disgustingly zizityebi.
4. Ababhali bayavuma ukuba kwihlabathi jikelele kwakhona kube negalelo kwindlela amahlwempu ngoku kakhulu ngakumbi emva nezityebi, kodwa ubuchwepheshe lo mguvela lokwenyaniso.
5. "Ukwanda jikelele yemali - kunye notyalo amazwe ngqo ngokukodwa - nalo ludlale indima ekwandiseni ukungalingani, kodwa ngokuchasene inkolelo ethandwayo, nelizwe yorhwebo ukwanda lu dityanisiwe nokuhla zokungalingani," bathi ababhali IMF.
6. "Inkqubela kwezobugcisa zibe negalelo kakhulu ukuya kukunyuka okubekho kutsha nje ukungalingani." Oku kwakusithiwa kuba obuchwepheshe aphezulu "kwandisa ipremiyamu kwizakhono kunye bokubabambela kakhulu igalelo eliphantsi-isakhono".
7. Ngamanye amazwi, egqithisileyo IT abantu kunye neenkqubo zabo, uthungelwano etc bawebayo isonka emilonyeni yoomabhalana ifayile unyanisekile, abashicileli, abasebenzisi semaphore, abantu babiza-iziko, ukurekhoda execs njalo njalo.
8. IT, oomatshini enikwe, izixhobo cheap, amachiza amatsha - oko bonke ububi kunye iyantlukwano, ngokukhuthaza imfazwe, imvukelo ingxabano. Big urhwebo ishishini lwehlabathi nto iphelelwe lixesha ezifana yorhwebo - uyazi, imigodi, agribusiness - aba bantu abahlobo bakho.
9. Uninzi eendaba zemali ziye bakhetha ngoyaba eli cebiso ezibengezelayo ukusuka jikelele ehlabathini bureau ukuba kwihlabathi mkhulu yaye xa kukho into engahambanga kufuneka ibe lityala yomnye umntu.

### 10. Amanqaku Yokucingisiswa:

- Ngubani wafundisa umntu yena ngokwakhe amaxesha aliwaka phezu.
- Kutheni na ukuba iimpukane othobekileyo kunye ingcongconi khangе kwapheliswa kwaye abantu kufa seengcongconi. Kungenxa yokuba uphando akukho ngemali kule ndawo, kodwa zizigidi zeerandi besiya uphando iingalo kunye neendlela entsha ye ngokubulala abanye abantu bethu.
- Kutheni kungekho unyango ngenxa herpes umkhuhlane okanye okanye izixhobo okanye umhlaza ke esinalo ubuchwepheshe ukuba kukhokele izigidi satellite iikhilomitha emajukujukwini ongaphandle.

- Ngubani owadala ukungcola kunye inkunkuma okhumbuza ihlabathi icala emnyama kwinzululwazi
- Ngubani ekungcoliseni umhlaba, umoya wayo, imilambo yawo, okuphilayo abantu kunye nezigidi kweekhemikhali
- Kutheni kwaye Ngubani owavela DDT, izinambuzane, izinambuzane, njengezibulali, iiplastiki kunye nezinye izinto ezingabuyekezekiyo ukuba musa ngenene.
- Kutheni yaye ceba iziqhushumbisi zeplastiki yaye yintoni mfuneko oku.
- Kutheni na ngamawaka-waka abantu ubulawa ngumhlaza
- Kutheni na ngamawaka-waka abantu ababulawa izifo ezinxulumene nentliziyo.
- Kutheni ukuba ookhokho bethu elula yaye bonwabile ngexesha kwizizukulwana mihla badidekile kwaye ucinga ngobugcisa yabo yonke.
- Xa kwakukho umntu iimoto ezimbalwa ukuba ok, ngoku ukucinga 900,000,000 (900M) izithuthi, iinqanawa, iinqwelo-moya kunye iinjini avuthayo ngaphandle ioksijini ezixabisekileyo kunye nokunika umsi kunye nongcoliseko.
- Sine iziyobisi ndisindise ubomi kodwa wamnika umntu inzululwazi ukuba yena ngokwakhe iziyobisi.

**11.** Kukho wesizwe ezintathu eziphambili zobuchwepheshe enkulu. Eyokuqala kukuba utshabalalisa awona abaselula. **Le critique yesibini zoshishino tech i kukuba ebangela nalo mkhwa ngenjongo**, ukwenza imali. Le critique wesithathu kukuba Apple, Amazon, Google kunye Facebook ke bodwa kufuphi ezisebenzisa amandla lweentengiso ukuba ahlasele ubomi zabucala kubasebenzisi zabo lize liphinde livelise iimeko ezingalunganga kwi kwabayili umxholo kunye okhuphisana ezincinane.

## 29. Bugs Super

1. Superbugs ezi amagciwane ezibangelwa amagciwane abanganyangekiyo antibiotics eqhelekileyo. Ukuqonda ubunzulu emva kokuba enye yezi zifo kukunceda Siyayiqonda imfuneko okuthintela ukuba sesichengeni nosuleleko.
2. Le superbug gama ekuqaleni waqamba "ngamajelo osasazo ukuba bachaze neebhaktiriya akangekhe abulawe kusetyenziswa antibiotics ezininzi." Noko ke, "oogqirha badla ngokusebenzisa amabinzana afana 'iintsholongwane olunala-resistant' kunokuba 'superbug.' Kungenxa yokuba i superbug akuhlali ukumelana kuzo zonke antibiotics. "
3. Superbugs azikho iintlobo ezithile iintsholongwane; zonke iintlobo iintsholongwane abe superbugs. "Antibiotics kakubi (ezifana ukuthatha xa ayiwenzi wena okanye unakho yonke amayeza yakho) bekuyeyona nto leyo negalelo kule ngxaki, i-CDC utsho. Okukhathazayo kukuba ekugqibeleni oogqirha baya Uphelelwe antibiotics awanyange. "
4. Okanye ngenye into, baya modem antibiotics kwaphela. "Xa zisetyenziswa kakuhle, antibiotics kunokunceda ukutshabalalisa iintsholongwane ezibangela izifo. Kodwa ukuba uthatha i-zintsholongwane xa unalo igciwane lohlobo ezifana nomkhuhlane, akayi ichiza kuchaphazela iintsholongwane ikugulise.
5. Endaweni yoko, iyakuba kutshabalalisa iintlobo ezahlukeneyo iintsholongwane emzimbeni wakho, kuquka ezinye iintsholongwane 'elungileyo' ukuba akuncede ukwetyisa ukutya, ulwe usulelo, kwaye uhlale usempilweni. Amagciwane aqinile ngokwaneleyo ukusinda ichiza uya kuba nethuba akhule kwaye ngokukhawuleza ayanda. Ezi iintlobo-enganyangekiyo ngamachiza unokude yandele kwamanye abantu.
6. Ekuhambeni kwexesha, xa abantu abaninzi ngakumbi sidle amayeza okubulala iintsholongwane xa, iintsholongwane-enganyangekiyo ngamachiza ukuba oluyimfuneko phambili siphumelela kunye ukwanda. Kusenokwenzeka nokuba babelane iimpawu zabo-enganyangekiyo ngamachiza kunye nezinye iintsholongwane. Iziyobisi bube nokusebenza kangako okanye ayisebenzi nakanye iintsholongwane ezithile ezibangela izifo. "

### 30. Global Currency ukuphululwa

1. Yintoni ingongoma free-zorhwebo zibe ukuba oorhulumente ndingawucima iinzuzo kunye zijike emali?

2. Le nkqubo yamazwe ngamazwe emali, owasungulwa 1944, yayisekelwe amazinga otshintshiselwano esisigxina idityaniselwe i dollar ngegolide-ukuguqulelwa. Ayikho inkqubo enje ekhoyo namhlanje. Kwaye akukho inkokeli lokwenene nizondelele ukuba intshatsheli zombini i-logic kunye yokuziphatha yorhwebo simahla ngaphandle ejongene umkhwa etyekileyo zombini: lwemali nokuqhathwa.

3. Xa oorhulumente zimali amazinga otshintshiselwano ukuchaphazela iimarike zemali, ukuba idodobalise imizamo eqotho lwamazwe ezinqwenela ukukhuphisana nakunyuka kwelishishini likazwelonke. Kwaneliswe isidingo zonakaliswa amaxabiso ngumntu ubhalwe amazinga otshintshiselwano eyakhiwe. Amashishini angatshiyi njengoko iingeniso ndingosemthethweni efunyenwe babe ilahleko lwemali.
4. Akumangalisi ebangel urhwebo ezamahala sokugxeka olungele phakathi kwabo abakuqondayo lo mdlalo ubudlelane obabuyilwe ngenkohliso nxamnye nabo.
5. China sele kudala ngokungenelela ngqo kwi zonaniso lwangaphandle lokuxhaphaza ixabiso lemali layo. I Abantu Bank of China yazisa a umbindi mihla le isantya eyamkelekileyo lonaniselwano phakathi yuan kunye dollar, uze akavumeli imali yayo ukuba ngaphezu kwe-2% ukusuka ixabiso target.
6. Xa ixabiso yuan iqalisa umngcipheko ngaphezu izinga lotshintshiselwano ofunekayo, urhulumente China i-uthenga zeerandi akathi umva phantsi. Xa yuan iqalisa ukukhukulisekela ngaphantsi umlinganiselo ofunekayo, elizithengisayo off oovimba dollar wokubuyisa imali yayo.
7. kumazwe angaphezu kwama-20 aye anda koovimba babo aggregate utshintshiselwano lwangaphandle kunye nezinye ii-asethi ezisemthethweni zangaphandle ngomyinge yonyaka phantse \$ 1 yezigidi zezigidi zezigidi kwiminyaka yakutshanje.
8. Olu ukugcwala-ikakhulu ngoncedo utshintshiselwano lwangaphandle neemarike-ogcina iimali ezo interveners kakhulu lingako, ngaleyo ndlela um- nokhuphiswano kunye norhwebo nemali yazo ngamazwe. Ehambelana ezikweletini zorhwebo zisasazwa ehlabathini lonke, kodwa isabelo likhulu ilahleko igxile eUnited States.
9. BaYehoba eziphawuleka kakhulu ezandleni lwemali: China, Denmark, Hong Kong, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Switzerland, Taiwan kunye Japan.



