

Inkulumo Echaza Isimo Sezwe Planet - EarthDanger.Wordpress.com - Januwari 2019

Akukaze kwenzeka emlandweni iplaneti sinawo wabhekana nezinsesele eziningi kangaka, izinsongo, izinkinga, ukubhujiswa, zonke ezenziwe abantu, ukuze ikusasa emhlabeni. Inhlalo yalesi indawo ukugqamisa lezi ukukhathazeka. Lona umzamo angahlangene nezombangazwe, non-ukweseka, okungezona zenkolo futhi okungezona ngemibono kungekho ajenda, ukumane uveze amaqiniso futhi amaqiniso State of the Planet, njengoba kunjalo nanamuhla.

Sichitha lonke sokuphila kwethu nokuthola imali futhi ukusizakala imithombo Planet sika, ngaphandle ukunakekelwa futhi ngaphandle ekubuyiseleni nasekusindiseni izinsiza ukuthi sisebenzisa ikusasa esimeme. , Izinhlelo Ezemfundo nemikhuba zakhelwe ukuxhaphaza ngokugcwele emikhiqizweni yoMhlaba ngendelelo elingaphandle futhi wokungayifuni imvelo nezilwane ubufakazi ikhona yonke indawo, isibonelo esilula iyisilwane yokuqothulwa.

Yini engalungile namuhla Umhlaba, lokho esikwenzayo okungalungile? Singaqonda kanjani ukuthi ukubhubhisa Planet zonke egameni intuthuko kanye sesimanje?

"Singabantu kodwa abagibeli lezivakashi kule mbulunga enguMhlaba. Akukona okwethu. Asibi khulula lahlwa izizukulwane eyayingakazalwa. Asibi ukukhululeka ukusula esidlule zomuntu noma dim nekusasa layo. izinhlelo Social musa sikhuthazele kuze kube phakade. ukuphila kuphela ongabeka itleyimu embili ungaphazanyiswa. Lokhu embili lingcwele. "

Injongo website ukuqwashisa global zendlela thina zibizwa ukubhubhisa Planet. Icebo lami iwukuba uxhumane neziphathimandla zemfundo emhlabeni wonke futhi benze isiphakamiso sokuthi banezela izihloko kuwebhusayithi ukuze ezizofundwa zabo esikoleni esiphakeme ukuze izingane esikoleni bati isimo zisencane.

Iyini injongo Yokuphila? ingabe kuphela mayelana nokuthola futhi imali? ngezinto ezibonakalayo futhi yezitolo? ingabe mayelana izimpawu ezivamile okuphumelela, efana nomholo, isimo nokuvikeleka? noma ingabe Ukuqaphela ukuthi uziphilise akusho ngaso sonke isikhathi kufanisa kokwenza ukuphila.

Ukuze kakhulu komlando wesintu, igama elithi "ubuchwepheshe" okuye kwaziwa nge intuthuko. Ngembazo ezenziwe metal esikhundleni itshe kwenza ukuphila kube lula futhi kangcono, njengawo ifriji noma ukuqondisa amandla. Kuyinto kuphela emashumini eminyaka ambalwa edlule ukuthi izinqubo zesayensi kanye zezimboni sike ceba wadala intuthuko engaka ukuthi ngezinye izikhathi kakhulu. Konke ekuqhubekeleni idale ukwakha yezenhlalakahle okungukuthi, ngokokuqala ngqa, wazibona omubi. Futhi ngakho esikhundleni basking ezweni lanamuhla, silangazelela ukukhipha uphinde unqamule. Abantu kanye nezinkampani ziye Ukukhiqiza zonke izinhlobo imikhiqizo iningi inzuzo ngaphandle ecabanga umphumela impilo yabantu noma impilo iplaneti, umkhiqizo owodwa efikayo engqondweni kuyinto Plastics. Ngemva kweminyaka engu-60 ezisunguliwe kanye Ukukhiqiza zonke egameni intuthuko,

Ukwenza ukuphila futhi sidinga ukuba bagxile Ubuciko Uphila ku ubudlelwano, imizwelo umuzwa injongo onothando nangokuphila ngokuvumelana nazo zonke ngendalo kaNkulunkulu ngoba ikusasa esimeme kuhlangukise nokuvikela nasekondleni Mother Earth.

Iwebhusayithi:www.EarthDanger.Wordpress.com Imininingwane ikheli le-imeyili: canary108@yahoo.com

Okuqukethwe:

Okuqukethwe:.....	2
A. Nature futhi Ingozi Zesintu ukuze Nature kanye Planet.....	5
1. Ukudalulwa eyiqhwa Layer.....	5
2. Ukuqeda Ice Ofeleba.....	6
3. Lesitshalo Yokuqothulwa.....	7
4. ezisengozini Ehlane.....	8
5. Climate Change - Ukushisa Komkhathi.....	9
6. eliganukejako ku misele.....	10
7. Animal Unya, Factory Farming.....	11
8. Kwamahlathi.....	13
9. Ozone Layer Ukuncipha.....	14
10. Ukungcoliswa Komoya.....	15
11. Toxic Ukusingathwa.....	16
12. Ocean Dead izindawo.....	17
13. Marine Imfucumfucu - Plastics e Sea futhi River Amanzi kanye Plastic Islands.....	18
14. Abamba Gases.....	19
15. ugwadule.....	20
16. Land Ukucekelwa.....	21
17. Acidification izixhobo zama-coral.....	22
18. Amanzi asemhlabathini Kwemoya.....	23
19. sokuqalisa off imfucuza kusuka emapulazini ku misele.....	24
20. Commercial dlala, zinambuzane, imithi yokubulala izinambuzane.....	26
21. Killing off Izinyosi.....	27
22. carcinogens Toxic yonke indawo.....	28
23. GMO Genetically Modified Izitshalo - Ukuphazamisa ngibone umjikelezo wokuphila kwe Imvelo.....	29
24. Extreme Isimo Sezulu - iziphepho, izikhukhula, iziphepho, tsunami, Isomiso, Heat Waves.....	31
25. Melting Glaciers.....	32
26. Melting Icecaps.....	33
27. zidilika Izimiso Zemvelo.....	34
28. satellites and Space Imfucumfucu.....	35
29. Okudoba Oceans (Ghost Amanetha).....	36
30. umlilo wequbula.....	37

B. State Zesintu	38
1. zokwanda okukhulu kwenani labantu	38
2. Goqa zomphakathi - Ukuqothulwa Kwezinto Civilizations.....	39
3. Nuclear Energy futhi Nuclear Ukusingathwa.....	40
4. Amandla Umnotho - Izinsalela Izibaseli - Amafutha kanye yamalahle.....	41
5. Ukuziphatha, nobuntu, Yokuziphatha, Izimilo eziwohloka.....	42
6. Urban ukwanda kwezindawo	43
7. nokuntuleka kwamanzi.....	44
8. Ukudla ukusweleka.....	45
9. ububi axhunyiwe Umhlaba - Inthanethi	46
10. Ukuthanda Izinto Ezibonakalayo ukuthenga	47
11. Inkohlakalo Nokuhaha	48
12. Factory Farming.....	50
13. Fast Foods.....	51
14. Ulwazi Ngokweqile	53
15. 24 X 7 Izindaba Umlutha	54
16. Isiqophi Imidlalo ne-TV Umlutha	56
17. Kwembulunga Yonke	57
18. ngemishophi Funny.....	58
19. Endless Izimpi	59
20. Military Industrial Complex.....	60
21. Izikhali of Mass Kwembubhiso	61
22. Umlutha ukuze zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi	62
23. Pharma Umhlaba.....	63
24. Ukulawula Cindezela bese Izindaba Izikhundla.....	64
25. Ubuchwepheshe Umlutha	66
26. Inthanethi Kubaduni - Modern Day Pirates?	68
27. Cyber Warfare.....	70
28. Technologies Modern, kuhle lula kodwa hhayi okuhle imvelo.....	71
29. Super Bugs.....	72
30. Global lwemali Izikhundla.....	73
31. Arm Sales Ezizweni Baba Mpofu Kakhulu	75
32. Kwezingane kwezihlupheki.....	76
33. Hlukanisa futhi Rule Izinqubomgomo.....	78
34. Omunye Amaphesenti	79
35. Business ngokungacabangi.....	80

36. sisakubona Social Media.....	81
37. Mobile Phones, emisebeni, amasignali, imfucuza kabusha obumnandi.....	83
38. Ukulahlwa Udoti zokulahla	85
39. ukuthenga	87
40. Nuclear Warfare.....	89
41. Fast Life.....	91
42. Impahla Kwemoya.....	93
43. Plastics Kwemoya	95
44. Ukudla Okwenziwe	96
45. Cancer	97
46. Izingcindezi Life Modern.....	98
47. Ukuphila Komkhaya kwi Lahla Udoti	99
48. Kwebantfu	100
49. iNarcotic Izidakamizwa	101
50. alahlwayo Fashion - Ukotini Production.....	102

A. Nature futhi Ingozi Zesintu ukuze Nature kanye Planet

1. Ukudalulwa eyiqhwa Layer

1. Iqhwa, phansi ukuthi uhlala khona noma ngaphansi zero degrees Celsius iminyaka emibili noma ngaphezulu, esitholakala cishe yesihlanu womhlaba Zomhlaba.
2. Ukuqeda eyiqhwa e-Arctic is uvula izifo futhi warping landscape
3. Iqhwa iye simisiwe zeminyaka. Incibilikiswa kuba ukuphazamiseka omkhulu.
4. Ungathola ubufakazi kwesimo sezulu yonke indawo, kodwa akukho ndawo kukhona izinguquko ezinkulu ezingaphezu kuka-e-Arctic.
5. endaweni yomhlaba wethu enyakatho polar esifudumeza kabili okushesha njengokungena isilinganiso global.
6. Ngokwesilinganiso, olwandle i-Arctic ice ngokwezinga incipha njalo ehlobo. I Greenland ice ishidi isiba engazinzile, usongo olukhulu ukukhululwa kwe-carbon-methane.
7. Kodwa mhlawumbe kushaqisa kunazo yizinguquko okwenzeka komhlaba eyiqhwa. Iqhwa wembozwe inhlabathi eqandisiwe ukuthi ihlanganisa abangamaphesenti angu-25 eNyakatho Nenkabazwe. Unjengomahluleli efrijini giant, ukugcina nezilwanyana ezincanyana, carbon, mercury enesihlungu, futhi inhlabathi ikhiyiwe endaweni.
8. Manje encibilika. Futhi izinto ziya ziba uyingqaba futhi Creepy, ngalokho umhlabathi asonte, emphethweni, nasemigedeni. Long-ithule amagciwane - abanye bavaleleka ice amashumi ezinkulungwane zeminyaka - isiqala baphaphame, ukukhulula CO2 ngokulinganayo lasendulo, futhi kungase beze ukuthelela abantu izifo ezibulalayo.
9. Futhi ice ayesebuyela Ubunqunu izitshalo eqandisiwe ukuthi abawubonanga ilanga eminyakeni 45,000, njengoba kusikisela entsha yocwaningo Radiocarbon Dating.
10. In the 1980, izinga lokushisa eyiqhwa e-Alaska, e-Russia kanye nezinye izifunda Arctic kuba khona isilinganiso sabangu ukuba cishe 18 ° F, manje isilinganiso nje phezu 28 ° F.