## 31. Sales Ingalo Kwiintlanga Mpofu

1. World imali zomkhosi outdoes yonke enye into. Ngoku World imali zomkhosi sele ifikelele omnye ezigidi zeerandi, kufutshane kumanqanaba War Cold.
2. Nangona iMfazwe Yomlomo yafikelela esiphelweni ngaphezu kwekhulu ikota eyadlulayo, iingalo ngamazwe intengiso lehla okwethutyana kuphela ekupheleni kwenkulungwane lokugqibela.
3. Endaweni yoko, i-United States phantsi uMongameli Trump udlulisela iingalo ukongama kwayo phezu kwakutshabalala ihlabathi.
4. Ngelo xesha, amanye amazwe asaphuhlayo ngokukhawuleza sandayo ngoku baxhobe ngokwabo ngokukhawuleza kakhulu kunezinga lokukhula kwabo. Ezinjalo izixhobo ezixabisa ongenisa kuthetha ngaphantsi zophuhliso kunye nabantu, ingakumbi amahlwempu beswele ezenza amakhulu ezigidi ngo-India kuphela.
5. Arms-ekuthumeleni rhulumente bagxeka izithembiso zabo ngokusilela ukuthatha ingqalelo ifuthe ukuba urhwebo iingalo uye intlupheko, Oxfam uthi ingxelo epapashwe kule vekhi.
6. Ingalo Sales ukuba kuyithumela izibonelelo ezivela kwiindawo ezifana nempilo nemfundo. Le ngxelo, Guns okanye Growth, uthi kumazwe amathandathu asakhulayo - Oman, eSiriya, iBurma, Pakistan, Eritrea kunye Burundi - bachitha ngaphezulu kwiingalo ngaphezu benza ezempilo kunye nemfundo edityanisiweyo.
7. Ithi oorhulumente ezithengisa iingalo nga ukuhlola ifuthe ezi ukuthengiswa kufuneka entlupheko kuzo iintlanga client zabo, yaye kufuneka bavumelane isivumelwano samazwe ukulawula urhwebo nokukhusela uphuhliso oluzinzileyo kunye namalungelo oluntu.
8. Ngowe-2002 izikhali kunikelwa Asia, kuMbindi Mpuma, Latin America kunye Afrika wamisela-esithathwini ngaphezu kwexabiso zonke iingalo zihanjiswe emhlabeni
9. Le angaphandle ezintlanu inkulu ngo 2012-2016 aba eUnited States, eRashiya, China, eFransi naseJamani.
10. Ngo-2002, ama-90% azo zonke iingalo izibonelelo Asia, kuMbindi Mpuma, Latin America kunye Afrika weza evela kumalungu amahlanu asisigxina eBhunga lezoKhuseleko loMbuthe weZizwe eziManyeneyo.
11. Iintshukumo zorhwaphilizo ke eqhelekileyo. Ishishini iza yesibini kwi "isinyobo ekubhataleni isalathisi " ka-Transparency International.
12. India, inkulu iingalo umrhwebi ongenisa ehlabathini, iye ngaphezulu yehlabathi obuqatha amahlwempu (280 million) kunalo naliphi na elinye ilizwe.
13. Njengoko kukhankanyiwe ngasentla, leMfazwe Kukunxunguphala umbonile US ngokuthengisa izixhobo okanye uqeqesho kwi phantse 90% ye amazwe yazichonga ukufukama abanqolobi. Sekunjalo, amashumi eminyaka, uninzi iingalo ukuba West wathengisa iphumile ezandleni zwilakhe zomkhosi okanye oorhulumente abonakele. Oku kunokuba injongo ezongezelelweyo okanye nefuthe luqhwalalisa naluphi na uhlobo kwedemokhrasi kuloo mazwe.
14. Kunyaka ophelileyo kwisiqingatha US ezilawulwa imarike iingalo lwehlabathi elisaphuhlayo .... Le ukukhonya yemarike iingalo zehlabathi ayikho into apho abenzi karhulumente okanye umgaqo-American kufuneka ukuzingca. Ngesiqhelo I-US uthengisa izixhobo kulawulo ongenalawulo lwentando yesininzi yaye gross baxhaphazi amalungelo oluntu.



## 32. Ukusetyenziswa kakubi

1. Ukuxhatshazwa kwabantu abahluphekileyo kunye naphantsi-bandiphakele fare eqhelekileyo kwiindawo imigomo. Kuyinto gqitha yokwenene. Ukuba ishishini kunye noshishino bafuna ukuba nakuqwalasela nenzuzo, ukuxhatshazwa amahlwempu kunye obungasifanelanga kunokuba yimfuneko.
2. abantu kudlalwe bavame basebenzisane. Abantu abahluphekayo kunye naphantsi-bakhonza abasakwazi elibonakalayo, kwaye abe nasiphelo. Ukuba nemibono izikhululo zobomi ukuba kuphela, kwaye uninzi asebenza phantsi imiyalelo zabanye. Abanye bade banqwenela ukuba kudlalwe ngayo. Ezi iinketho zabo ehlengahlengisiweyo indlela yokuphila.
3. Usuku entsha ngokuqinisekileyo iyakhweba abantu abahlelelekileyo obungasifanelanga. Kodwa ukufika ukuba epheleleyo, kufuneka siqwalasele oko kuyimfuneko ukuze bakwazi ukukhusela iimfuno zabo. Kusengqiqweni ukukholelwa abantu abahluphekileyo kunye obungasifanelanga bayakwazi ekoyiseni yokuxhaphaza.
4. Ngoko ke, apha izinto ezisixhenxe ngabantu abangamahlwempu obungasifanelanga kufuneka boyise ngexesha:
  - a. Amaxabiso nyala. Abantu abahluphekayo kunye naphantsi-bakhonza kuhlawula ngaphezulu yeempahla kunye neenkonzo, umzekelo, zemali, yezomthetho. amaxabiso aphezulu nazo rhoqo, kunye nezinye iindlela ezimbalwa.
  - b. ingqongqo Economic. Capitalism igxininisa abaphumeleleyo ezoqoqosho kunye iyivume: "Xa win, ulahlekelwa; xa ulahlekelwe, Ndiwina. "ongxowankulu musa lula ukwabelana kubuthwe zabo. Kubadlali kubo.
  - c. Education. abantu abahluphekayo kunye naphantsi-wakhonza zezona inceba loluntu imfundo kuloo imfundo isoloko ijongwa njengelungelo ukuba bexhamla kwangaphambili.
  - d. Ukuthini-Ukudlamka. Oku kukhuthaza uloyiko ukuba ukulingana kuphunyelelwa ngabantu abaninzi kakhulu, i eklasini phantsi akayi lula kufumaneka ukuxhaphaza. Ukuxhatshazwa idinga abantu.
  - e. Voodooism. Abanye abantu bavakalelwa voodooism (uyinto, suppositions ngqiqweni) iquka undoqo lobukho babo. Benza ngendlela voodooists bathi bakhonze.
  - f. Ukuvalelwa. Inkqubo yentolongo US, kunye namashishini yawo olusukela kolunye, kuba ukukhula-mode. It mela kufika mihla, ingakumbi abaselula, abo banomdla ukuba bangene ngamasango alo.
  - g. Life. Ubomi nzima ukuba abantu kakubi. Melika Katharine Hepburn (1907-2003) wabhala wathi: "Ubomi ukuba waphila. Ukuba kufuneka ukuxhasa wena, uye waba anegazi kakuhle ngcono indlela ethile eliya umdla. Kwaye musa ukwenza ukuba ngokuhlala macala. "
  - h. Ngokwezoqoqosho imibutho ezingenziwa kufuneka abantu abahluphekileyo kunye naphantsi-bakhonza ukuxhaphaza. Kholelwa oku.
5. Intlupheko uye waphila ixesha elide kakhulu, kwaye extents luyayongeza ihleli emhlabeni nangoku ngoku kule nkulungwane yama-21. Kodwa ku 2018 kwinkulungwane yama-21 iye wabona China ngakumbi kwaye India kunye nabanye Latin America kakhulu ekunciphiseni intlupheko.
6. Intlupheko luyingozi kakhulu abo bachaphazelekayo kuquka impilo kunye nobomi, kwaye iyingozi kakhulu ukuba uluntu kunye kwihlabathi ngokubanzi kwaye akukho mfuneko.
7. ubuhlwempu Absolute ibandakanya abantu kunye nabantwana babo kunzima kakhulu lasinda nje. ubuhlwempu enjalo umandundu kunokuquka indlela efikelela kwi yindlela, amaninzi zidityaniswa ikhusi ezingonelanga okanye izindlu kunye nempahla.

8. ubuhlwempu Absolute iye eziqhelekileyo abangenamdla bakudala ngakumbi, kwaye nangoku eqhelekileyo kumazwe World Okwesithathu eAfrika, Asia kunye Umzantsi Melika abaninzi ingakumbi apho ethwaxa uninzi lwabantu.
9. Kodwa ke, emininzi nemibutho zanamhlanje likwabhekisela efana USA ne UK babe abahluphekileyo abambalwa kunye ubunzima yokuhlwempuzeka - nto leyo ibandakanya ngokubanzi ekungakwazini ukufumana izinto zentlalo ezifumanekayo uninzi kwaye isoloko lwandiswa iyantlukwano.
10. Kuluntu apho 90% bathembele kwikhompyutha zabo imoto, emva koko abo bangenakho ukuhlawula ezi zinto ukuze isebenze kakuhle kwaye bangamahlwempu kwaye kusenokwenzeka ukuba lishwangusha okanye ngaphandle (ngokungafaniyo umntu likwabhekisela okhetha ukuba abe nezinto ezinjalo ngokwentlalo kwaye nje ingqalelo ome).

### 33. Uqhekeko Rule Imigaqo

1. Yahlula kwaye rule (okanye Yahlula kwaye woyise, kwisiLatini Yahlula et impera) kwezopolitiko kunye isosioloji ukuzuza nokugcina amandla ngokwaphula up lamanani ezinkulu amandla ibe ziingceba ukuba ngamnye abe namandla ngaphantsi kwalowo ekuphumezeni esi sicwangciso.
2. Ingiqo ibhekisa isicwangciso kuqhekeze ngabasemagunyeni ezikhoyo, ingakumbi kuthintela amaqela ngamandla amancinane avela ekunxibelelaniseni phezulu, ibangela umbango kunye bawaphembelela ingxabano phakathi kwabantu. It isasetyenziswa nangoku namhlanje ngeendlela ezininzi ezahlukeneyo kunye sizifihla.
3. Isicwangciso of "Yahlula kwaye UMthetho" ndaqeshwa abaninzi amagunya impiyali oweeneem Indian kunye kwamanye amakoloni. I-British ne French backed Indian ithi ezahlukeneyo ungquzulwano phakathi omnye komnye, zombini njengendlela ngokubukela impembelelo zabanye kwaye nokuhlanganisa igunya labo.
4. Ukusetyenziswa kwale ndlela lwenzelwe ukuxhobisa elipheleleyo ukulawula izifundo, abantu, okanye imfuno izinto ezahlukeneyo, bebonke ukuze abe nako ukuchasa ulawulo lwakhe.
5. Zithi yahlukanisa et impera athethwa Philip II Macedon, yaye kunye regnes ut maxim hlukanisa basetyenziselwa yi komlawuli waseRoma uKesare kunye umlawuli uNapoleon French.
6. Iinxenye zale ndlela zibandakanya:
  - a. ukwenza okanye ekhuthaza iyantlukwano phakathi izifundo ukunqanda amaxhama anokuba umngeni ukumkani
  - b. ekugayeni nokukhuthaza abo bafuna ukuba basebenzisane kunye nokumkani okanye ulawulo
  - c. ngabo seyenze ubutshaba phakathi nabalawuli bendawo
  - d. Kuyakhuthaza iinkcitho lutho ezinciphisa amandla imali yezopolitiko neyezomkhosi
7. Ngokwembali, esi sicwangciso ezisetyenziswa ngeendlela ezininzi ezahlukeneyo ngu imibuso sifuna ukwandisa kwimimandla yawo.
8. Inginga naye okhankanywe njengesicwangciso-qhinga amanyathelo kwimarike angooqoqosho ukufumana okuninzi abadlali emarikeni kukhuphiswano.

## 34 Enye Percent

1. Richest enye pesenti Wehlabathi Sisendleleni ube sisibini esithathwini ubutyebi lwehlabathi.
2. Kunzima ukucinga iklabhu kunye namalungu million 48 njengoko kuphela, kodwa lowo. Yiloo ndlela abantu abaninzi benze i-1% bazizityebi lobuntu, ngubani kunye ukulawula ngokuhlangeneyo isiqingatha sabo siba bubutyebi behlabathi iyonke, ngokutsho Credit Suisse. Ezinye 7.3 billion okanye wenze ntoni na esinye isiqingatha.
3. Nabani na net asethi-izabelo, iibhondi, impahla, umhlaba, izitena-ezixabisa ngegolide \$ 744.400 okanye ngaphezulu ulilungu le-jikelele-1%, ngokutsho izibalo yakutshanje ibhanki yakhe. ngoku Eli qela anawo 51% sabo siba bubutyebi behlabathi, ukuya 45% ngo-2009.
4. Utshintsho inkulu kwi top-1% kwiminyaka yakutshanje kuye kwi ezandayo eChina azizityebi kule club; 5% million 48 ngoku e-China, i-1% ngo-2010.
5. Nantsi enye indlela cinga ngayo emhlabeni elite-ukuba 1% abantu 100, babeya kuba ... 38 AmaMelika, 10 Japanese, eBrits ezisixhenxe, zantlanu Chinese, zantlanu isiFrentshi, zantlanu amaJamani, Australia ezine, baseKhanada ezine, abavela amane, amabini Korea, ababini Swiss, omnye Austria, omnye Belgian, omnye waseBrazil, omnye Dane, omnye Indiya, omnye Dutch , omnye New Zealand, omnye Norwegian, omnye Singapore, omnye yaseSpain, omnye Swede, omnye Kazakh, kunye nabantu abathandathu kunye mish-ngumash oluphuma kwiindawo ezahlukeneyo.
6. Okanye, ubeke enye indlela ...

abantu 42 ukusuka North America, 32 ukusuka eYurophu, 25 ukusuka Asia-Pacific, omnye Latin America ... kwaye namnye evela Afrika.

## 35. Business engayenzanga

1. Abathengi iyavelaName yokubuyisela Enoza uzama ukuqalisa iimveliso zakho ezikhoyo, kungcono ukuthengisa kubo, kunye / okanye ziphuhlise imveliso entsha, vuseleleka ukuba abathengi bafuna ukwazi ukuba kungcono ukuba ihlabathi.
2. Abantu Ufuna Lwela linkampani kwimisebenzi World-Positive - asethi ezinkulu Inkampani ngabantu bayo. uxanduva Corporate kuya kukunceda wenze kanye njengoko iinkampani kunye namalinge nefuthe epapashwe ibe lula ixesha ukugaya kwetalente.
3. Kwiminyaka emihlanu edlulileyo, iqatshelwe into elungileyo ukuba inkampani nje akazange kakubi kokusingqongileyo. Noko ke, amaxesha atshintshile, yaye ngoku abasebenzi bafuna ukuba inkampani wawo ngakumbi kuba kubi nje. Kufuneka wenze okulungileyo; kakhulu. Ngokutsho Forbes:
  - a. 32% yabasebenzi ucinga nzulu eshiya umsebenzi wabo ukuba inkampani wabanika imali akukho / encinane sa;
  - b. 65% acinge nzulu eshiya umsebenzi wabo ukuba inkampani zabo olimeleyo nokusingqongileyo;
  - c. 83% acinge nzulu ukushiya emsebenzini wabo ukuba umqeshi wabo kusetyenziswa ukusetyenziswa kwabantwana-mveliso sweatshop.
4. Abasebenzi Yenza Lilungile Xa Zibandakanye Imisebenzi noxanduva lwasekuhlaleni kunye Reporting
5. Enye yeengxaki ezinkulu ehlabathini yobambiswano ukunqongophala zeenkokheli ezisemgangathweni kunye nesiseko disengaged umsebenzi.
6. Iinkqubo zentlalo elungileyo, ngathi iinkqubo ngokuzithandela kwizakhono-based, kungafumaniseka ukuba ekwakheni iinkokheli ngokwezoqoqosho ngaphezu iinkqubo eyunivesithi, uqeqesho, kunye neenkomfa.
7. Ingcamango uphuhliso lobunkokeli kwihlabathi-HIV yenza iinzuzo ezingqinisekayo abantu, umhlaba, kunye neengeniso. In a Society for ukufunda Management Human Resources, iinkampani kunye neenkqubo olomeleleyo uzinzo waba.
8. Xa ngokuzibandakanya izinto zentlalo ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo, inkampani yakho ukufunda geographies ezintsha, iinkcubeko, iimarike, kunye izicelo imveliso. Ukongeza, ukuba ungenza intsebenziswano akhusela share kwimarike kunye nokwandisa nokusasazwa.
9. Capitalism ivela, noluntu kukuthi, kakhulu, eabatyali ven ke etsala kude kwiinkampani musa ukwenza okulungileyo. Kutshanje Oku kubonakala xa iifem investment kunye stockbrokers banduluka imali kude BP ngexa imisebenzi yayo Alaska.

## 36. ezimbi of Social Media

### A AMAVA UBOMI BENENE

1. Mna 17 ndzi khomiwe yam Social onke Media, nantsi into eyenzekayo yaye kutheni kufuneka ukucima nabo. Imidiya yokuncokola. Ixesha ukuchitha, eziyobisi ukuba makhe subliminally ukuvakalisa iingcinga zethu zinzulu narcissistic. Ubuncinane, nantso indlela ndibabone. Mhlawumbi imeko yakho yahlukile.
2. Njengalo naluphi na isixhobo esinamandla, usasazo loluntu enokusetyenziselwa okulungileyo, kwakunye nezimbi - yaye kwimeko yam ethile, kwaba kubi.
3. Makhe ndinixelele oku, amajelo mpatheko ndiyingwenya na yonke eyahlukileyo kunyaka-17 ubudala. Wonke iminyaka yam ukuchitha iiyure yonke snapchatting imihla, instagrating, facebooking - kunye nantoni na enye.
4. Ukuba nomntu othandana - ukuba wangaphandle. Zibone wamjonga njengomntu ongafaniyo yaye ziziziyatha. A isiphukuphuku. Uya nzima ukuba ukumenywa iziganeko kunye nabantu abayi bafuna ukuba ngabahlobo nawe. Kulusizi, kodwa ngelishwa yiloo nto kanye le ndlela izinto.
5. Khumbula ukuba inkunzi enye owayesoloko wakhethwa yokugqibela ukudlala imidlalo? Ngesiseko njani abantwana musa ukusebenzisa amajelo lwentlalo wajonga.
6. Ndiza kuphinda rhoqo ukubeka up izithuba Instagram, nangenyameko ukusebenza nendlela azithandayo ezininzi ngomzuzu obuyenza ndakufika ndicela ... Nor ngaba kokususa ifoto ukuba zange ukufumana ubuncinane 150 abasithandayo.
7. Xa befunda, isibakala sokuba ndakhe iinzame kunye nexesha kangaka kuyo yonke loo nto yenza mna sooo ziingqondo kunye nentloni.
8. Ngaba uyazi ukuba bangaphi iincwadi ngendiye ukufunda kunye bonke kungachithwa ixesha endaweni ?! Masenze ukwenza izibalo. Ndawuthenga ifowuni xa ndandineminyaka eli-13 mna 17.5 ngoku. I lula ndithi Ndakhe bachitha malunga 3 iiyure kumajelo zentlalo yonke imihla ukususela ngoku, ngoku:  $17.5-13 = 4.5 \times 365 = 1642 \times 3 = 4927$  iiyure ziphanzile.
9. Andazi nokuba ufuna ukungena yintoni Ndakhe Xenikweni ngeeyure 4927. A imali etyeni. Nakuba kunjalo, wayesebenza phezu izinto ezifana le nto ngamampunge. Kukho umzekeliso Chinese ukuba uhamba - "Elona xesha lilungileyo utyale umthi wayeneminyaka engama-20 eyadlulayo. Ixesha yesibini engcono ngoku. "Ndicinga ukuba efanelekileyo. Alikho ixesha kakhulu ukuqala phezu.
10. Ngoko ke, kwiinyanga nje kwama-3 eyadlulayo, ndakwenza oko - kwaye abamfunanga ukusuka. Nazi izinto ezisixhenxe ndiye ndaqaphela kangaka.
  - a. Ndiziva rhoqo ngathi mna xa umntwana.
  - b. I inezinto ixesha simahla ezandleni zam.
  - c. Ndiye ndayeka uziva obuphantsi kwabanye.
  - d. Ndiyavuya, kakhulu abanomdla kunye imilo zihle kwendakha waba.
  - e. Izandi ayiyontetho yemihla ngemihla, kodwa azi ukuba ngubani "abahlobo benene" bakho.
  - f. Ndiye ndaqalisa ukwishiba izinto ezincinane.
  - g. Ndivuya kakhulu kwebala kunye nehlabathi lokwenene.
11. Social Media kunye Fake lindaba - lindaba Fake: Ubuxoki bazandlala ngokukhawuleza kwi media ngaphezu inyaniso. Abantu zikhawuleze phinda into leyo ezingachanekanga ngaphezu into yinyaniso.

12. "Kwathatha inyaniso amaxesha amathandathu logama nje ubuxoki ukufikelela abantu 1,500." Ngoko ke akumangalisi ukuba intanethi iye yabangela yinto iindaba fake It.

## 37 Mobile Phones, imitha, imiqondiso, kwenkunkuma amabi

### A. IISELULA - A EMHLABENI EMPILWENI

1. Njengokuba mhlawumbi uyazi, abantu abangaphezu kwezigidi ezihlanu ehlabathini lonke, malunga nama-80 ekhulwini abantu abasehlabathini, ngoku cell phone.
2. Le nto nje iyodwa yenza le umba kubaluleke kakhulu njengoko kuchaphazela uninzi lwabantu Emhlabeni - singasathethi ke ngozi ukuze babe izinambuzane, ezifana axelisa iinyosi, kunye nezinye izilwanyana. eneneni amazwe amaninzi World Okwesithathu baye akanakuyityeshela izibonelelo ezifakwe ngokupheleleyo, ndahamba ngqo usebenzisa cell phones.
3. Kubalulekile ukuqonda ukuba lo gama olu hlobo sesichengeni sosasazeko lwemitha inokuba abudali isongela elifutshane ngoko nangoko empilweni yakho, njengoko asinto uhlobo ionizing lwemitha (njenge-x reyi) ukuba nawaphula iibhondi yemichiza konakalise ngqo DNA, iseli phones enze intsimi sokuquqa kwerediyo kwi band microwave ukuba zisebenzisana eyakho kwindlela yakho bio kweesiginali, ezinokuthi ekuhambeni kwexesha kunokubangela ezininzi iingxaki zempilo kunye nokuphakamisa amathuba nomhlaza.
4. Imihlaza ezinxulumene nale radiation ziquka ingqondo yamathumba (gliomas), neuromas yiacoustic, meningioma, nangezilonda amathe ndlala, imihlaza eye, zomhlaza wamatyhalarha kunye wegazi.
5. Negatives iselfowuni
  - a. radiation cell phone kufuneka nyonke i "Carcinogen Human Esilindelekileyo" esekelwe isayensi ekhoyo
  - b. ziyabagulisa
  - c. imiba Sleep
  - d. Carpal itonela syndrome
  - e. iingxaki zokuziphatha kubantwana
  - f. kwiingozi zendlela
  - g. ngamanga zokhuseleko
6. Phones Cell, ebuhlungu lokusingqongileyo - inkunkuma E-ligama eliqhelekileyo ngenxa yemveliso elektroniki ekupheleni kwabo 'ubomi luncedo. "likhomyutha, iTV, VCRs, stereos, copiers, kunye noomatshini fax iimveliso electronic anokuphinda asetyenziswe, ngokutsha, okanye zirisayikilishwe. Makhe siqwalasele cell phones zethu.
7. Ngo-2012, 1.6 billion cell phones ezintsha ezenziwa, kwaye nobomi angumndilili iselula entsha kwi US 9 - kwiinyanga ezili-18. cell phone nganye iqulathe amatye anqabileyo, kuquka kaLayishe waseGalim, selenium, igolide, imetyhuri, chromium, ukrweco, Tungsten kunye molybdenum, leyo bavelise cocktail amachiza ayityhefu xa yahlwa. Ngaphandle iimpembelelo ezingalunganga kokusingqongileyo gesi lwezi methali, badla nga ri.
8. Ngoko ke yonke into kuphela apho phezulu? I yokulahla. Njengoko unyaka-ubudala cell phone yakho ihlala imfumba phakathi kwezinye phones iseli, lwezi methali athontsize emva komhlaba, ebangela ukungcoliseka ukuze zasendle-nathi.