2. Ukuqeda Ice Ofeleba

1. Ukuncibilika polar yiqhwa kubangelwa ukwanda jikelele izinga lokushisa embulungeni yonke, futhi lokhu ukuncibilika ungaba nemiphumela emibi kakhulu kumuntu wonke eziphilayo eMhlabeni. Njengoba polar yiqhwa ukugcwala amanzi, amazinga olwandle avuke nezilwandlekazi abe nosawoti kancane.
2. Uma sigcina evutha zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi unomphela, ukufudumala kwembulunga yonke uyogcina ancibilike zonke ice-pole kanye zezintaba, ephakamisela kolwandle by 216 izinyawo.
3. Izintaba zeqhwa nezixhobo kwezinguzunga zeqhwa okwakungokokuqala ngqá eqandisiwe ukuthi ngiwunqamule landmasses awele ulwandle.
4. Lokushisa Rising kungenzeka abangela zeqhwa ezingaphezu ukwakha eyenza buthaka zamaqhwa, okubangela imifantu ngaphezulu nokwenza ice maningi amathuba ukuba uhlukane. Lapho nje iqhwa uwela ulwandle, ulwandle liphume kancane.
5. Umhlangano omkhulu kunayo yonke ice ezwekazini esihlanganisiwe Antarctica-South Pole, cishe amaphesenti angu-90 ice emhlabeni (futhi amaphesenti angu-70 amanzi ayo fresh).
6. Antarctica embozwe iqhwa-avareji yamaphesende 2.133 amamitha (7,000 izinyawo) obukhulu. Uma yonke ice Antarctic elicibilikile, amazinga olwandle emhlabeni wonke uyovuka mayelana 61 amamitha (200 izinyawo).
7. Ekupheleni enyakatho eziningi zomhlaba, North Pole, leli qhwa engeke zilingana e-South Pole. Iqhwa zintanta-Arctic Ocean.
8. Kukhona esibalulekile ice esehlanganise Greenland, okuyinto uzonginika enye amamitha 7 (20 amafidi) aphelela olwandle uma kwancibilika. Ngenxa Greenland is closer kuze yenkabazwe kuka-Antarctica, amazinga okushisa kukhona ephakeme, ngakho leli qhwa maningi amathuba okuthi ancibilike.
9. Kodwa kungase kube nesizathu okukhulu kuka polar ice ukuncibilika ngokuba aphakeme asolwandle ezingeni - izinga lokushisa eliphakeme emanzini. Amanzi obukhulu kakhulu 4 degrees Celsius. Ngaphezulu noma ngaphansi kwezinhlamvu lokhu lokushisa, kwabantu amanzi incipha (isisindo efanayo amanzi ithatha isikhala ezinkulu). Ngakho njengoba izinga lokushisa jikelele amanzi kwandisa ke ngokwemvelo yandisa kancane okwenza izilwandle bavuke.

3. Lesitshalo Yokuqothulwa

1. Ngo biology ngesimiso semvelo, ukuqothulwa ekunqanyulweni kwe i umzimba noma iqembu eziphilayo (taxon), ngokuvamile oluthile lwento ephilayo. Okwamanje yokuqothulwa ubhekwa kube ukufa yomuntu lokugcina zilwane, nakuba amandla ukuzalela futhi utakule kungenzeka kulahlekile phambi leli phuzu.
2. abangaphezu kwamaphesenti angu-99 azo zonke izinhlobo, esibalelwa zinhlobo ezingaphezu kwezigidi eziyizinkulungwane ezinhlanu, ezake zaphila Emhlabeni kulinganiselwa ukuthi yokuqothulwa.
3. Uphawu angababulali (†) ibekwe eduze igama zinhlobo noma ezinye taxon kuvame ukwenziwa ukuze ukhombise isimo sayo njengomholi yokuqothulwa.
4. Kuyinto okwesabisayo kodwa kuyiqiniso: Iplanethi yethu manje phakathi yayo yesithupha mass yokuqothulwa zezitshalo nezilwane - wave wesithupha ukuqothulwa esikhathini esidlule isigamu billion eminyakeni.
5. Okwamanje sihlangebuzana lapho iphawula lalibhekisela zinhlobo die-offs selokhu kwashona izibankwakazi eminyakeni million 65 edlule.
6. Ngokungafani esidlule mass ukuqothulwa, kubangelwa imicimbi efana iziteleka elisemkhathini, ukuqhuma kwezintaba-mlilo, futhi zemvelo sezulu amashifu, le nkinga esibhekene nayo manje cishe ngokuphelele kubangelwa kithi - abantu.
7. Empeleni, amaphesenti angu-99 zinhlobo okwamanje ezisengozini basengozini kusuka izinto ezenziwa abantu, ngokuyinhloko labo ukushayela kwendawo yemvelo ukulahleka, ukwethulwa kwezinhlobo ezingavamile, nokufudumala kwembulunga yonke.
8. Ngoba izinga lokuguqulwa uHlu Jikelele Lwamakheli yethu kuyakhula, futhi ngenxa yokuqothulwa zonke izinhlobo 'engase kuholela ukushabalala abanye nakanjani ukuthi zinhlobo endaweni esiyinkimbinkimbi emvelweni, izinombolo of ukuqothulwa kungenzeka ukuba Snowball emashumini eminyaka ezayo njengoba isimiso semvelo sicacise.
9. Lesitshalo ukwehluka kuqinisekisa ecosystem nokuqiniseka, enika imiphakathi emvelweni ububanzi badinga ukumelana ukucindezeleka.
10. Esikhathini esidlule 500 edlule, siyazi cishe 1,000 izinhlobo baye baya yokuqothulwa, kusukela inyathi ehlathini aseNtshonalanga Virginia futhi amaphiva Arizona sika Merriam ukuze zonke eziNtabeni zaseRocky intethe, umgibeli ijuba futhi Puerto Rico sika Culebra upholi - kodwa lokhu akusho akhawunti wezinkulungwane sezinye izinhlobo wanyamalala ngaphambi kokuba ososayensi sathola ithuba ukuchaza kubo.
11. Yini kucace wukuthi izinkulungwane eziningi zezilwane zisengozini ka inyamalala phakade emashumini eminyaka ezayo.
12. Alikho iqembu kwezilwane has lelisetulu engozini kunokuba izilwane zasemhlabeni. Amaxoxo, Toads, futhi salamanders zinyamalala ngoba kwendawo ukulahlekelwa, amanzi nokungcola komoya, ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu, ultraviolet ukuchayeka, owethulwa zilwane ezingavamile, kanye nezifo.

4. ezisengozini Ehlane

1. Amaphuzu amaningi athintiwe nezinsongo emazweni yethu yasobala kuvele kulabo bengiyakumfuna ukuthuthukisa izindawo zethu zasendle, kunokuba ngiwusindise ukuphila esimeme zekusasa futhi izingane zethu.
2. Lezi izinsongo isukela ukuthuthukiswa angathikhiwe ukuba Drilling ezindaweni zasendle futhi zemvelo.
3. Onjiniyela usunawo amaphesenti angaphezu kwangu-75 amahlathi ethu kazwelonke namazwe iphethwe yi- Bureau of Land Management. Kodwa abanye onjiniyela, abanye Congress, ufuna ukufinyelela nakakhulu ezindaweni yesizwe sethu lalinamandla.
4. Nakuba kukhona indawo ukuthuthukiswa kusezweni abanye emphakathini, kukhona ezinye izindawo zasendle kakhulu ukuba athuthukiswe, kumele avikelwe izingane nabazukulu bethu.
5. izindawo lethu lokugcina zasendle bese uvula kangaka indalo, izilwane zasendle ukuze kwimiphakathi ukuthi uthole amanzi ahlanzekile kanye nemisebenzi kusukela ekhula ukuzilibazisa umnotho wethu.
6. Embonini kawoyela, isibonelo, likwazi ukufinyelela kakhulu ezweni lethu umphakathi. Imboni oqashe amashumi ezigidi amahektare amaningi endawo yomphakathi lapho bangakwazi funa uwoyela, nezinkulungwane izimvume ukuze bayamba ku emazweni yethu yasobala. Drilling endaweni yomphakathi zingaba nomthelela sina izwe ezungezile, kuhlanganise ukungcola kanye nomphumela ongemuhle izilwane zasendle.
7. wildernesses emhlabeni zokugcina omkhulu ancipha ngezinga elethusayo. Kule minyaka engamashumi amabili, 10% ehlane yomhlaba lulahlekile ngenxa ingcindezi womuntu.
8. Iqela komlando wesintu, njengoba sekube nesicelo nokucekelwa ezinkulu 52% imvelo nezinto eziphila emhlabeni, kuyilapho asele 48% is ngokwandayo kwaluqeda. "Uma lokhu izinga uyaqhubeka, sizokwenza akusenanjongo ehlane eminyakeni engu-50 ezayo."
9. Lokhu nokucekelwa ehlane kukhulunywa engozini izinhlobonhlobo zezinto eziphilayo, kanye umjikelezo wamanzi, i Umjikelezo we-nitrogen bese impova. Uma ngabe kulimele noma usule, le wildernesses seziphelile kube kuhle; abukho ubufakazi obungokwesayensi phansi eco-izinhlelo oyoke ukubuyela isimo sazo sokuqala.
10. Kuthiwa encroached ku ngokungena, uwoyela negesi ukuhlola, izimayini, imigwaqo, ukwakhiwa kwamadolobha kanye nezolimo.
11. Lokungcolisa indawo luntfu elikhulu ngempela, akukho nezinye izinhlobo oye wafika eduze nathi ngokuya esiningi futhi kulimaze kakhulu amandla emhlabeni, izinsiza kanye ndawo.