9. Kunokuba ayile amacebo elektroniki ixesha elide, elide elide izinto lula ngokutsha okanye erisayikilishiweyo, abenzi-elektroniki ziye kukhuthazwa yaye wamcenga nengcinga etshabalalisayo nokusingqongileyo psyche yabantu.
10. Umnqweno wethu wayenxanelwe "okona kulungileyo", i "entsha," yaye "fastest" kunye eyakhelwe-ngaphakathi iphelelwe lusenza ngokungapheliyo buy-buy-ukuthenga ngakumbi, neyenza inzuzo ishishini ngeendleko-langa.
11. Musa phones ezindala kunye neekhompyutha baya kufa phi? Ngaphezu koko, motherboards ukwaluphala kunye disk hard drives ne kwebala-screens baphuke ukuya kwiindawo zokulahla inkunkuma ngokungekho e Hong Kong, ngokutsho ingxelo sitshiswa ngamalanga evela Basel Action Network.
12. wokulwa China ku urhwaphilizo zehlile ukuthunyelwa okungekho mthethweni inkunkuma ye-, inkoliso ukusuka eUnited States, kumzantsi China, ikhaya yemveli kakhulu yokulihlambela sites yokurisayikilisha neelektroniki ezithengiswayo. Oshiye ngaphezulu nkunkuma inetyhefu marooned e-Hong Kong.
13. Oku industrial-isikali inkunkuma: umlawuli elilawulayo UBAN ukuba uJim Puckett ithi ukuba ezinye izikhongozeli 50 ukuya 100 eyenziwe ngazo inkunkuma ye-bafika e-Hong Kong yonke imihla, ne-90 ekhulwini kuyo evela US Nantso elingana 50 ukuya 100 erhuqwayo izigadla ye e -waste - yonke imihla.



## 38. zokulahla Rudi Doti

1. Ezibi isiba yingxaki enkulu yaye enkulu thina kunye nokusingqongileyo. Njengoko siqhubeka banciphe ngakumbi nangakumbi, sisebenzisa izixhobo zendalo ngakumbi nongcoliseko ukunyuka kwihlabathi lethu.
2. Xa ezininzi zehlabathi, kuquka North America, senza enye ezimbini izinto inkunkuma yethu eqhelekileyo: aqhumisele okanye uwugqibe. Alikho elinye kulungile kuthi okanye kokusingqongileyo.
3. Ukutshisa inkunkuma kwesitovu ukhupha iigesi eziyingozi kunye nothuli (izinto ezithile) isandla ekutshiseni komhlaba bayihlambele amachibi, amahlathi, iilwandle kunye nemizi isiqingatha ihlabathi kude lapho eqale. kwesitovu kakhulu kumazwe ahambele phambili ngoku ukususa izixa ezikhulu amasuntswana kunye ukungcola, ngaloo ndlela kuqinisekiswa yesicoci somoya. Kodwa ke uninzi oko ukususa kuphelela etiphini.
4. inkunkuma egqiba kuzakubangela zombini umoya namanzi ungcoliseko, kwaye ezithutha nje ukuba neziza kuyidla baba imali kwamafutha ezixabisekileyo efosili, nto leyo kuvelisa ukungcoliseka kunye nezinye iingxaki.
5. Angcwatywe etiphini, ingxowa eqhelekileyo trash seplastiki kuthatha iminyaka 1000 ukuya kwehlisa, ukupha off ubuthi ngayo.
6. inkunkuma emanzi, kubandakanywa inkunkuma iyadi nto-50 ukuya kuma-70% yamanzi, wongeza isityu ityhefu wemichiza - izicoci indlu, antiperspirants, ipolishi yeenzipho, ipeyinti njalo njalo - ukuze ixutywa etiphini.
7. In, lweetiphu zakudala dongwa, le yilitshathi, exutywe waza wenza mobile ngakumbi emvula, percolated wehla waya ezantsi yokugcwalisa. Apho, ukuba kutshona emhlabeni, okwandisa ezantsi kwaye ngaphandle kwi luphawu imilo brush-stroke eyaziwa njenge iingceba, eyonakalisayo umhlaba kunye namanzi njengoko lingashukumi.
8. Ukuvala zenkunkuma okanye capping nto isamente akayeki plume yalo phambili. Modern, lweetiphu zangasese zidla ukuze kuthintelwe ungcoliseko kunye yilitshathi imbadada ze wanyangwa. Noko ke, siyazikhohlisa ukucinga ukuba nqanawa Ayisoze
9. Ungcoliseko lomoya ukuze ubonakale isiphumo esingalindekanga kugcwaliswa amadama ngamanzi, kodwa enyanisweni iyingxaki enkulu. Ngumtyholwa ephambili into ephilayo ezifana kweyadi kunye waste. Waste ukutya lweetiphu idla zixinaniswe ukugcina isithuba. deposit ngosuku ngalunye ithe legqunyiwe ngomaleko kokungcola ukuba nasekuthinteleni izinambuzane nezikrekrethi kunye nokunceda uphalaze imvula ngaloo nokunciphisa elahla kuzo. Ukuthi ga, kuhle. Kodwa isiphumo yi-bume phantse ioksijini-free. Xa izinto eziphilayo ukubola kwiimeko ezinjalo anaerobic ziba methane, igesi greenhouse.
10. Ekubeni umgquba uvelisa carbon dioxide, omnye eyigesi, kusengqiqweni ukuba ukrokrela ukuba ukhetho umgquba / setiphu Classic emithandathu-of-nye, isiqingatha nesithandathu-of-the-enye meko. Eyokuqala uvelisa carbon dioxide, owesibini kukhutshwe igesi yamalahle. Yintoni umahluko phakathi kwabo? Ngaba ngokwenene kukuchitha ixesha kunye nomgudu ukugcina imveliso zomgquba, aphume lweetiphu ?. Methane amaxesha amabini eyingozi ngakumbi carbon dioxide.
11. Yintoni umda le ngxaki lwenkunkuma? I-United States, China, Brazil, Japan kunye Germany ezi zikhokelela umbane udoti. I-US wavelisa malunga 228 ezigidi zeetoni zenkunkuma ngo-2006, inani elo laya kuma kwiitoni 254 ngo-2013 China (kunye inani elikhulu ngeenxa izihlandlo ezine ngaphezu koko ye US) usondele ngasemva, kunye nezigidi ezingama-190 zeetoni zenkunkuma edaleka ngonyaka ngamnye.

12. Ilizwe zasedolophini ngakumbi kwezoqoqosho a iba, komgqomo kokukhona uvelisa, Ijjasz-Vasquez wathi. Inkqubo Environment yeZizwe eziManyeneyo ukuqikelela isixa senkunkuma mhlawumbi kuya kabini kwizixeko Asian-imivuzo ephantsi Afrika kwaye ngenxa yokukhula kwenani labantu, ezidolophini kunye nokusetyenziswa nokunyuka.
  13. Kutheni abaninzi baseMerika akaqondi ukuba Abavelisi benkunkuma serial? "Ngenxa yokuba akunazintlobano wayekubona oko thina, sicinga ukuba akukho ngxaki" Ngokungafaniyo ngezidingo ezininzi, ezifana nerhasi, amanzi nombane, ukuba umthetho kuxhomekeka kwindlela asetyenziswa ngayo kakhulu, isebenza ngendlela eyahlukileyo inkunkuma. Ngenxa yokuba izixeko ezininzi needolophu ukuhlawulisa ngentlawulo elingeneyo kwinkonzo yomonakalo okanye ziquka ngaphaya irhafu yepropati, inkoliso yabantu baseMerika sinikele ingqalelo ingako isixa senkunkuma ukuba ukulahla.
  14. "Ngokuthatha inkunkuma yethu kude kuthi ngendlela eyiyo, kusenza ukuba athambekele ukulahla ngaphezulu
- 15. Facts ezothusayo Malunga Rudi wakho**
- a. Ngaphezu 100 zeetoni zenkunkuma Wonke American
  - b. Esezibhotileni, Amanzi Ngaba "Mkhulu ka eziyilahleko Industries."
  - c. Waste Ukutya Ingaba Too Ingxaki
  - d. Ezilahlwayo Ingaba i mijelo
  - e. Ezibi Ibiza
  - f. Carpet lweNkunkuma Alone ziyamangalisa: AmaMelika ulilahle kude million 5.7 zeetoni kwikhaphethi nyaka ngamnye.
  - g. Waste Paper kulihlazo

## 39. imali

1. Imali ngumzekelo lokuziphatha kuyanceda ukutshabalalisa indalo yethu, impilo-mali yakho, okulungileyo eliqhelekileyo ngamnye kwaye ivumela nokutshatyalaliswa zonke iintlobo zamaziko.
2. 86% kwezibonelelo zehlabathi ningagqitywa behlabathi achumileyo-20%.
3. abalusi ezimbini yoqobo isiJamani igcinwe njengoko izilwanyana eYurophu okanye eMelika ndiligqibele nangaphezulu komntu avareji abahlala eBangladesh, ngokutsho uphando ziingcali uzinzo Brenda noRobert Vale of Victoria University e Wellington, New Zealand.
4. Ngoko ke eneneni kwiingxaki zehlabathi yokusingqongileyo ngenxa echumayo inani labantu kwi planethi-kuqikelelwa ukuba ukufikelela ubuncinane abantu abasithoba billion ngo-2050? Okanye ngaba kungenxa ngakumbi yokuba nangona inani labantu sele kabini kule minyaka ingama-50 idluleyo, siye sanda ukusebenzisa lwethu lwezixhobo kane?
5. Imali lowo ongazanga uzalisa sithembiso-ubomi yayo ngcono. "UYehova akapheleli nje inkcubeko yabathengi ebangela umonakalo nanto yokusingqongileyo, ukuba kwiimeko ezininzi akukho ekuhambiseni kakuhle ukuba xa abantu oko bekufanele ukuba.
6. izinto ezibonakalayo kungase kubangelwe ibenza kwangethuba kwaye zinxulunyaniswa ulwaneliseko ebomini ephantsi, iisayikholojisti ukufumana. Inemali ubutyebi more nje ukulungisa buso.
7. Ethelekiswa amaMelika ngo-1957, namhlanje sinento iimoto kabini abaninzi umntu ngamnye, sidle ngaphandle kabini rhoqo kwaye ukonwabela ezinye izinto eziya okungenasiphelo singekho nomabonakude ngoko-big-screen, nasezimbizeni microwave, SUV kunye imishini ephathwayo wireless, sibala nje ezimbalwa. Kodwa nayiphi na ngakumbi thina?
8. Ngokuqinisekileyo, ulonwabo kunzima mahlelo phantsi, ke umlinganiselo wedwa. Kodwa ngokutsha uncwadi kutshanje lubonisa sibe akukho nolwaneliseko kunathi ngoko-eneneni, mhlawumbi ngaphantsi njalo.
9. "Xa kutholekiswa noomawokhulu babo, abadala namhlanje aziintanga nemali eninzi kakhulu, ulonwabo abanganeno kancinci kunye nengozi enkulu kakhulu ukudandatheka kunye iingxaki zentlalo nditsho ezicaweni,"
10. "Uphando lucebisa ukuba xa abantu bakhulele lilishwa zentlalo iimeko-apho andiwaboni baphathwe kakuhle kakhulu ngabazali babo okanye xa bahlwempuzeke okanye ugrogriso lokufa," benza izinto ezibonakalayo ngakumbi njengendlela ukuqhelana. "
11. William Rees, i umcwangcisi ezidolophini kwi-University of British Columbia, kuqikelelwa ukuba ufuna iihektare ezine ukuya kwezintandathu zomhlaba ukugcina inqanaba zokusela umntu avareji evela kwilizwe eliphezulu-buthengiswa kuyo. Ingxaki kukuba ngo-1990, ehlabathini lonke kwakukho 1.7 kuphela eehektare zomhlaba elinemveliso eziphilayo ukuze umntu ngamnye. Wagqiba ukuba intsilelo wenziwe kumazwe core ngokuzoba phantsi izibonelelo zendalo kumazwe abo kwaye ngokuwuhlutha izibonelelo, ngenkqubo yokurhweba, amazwe yoluvo. Ngamanye amazwi, umntu wakho abhatalele kumanqanaba zethu ukutyiwa.
12. imali kweempahla Ngokucacileyo ngumsebenzi yenkcubeko yethu. Kuphela ngokuvelisa nokuthengisa izinto neenkonziso wenza kobungxowankulu umsebenzi wayo akhoyo, yaye okukhona ethe yaveliswa kwaye ngakumbi ukuba zithengwa kokukhona kufuneka inkqubela-phambili nendyebo yaseAfrika. Lo mqathango eyodwa ibalulekileyo ukukhula kwezoqoqosho, emva kokuba onke, kwimveliso kazwelonke (GNP), kwanazo zonke

iimpahla kunye neenkonzo eziveliswe ngabantu enikwe unyaka. Oku yindlela yokuphumelela uluntu yabathengi, ngokucacileyo, ukuze ndibagqibele.

13. Noko ke, imveliso, inkqubo, kunye nokusetyenziswa, yezimbiwa ifuna ukutsalwa nokusetyenziswa kwemithombo yendalo (umthi, esikrwada, amafutha eziphili zamandulo, namanzi); ifuna ukudalwa mveliso kunye izakhiwo mveliso wakhe umsebenzi kudala byproducts zinetyhefu, lo gama ukusetyenziswa eemveliso ngokwabo (umz ngezimoto) idala ezingcolisayo kunye nenkunkuma.
14. Kodwa kwezi zinto kwemvelo emithathu badla ngokwalatha kuyo uxanduva ungcoliseko lokusingqongileyo - labemi, ubuchwepheshe, kunye nokusetyenziswa - ukusetyenziswa kubonakala ukufumana ingqalelo ubuncinane.
15. Esinye isizathu, akukho mathandabuzo, kukuba oko kusenokuba yeyona nto inzima ukuyitshintsha; indlela yethu kudliwe izinto kangaka yinxalenye yobomi bethu ukuba ukutshintsha kwabo kudinga ukungcitywa yenkcubeko ezinkulu, singasathethi dislocation kakhulu kwezoqoqosho. Idrophu kwemfuneko iimveliso, njengoko abezoqoqosho uqaphele, kuzisa phezu yokudodobala kwezoqoqosho okanye ukudakumba, kunye ngqesho okukhulu.

## 40 Nuclear Impi

1. izixhobo zenyukliya ububi ingundoqo; ukuba ilifa labo ayinyuki ukhuseleko nabani; ukuba ubukho babo ukuqhubeka i kususongelo kubomi wonke umntu emhlabeni; nokuba ezi zixhobo genocidal ngokwenza omnicidal ayikho indawo a uluntu oluphucukileyo.
2. NgoDisemba 9, 1948, i-Nations General Assembly United yamkela indibano owalela kohlanga. Kubonakala kufanelekile ukuxoxa imfazwe zenyukliya nxamnye imvelaphi yalo mgangatho ebalulekileyo komthetho wamazwe ngamazwe.
3. Nokugcinwa kwezixhobo zenyukliya, ngenjongo yokusebenzisa phantsi kwezinye iimeko, kufuneka zibonwe ngeenjongo zokwenza kohlanga. Ngaba na ngokuziphatha okubi ukubona iinkokheli zethu kubhengeza injongo yabo ukuze benze i "ulwaphulo-mthetho 'emagameni zethu?
4. "... Akukho ingozi yempilo karhulumente wakha wajamelana kwabantu lilingana isisongelo semfazwe zenyukliya. Akuzange ngaphambili umntu onomoya izibonelelo etshabalalisayo ukwenza lo mhlaba ka kuyo .... amayeza Modern akananto anikele, nditsho inzuzo umqondiso, xa kuthe imfazwe zenyukliya ... "
5. "Thina kodwa abakhweli ezidlulayo kweli uMhlaba. It akangowakhe kuthi. Asinako ukunyuka akakhululekanga ukuba siphumelele izizukulwana abaza kuzalwa. siya ukukhululeka ukuba ukucima olusebantwini elidlulileyo okanye dim ikamva lalo. Iinkqubo zentlalo musa ukunyamezela ngonaphakade. ubomi kuphela bango ukuqhubeka ungaphazanyiswa. Le Ukuqhubela engcwele. "
6. Imfazwe bebusoloko ngokubhuda nangobumfama, usoloko okubi, kusoloko unobangela wokubandezeleka angenakuthethwa, inkunkuma kwezoqoqosho kunye iMars, kwaye kusoloko kukho umthombo yentlupheko, intiyo, ubuqaba kunye kwimijikelo engapheliyo yokuziphindezela kunye counter-ukuziphindezela. Bekusoloko kukho ulwaphulo-mthetho ukuba amajoni ukuba ukubulala abantu, kanye njengoko lulwaphulo-mthetho nababulali kuluntu ekuhlaleni ukuba abulale abantu. Akukho iflegi owakha waba ebanzi ngokwaneleyo ukuba ukufihla ububi.
7. Kodwa namhlanje, uphuhliso bonke-bonakalisa izixhobo namhlanje ubeke imfazwe ngokupheleleyo ngaphaya kwemida ekhululekile kunye ubuntu sabaqalayo. Namhlanje, imfazwe Uyageza nje kuphela, kodwa kukwaphula umthetho wamazwe ngamazwe. Zombini Charter yeZizwe eziManyeneyo kunye waseLondon migomo yenza ukuba ibe lulwaphulo-asungule imfazwe ndlongondlongo. Ngokutsho waseLondon siseko, zonke joni inoxanduva zolwaphulo yena okanye yena waphula, nokuba ngeli lixa libambe phantsi imiyalelo kwegosa eliphezulu.
8. izixhobo zenyukliya ngamagaza, kakubi ngokwenza omnicidal, kodwa yolwaphulo-mthetho phantsi komthetho wamazwe ngamazwe kuphela. Ukuphendula imibuzo kuyo yi WHO kunye UN General Assembly, i-International Court of Justice walawula 1996 ukuba "isisongelo kunye nokusetyenziswa kwezixhobo zenyukliya bekungayi kuba ngokuchasene imithetho komthetho wamazwe ngamazwe osebenza kungquzulwano ngezixhobo, ngokukodwa imigaqo kunye nemigaqo yomthetho wobuntu. "
9. Umyalezo ovela Hiroshima -

izixhobo zenyukliya ububi lokugqibela esongela thina sonke, utsho Matsui Kazumi, USodolophu eHiroshima. Kufuneka uphulaphule isigidimi amaxhoba atom iibhombu yaseJapan kwaye bazibandakanye imigudu yabo ukutshitshisa izixhobo zenyukliya ngokupheleleyo 2020. We kufuneka kuziphelisa ububi ngokwenene lonya ukuba izixhobo zenyukliya. Kwidolophu zethu, saba ububele ubomi bentsapho, amaqhina enzulu abantu ekuhlaleni, imithendeleko ememezela ngalinye lonyaka, inkcubeko yesintu kunye nezakhiwo badlula ukutyhubela imbali, kwakunye riversides apho badlale abantwana.

At 8:15 kusasa, 6 Agasti 1945, zonke oko yatshatyalaliswa ukuqhushumba eyodwa atomic. Ngezantsi efini mushroom, umama zalaba nomntwana wamwola, izidumbu ezingenakubalwa wahamba emilanjeni, kunye nezakhiwo itshiswe emhlabeni.

Amashumi amawaka batshiswa kwezo amadangatye. Ekupheleni kwaloo nyaka, 140.000 ubomi zilahleka ukuba kuthathwe, elo nani kuquka Korea, IsiTshayina, mpuma Asia, yaye amabanjwa American emfazwe.

Abo wakwazi kusinda, ubomi babo grotesquely nembono, basala ukubandezeleka usesimweni ezinzulu ngokomzimba nangokweemvakalelo yandiswa calulo lwendele.

Abantwana weba okanye balwa ngesiqhelo ukuze asinde. Umfana ezinikezelwa inkedama A-ibhombu nangoku uhlala yedwa; umfazi ke umtshato xa ukuvela kwakhe uyaziwa. Ukuhlupheka uyaqhubeka.

Yintoni esiyifundileyo kule minyaka-70?

Ngelo xesha, umhlaba wethu linwele kunye izixhobo zenyukliya ezingaphezu kwama-15,000, kwaye bomgaqo kwi ithi zenyukliya-axhobileyo bakhonkxekile yokucinga yephondo, ephindaphinda ngelizwi ke nangomsebenzi, ukugrogriswa zazo zenyukliya. Ngoku siyazi malunga izehlo ezininzi neengozi nto usithabathileyo ukuba elunxwemeni zemfazwe zenyukliya okanye udubulo nuclear thina. Namhlanje, zigcina ngokunjalo malunga ubugrogrisi zenyukliya.

## 41. Fast Life

1. Isigulana wafika emva kwexesha, silatyuzwa iselula yakhe esofeni waza wambongoza: "Ngaba undinceda ukulawula ifowuni yam? It ukuba zonakalise ubomi bam. "
2. Yintoni kuthiwa ukusinceda kulimaza nathi. Yintoni kuthiwa ukuze asikhulule ekugqibeleni amakhoboka nathi. Nantso indida of likhoboka. Enoba Lure, kubonakala kulungile, mihle, luncedo ukuze nibe kangaka. Kwaye ngoko thina ukuba ulixhoba.
3. Ngoko ke uluntu. Ezibanjiswe umbhodamo, siba wokuthenga of a rhurha entsha, abantu nemali, amandla, impumelelo kunye wilder, isantya ngokukhawuleza yobomi. Kanye njengaye nawuphi rhurha, abantu baphume zolawulo zokuziphatha zabo, iimvakalelo kunye neengcinga, kodwa bakholelwa ukuba eqhelekileyo.
4. Oku inkqubela-phambili ehlabathini namhlanje. Wena usoloko phambili kwaye akukho imida ungaya kude kangakanani kwaye asikhathali ukuba sikhawuleza unako ukufumana khona. Musa ikhefu, musa ukubonakalisa. Wena wina okanye ulahlekelwe. Uya kuwa emva aphele ukuba uyeke ukuhamba. Fast kuyo nayiphi na iindleko na mantra uluntu kandziyise nosizi namhlanje.
5. Over kubhalwe kunye kabini-nokubhukisha imiqondiso inkqubela engeka iminyaka engamashumi amabini. Imikhuba esasifudula kubangela iintloni baba ngokuzingca zihlenga nje multi-tasking, ubugcisa ezintsha ukulufunda.
6. Wena juggle iipleyiti 10 ngoxa ubaqhayisela ngeveki yakho ngeyure-90 kwaye pop Ambien wakho ukuba sibafumane silale.
7. Oku impumelelo kweli hlabathi lanamhlanje. Inkqubela ilingana fast, leyo ilingana impumelelo, iresiphi likhoboka.
8. Society ngoku ilawulwa ziinkolelo, izimo zengqondo kunye neendlela yokucinga ukuphakamisa iinqobo ngokwentshukumisa, ukuzanelisa kwangoko kunye ukulahlekelwa lulawulo kwizenzo umgca wokuqala kunye nezenzo. "Ndifuna ngoku!" Okanye "Ngaba ngoku!" Na mantras lixatyiswa kakhulu nge-it umntu namhlanje, abancinane okanye abadala.
9. Yongeza amanyathelo okhawulezileyo inkolelo yokuba akukho imida amandla omntu, akukho imida inyathelo, akukho imida kwimpumelelo. Ikhuthazwa grandiosity kunye omnipotence ezi nkolelo, abantu phezulu phezulu abali- amathuba olungenasiphelo kungekho mfuneko yokuba kuze siyeke okanye isantya.
10. [Zithini iindleko speed rhurha? Siya kuhlala phantsi ubunzima yamabango, wokwenene sizicingela, ukuba achache. Sibona ukwanda okukhulu nezifo ezinxulumene-stress zonke iintlobo yayo yonke iminyaka, eqala nabantwana-ntsapho abahamba isikolo abakufumana kunzima kunye nokutyeba, ukudakumba, ukuxhalaba, ukunikela ingqalelo nazo zonke iintlobo abakhubazekileyo zokufunda, uluhlu iingxaki yayo yonke iminyaka .
11. Xa umjikelezo, isantya bekudina ukudla ubomi ikhuthaza overstimulation kunye Akho, leyo baba stressors esinganyangekiyo ezikhokelela yokuziphatha, imo kunye ingqalelo iingxaki. Asikwazi ukubona ukuba zibangela iingxaki zethu emzimbeni, zengqondo nezokuziphatha impilo njengoko sizama nzima ukuya ngokukhawuleza, uze uvule namayeza ukunyanga iziphumo ezingalindelekanga. Siyakholwa sifanele ukuba sikwazi ukuya oku ukuzila kwaye kukho into engalunganga kunye nathi ukuba asinako ukugcina up.
12. Kwakhona sibona utshintsho ingqalelo kunye neengcinga zethu. ukukhula kobuchule ebekumele ukuba ukukhulula ubuchule bokucinga, kodwa eneneni ubunzima kolwazi engenayo elithe layitshabalalisa ingqalelo lwethu kunye nobuchule bethu. Abantu ixesha lokucinga nantoni njengoko kulawulwa imfuneko yokuba enze, imfuneko ukuba intanethi,

robotically njalo ngokujonga. Multi-tasking ivuselele isiphithiphithi lwangaphakathi kunye nengqalelo engamaqhekeza.