5. Climate Change - Ukushisa Komkhathi

1. Ukufudumala komhlaba, okubhekiselwa kuzo nangokuthi yokuguquka kwesimo sezulu, iyona waphawula ekhulwini ukuziphilisa ukwanda lokushisa kwemini isimo sezulu eMhlabeni kanye nemiphumela yayo ahlobene. Imigqa eminingi ye ubufakazi besayensi abonisa ukuthi isimo sezulu esifudumeza
2. Ukufudumala komhlaba isici esisodwa nje endabeni yokushintsha kwesimo sezulu. "Ukufudumala kwembulunga yonke" ibhekisela kuyanda kwamazinga okushisa embulungeni yonke ngenxa ngokuyinhloko lokuhlala okwandisa kwamagesi abamba ukushisa emkhathini. "Ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu" libhekisela izinguquko lwanda izinyathelo sezulu phezu isikhathi eside - kuhlenganise kwezulu, izinga lokushisa, futhi amaphethini emoyeni.
3. Lamanje ukufudumala mkhuba aqakatheke kakhulu ngoba iningi kungenzeka kakhulu (amaphesenti okukhulu kuka-95 amathuba) kube zibangelwa yizenzo zabantu kusukela nekhulu lama-20 futhi uqhubeke ngesilinganiso ezingakaze zibonwe ngaphambili engaphezu kwamashumi ukuba millennia.1
4. Umhlaba-azungeza iziphuphutheki nezinye yentuthuko kwezobuchwepheshe baye basiza ososayensi ukuba ubone isithombe esikhulu, lokuqoqa izinhlobo eziningi ulwazi mayelana iplanethi yethu futhi isimo sayo sezulu embulungeni yonke ezahlukene.
5. Ice cores ethathelwe Greenland, Antarctica, futhi ezishisayo izinguzunga zeqhwa ezintabeni abonisa ukuthi sezulu eMhlabeni iyaphendula yezinguquko emazingeni kwegesi. ubufakazi sidilizwa lungatholwa tree izindandatho, ocean inhlabathi, izixhobo zama-coral, futhi izingqimba yamadwala sedimentary. Lokhu lasendulo, noma paleoclimate, ubufakazi lembula ukuthi ukufudumala zamanje kuyavla cishe kayishumi ngokushesha kunokuba ngesilinganiso esingaba ice-ubudala yokutakula ukufudumala.
6. isilinganiso izinga lokushisa emhlabeni, sesinyukele mayelana 2.0 ° Celsius (1.1 degrees Celsius) kusukela ngasekupheleni kwekhulu le-19.
7. Izilwandle baye ugxile kakhulu lokhu ukushisa yanda, ne amamitha phezulu 700 (cishe 2,300 izinyawo) olwandle ekuboniseni Ukushisa 0,302 degrees Celsius ngaphansi kwezinga kusukela 1969.
8. I Greenland kanye ice amashidi Antarctic beye bancipha mass.
9. Izinguzunga Zeqhwa Zase-kuthiwa emuva cishe kuyo yonke indawo emhlabeni jikelele - kuhlenganise i-Alps, zaseHimalaya, Andes, zaseRocky, Alaska nase-Afrika.
10. Zeziphuphutheki kwembule ukuthi inani ikhava entwasahlobo iqhwa ukuthi aseNyakatho Nenkabazwe yehlile kule minyaka engamashumi amahlanu futhi iqhwa liyancibilika ngaphambili.
11. kolwandle Global rose mayelana 8 amayintshi kwekhulu leminyaka elidlule. Nokho, Izinga e Emashumini amabili eminyaka adlule, licishe liliphinde kabili kwekhulu elidlule.
12. Bobabili ngokwezinga kanye ukushuba olwandle i-Arctic ice unqabe ngokushesha phezu mashumi eminyaka ambalwa adlule.
13. Kusukela ekuqaleni the Industrial Revolution, i-asidi we kolwandle amanzi liye landa ngamaphesenti angaba ngu-30 amaphesenti.

6. eliganukejako ku misele

1. Zinambuzane, umanyolo, kanye nodoti isilwane kusukela umkhakha wezolimo kuthiwa elonakalisayo amachibi zethu, nemifula, futhi izilwandle. Sisebenza futhi elahla amathani angaphezu kwezigidi ezingu-180 amakhemikhali anobuthi nezinye ukungcola nemikhuba zezimboni kanye nezimayini yaphendulwa amachibi emhlabeni, imifula, izilwandle njalo ngonyaka.
2. Imvula izona umquba, imithi yokubulala izinambuzane, futhi enhlabathini enobuthi zibe imifula nemifudlana, lapho kudala esiningi ngokweqile nitrogen ne phosphorous emanzini. Lokhu ngokweqile izakhi kuvusa ukukhula kwezitshalo emachibini, ngithabatha-mpilo ezengeziwe ezivela emanzini futhi ekugcineni ukubulala eziphilayo, izinambuzane nezinye siklanyelwe ukuphila emanzini.
3. Kwemoya ngenxa izakhi ngokweqile angenasawoti noma engxubeni yamanzi anosawoti kuphumela blooms algal, okuyinto kodaka obukhulu noma discoloring ukuthi ihlanganisa ebusweni emanzini. Lezi izimbali zawo ziwukudla anobuthi iwusongo ngu wayencisha amanzi oksijini, okuyinto ebaluleke kakhulu sokusinda zilwane zasemanzini.
4. A yokushodelwa umoya okwanele ubulala off impilo yasemanzini nezitshalo, okuholela esishintshashintshayo efile futhi ezisongela sokusinda semvelo. Izilwane ezihlala ezweni, izinyoni, futhi abantu kungabuye athintwa amanzi angcolile, noma izingilazi inhlanzi noma izimbaza owawuhlala amanzi angcolile.
5. Animal udoti kusuka kwipulazi kunomthelela nokungcoliswa kwamanzi lapho enkulu, ezivulekile amachweba ukuthi ngendlu amanzi angcolile ephuma amapulazi avuze futhi ukungcolisa amanzi wendawo, noma uma amanzi ayegeleza esuka amapulazi kwenza isendleleni yaphendulwa amachibi aseduze futhi nemifula.
6. Animal udoti kusuka imboni amapulazi iqukethe hormone okuyinto, lapho busuka nezinhlelo zamanzi, kungabangela izinkinga nekutala izinhlanzi.
7. Njengoba ubuchwepheshe ngcono, ososayensi bayakwazi ukubona ukungcola ngaphezulu, futhi at lokuhlala ezincane, emizimbeni angenasawoti eMhlabeni. Iqukethe iminonjana ezingcolisa ezisukela sokuzalwa isilawuli amaphilisi lo muthi ukuze zinambuzane nemikhiqizo kawoyela ongahluziwe, amachibi iplanethi yethu, emifuleni, nemifudlana, futhi komhlaba ngokuvamile cocktail zamakhemikhali.
8. Beyond zokwenziwa ukungcola, amanzi ahlanzekile futhi iphuzu ekupheleni izibi begazi, ngesimo indle yomuntu, indle yezilwane, futhi amanzi emvula ageleza enongiwe nge umquba enothe kusukela amageceke amapulazi.
9. Izinhlobo Water ukungcola - a into enobuthi kuyinto ukungcola ikhemikhali akuyona into zemvelo zemvelo yasemanzini. Nabanikeli enkulu ukungcoliswa anobuthi kukhona ukhula, izibulala-zinambuzane compounds ezimbonini. ukungcola Organic kwenzeka uma ngokweqile udaba eziphilayo, ezifana umquba noma indle, engena emanzini. Lapho echibini, inani decomposers kuzokhulisa izinto ezivela ezintweni eziphilayo iyakhula.

7. Animal Unya, Factory Farming

1. Ingabe izilwane zihlale zinokudla ziyimiphefumulo? Yebo, wonke ophilayo, kusukela izilwane phansi izinambuzane kanye eziphilayo ezincane, possesses imiphefumulo. Njengabantu, kunjalo futhi izidalwa kuncike imithetho Nature and umjikelezo we ukuzalwa nokufa. Singacabanga kubo abangenalwazi, kodwa banolimi lwabo kanye nezobunhloli. Futhi ukwenza komsebenzi ezibalulekile endalweni hlala ebalulekile e ukubonakaliswa futhi kwemvelo kokuphila Eqinisweni, abantu akhona kwi continuum nalo lonke ekuphileni nokuthi asihambi ahlukaniswe ngokuphelele kwezinye izilwane. Izilwane empilweni zabo, izithakazelo zabo kanye nekhono yabo ubuhlungu - thina ke akufanele ukubalimaza noma ababulale.
2. izilwane Female ahlupheke ezinye unya okubi kakhulu bubangelwa abantu. Ukuze izimboni isilwane, ikhono babe nezingane abe ukudla okubalulekile. Ngenxa yalokho, omama kwezinhlobo eziningi acindezeleke ezingokomzimba nezingokwengqondo ukuthi bambalwa kithi ungacabanga.
3. Ukuze izilwane besifazane abaningi, kowakhe umzimba, futhi nalo kakhulu inkululeko, ithathwe wakhe okwamanje waba omunye wazalwa eseshonile. Ngo izimboni ukuthi ukudayisa izimpilo inzuzo, zonke izilwane ahlupheke. Kodwa ngoba nabesifazane kuphela ongabona kabusha, ukuhlupheka bebhakana ngokuvamile kuba oyingqayizivele unonya.
4. Izindaba ezinhle ukuthi kanti yena alinikwa yokukhetha nalo noma isiphetho umzimba wakhe, singakwazi. Nsuku zonke, sinemandla ukwenza umehluko ezinkulu izimpilo zalaba izilwane nge esizenzayo ekuphileni kwethu.
5. Ukuze umama, kukhona nokwesaba kungadluli ukulahlekelwa ingane. Ukuze izinkomo yobisi, lokhu okwakwenzeka luyinto engokoqobo, okuphindaphindiwe unyaka nonyaka. Ukuze uzigcine ubisi esikhiqiza, abalimi ngenkani impregnate izinkomo zesifazane waminyaka yonke, ngokuvamile okuhilela ufaka ingalo ngaphakathi kuye ngesikhathi insemination. Khona-ke, ezinsukwini ezingama inkonyane yayo ukuzalwa, nomntanakhe ethathwa yakhe, ukuze ubisi yena sikhiqiza kungenziwa bevalela ukudliwa abantu.
6. Izinkomo kungabonwa ixosha lamathole awo futhi bobabili umama ithole ungezwakala omemeza ngomunye nomunye njengoba uqamba ahlukaniswe. izinsana zabafana ezingama, ngokuthi 'bobbies', ngokuvamile kuthunyelwe ekuhlatshweni ezinsukwini ezimbalwa. Ukuze ithole owesifazane ... esizayo naye, ngokunokwenzeka ohlelweni olufanayo nonya njengezenzo nonina, igugu ubisi angakwazi ukukhiqiza.
7. izinkomoyizilwane ebucayi kanye nesakhiwonchanti setenhlalo. Umama nezinyane isibopho oqinile kusuka ngesikhathi ingane yakhe izalwe. Ungakwazi onga umama izinkomo kusukela umjikelezo we kokuba elifakwe sebezivumisile ingane yabo zona, ngokukhetha avalele-free milks, ushizi, ice cream iyogathi.
8. izinja- Kukho konke ukuphila kwayo, yena uzozala nangezinhlaka eziningi namazinyane azo. imidlwane yakhe lizoqhubeka abaphindela beyohlala emizini lapho izinsuku zabo uyogcwala izizinda eside, isisu bazokwenza lokho nakuBafana, amathoyizi Squeaky futhi uphatha. Kodwa yena ngeke bazi uthando.
9. Waphatha njengokuzijabulisa nje imishini puppy zizalela, izinja e puppy izimboni bahlala izimo ezaziyobonisa ukwethusa abathandiinja. Uphenyo bathole izilwane abahlala engcolile amaseli wire-ebiyelweyo yokuthi ayengeke akwazi ukuxhumana ngaphandle futhi lutho abalale ngaphandle ikesi lokhuni noma sebefaka ukhonkolo. Izinja efanelwe isihloko "umngane yabantu emihle" ngenxa yokungapheleli kwabo kothando abaqotho. Kodwa lezi izinja beswela kakhulu into ezikudingayo kakhulu - uthando.
10. Chickens - Izikhukhukazi- Ngoba izikhukhukazi kuphela abangakwazi amaqanda, zonke inkukhu eyodwa sibhajwe yezinyoni zesifazane. Akakwazi yokwelula kwamaphiko aso, engawuboni uthole ukuzizwa ukufudumala kwelanga, yena ngeke uthole ukugcwalisa izifiso zakhe zemvelo othulini geza noma amaqanda alo ngasese. Uneziq zonke inkululeko akhe, ukuze umkhakha lqanda ungenza inzuzo lenkhudlwana amaqanda ayo.
11. Wake wazibuza ukuthi kwenzekalani bonke amaqhude? Lapho umhlambi entsha izinkukhu zichanyuselwe ukukhiqiza amaqanda, amantombazane ihlelwa kusukela abafana ngosuku wazo wokuqala wempilo. Njengoba amaqhude kungaba amaqanda, abanakho Inani embonini amaqanda. Namanje ngitshiyozwa, nokuzama ukuma, osanda