13. Mhlawumbi ixabiso elikhulu nazo sele kukho umonakalo wolwalamano lwabantu. Kunokuba ngcono izibopho, iteknoloji iye liququzelele nokuphepha ngqo umntu-to-mntu, nto leyo ethatha ixesha elininzi. Sithi wento engekho wokuba siza uhlobene ngakumbi kunanini na ngenani Facebook "uthanda" siba. Kodwa oko benizilela, ngoku, le ngephanyazo. Yonke into uyibona. kwethu uxhulumaniso olukho kugwayimbo, kungekhona ezingasetyenziswanga, amava nzulu.
14. Baby II bayazi into Ndilahlekelwe. Isizukulwana esitsha uyakhula nge koxinzelelo enamazinga lwangaphakathi ntshikilelo ezingapheliyo njenge eqhelekileyo. Xa zingenakuhamba nayiphi ngokukhawuleza kwaye abakwazi isantya, kuya kuba indlela nzima ukukhetha up amaqhekeza zophuhliso abadla aphoswe kwi rush yethu zasendle ukuze inkqubela.
15. Kuphuthuma aphila yanamhlanje iiyure ezingama-24 ukuba ezibangela umonakalo omkhulu ngakumbi kwimpilo yethu ngaphezu kokuba sicinga. zokuphila Modern lubangela bhuhani ukuzinkcinkca, ukuba nochuku, drive ngesondo kunye ukungacoleki kokutya, kusitshiwo.



## Ukungcola 42. Ukupaka

### PACKAGING KOMOYA

1. Ukuba ukhangela ngaphakathi phantse nayiphi na inkunkuma na, mna ukugembula ukuba uyakwazi ukubona inkoliso mveliso apho iilebhile yazo emibala neenkonkxa nokuba kuphela iinxenye ezincinane ezibonakalayo. Le inkunkuma evela izikhongozeli neepakethe zabo kunqabile ukuba inikwe ingqalelo kakhulu,
2. Uninzi yongcoliseko yokulahla inkunkuma ongavelisi biodegrade na le mfucuzo inkunkuma evela nokupakishwa kunye neenkonkxa - "ungcoliseko ukuphakheja".
3. Packaging - enkulu it-ukusetyenziswa single ukurhangqa ukutya - iye udale ingxaki yenkunkuma ukuba ngoku engcolisa mbombo zonke zehlabathi. Abavelisi sihambe kule saa, kodwa ixhomekeke kuthi ukuba ngokwethu dig phandle - kwaye nantsi indlela
4. Ndaxelelwa yi umnini yokutyela kwisiqithi Thai ukuba abalobi yobulali esetyenziselwa ukuba azisongele kwasemini amahlamvu banana, nto leyo baya encokola ngoko alatyuzayo elwandle xa kwenziwa. Oko kulungile, ngokuba amagqabi wabola nentlanzi badla imvuthuluka. kule minyaka ilishumi idlulileyo, wathi ke, lo gama izisongeli zeplastiki isikhundla ngokukhawuleza amagqabi banana, imikhwa kudala wafa nzima - nokuba yoko elunxwemeni leyo fringed kunye uqweqwe yeplastiki. Beyond nje ayithandeki, oku Uyayazi zeplastiki gyres yokulahla lizwekazi-isikali elwandle zethu, idliwe kwizidalwa, ke iintlanzi; ke mhlawumbi kuya kufika ipleiyi yakho ...
5. Le yingxaki lonke - asikwazi akhombe ngomnwe kwindawo abalobi Thai. Ngasentshonalanga waqala oku. Ihlabathi asakhulayo nesizathu ndakunqwenela imilinganiselo yayo abaphilileyo, kunye nayo, lula inkcubeko yalo bangazinzi.
6. I-UK kuphela oluvelisa ngaphezu kwezigidi 170 okulahlwayo inkunkuma nyaka ngamnye, enkulu kuwo nokubopha ukutya. Nangona iye yaguqula indlela sigcina anigqibele ukutya, kukho kakhulu kangaka ukuba lweetiphu abakwazi ukumelana ngoku. Ezinye enobuhlungu, yaye ezinye zazo zange ziphele. Oku kungathatha iminyaka 450 ezinye iintlobo webhotile yeplastiki ukubola; uhlobo olunye, PET, ngoxa isetyenziswe kwakhona, akuthethi biodegrade konke konke. Kanti kuphela yesithathu zizinto ebekupakishwe weplastiki irisayikilishwe.
7. "Asizange okunene ulilahle nantoni" kude "- ndim kanye nje abeke kwenye indawo.
8. Kodwa eyomileyo nje ukuhla olwandle - uninzi iindleko lwendalo ukurhangqa yethu throwaway yi umsinga - xa umenzi wayo. Thina babekufutshane impendulo kwiminyaka engama-30 eyadlulayo: ntoni emhlabeni ntoni milkmen kunye needipozithi ibhotile? Ngoku siphila kwixesha ehlekisayo apho ipakethi crisps kunokuba ngeengcamba ezisixhenxe yokugoqa.
9. Kulula ngemigudu kwi isikali lomsebenzi, kodwa akukho ngaphaya abantu siyicombulula - uqwalasela indlela obutshintshe ngayo ihlabathi wathabatha inyathelo kwi-CFC: kukho iimpawu ukuba umngxuma ozone ngoku sivala. upakisha Ukutya ufanele ukuba abe doddle.
10. Abavelisi sihambe kule saa, kunye noorhulumente bethu kufuneka athathe uxanduva. Kodwa ngeke? Kukho ezinye iimpawu inqanawa ezize ube indlela engcono: amagama Nciphisa Sebenzisa Recycle ukuba emilebeni abasebenzisi abazi 'eminyaka; eyomileyo ngoku eziqhelekileyo, kwaye kukho amaphulo amatsha afana intlawulo engxoweni yeplastiki. Singathanda benza kakuhle ukuba balandele yaseFransi ngokuvala zokutya zeplastiki, neekomityi neepleyiti.
11. Ngokuqinisekileyo, brand ezinkulu ziye zenziwe iinzame okuguqula upakisha lwabo ukubandakanya izixhobo ezinokuphinda zisetyenziswe, kodwa inyaniso ibonisa ukuba

ngaphantsi kwe-70% ye-ekupakishweni ezinokuphinda zisetyenziswe kude. Kukho Imiqobo lomthetho nokhuseleko efunekayo ukukhusela umboleki, kodwa kuyimfuneko ukuba abeke ikhadibhodi isongelwe kwi iziqulathi iyogurt ukuba sele oluqhotyoshelweyo bekunye, okanye iityhubhu intlama kwiibhokisi, nayo leyo fika yomthengisi phezu lgcwele ukuphepha breakage ngexesha ukuba sendleleni . inyanzela Le ububi kuyimfuneko kwakhona isixa esikhulu iibhokisi ukuba kwimeko engcono zifunyanwe ngabo abathengisi leebhokisi esetyenziswa kancinane. Ngoko ke igama ukhuselo kunye nokuthengisa imveliso yabathengi, ukupakishwa imele 175 kg yenkunkuma umntu ngamnye ngonyaka ngamnye, okanye iikhilogram 385, yinto enkulu.

## 43. IoNgcoliseko Plastics

1. Isixa zeplastiki yenziwe kwiminyaka yokuqala elishumi kule nkulungwane kwelanga iyonke eziveliswa kule yonke leminyaka yokugqibela.
2. Kukho zentlanganiso ngamaceba amaxesha 500 ngaphezulu microplastics elwandle kunokuba kukho iinkwenkwezi kumnye wethu kwaye ngo2050 kubhaliwe apho kuya kubakho zeplastiki ngaphezu iintlanzi kuqikelelwa
3. Ungcoliseko kokulungisa ukuqokelelela iimveliso zeplastiki okusingqongileyo echaphazela ngokungalunganga zasendle, zasendle zokuhlala, okanye abantu. Iplastiki abasebenza ezingcolisa zahlulahlulwe ngemithamo, esezansi, okanye ubutyobo macro, ezisekelwe ubukhulu.
4. Iplastiki azibizi kwaye ixesha elide, kwaye amanqanaba ngenxa yemveliso zeplastiki yi abantu phezulu. Nangona kunjalo, ubume eekhemikhali iplastiki ezininzi nikeza them ukumelana kwiinkqubo ezininzi zendalo ukuthotywa kwaye ngenxa yoko bathi kade kwehlisa. Kunye, ezi zinto zimbini zikhokelele udumo eliphezulu wongcoliseko yeplastiki kokusingqongileyo.
5. Ungcoliseko seplastiki zinokwehlela umhlaba, imijelo yamanzi kunye neelwandle. eziphilayo, ingakumbi izilwanyana zaselwandle, unako kwenzakaliswa nokuba iziphumo ngomatshini, ezifana azibophelele kwizinto zeplastiki okanye iingxaki ezinxulumene nokudla inkunkuma zeplastiki, okanye ukungakhuseleki kwi iikhemikhali ngaphakathi iplastiki ezingenelela zomzimba yabo.
6. Abantu nabo abachatshazelwa ungcoliseko iplastiki, efana ukuphazamiseka iindlela ezahlukeneyo hormone.
7. Kwi-UK nje kuphela, ngaphezu kwezigidi ezi-5 okulahlwayo zeplastiki siyaphela ngonyaka ngamnye, apho kuphela kuqikelelwa-24% iya irisayikilishwe. Intsalela yezigidi 3.8 okulahlwayo inkunkuma ilahlwa zokuyilahla.
8. Isixa esikhulu inkunkuma zeplastiki ugcina engena okusingqongileyo, kunye izifundo ebonisa ukuba imizimba 90% of iintaka zolwandle ziqulathe doti zeplastiki. Kwezinye iindawo apho imizamo kwaba ebonakalayo ukunciphisa udumo longcoliseko zeplastiki, ngokusebenzisa ukunciphisa ukusetyenziswa zeplastiki nokukhuthaza zeplastiki okurisayikilisha.
9. Ukususela 1950, kuqikelelwa 6.3 billion okulahlwayo zeplastiki eveliswe, apho kuqikelelwa 9% iye ri na omnye-12% inkunkuma zeplastiki sele sitshiswe.
10. Ukususela cell phones kunye neekhompyutha ukuba ntloko ngebhayisekile kunye neengxowa IV esibhedlele, iplastiki uye wabumba eluntwini ngeendlela ezininzi ezenza zombini ubomi lula kwaye ikhuselekile. Kodwa ke into eyenziweyo ushiye Fossilisation eziyingozi kwindalo kunye nempilo mhlawumbi yabantu, ngokutsho yingqokelela elitsha amanqaku ibhalwe zizazinzulu evela ehlabathini lonke.
11. Ekubeni imveliso yawo eqala ngo 1940, uluhlu zeplastiki ngokubanzi kwiiopropati ezizodwa kuqhube ukuba iwonga ebalulekileyo kuluntu. kunyaka ozayo, ngaphezu kwezigidi 300 iitoni ziya kuveliswa ehlabathini lonke.