kuzalwa amaphuphu besilisa befakwa imishini ukugaya giant noma ngesisi ekufeni. Lokhu kwenzeka kuzo zonke izinhlelo zokukhiqiza Iqanda - yezinyoni, esibayeni, ububanzi khulula organic.

12. Prawns-Shrimp- Ngisho prawn e Prawn amapulazi banemizimba yabo yokulinyazwa ukubaphoqa ukuba zikwazi ukwanda. prawn Female abe indlala hormone ngemuva iso labo olawula lapho ukuzalela. Kunokuba anikeze izimo ezifanele bese ulinda wakhe ukuzalela ngokwemvelo, Prawn abalimi ukubhubhisa le ndlala wayinquma iso wakhe, ngokuvamile nge pair of esebenzisa evuthayo by. Le nqubo kuhlasimulise amabutho prawn zesifazane nokuzala ngokushesha - konke ukuze amapulazi Prawn kungaba yenze inzuzo yabo. Prawns abanale iso labo anqunywe babe neliphithene futhi kuyabonakala bezihlikihla isilonda ukuze uthole usizo. Akukho silwane ngokugcwele lo.
13. Izingulube- Like avalele izinkomo kanye zizalela izinja e puppy izimboni, izingulube besifazane embonini yezokudla ngokuphindaphindiwe elifakwe - imizimba yabo futhi amachwane yabo esetshenziselwa imbuyiselo abantu. Abakhulelwe izingulube zesifazane yemboni amapulazi bephoqeleka ukuba abelethe e 'zizalile ikesi', okuyinto empeleni yezinyoni metal incane kakhulu ukuba ngisho aguquke. amachwane alo ozalelwa ezweni elingenalo yimiphi ukunethezeka umama okunxanelayo yena ngamawundlu ayo. I likhreyithi inikeza zingene ukuba suckle ezivela kuye njengoba izalela khona, kodwa kancane okunye.

8. Kwamahlathi

1. Kwamahlathi, imvume, noma ukuhlanzwa ukususwa ehlathini noma ukuma izihlahla lapho izwe kwalokho ukuguqulelwa ukusetshenziswa non-ihlathi. Izibonelo kwamahlathi zihlanganisa ukuguqulwa forestland emapulazini, amapulazi, noma ukusetshenziswa ezisemadolobheni. Ukuqothulwa kwamahlathi bagxila kakhulu kwenzeka ngo ese ezishisayo.
2. Kwamahlathi is ukusula amahlathi eMhlabeni ngezinga elikhulu, ngokuvamile okuholela ukulimala izinga ezweni. Amahlathi namanje ukumboza amaphesenti angu-30 indawo emhlabeni, kodwa swaths isigamu yeNgilandi elahleka unyaka ngamunye.
3. amahlathi emvula emhlabeni ungase luzophela ngokuphelele iminyaka eyikhulu ngesilinganiso samanje ngenxa yokuqothulwa kwamahlathi.
4. Umshayeli enkulu kangako ngenxa yokuqothulwa kwamahlathi kuyinto ezolimo. Abalimi usike amahlathi ukuhlinzeka indawo yokutshala izilimo noma ukwaluka imfuyo. Ngokuvamile abalimi abasafufusa kuzosula a esingamahektare ambalwa ukugawula imithi nokusha nabo inqubo eyaziwa ngokuthi slash futhi ushise indawo ukuze kulinywe.
5. Ukungena imisebenzi, okunikeza ukhuni iphepha imikhiqizo emhlabeni, futhi zokugawula imithi abaningi unyaka ngamunye. Abagawuli, ezinye zazo esebenza ngokungemthetho, futhi kwakhiwe imigwaqo ukufinyelela abaningi amahlathi-okuyinto kude kuholela ukuqhubekisela phambili yokuqothulwa kwamahlathi.
6. Amahlathi futhi usike ngenxa yokukhula ukwanda kwezindawo zasemadolobheni njengoba umhlaba saleso zokuhlala.
7. Amahlathi amboza 31% we ndawo kule planethi yethu. Bakha umoya-mpilo obalulekile futhi ahlinzeke amakhaya abantu nezilwane. Abaningi izilwane zezwe okule kakhulu futhi ezisengcupheni bahlala emahlathini, futhi abantu 1.6 bhiliyoni ancike izinzuzo amahlathi ukunikela, khuhlangene nokudla, amanzi ahlanzekile, izingubo zokugqoka, imithi yendabuko kanye nendawo yokuhlala.
8. Amahlathi ukudlala indima ebalulekile ukunciphisa inkinga yokuguquka kwesimo sezulu ngenxa yokuthi abe-carbon echibini-kokumunca zimunca isikhutha bebuyoba khulula emkhathini futhi nomthelela izinguquko eziqhubekayo kumaphethini sezulu. Kwamahlathi kubukela lokhu kubaluleke carbon echibini umsebenzi. Kulinganiselwa ukuthi u-15% wabo bonke amagesi abamba ukushisa igesi zibangelwa kangako ngenxa yokuqothulwa kwamahlathi.
9. Kwamahlathi kuyinto ukukhathazeka esithile e ese tropical ngoba lezi emahlathini kakhulu etholakala ngezinhlobonhlobo zezinto eziphilayo emhlabeni ekhaya. Ngokwesibonelo, e-Amazon azungeze 17% of the ehlathini lulahlekile e engu-50 edlule, ikakhulukazi ngenxa ihlathi ukuguqulwa izinkomo ranching ..
10. Kwamahlathi zingaba nomthelela omubi kwezemvelo. Umthelela esimangalisa kunazo kuyinto ukuphela kwendawo yawo yokuhlala izigidi zezinhlanzi. amaphesenti ayisishiyagalombili kwezilwane umhlaba futhi izitshalo bahlala emahlathini, futhi abaningi ngeke siphile, ukuqothulwa kwamahlathi esibhubhisa emizini yabo.
11. Kwamahlathi libangela kwesimo sezulu. Ihlathi nenhlabathi kukhona usemanzi, kodwa ngaphandle ukuvikelwa ikhava ilanga-Ukuvinjwa isihlahla, basheshe zome. Izihlahla futhi usize abhebhezela umjikelezo wamanzi ngokubuyela umhwamuko emkhathini. Ngaphandle izihlahla ukugcwalisa lezi zindima, abaningi emazweni wangaphambili ihlathi ingashesha ezingwadule eyinyumba.

9. Ozone Layer Ukuncipha

1. Ungqimba lwe-ozone eMhlabeni zitholakala ngokuyinhloko engxenyeni engezansi we Stratosphere kusukela cishe 20 kuya ku-30 km (12 kuya ku-19 mi).
2. Kongqimba lwe-ozone lichaza izenzakalo ezimbili ezihlobene saphawula kusukela ngasekupheleni kwawo-1970: nokwehla okusimeme ezine amaphesenti e isamba-ozone e Stratosphere eMhlabeni (ungqimba lwe-ozone), kanye olukhudlwana ukwehla sasentwasahlobo e-ozone esemkhathini azungeze izindawo Zomhlaba polar. Lo mkhuba yokugcina ubizwa ngokuthi imbobo i-ozone. Kukhona futhi entwasahlobo polar tropospheric kongqimba lwe-ozone izenzakalo ngaphezu kulezi zinkanyezi esemkhathini.
3. Isizathu esikhulu kongqimba lwe-ozone kanye imbobo lwe-ozone amakhemikhali ezenziwe umuntu, ikakhulukazi izinhlanganisela ezenziwa umuntu halocarbon refrigerants, izihlanzi, propellants namanxusa Foam wezimpimpi (chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs), HCFCs, halons), ukubizwa ngokuthi izinto-ozone-bawuphundle (ODS).
4. Lezi zinto zehlela kuthiwa zithutha phakathi Stratosphere yimimoya ngemva kokuba ukhishwe phezulu. Once in the Stratosphere, bekipha ama-athomu Halogen ngokusebenzisa photodissociation, okuyinto catalyze ukuwohloka we-ozone (O₃) kube umoya-mpilo (O₂). Bobabili izinhlobo kongqimba lwe-ozone babonakala ukwandisa njengoba kwekhabhoni halocarbons anda.
5. Kongqimba lwe-ozone kanye imbobo-ozone aye ukukhathazeka emhlabeni wonke phezulu anda izingozi umdlavuzane nezinye imiphumela emibi. Ungqimba lwe-ozone kuvimbela eziyangozi kakhulu UVB yamaza zokukhanya oku-ultraviolet (UV ukukhanya) kusukela edabula emkhathini woMhlaba. Lezi yamaza umdlavuzane wesikhumba, yilanga, futhi ale nkinga, eyayibonakala esivezwa ukwandisa kakhulu ngenxa ehlabulula-ozone, kanye ulimaza ezitshalweni nasezilwaneni.
6. Lezi ukukhathazeka kwaholela ukwamukelwa of Montreal Protocol ngo-1987, lapho uvala i-ukukhiqizwa CFCs, halons, namanye amakhemikhali-ozone-bawuphundle.
7. Ozone ungqimba Ukuwohloka ingenye izinkinga ezimbi kakhulu ezibhekene iplanethi yethu emhlabeni. Libuye esinye sezizathu esiyinhloko zazo okuholela ukufudumala kwembulunga yonke.
8. Ozone yigesu kungekho nto enemibala emihle lapho butholakala Stratosphere somoya wethu ozungeze umhlaba enenghla. I ungqimba lwe-ozone igesi yilokhu okuyinto kusivikela eyingozi ultraviolet radiations kwelanga. Ungqimba lwe-ozone ubamba la radiations elimazayo, ngaleyo ndlela kuvimbela lezi imisebe esuka kokungena emkhathini emhlabeni.
9. radiations ultraviolet kukhona amandla okusezingeni eliphezulu amagagasi kagesi wukukhanya kwelanga okuyinto uma ingena emkhathini kungaholela nezindaba ezihlukahlukene kwemvelo kuhlangukane ukufudumala kwembulunga yonke, futhi eziningi izinkinga eziphathelele nezempilo ngoba zonke izinto eziphilayo. Ngenxa ungqimba lwe-ozone okuyinto kusivikela lezi imisebe eyingozi.

10. Ukungcoliswa Komoya

1. Ukungcoliswa komoya ingachazwa njenge khona amakhemikhali anobuthi noma compounds (kufaka phakathi nalezo imvelaphi yezinto eziphilayo) emoyeni, emazingeni ukuthi ingozi empilweni. Ngomqondo obanzi ebanzi, ukungcoliswa komoya kusho khona amakhemikhali noma compounds emoyeni avame alikho futhi okuyinto wehlise izinga emoyeni noma kubangele izinguquko umonakala izinga lempilo (ezifana olimazayo ungqimba lwe-ozone noma okubangela ukufudumala kwembulunga yonke).
2. Smog ukulengiswa phezu kwemizi kuyinto ifomu ejwayelekile sobala lokungcoliswa komoya. Kodwa kunezinhlabo ezehlukene yokungcola-ezinye ebonakalayo, abanye engabonakali-anomthelela ukufudumala kwembulunga yonke.
3. Ngokuvamile iyiphi ikhemikhali abantu ukwethula emkhathini ukuthi ine imiphumela elimazayo ezintweni eziphilayo imvelo kubhekwa komoya.
4. Carbon dioxide, i-Igesi ebamba ukushisa, iyona ukungcola main ukuthi ukufudumala Earth. Nakuba izinto eziphilayo ikhiphe i-carbon dioxide lapho ukuphefumula, carbon dioxide uyindaba ukuba ukungcola lapho elihlobene ne izimoto, izindiza, izimboni zikagesi, nezinye izinto ezenziwa abantu ehlela ukushiswa zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi ezifana uphethiloli kanye negesi yemvelo.
5. Esikhathini esidlule 150 iminyaka, imisebenzi efana baye akhishwa ngokwanele carbon dioxide emoyeni ukukhulisa amazanga ayo ephakeme kunaleyo baye amakhulu ezinkulungwane zeminyaka.
6. Okunye ama-greenhouse gases zihlanganisa i-methane-elivela emithonjeni efana emaxhaphozini negesi wukukhanya imfuyo-futhi chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), ezisetshenziswa refrigerants futhi aerosol propellants kuze bavinjelwa ngenxa umphumela zabo uwohloka ngezinga ungqimba lwe-ozone eMhlabeni.
7. Enye ukungcola elihlobene ne yokushintsha kwesimo sezulu liwukuthi i-sulphur dioxide, ingxenye ngentuthu. Sulphur dioxide futhi amakhemikhali ehlobene eduze zaziwa ngokuyinhloko njengoba imbangela nemvula ene-asidi.
8. Emazweni asethuthukile kwezezimboni basebenzé ukwehlisa amazanga e-sulfur dioxide, ngentuthu, futhi intuthu ukuze sithuthukise impilo yabantu. Kodwa yalokho, hhayi wabikezela kuze kube muva nje, ukuthi aphansi amazanga sulphur dioxide empeleni ungase wenze ukufudumala kwembulunga yonke sibi kakhulu.
9. Njengoba i-sulphur dioxide kusukela izintaba-mlilo angakwazi kuphole iplanethi ngu luvimbe ukukhanya kwelanga, ukusika inani kwakwakhe emkhathini kukuvumela ukukhanya kwelanga okwengeziwe ngokusebenzisa, esifudumeza umhlaba. Lo mphumela is ihaba lapho aphakeme amazanga ezinye amagesi abamba ukushisa emkhathini isicupho ukushisa eyengeziwe.
10. Iningi labantu liyavumelana nokuthi ukunqanda ukufudumala kwembulunga yonke, ezihlukahlukene izinyathelo okudingeka zithathwe. Ebuhlotsheni bethu nabanye, ukushayela futhi flying kancane, kabusha, kanye nokongiwa kunciphisa "carbon lokungcolisa 'komuntu -umbuso nenani carbon dioxide umuntu unesibopho ngokubeka emkhathini.

11. Toxic Ukusingathwa

1. kwemfucumfucu enobuthi kuyinto iyiphi impahla engafuneki ketshezi, okuqinile, noma ifomu igesi ezingalimaza (sib: ngekufaka kokuba imuncwe, kugwinywe, noma bumuncwa isikhumba). Abaningi imikhiqizo yasendlini lanamuhla ezifana ithelevishini, zekhompuyutha namafoni okusetshenziswa aqukethe amakhemikhali anobuthi ezingaba kungcolisa emoyeni futhi singcolise umhlabathi namanzi.
2. izinto ezinobuthi kukhona byproducts enobuthi ngenxa izimbongi ezifana yokukhiqiza, ukulima, ukwakhiwa, yezimoto, amalabhorethri, izibhedlela ingaqukatha izinsimbi ezisindayo, emisebeni, Amagciwane ayingozi, noma ezinye ubuthi.
3. kwemfucumfucu enobuthi luye lwaba luningi ngaphezulu kusukela izinguquko kwezezimbongi, okubangela sina kwezinkinga zempilo zomhlaba wonke.
4. Ukuchitha ukungcola okunjalo isibe ezibucayi nakakhulu ne kwalokho kwentuthuko kwezobuchwepheshe eziningi eziqukethe anobuthi yizici zamakhemikhali. Imikhiqizo ezifana izingcingo yeselula, amakhompuyutha, amathelevishini solar panel aqukethe amakhemikhali anobuthi ezingalimaza imvelo uma hhayi ilahlwe kahle ukuvimbela komoya kanye ukungcoliswa nenhlabathi namanzi.
5. A impahla kubhekwa enobuthi lapho kubangela ukufa noma engozini ngenxa kokuba imuncwe, kugwinywe, noma bumuncwa isikhumba.
6. Imfucuza ingaqukatha amakhemikhali, izinsimbi ezisindayo, emisebeni, Amagciwane ayingozi, noma ezinye ubuthi. Ngisho imindeni ukukhiqiza imfucuza enobungozi ezintweni ezifana amabhethri, asebenzisa imishini yokukhulisa ikhompuyutha, nopende okusalile noma zinambuzane.
7. impahla Toxic kungaba womuntu ezenziwe nabanye zemvelo e imvelo.
8. imikhiqizo Toxic imfucuza zihlukaniswe ngezigaba ezintathu jikelele: 1. imfucumfucu zamakhemikhali, 2 elimi enemisebe, futhi 3 imfucumfucu wezokwelapha.
9. eziyingozi kakhulu amakhemikhali ubuthi emhlabeni, ngokuvamile zib iqoqo wabiza "kweshumi ezingcolile"ngu osokhemisi kwezenkolo, ngezigaba ezingcolisayo eziphikelelayo organic (pops).
10. Pops eziningana yilezi zinambuzane: Aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, futhi toxaphene.

12. Ocean Dead izindawo

1. esishintshashintshayo ezifile hypoxic (ongaphakeme-oksijini) izindawo e izilwandle zomhlaba futhi amachibi amakhulu, kubangelwa "ngokweqile nokungcoliswa izakhi kusuka imisebenzi womuntu kuhambisana nezinye izici deplete oxygen edingekayo ukusekela eziphila olwandle kakhulu phansi eduze-phansi emanzini. (NOAA)".
2. Ngo-1970 oceanographers waqala siphawula izimo lenyuka izingxenywe efile. Lezi licwila ogwini owakhiwe, lapho impilo yasemanzini is kakhulu bagxila. (I omkhulu izingxenywe phakathi olwandle, lapho ngokwemvelo abe nokuphila kancane, ababhekwa "esishintshashintshayo efile".)
3. esishintshashintshayo Dead bangabantu-okubangelwa. Bona kwenzeka lapho isivuno umanyolo inkomo poop, owawunezinga eliphakeme nitrogen ne phosphorous, get wageza ku nemifula futhi waphuma waya olwandle.
4. mpilo omncane ziyoncibilika emanzini uvame ukubizwa ngokuthi 'zone efile "ngoba eziningi zezinto eziphila emanzini noma efa, noma, uma ephathekayo ezifana nezinhlanzi, shiya ndawo. Izindawo ezihlanza ngokuvamile esinezinto eziningi eziphilayo baba, ngokuyisisekelo, izingwadule begazi.
5. esishintshashintshayo Hypoxic singenzeka ngokwemvelo, kodwa ososayensi bakhathazekile izindawo wadala noma ngcono izenzo zabantu. Ziningi ephathelene nomzimba namakhemikhali awo, futhi izici zokwakheka sihlanganise ukudala esishintshashintshayo efile, kodwa ukungcola izakhi kuyimbangela eyinhloko kulabo esishintshashintshayo wadala abantu.
6. izakhi okweqile ukuthi ubaleka umhlaba noma emapayipini njengoba anokungcola emifuleni emikhawulweni kusukumisa overgrowth ulwelwe, okuyinto ke eshona futhi ubola emanzini. Inqubo noqhekeko ibusa oxygen ne depletes supply atholakale impilo enemipilo zasolwandle.
7. esishintshashintshayo Dead zenzeka ezindaweni eziningi zezwe, ikakhulukazi emigudwini oGwini lwaseMpumalanga, eGulf of Mexico, futhi Lakes Omkhulu, kodwa akukho ingxenywe yezwe noma izwe okungukuthi mzimba. I ngobukhulu zone efile emhlabeni itholakala e-US, e-enyakatho eGulf of Mexico.
8. Iimbangela ezinjalo "hypoxic" (entula oksijini) izimo ngokuvamile eutrophication, ukwanda izakhi zamakhemikhali amanzi, okuholela izimbali zawo ziwukudla ngokweqile ulwelwe ukuthi deplete amazinga-mpilo kwamanzi. Nitrogen ne phosphorous kusukela amanzi emifula yezolimo eziyizimbangela eyinhloko, kodwa indle, kwekhabhoni vehicular nezezimbani ngisho izici zemvelo nazo zinendima ethile ekuthuthukiseni nezinezimo efile.
9. esishintshashintshayo Dead okwenzeka emhlabeni jikelele, kodwa ngokuyinhloko eduze ezindaweni lapho esindayo kutekulima nasetimbonini umsebenzi imidlalo izakhi emanzini ukuyekethisa izinga yayo efanele.
10. Elikhulu kunawo wonke zone efile wonke olwandle iBaltic. Ukudoba ngokweqile of Baltic cod liye laqina kakhulu le nkinga. Cod udle sprats, a, zilwane ezincane inhlanzi-njengalelo udle ezincane zasolwandle izidalwa ngokuthi zooplankton ukuthi ijika nidle ulwelwe. Ngakho, okumbalwa cod futhi ukuqhuma sprats zooplankton yokudla kusho ulwelwe kakhudlwana futhi umoya-mpilo omncane - a mjikelezo eba.