## 44. Foods Okwenziwe

1. ukutya okwenziwe zezo eziye zitshintshiwe phambi ngenjongo umbane. Foods okuphekwe, okunkonkxiweyo, emkhenkceni, zahlanganiswa okanye watshintsha kumafa okunesondlo kunye inqaba, ukulondolozwa okanye amalungiselelo ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo beze phantsi kodidi ziqqithiswe-ukutya.
2. Xa kupheka, uwose okanye alungiselele ukutya ukuba kuqhutywe ukutya. Esi sesona sizathu sokuba imvelaphi yegama elithi "iprosesa ukutya" nto leyo inceda ekulungiseleleni ukutya okunempilo.
3. ukutya okwenziwe zimbi, ukuba negalelo elikhulu ukutyeba ngokugqithisileyo kunye nesifo ehlabathini lonke. Sazi njani? Qho inani lamkele ukutya Western aphezulu ukutya ukuqhubekiswa, begula. Kuyenzeka phakathi kweminyaka embalwa. yofuzo musa ukutshintsha, ukutya kwabo.
4. Nazi 9 iindlela ukuqhubekiswa kutya akuyilugelanga impilo yakho.
  - a. High iswekile kunye ophezulu-fructose corn isiraphu
  - b. Izakhi ukuze overconsumption
  - c. Eziqulathe izithako lokwenziwa
  - d. Abantu babe ngamakhoboka ukutya okungekho mpilweni
  - e. Amaninzi phezulu carbohydrate yaza yahluzwa
  - f. Low ngezakhi
  - g. Low kwi ifayibha
  - h. Kufuna ixesha namandla ukuba ukugaya
  - i. Amaninzi aphezulu amafutha olun

## 45 Cancer

1. Umhlaza umonakalo owenziwe abantu namhlanje njengoko kwaba phantse non-ezingekhoyo kwihlabathi lamandulo.
2. Carcinogens, Carcinogens yonke ekutyeni microwaved kuzo zonke iintlobo kwezithako ekutyeni okwenziwe ezifana oyile yokupheka rancid, colorants, flavorants, kwisigcinakaliso kunye izinambuzane, izinambuzane, imichiza, nezichumiso e iziqhamo kunye nemifuno.
3. Uhlolisiso mummies bamaYiputa amathambo yamandulo ifumene ubungqina kancinane ukuba ndinesifo somhlaza. Ababhali zophononongo zibonisa ukuba oku kuthetha somhlaza sisifo mihla.
4. Umhlaza sisifo eyenziwe ngumntu mihla zibangelwa ukuzinkcinkca ubomi mihla, isifundo esitsha icebisa. Okufunyanisiweyo kubonisa ukuba indlela zale mihla kunye namanqanaba ungcoliseko lubangelwa lushishino ukuba esona sizathu sokuba esi sifo, kwaye oko akukho imeko ziyenzeka ngokwendalo.
5. Uphononongo lwabonisa umlinganiselo sifo luphakame kakhulu ukususela Revolution Industrial, xa umhlaza ethile ebuntwaneni - ebonakalalisa ukuba unyuko nje ngenxa kubantu abaphila ixesha elide. Kuluntu ngokwemveliso, umhlaza wesibini kuphela ukuba isifo sentliziyo njenge unobangela wokufa.
6. Kodwa izinto apho ubomi mihla ezibangela zomhlaza? Ewe, okunene, kodwa uninzi lwazo ukuya ukhetho yokuphila amahlwempu abantu benze into, hayi, njengokuba wathi, kuba kurhaxwa lulwandle carcinogens apho akukho kusinda.
7. Ukutshaya eziphawuleka kakhulu kwezi, ebangela ngeenxa ikota yonke imihlaza kwihlabathi, abafayo kuphetshwe yi uvalwe ngokupheleleyo ukutshaya.
8. Ezinye izinto yokuphila enkulu ukuba zilubeka emngciphekweni umhlaza ziquka ukusela kakhulu, nto leyo enokukhokelela ekubeni wesibindi nommizo imihlaza, Akukho nje, nto leyo kunokukhokelela kumhlaza eluswini, kunye nokutyeba kunye ukungazilolongi, nto leyo ukukhuthaza imihlaza ze ethunjini. Zinambuzane ezinye imichiza zoshishino kunokubangela umhlaza.
9. Oyile ekuphekwa - bacterium radicals Free - ukuba ioli esetyenziswayo bumuncu ngokufanelekileyo yaye igcinwe emva ebanda, iintsholongwane Esukelana amasuntswana ukutya ngasekhohlo eolini. ioli Unrefrigerated uba anaerobic kwaye kukhokelela ekukhuleni zeClostridium botulinum, nto leyo ebangela yesi sifo, kuba ityhefu ukutya esibulalayo. Refrigerating okanye ebandayo ioli retards ukukhula yebhaktiriya. Rancid - okuthetha ubudala yaye yaphelwa - oyile iqulethe radicals ezamahala, iimolekyuli ezinokuthi ukonakalisa iiseli kwaye kukhokelela ekwandeni umngcipheko somhlaza, kwakunye kuchaphazela umgangatho ukutya kwakho. Iindaba ezimnandi kukuba impumlo wakho ukuchonga ngokulula ioli rancid.

## 46. Uxinezeleko Life Modern

1. Uxinzelelo ngumba ejongene abantu abaninzi ukuba sisebenze. Ixesha kunye nexesha kwakhona, sibona abantu bazive bethwaliswe ngenxa yeengcinezelo ukuba nazo njengoko yinxalenye yobomi mihla. Ngoko ke yintoni na ezinye izizathu eziqhelekileyo uxinezeleko ebomini mihla, kwaye yintoni na ebubuvuvu?
2. Iisayikholojisti mvelo baya kukuxelela ukuba yinxalenye ingxaki kukuba kukho ukubhidana phakathi bume yangoku (kunye nezixeko, bureaucracies, ukungalingani, kunye nemithombo yalo zentlalo) kunye nokusingqongileyo lohlengahlengiso yendaleko (ubomi wesizwe kwi-savanna).
3. Ngezantsi iindlela 5 izizathu ihlabathi mihla avelise uxinzeleko, ixhala kunye nokudakumba ngaphezu koko ookhokho bethu kude.
  - a. Thina ukusebenzisana abantu beentlanga.
  - b. Thina bakuzibalela nakuzifanisa sezingeni eliphezulu.
  - c. Thina zibanga ngaphezulu.
  - d. Markets ephumelelayo ngakumbi (aka "Ikwangulo uqoqosho, isiyatha!")
  - e. Innovation kwenzeka ngokukhawuleza.
4. Uxinzelelo e Countries Under-ngophuhliso - Indlala sele ingxelo ukuba unobangela enkulu ntsikilelo ni ntsikilelo. Naye ezi ingxelo ukuba oonobangela ezinkulu ukucutheka kweminyaka yokuphila kula mazwe.
5. Ezinye Izizathu Kutheni Modern Ubomi Ibangela Uxinzelelo kumazwe ahambele phambili.
  - a. Ukuhlala ukuxhumeka.
  - b. Ukuzama ukwenza kakhulu.
  - c. Not phambili
  - d. iindlela Poor kunye / okanye yimiyalezo uxinezeleko-ukukhululwa
  - e. ungcoliseko
6. Ungcoliseko lomoya, ungcoliseko ingxolo, ungcoliseko ezibonwayo ... yonke siba kukho umthombo rhoqo uvuselelo kunye akukho mfuneko ngendlela eyakhayo. Ukusuka ukuxhumeka rhoqo, ukuba ungcoliseko lomoya ezichaphazela impilo yethu, yaye ingxolo echaphazela ubuchule bethu ukuva ngokwethu ucinga ... its akumangalisi ukuba lula ukukhathazeka.

## Ubomi Family 47 phezu yokulahla inkunkuma

1. 'Elabafileyo emhlabeni': kwihlazo enkulu ezisezidolophini ubomi bentsapho wahlala phezu yokulahla inkunkuma. *abahlali abaninzi ehlabathini lonke abatya kwi iinkunkuma evulekileyo - kunye neziphumo zempilo ebuhlungu.*
2. Ubusuku nemini, amawaka labavuni inkunkuma - abantu abuthele, uhlobo, siyisebenzise okanye athengise izinto abanye zilahlwe kude.
3. Iintsapho wayikrola khaya inkunkuma, phezu yenkunkuma. Bathi lela inkunkuma, balwe phezu kwayo - nkqu bafa phezu kwayo. Kwakukho nezinye iingozi ezininzi. umsi elinukayo langena ukusuka imfumba kunye nabahlali kwafuneka ukunyathela phezu iiglas eyaphukileyo inkunkuma yamayeza - elinye ibhinqa nokuba uthe Bakhubeka zisu yokulungisa phakathi inkunkuma.
4. Abaphandi ababefunda lobomi kubanye abantu bafumana amanqanaba eziyingozi iidioksini ebangela umhlaza emhlabeni kunye nesinyithi onzima metabolisms abantwana abasebenza apho.
5. Abantu ingxelo iintshutshiso eziqhelekileyo ukulahlela ubomi ehlabathini lonke: urhudo, intloko ebuhlungu, esifubeni nesisu iintlungu, esifo kwintwebu eluswini, impumlo kunye namehlo.
6. Yonke imihla, bona bafune indawo kuba ubuncwane - i siqwenga ngesinyithi, nentwana yeplastiki, mhlawumbi ithambo. Basebenzisa amagwegwe ezinkulu ukubeka ngalo inkunkuma, nto leyo maxa wambi ufikelela amabali amabini okanye amathathu phezulu. Basebenza kumaqela, yaye ngaphezu badla ke zihlangu.
7. "Akuyomfuneko ukujonga izinto wenza nje ezingcolileyo okanye engafanelekanga okanye ngendlela engakhuselekanga," Bathi ukuqokelela iplastiki, intsimbi kunye imicwe ungathengisi ngayo yi esikiti. Iintsapho yenza ngeenxa \$ 2 ngosuku.
8. amakhaya awo zakhiwa ngezinto zokwakha ezase, kunye neentsapho maxa wambi eziliqela abahlala shanty enye ngexesha. With akukho mbane, kungekho manzi aphilileyo - kunye nako ngokugqithiseleyo inkunkuma - baba ziingcali kwi repurposing.
9. Iingozi ezinkulu, izifo kunye nokufa eqhelekileyo. Kwaye ngaphandle yokulahla ababejamelene ibala nocalucalulo phakathi kuluntu.
10. Ehlabathini lonke, izigidi zabantu baziphilisa yokukha inkunkuma. Abanye umsebenzi ezitratweni umzi, ukutyhala iinqwelo zabo wamatye, ngokufuthi ebusuku xa kukho iimoto ezimbalwa phezu ezindleleni. Abanye zithathwa ukuba ukuvula iinkunkuma, apho kukho intabalala, kanzulu nokubonelelwa ngezixhobo sellable.
11. Into yokuqala yokucakaca abantu ukuba basebenze inkunkuma, nokuba kuphi na, le nanto - oko indlala, omnye ulawulo embi.