13. Marine Imfucumfucu - Plastics e Sea futhi River Amanzi kanye Plastic Islands

1. doti Marine, eyaziwa nangokuthi udoti zazolwandle, kuyinto indle okudalwe oye ngamabomu noma ngephutha sebededelwe echibini, ulwandle, ulwandle noma mfula.
2. Floating doti wasolwandle avame ukunqwabelana esikhungweni gyres futhi ogwini, njalo ukugeza esihlabathini, uma njengoba lolwandle udoti noma tidewrack ezaziwayo. kulahlwa ngamabomu imfucumfucu olwandle ibizwa ngokuthi ulwandle ulahla. Ngokwemvelo okwenzeka doti, ezifana Driftwood, bukhona.
3. Nge ukwanda kokusetshenziswa kwezindlela plastic, ithonya lomuntu isibe nenkinga njengoba izinhlobo eziningi zepulasitiki musa biodegrade. Asemanzini plastic kuyingozi enkulu ukuba izinhlanzi, izinyoni zazolwandle, nezilwane ezihuquzelayo zazolwandle, nezilwane ezincelisayo zazolwandle, kanye izikebhe kanye nemida.
4. doti Marine elimaza abulale izilwane zazolwandle, esiphazamisayo navigation ukuphepha, futhi uyingozi kwempilo yabantu. izilwandle zethu futhi nemifula bangcolile nge ezihlukahlukene doti zazolwandle ezisukela soda amathini futhi izikhwama zepulasitiki ukuba benza igiya ukudoba nezitsha esishiywe dengwane.
5. Namuhla, akukho indawo eMhlabeni ziyawathinta le nkinga. Inengi kudoti nemfucuza ungafunga uthi ihlanganisa amabhishi ethu avela isiphepho namadreni futhi indle, kanye kusukela ugu zokuzijabulisa ezifana picnicking futhi ebhishi uya.
6. Abandoned noma alahlwe zokudoba futhi inkinga enkulu ngoba lo doti kungaba sisithandele, ukulimaza, zigoga, futhi minza izilwane zasendle zazolwandle nokulimaza impahla yabanye. Lost noma ishiywe commercial zokungecebeleka emanetheni okudoba, futhi imigqa, amabhodwe, izicupho kukhona enye indlela doti olwandle, bahlukaniswe njengoba benza zokudoba (DFG).
7. Plastic doti izenzo njengoba isiponji ngoba anobuthi, amakhemikhali-hormone okuthiwa i-ukubhidliza like biphenyls Polychlorinated (PCB) kanye Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane (DDT) ukuthi lihlale emanzini asolwandle.
8. Njengoba amapulasitiki okunobuthi sokudiliza ku izingcezu ezincane bavame zifane ukudla, ezifana plankton, futhi udle ngu izilwane zazolwandle, engena ezindlini ngezindlu eziwukudla. Izifundo exhunywe eNyakatho Pacific Central Gyre ku izinhlanzi adla plankton wathola ukuthi 35% of izinhlanzi zase udle plastic.

14. Abamba Gases

1. Igesi ebamba ukushisa gas e nomkhathi ubamba futhi likhipha zamandla akhishwa imisebe yalo ngaphakathi ezishisayo ububanzi infrared. Le nqubo imbangela eyiyonayona kwamagesi abamba ukushisa emkhathini. Amagesi abamba ukushisa oyinhloko Umkhathi kukhona umhwamuko, isikhutha, i-methane, i-nitrous oxide, futhi i-ozone.
2. Ngaphandle abamba ukushisa, nezinga lokushisa surface eMhlabeni kungaba mayelana 18°C (0°F), kunokuba isilinganiso samanje 15°C (59°F).
3. Izinto ezenziwa abantu kusukela ekuqaleni the Industrial Revolution (azungeze 1750) baye bakhqiza nokukhula okungu-40% ngo-emakamu asemkhathini-carbon dioxide (CO_2), kusuka 280 ppm e 1750 kuya 406 ppm ekuqaleni kuka-2017.
4. Kulinganiselwa ukuthi uma amagesi abamba ukushisa kuqhubeka isilinganiso sabo samanje, izinga lokushisa kwamanzi eMhlabeni kungenzeka kwedule amagugu zomlando kudala njengoba 2047, ngemiphumela engase ilimaze ekuphileni okuyinkimbinkimbi kwezinto eziphilayo, izinhlobonhlobo zezinto eziphilayo ukuphila kwabantu abakhé emhlabeni wonke.
5. Njengabantu ingilazi abamba ukushisa, amagesi emkhathini wethu esekela ukuphila Emhlabeni ukushayeka ukushisa kwelanga. Lezi amagesi uvumele yelanga ukuba adabule futhi ikujabulise umhlaba, kodwa Ukuvimbela lokhu ukufudumala ukuba baphume somoya wethu ozungeze umhlaba emkhathini. Ngaphandle ngokwemvelo-okwenzeka, ukushisa-ukudoba yamagesi-ikakhulukazi, umhwamuko, isikhutha ne-methane-Earth kungaba abandayo kakhulu ukusekela ukuphila njengoba sisazi.
6. Ingozi iba ukwanda okusheshayo carbon ziyenze isikhutha namanye amagesi abamba ukushisa nakakhulu ukuqinisa lesi Amagesi Abamba Ukushisa Emkhathini zemvelo.
7. Sekuyizinkulungwane zeminyaka, zimunca ukunikezela global kwaba ezinzile ngokuyisisekelo njengoba izinqubo zemvelo isuswe carbon njengoba khulu njengoba they ikhishwe. womuntu wezinsalela zamandulo zokubasa Modern umsebenzi wokushisa, ukucekelwa phansi kwamahlathi, olunzulu kwezolimo-ungeze omningi isikhutha nezinye izinto ezingadingeki amagesi abamba ukushisa.
8. Isibhakabhaka Namuhla liqukethe 42 per cent ngaphezulu carbon dioxide kunokuba wawenza ekuqaleni kwenkathi ezimbonini. Amazinga e-methane ne-carbon dioxide kukhona aphakeme baye eminyakeni abangaba isigamu sesigidi.
9. Carbon dioxide iyona kakhulu izimali kwesimo sezulu, ikakhulukazi ngokusebenzisa ukushiswa zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi. Methane ikhinqizwa ngokwemvelo lapho izimila usha, kugaywe noma ibolile ngaphandle kobukhona oxygen. esiningi methane ezikhishwe izinkomo ukulima, imfucuza zokulahla, irayisi ukulima kanye ukukhinqizwa uwoyela negesi.
10. Ngemuva umzabalazo ukubhekana yokufudumala kwembulunga yonke futhi ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu amanga ukwanda kwamagesi abamba ukushisa emkhathini wethu.

15. ugwadule

1. Ugwadule uhlobo umhlaba nokucekelwa lapho ndawo eyomile komhlaba kuba eyomile, ngokuvamile ukulahlekelwa imizimba yayo yamanzi kuhlangukane nezitshalo nezilwane. Sibangelwa ezahlukahlukene, ezifana ngokusebenzisa kwesimo sezulu (ikakhulukazi ukufudumala kwembulunga yonke lamanje), Kwamahlathi futhi ngokusebenzisa nokusetshenziswa kakhulu inhlabathi ngokusebenzisa umsebenzi womuntu. Ugwadule kuyinkinga enkulu global emvelweni kanye nezemvelo.
2. Ukwehla komkhiqizo kungenzeka kube umphumela kwesimo sezulu, ukucekelwa phansi kwamahlathi, nokuklaba kwemfuyo ngokweqile, ubumpofu, ukungazinzi ngokwezomnotho zezombusazwe, engasimeme imikhuba ngenkasa, noma inhlangukane yalezi zici. Umqondo ayibhekiseli ukunwetshwa ngokomzimba of izingwadule ekhona kodwa kunalokho ukuba izinqubo ezihlukahlukene okusongela konke kwemvelo dryland, kuhlangukane ezingwadule kanye zezikhotha futhi scrublands.
3. Ugwadule senzeka umhlaba wonke e drylands, futhi imiphumela yayo nakho bangakini, kuzwelonke, esifundeni, futhi emhlabeni jikelele. Drylands hlala 41% yezwe eMhlabeni futhi ukuba abantu abangaphezu kwezigidi eziyizinkulungwane 2 ikhaya
4. Ukuqhubeka, nokwehla kwezinga ukuhlinzekwa kwezinsizakalo ecosystem ngenxa nokuntuleka kwamanzi, ukusetshenziswa kakhulu amasevisi, nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu kunosongo enkulu kakhulu yokuba drylands kuka kumasistimu non-dryland.
5. I sengozi enkulu kuthiwa sathathwa drylands-sub-Saharan nawase-Asia Ephakathi. Ngokwesibonelo, ezindaweni ezintathu eziyinhloko Afrika-aseSahel, ezikuyiHorn of Africa, kanye nezomiso Southeast Afrika-ezinzima zenzeka ngokwesilinganiso kanye ngemva kweminyaka engu-30. Lezi isomiso kathathu isibalo sabantu wadalula nokuntuleka kwamanzi ezinzima okungenani kanye naleso sizukulwane, okuholela ukudla nempilo ezinkulu ngesikhathi sezinhlekelele.
6. Ugwadule kuwumphumela ukuhluleka eside ukuba silinganisele ukufunwa kanye nokuhlinzekwa eziphila kuyona lezi zinto e drylands.
7. Ingcindezi liyakhula ekuphileni okuyinkimbinkimbi kwezinto eziphilayo dryland lokuhlinzeka izinsizakalo ezifana nokudla, akhala, nophethiloli, izinto zokwakha, amanzi abantu nemfuyo, ukunisela, futhi ukukhuculula indle. Lokhu kukhula kwenziwe wukuthi kukhonjwe inhlangukane yezici womuntu kanye nesimo sezulu.

16. Land Ukucekelwa

1. Ukucekelwa phansi komhlaba kuyinqubo lapho ukubaluleka imvelo biophysical kuthintwa inhlanganisela izinqubo olubangelwa esebenza ezweni.
2. It ibhekwa njengevela noma yiluphi ushintsho noma ukuphazanyiswa ezweni waqonda ukuba deleterious noma engathandeki. izingozi Yemvelo bayakhishwa njengoba imbangela; Nokho imisebenzi yomuntu engasithibeza ngokungaqondile ezithinta izenzakalo ezifana nezikhukhula kanye imililo ehlathini. Lokhu ubhekwa liyindaba esemqoka kwekhulu lama-21 ngenxa lingcole nemithelela umhlaba okunawo umkhiqizo agronomic, imvelo, futhi imiphumela yayo ekuqinisekiseni ukutholakala kokudla okwanele.
3. Kulinganiselwa ukuthi cishe u-40% womhlaba wokulima emhlabeni is phansi sina.
4. Ukucekelwa phansi komhlaba kuyinkinga yembulunga yonke kakhulu ezihlobene ukuze asetshenziselwe ezolimo. Izimbangela zihlanganisa:
 - Land imvume, njenge-ukuzisika ecacile futhi deforestation- Ukuwohloka Agricultural inhlabathi umsoco ngokusebenzisa ukulima abampofu Imfuyo practices- kuhlanganise ukuklaba kwezinkomo ngokweqile kuqothula futhi overdrafting- ngenkasa okungalungile futhi overdrafting- wanabalalisela Urban nezentengiselwano Vehicle yentuthuko off-roading- Ukumba zamatshe, isihlabathi, ore Nokwanda minerals- ngobukhulu ensimini ngenxa ezomnotho, ekunciphiseni indawo yasendle, njengoba hedgerows futhi copses disappear- Exposure inhlabathi nqunu ngemva kokuvuna ngu esindayo monoculture equipment-, kungasimamisi le ecosystem- wendawo ulahla udoti non-evundisayo ezifana plastics- Okuhlaselayo Species- Soil degradation- Soil Soil contamination- erosion- Soil acidification Ukulahlekelwa futhi- inhlabathi carbon
5. Obalulekile umhlaba nokucekelwa olwandle inundation, ikakhulukazi umfula deltas naseziqhingini ongaphakeme-amanga, kuyinto ebungozini ukuthi wakhonjwa endaweni IPCC umbiko 2007.
6. Ngenxa izinga lamanzi olwandle liyokhuphuka kusuka kwesimo sezulu, amazinga usawoti ongafinyelela amazinga lapho ezolimo ziba kungenzeki ezisezindaweni eziphansi amanga.

17. Acidification izixhobo zama-coral

1. 'Ino ka Moana ke Ahu mōkākī nei ka puna i uka.'

Ulwandle siyahedletela, ngokuba kwamakhorali kuthiwa ugcwele ogwini. (Nazi zonke zokuthi kukhona ngaleya enkingeni.) Lesi saga Hawaiian usikhumbuza esibhakabhakeni kanye ocean axhunyiwe, nemibandela emkhathini ezinomthelela labo olwandle.

2. I ukufudumala umoya nolwandle ebusweni okushisa olwalubangelwa ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu kunomthelela kwamakhorali futhi siguqula zamakhorali imiphakathi coral ngu esibatshelela kwamakhorali aphuphayo imicimbi kanye ukuma ocean kwamakhemikhali. Lezi imithelela kuthinte kwamakhorali futhi izinto eziphilayo eziningi ezisebenzisa coral njengoba ndawo.
3. Uma siqhubeka ukukhiqiza carbon dioxide ngesilinganiso samanje, ikusasa carbon asemkhathini dioxide lizophakama ngokwanele ukuba ephansi olwandle ebusweni pH kuya 7.8 ngonyaka ka-2100 (i-Royal Society 2008). Ososayensi baye kwenziwe izifundo laboratory eziphakamisa pH ngalokhu ongaphakeme ungase chaza coral lwamathambo kungadala zamakhorali liphele (ocolekile Tchernov 2006). Uma coral elahleka, ukukhahlamezeka kwendawo ebalulekile izolahleka kakhulu.
4. Ngekusasa lempilo yesintu izixhobo zamakhorali nezinto eziphilayo eziningi zasolwandle incike kwikhono lethu ukunciphisa carbon dioxide yethu kwekhabhoni embulungeni yonke.
5. Ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu kuye kwabangela kwamakhorali aphuphayo, lapho amanzi afudumele iqhubeka, amakhorali bleach futhi babe ngaphansi bakwazi ukuzinqoba isifo. Njengoba ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu uyaqhubeka, amakhorali Kubikezelwa ukuthi ube kwande.
6. okushisa amanzi aphakeme olwalubangelwa kwesimo sezulu ukucindezeleka kwamakhorali ngoba kakhulu ebucayi lapho kushintsha izinga lokushisa kukhona. Uma amazinga okushisa amanzi uhlale ephakeme kunokujwayelekile amasonto eziningi, zooxanthellae bathembele kwabanye ukudla kwabo ushiye izicubu zabo. Ngaphandle zooxanthellae, amakhorali ziba mhlophe ngoba zooxanthellae ukunikeza kwamakhorali kube nombala wako. White, amakhorali okungenamsoco abizwa ngokuthi ukuphupha. kwamakhorali bleached ababuthakathaka kancane ukwazi ulwe nesifo.
7. Ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu okushintsha ocean-chemistry okuholela ocean acidification Much we-carbon dioxide ongena emkhathini ancibilikisa olwandle. Empeleni, ulwandle baye ugxile mayelana 1/3 ye-carbon dioxide kukhiqizwa kusuka imisebenzi wesintu kusukela 1800 futhi mayelana 1/2 ye-carbon dioxide ezivezwa evutha zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi. Njengoba i-carbon dioxide inyuka ocean, ocean pH incipha noma kuba azibukhali ngaphezulu. Lokhu kubizwa ngokuthi ulwandle acidification.
8. Nge ocean acidification, amakhorali angakwazi ukuqonda carbonate calcium badinga ukugcina amathambo abo futhi amathambo Stony ukuthi ukusekela kwamakhorali futhi izixhobo ngeke chaza.
9. Okuningi carbon dioxide emanzini kwenza ocean esidi ngaphezulu. skeleton Lokhu coral liye kabana ocean acidification.
10. Ocean acidification ayithinti kuphela amarubi. Iminenke, clams, futhi urchin futhi wenze i-calcium carbonate amagobolondo asolwandle acidification omubi imithelela la magciwane kanye. Just like kwamakhorali, ocean acidification kwenza kube nzima la magciwane ukuncela carbonate calcium badinga ukwakha amagobolondo.

18. Amanzi asemhlabathini Kwemoya

1. ukungcola Komhlaba (obizwa nangokuthi komhlaba ukungcoliswa) kwenzeka uma izinto ezingcolisayo zikhishwa emhlabathini futhi wenze indlela yabo phansi emanzini angaphansi komhlaba. Lolu hlobo nokungcoliswa kwamanzi Ungase futhi engeyona engokwemvelo ngenxa yokuba khona ingane futhi engadingeki abalekeleli contaminant noma lengcolile nobe enhlabathini, lapho kwenzeka cishe ukubizwa ngokuthi ukungcoliswa kunokuba ukungcola.
2. I ukungcola ngokuvamile kudala fu elinobuthi contaminant ngaphakathi yamanzi. Movement of amanzi ukuhlakazwa ngaphakathi yamanzi endlale ukungcola endaweni ebanzi. umngcele walo ihamba, ngokuvamile ebizwa ngokuthi i-onqenqemeni fu elinobuthi, ungakwazi aphambana nge komhlaba imithombo noma imini ibe kwamanzi ezifana engena futhi entwasahlobo, okwenza amanzi ezingavikelekile abantu nezilwane. Ukunyakaza kwabantu noma izithunzi nje leli fu, esibizwa ngokuthi i-phambi fu elinobuthi, kungenzeka ihlaziye ngokusebenzisa kwamanzi imodeli ezokuthutha noma komhlaba imodeli. Ukuhlaziywa yokungcola komhlaba zingaxila inhlabathi izici futhi indawo yokuma komhlaba hydrogeology, Hydrology, futhi ubunjalo izinto.
3. Kwemoya singenzeka kusuka ku-site ukuthuthwa kwendle izinhlelo, landfills, emfantwini kusukela zokukhuculula indle, indle avuzayo, uphethiloli yokugcwalisa iziteshi noma phezu isicelo kukamanyolo kwezolimo.
4. Ikhambo eliganukejako (noma ukungcoliswa) Ungase futhi zenzeka kusukela ezingcolisa zemvelo, ezifana-arsenic noma one-fluoride. Ukusebenzisa komhlaba angcolile kubangela eziyingozi empilweni yomphakathi ngokusebenzisa ubuthi noma ukusabalala kwezifo.
5. izindlela ezahlukene babe nethonya phezu ezokuthutha ukungcola, isib okusheshayo, adsorption, kwezulu, ugame e angaphansi komhlaba. Ukuxhumana komhlaba ukungcoliswa amanzi Kwamanzi ngokuzuzisayo ukusetshenziswa Hydrology ezokuthutha onobuhle.
6. Amanzi angaphansi komhlaba futhi omunye imithombo yethu ebaluleke kakhulu amanzi ukunisela. Ngeshwa, amanzi angaphansi komhlaba uchayeke ukungcola.
7. Amanzi asemhlabathini ukungcoliswa kwenzeka uma imikhiqizo eyenziwe umuntu ezifana uphethiloli, amafutha, nosawoti komgwaqo futhi amakhemikhali uthole kuphelela emanzini angaphansi komhlaba futhi enze ukuba babe ezingaphephile kanye langakufanelekela ukusetshenziswa abantu.
8. Izinto ebusweni wezwe Ungahambisa enhlabathini bese zigcina angaphansi komhlaba. Ngokwesibonelo, imithi yokubulala izinambuzane kanye nomanyolo ungathola indlela yabo emanzini angaphansi komhlaba izimpahla ngokuhamba kwesikhathi. Road usawoti, ezinobuthi kusuka kumasayithi izimayini, futhi wasebenzisa uwoyela motor futhi kungase seep emanzini angaphansi komhlaba. Ngaphezu kwalokho, kungenzeka izibi ingelashwa aphuma emathangini asendaweni ukonakala futhi amakhemikhali anobuthi ngaphansi komhlaba isitoreji amathangi kanye landfills eyayivuza ukungcolisa amanzi angaphansi komhlaba.
9. Ukuphuza komhlaba okunobuthi ungaba imiphumela yempilo eyingozi. Izifo ezifana ne-hepatitis nesihudo kungase kubangelwe ngoba lingcoliswa ukungcola okuvela ukonakala ithangi imfucuzo. Ubuthi kungase kubangelwe owadalwa ubuthi eziye leached ku izindlela zokuphakelwa kwamanzi kahle.
10. Wildlife kungabuye abalinyezwe komhlaba enobuthi. Okunye imiphumela ehlala isikhathi eside ezifana uhlobo oluthile lomdlavuzo futhi kungase kubangelwe ukuchayeka amanzi angcolile.