## 48. traffic Human

1. ukuthengiswa Human ibandakanya ukuthutyeleziswa ngabantu zabantu kwihlabathi Trans kazwelonke. Isenzo kwabantu kubandakanya, kugaywa, ezithutha, ukufukama, ukugqithisa okanye ukufumana labantu ngendlela zobuqhetseba, ukuxhatshazwa, amandla, ukunyanzela, sisongelo, ukukhohlisa, okanye umrhumo ezinye uhlobo iinzuzo mthethweni.
2. Urhwebo ngoluNtu luhlobo lobukhoboka namhlanje apho abantu singangenelwa kulawulo kunye nokuxhatshazwa zabanye.
3. Eminye imizekelo:
  - Kukho abasebenzi zamakhwenkwe ezikhulayo ekoko e Cote d'Ivoire.
  - Women and Children traffic
  - Human Amaziko traffic
  - Kukho imigudu ngenkani kwabantu kwizikhephe zokuloba Thai.
  - Kukho Inkqubo yaseJapan Technical Intern Uqeqesho, wadalwa ukuze abasebenzi bamanye amazwe ukuba baphuhlise izakhono zabo kodwa ngoku ngamanye amaxesha umendo ku ngebhaxa, abasebenzi nontechnical.
  - Kukho esengxakini abafazi bezinye iintlanga abaya ku Saudi Arabia ukusebenza kumakhaya yaye, kanye ngo kumakhaya abaqeshi babo kwaye buxhomekeke kubo mvume ukuba ashiye ilizwe, wambi ngokwasengqondweni, gadalala ngokwasemzimbeni ngokwesondo.
  - Sex ekuthengisweni, Ubufebe
  - abafana kurhwebywe namaxhoba nzima-Ukurhweba.
  - Umsbenzi wabantwana



## 49 ezidakumbisayo Imithi

1. Igama elithi "iziyobisi" jikelele isicelo nayiphi na into kusetyenziswa amayeza okanye ekwenzeni amayeza. Umzekelo. Aspirin, leyo kuyancipha intlungu yaye inceda amaqondo obushushu asezantsi umzimba, kunye umkhwinini, esetyenziswa nokuthintela kunye nokunyanga isifo seengcongconi, iziyobisi;
2. iziyobisi ezithile, ke, zithathelwa kungekhona amayeza, kodwa ekubeni wanelise umnqweno ukuba uye waba ngumkhwa agxile. La machiza mkhwa-yakheka ndizise intlungu kwizigidi zonke kwikota zomhlaba.
3. iziyobisi mkhwa-yakheka kuwa zibe ngamaqela amabini eziphambili: mziba, okanye excitants, kunye nadlamkisayo, okwabizwa ngokuba depressants.
4. Amachiza ivuselela useza luvo uze ugcine tufwile yomsebenzisi, ubuncinane ixesha; ziquka cocaine, intsangu kunye Benzedrine.
5. Le nadlamkisayo musa ukukhuthaza kodwa senze. Kwathathwa yale aphakathi naphezu iingcebiso kunye ngokommiselo gqirha, ukuba amayeza esemthethweni. Baya ukukhathazeka kunye neentlungu, kubangele ukuphumla engqondweni nasemzimbeni yaye ngokufuthi bathela ezifunekayo kakubi ubuthongo. Kwathathwa ngeedosi kukhulu kakhulu, kunjalo, la machiza ukuze neziphumo lilishwa kakhulu ngokwasemzimbeni nangokwasengqondweni. Umlaliso nezakhi zayo depressants; ngoko ke zokwenziwa izinto demerol kunye methadone, asetyenziswa azithathi icafeine. Le depressants ezibizwa ngokuba Narcotics (azabi-ezivelisa amachiza), ibinzana isicelo evuselela ezithile ngokunjalo.
6. Kudala kwaziwa ukuba abaninzi amaNdiya ePeru, Chile kunye Bolivia kwezetyisa amagqabi zesityalo ekuthiwa Erythroxylon aphe nokuba ezi amagqabi kwenzeka into engaqhelekanga. Kwezetyisa ungenza isixa elingu umsebenzi ngaphandle ukubonisa iimpawu ukudinwa okanye indlala; babonakala busebenza ngengqondo nazo.
7. Utywala - xa utywala ifikelela ingqondo, oko ichaphazela neuron kuqala, kulandele limbic system (Hippocampus kunye kwindawo septal), kwiCerebellum, yobuchopho, posa, okokugqibela, lo Medulla, okanye isiqu ingqondo. Emva ukusela [utywala], ingqondo isebenza okungafanelekanga, kuthatha ixesha elide ukufumana imiyalezo evela amehlo; zokulungisa kakuhle ulwazi, kuba nzima ngakumbi nemiyalelo kwizihlunu thile. Utywala kungacothisa ixesha basabela-10 ukuya kuma-30 pesenti. Oku kunciphisa ukukwazi ukwenza imisebenzi emibini okanye nangaphezulu ngexesha elinye.
8. Cocaine - iimpawu kukhathaza of cocaine wakhokela iqela oogqirha abatsha e Vienna ukuba zizame ibe iintlungu. Njengoko cocaine weza ukusetyenziswa ngakumbi jikelele njengoko ndindisholo, ihlabathi zonyango waqonda ukuba sisiyobisi mkhwa-bokwakha. ekhemisi Synthetic, ke ngoko, wammisa ukuba sisebenzele ukuphuhlisa into eyayiza kuvelisa imiphumo kukhathaza of cocaine kodwa ibe ngumkhwa-yakheka wayeza. Isiphumo ephanda zabo kwaba arhente eyenziweyo ekuthiwa procaine, ichiza nonhabit-yakheka eyaziwa ngegama layo orhwebo Novocain.
9. Intsangu - t ivuselela eyaziwa ngokuba intsangu, okanye marihuana, kuMntla nakuMzantsi Merika, lithatyathwe kwisityalo hemp, Cannabis sativa. Ichiza mkhwa-ngokwakha lithatyathwe into emnandi kwi iintyatyambo kunye namagqabi kwisityalo. Enye mziba zokuqala livela, isityalo hemp kwaba hashish. ngokwenene intsangu kuba uhlobo hashish, ekwimo kangako kanzulu.
10. Nokudakumba, okanye umthomalalisi, iziyobisi - umlaliso nezakhi-ingakumbi layo icafeine kunye heroin - zezona yingozi iziyobisi ezidakumbisayo mkhwa-bokwakha. Umlaliso yimveliso le poppy yezityalo umlaliso (Papaver somniferum).

## 50. ngokufana Fashion - Imveliso Cotton

1. umphefumlo wethu wayenxanelwe ijini cheap liyajikeleza amachibi emhlabeni kunye neelwandle zibe kwintlango entlango: ebuhlungu bahlasela kushishino lwefashoni kubonisa indlela intsingiselo zeefashoni ezilahlwayo kusongela ubomi izigidi nangokuphambukisa emachibini emhlabeni zibe intlango ngenxa yokufama cotton.
2. Chemical Imfazwe - Ngokuthe gabalala, nezigidi ezingama-35 zee-hectares yomqhaphu aphantsi elinywayo. Ukulawula izitshabalalisi ezininzi lusidla amafama zomqhaphu zezityalo kudala lathembela isicelo onzima zinambuzane, nto leyo ekhokelela ukuba ungcoliseko angaphezulu komhlaba. Kumazwe asakhasayo abalimi umqhaphu zisebenzisa isiqingatha epheleleyo zinambuzane ezisetyenziswa kwezolimo.
3. intuthuko zakutshanje kwezobuchwepheshe, kuquka ukukwazi ukulungisa izinto genetic izityalo zomqhaphu yakhe, benze umqhaphu yityhefu ezinye izinambuzane yayo. Oku kunciphisa kodwa akazange amkhusele imfuneko izinambuzane. Abasebenzi basezifama, ingakumbi apho omigudu ngaphantsi imishini, qhubeka bakrotyiswe iikhemikhali eziyingozi.
4. Ezikhuphisanayo Ukhula esinye isisongelo imveliso cotton; ukulinywa ngokuqhelekileyo izenzo kunye nemichiza zisetyenziselwa knock umva ukhula. Inani elikhulu amafama aye yamkelwe imbewu umqhaphu yemfuzo eziquka sofuzo ekhusela ukusuka glyphosate umchiza (isithako esebenzayo in Roundup Monsanto ngayo).
5. YeziChumiso Synthetic - ngokuqhelekileyo ikhule cotton ifuna ukusetyenziswa enzima izichumisi zokwenziwa. Isicelo esinjalo kanzulu kuthetha enkulu ephetha ngayo imijelo yamanzi, ukudala enye yeengxaki embi ungcoliseko zizondlo jikelele, upending uluntu zasemanzini kunye ezikhokelela imimandla kwabafileyo bebulawa oksijini engeva ubomi emanzini. Ukongeza, izichumiso eyenziweyo igalelo ubungakanani ebalulekileyo greenhouse gases ngexesha imveliso yazo kunye nokusetyenziswa.
6. Irrigation Heavy - Kwimimandla ezininzi imvula ayanelanga ukuba akhule umqhaphu kodwa kusilela sinokwenziwa yi ukunkcenceshelwa amasimi amanzi emilanjani ezikufutshane okanye emithonjeni. Naphi na apho livela, le notsalo amanzi kunokuba omkhulu kangaka ukuba ninganciphisi nokuphuma komlambo kakhulu kwaye deplete komhlaba. Isibini kwimveliso zomqhaphu India kaThixo nisela komhlaba.
7. Mhlawumbi kusetyenziswe eyona ezinkulu kwamanzi okunkcenceshela obonakalayo Uzbekistan naseTurkmenistan, apho wanqaba uLwandle Aral kummandla komhlaba nge-85%. Impiliso, zokuhlala zasendle, kunye nabantu neentlanzi ziye ezafika. Ukwenza izinto mbi ityuwa zinambuzane iintsalela ezomileyo ngoku ophephuka evela emasimini kunye ebhedini ichibi, ukwandisa nezihlandlo kwezisu kunye malformations phakathi kwabantu 4 million abahlala ngumoya.
8. Enye isiphumo esibi zokunkcenceshela imbi mtyuwa komhlaba. Xa amasimi ixhaphakile ngokuphindaphindiweyo ngamanzi okunkcenceshela, ityuwa uba buzinze kufutshane kumphezulu. Izityalo andisakwazi ukukhula ezi kwimihlaba kunye nezolimo kufuneka uyekwe.
9. ULwandle Aral e Central Asia - umphefumlo wethu wayenxanelwe ijini cheap okuye wawuguqula ulwandle emhlabeni yaba yintlango: elonakalisayo bahlasela kushishino lwefashoni kubonisa njani intsingiselo zeefashoni ezilahlwayo kusongela ubomi izigidi zijike kwelizwe emachibini ibe intlango ngenxa ukulima cotton. Namhlanje, lo scrubland olwanikelwa kwaba kanye uLwandle Aral e Central Asia ligcwele neenkamela befuna besusa inqabe yengca nxamnye tyaba, undi uyisanti. Kuphela emehlweni engaqhelekanga lwezikhophe marooned amakhulu eekhilomitha emhlabeni nayiphi na isisiza ukuba imbali bendawo. Kwiminyaka nje emine, yintoni kanye enye imizimba enkulu ngaphakathi amanzi phezu jikelele iye linciphile ngesibini ngaphezu ezimbini - indawo ubungakanani Ireland - eshiya ngasemva isitya uthuli enetyhefu.
10. Umzekelo, kunye neyabo ukuthenga iimpahla kabini inani leminyaka eyadlulayo - kunyaka ophelileyo siye sachitha £ 50 billion - kukho obuninzi inkxalabo malunga cheap, fashion ezilahlwayo maxa wambi uphawu 'lujongo chuck'. Libonisa ukuba, ehlabathini lonke, izigidi

iilitha zamanzi acocekileyo ziye mhlawumbi buyisela ukuba yomqhaphu olukhulayo, okanye baye tshembiseke ezingcoliswe imichiza enetyhefu esetyenziselwa iidayi kunye nokuveliswa. Inyaniso kweyabo: ukuba kukhule umqhaphu ngokwaneleyo ukuze benze iperi enye ijini bangathatha iilitha 3.400 okanye neelitha 15.500 zamanzi.

11. Ngelo xesha, imicu micro evela uboya kunye nezemidlalo ngoku kubangela wongcoliseko zeplastiki emilanjani zethu kunye neelwandle: Imicu 700.000 ayaphuma kwindawo yokuhlamba basekhaya enye.

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