19. sokuqalisa off imfucuzwa kusuka emapulazini ku misele

1. Ahambayo amanzi kusukela lina noma iqhwa elicibilikile engasekelwa wakwamukela futhi aphethwe inhlabathi, kodwa uyagijima phezu komhlabathi futhi ngokusebenzisa inhlabathi okuxekethile. amanzi emifula Agricultural amanzi kokushiya ipulazi Amasimu ngenxa imvula, iqhwa elicibilikile, noma ngenkasa.
2. Njengoba amanzi emifula uhamba, ke ucoshwa futhi liqukethe ukungcola, okuyinto ke bangafaka ku amadamu, amachibi amakhulu emanzini asogwini, nemithombo komhlaba amanzi okuphuza.
3. amanzi emifula Agricultural kungafaka ukungcola kusuka ukuguguleka kwenhlabathi, imisebenzi yokondla, ziklabe, ovula, imfucuzwa isilwane, nokusetshenziswa zinambuzane, amanzi wokunisela, umanyolo. Ukungcola ukulima zihlanganisa izinhlayiya inhlabathi, imithi yokubulala izinambuzane, yokubulala ukhula, izinsimbi ezisindayo, nosawoti, kanye nezakhi ezondla umzimba ezifana nitrogen ne phosphorus.
4. Amazinga aphezulu nitrate kusuka umquba e emifula kungangcolisa amanzi okuphuza futhi kubangele engase ebulalayo "blue ingane" syndrome ezinsaneni abasha kakhulu ukubhidliza i-oksijini ukugeleza egazini.
5. anokungcola Agricultural ekhiqizwe kusukela ezihlukahlukene imisebenzi ipulazi kuhlenganise nokuhlinzwa yokudla isilwane nasekufuyeni kwemikhiqizo yezolimo, ungakwazi kungcolisa amanzi ahamba ngaphezulu nangaphansi phansi uma ayiphathwa kahle. Izibonelo anokungcola wezolimo zihlanganisa kodwa ayigcini umquba, zisengwa isikhungo ukugeza amanzi, barnyard futhi feedlot amanzi emifula, Iqanda ukuwasha kanye ukucutshungulwa, Slaughterhouse wastewaters, amanzi ihhashi egeza ukwehla nokugeleza kwawo elihlobene ne Composting.
6. Ngaphezu kwalokho, amanzi ayegeleza esuka croplands anganikela inzika, umquba wamakhemikhali nezibulala-zinambuzane zibe amanzi.
7. amanzi emifula anokungcola wezolimoungumthombo eziholayo nokungcoliswa kwamanzi e ngemifula namachibi, ngokusho kombiko kahulumeni. Kungaba kuvuse ulwelwe izimbali zawo ziwukudla e emanzini asogwini, akhiqize "esishintshashintshayo efile" olwandle lapho kungekho-oksijini izinhlanzi ezimbalwa noma izilwane zasendle olungakwazi ukuphila khona. Emadolobheni nedlelo, ukwehla nokugeleza kwawo ezisemadolobheni nezezimbongi futhi umthombo enkulu ukungcola kwamanzi.
8. amanzi emifula Agricultural ungakha ukunambitheka embi futhi iphunga emanzini ukuphuza ukungcolisa ukuphuza imithombo yamanzi, amanzi kanye nokudla. I kwezibulala-zinambuzane emasimini emifula kungaba buthelela inhlanzi, okuyinto ingachaya nabantu abadla izinhlanzi yamazinga aphezulu lezi amakhemikhali.
9. Ahambayo kwenzeka uma kukhona amanzi angaphezu kuka umhlaba ezingase zimuncwe yizitshalo.Lolu ketshezi ngokweqile ageleza yonkana ubuso bezwe futhi ku creeks eseduze, ukusakaza, noma amachibi. Ahambayo avela kokubili izinqubo zemvelo nomsebenzi womuntu.
10. Uhlobo ezivame kakhulu kungamanzi emvelo agelezayo kuyinto snowmelt. Izintaba ezingeke zimuncwe amanzi snowfalls esindayo ukukhiqiza amanzi emifula ukuthi liphenduka ukusakaza, imifula, namachibi. Izinguzungu Zeqhwa Zase-, iqhwa, nemvula, konke kunengxenywe kulokhu kungamanzi emvelo agelezayo.
11. Ahambayo futhi kwenzeka ngokwemvelo njengoba inhlabathi kwaluqeda yathumbela imizimba ehlukehlukehene yamanzi. Ngisho amakhemikhali anobuthi ufake nemifula ngokusebenzisa izinqubo zemvelo, ezifana nokuqhuma kwezintabamlilo. isisi esinobuthi ezikhishwe eliphahlwe izintabamlilo ekugcineni ubuyeke amanzi noma inhlabathi eseyimvula.

12. Irrigation imikhuba aguqula ehlangukile ku yaba enye yezindawo ezilinywayo ezikhiqiza kakhulu ukulima zesizwe ziyimbangela induna ukungcola abachitha Sea Salton.
13. Abatshali kulalwe amanzi etafuleni yokulahla imfucuza olwandle ngesilinganiso ukuthi lokho bekuyokwenza izimboni ezinkulu othi awube. Kusukela iconsi lokuqala Colorado River amanzi ukuthi ziyalelwe ukuba enze ihlane eziqhakaza minyaka engaba ikhulu edlule, eniselwayo isivuno ezweni esithathe 600,000 esingamahektare ezigodini Imperial futhi Coachella uye jabulile nohide nosawoti, zinambuzane, umanyolo kanye selenium olwandle.

20. Commercial dlala, zinambuzane, imithi yokubulala izinambuzane

1. Zinambuzane kukhona amakhemikhali ukuze kuqedwe noma ukulawula ezihlukahlukene izinambuzane wezolimo angalimaza izilimo nemfuyo kanye ukunciphisa ipulazi umkhiqizo.
2. I imithi yokubulala izinambuzane ngokuvamile sisetshenziswa kukhona zinambuzane (ukubulala izinambuzane), imithi ebulala ukhula (ukubulala ukhula), rodenticides (ukubulala namagundane) nesikhunta (ukulawula isikhunta, isikhunta, nangesikhunta).
3. Ngokusho Cornell Isazi sezinambuzane uDavide Pimentel, "Kulinganiselwa ukuthi% 0.1 kuphela zinambuzane isicelo ukufinyelela target izinambuzane, kokushiya ingxenye enkulu yomsebenzi zinambuzane (99,9%) ukuze nomthelela imvelo. imithelela lizingozi kwemvelo ukusetshenziswa zinambuzane zihlanganisa:

- Ukulahlekelwa Ukuqedwa biodiversity- kwezinto eziphilayo (isib, izinyosi) - Water pollution- Soil contamination- Pest ukumelana, okuholela isidingo isicelo anda zinambuzane

Zinambuzane kwaqala ukujwayeleka ngemva besizukulwane seMpi Yezwe yesibili njengengxenye imizamo yempi kwaba ekucwaningeni kwesayensi okuphathelene indlela yokuqeda indlela, ie-zinambuzane nemikhiqizo umkhiqizo okwandisa nokutholakala yokuthi kukhiqizwa ukudla okungakanani ngosizo lwabo. Okwamanje asetshenziswa abantu abalinganiselwa ezigidini ezingu-3.2 amathani zinambuzane unyaka ngamunye.

4. Zinambuzane echithekileyo ezindaweni lapho umlimi onolwazi oluncane noma ekunakekeleni mathonya alimazayo we zinambuzane. Ngaphandle iziqondiso nokusetshenziswa lezi imithi yokubulala izinambuzane kalula sandile nakude kunamazwi endaweni yabo ehlosiwe. Lokhu kuvamile ikakhulu emazweni asathuthuka.
5. Nge kabi le imithi yokubulala izinambuzane kalula abelethwe up by amanzi emvula wageza ku ukusakaza njengoba amanzi emifula.
6. Zinambuzane kungenziwa uyiswa abantu noma ezinye izinto eziphilayo ezihlukahlukene izindlela. Luseduze ukuze ingenzeki zinambuzane wokuthinta ingila yawo zikhonjwe.
7. Umoya ingenye zokuthutha indlela. Umoya ucosha zinambuzane nemikhiqizo kungaba ukuwashaya ungene amanye amapulazi noma emifuleni. Singasho angena enhlabathini bese sesichithwa nezinye izinto eziphilayo noma bungangcolisa le nemanti aphaasi ukuthi akhwela / ngalo.
8. Izibulali zinambuzane ke amuncwa izitshalo okuyinto elimaza ekukhuleni izitshalo. Lokho ngeke ugxile ngokuvamile uhlala phezu bese ugelezela ukusakaza njengoba ebusweni amanzi emifula. It siphela emanzini bese kungenziwa ezithathwe yizimila nezilwane. Ukusakaza Bazobe kubhekwe ichibi zinambuzane nge kuqhathaniswa okusezingeni eliphezulu ngokuchichima ezingeni.
9. Cishe ama-80% we corn kanye u-22% ukolweni ezikhiqizwa e-US minyaka yonke isetshenziselwa kokudla kwezilwane, kuyilapho kumathani ayizigidi ezingama-30 US- kukhiqizwa soy sakusihlwa edliwe ngonyaka imfuyo feed.
10. Ngaphezu abangela umonakalo endaweni esizungezile, lapho okusanhlamvu Simila ngezibulali zinambuzane bese fed imfuyo, izinsalela zinambuzane kungaba buthelela izilwane okunamafutha kwezicubu ubisi. Zinambuzane, ezifana-arsenic compounds, zifakwe imfuyo feed izimuncagazi emathunjini bese nezinye izinambuzane.

21. Killing off Izinyosi

1. Indima Bee - tyena ngokuzayo lapho ubona i-bee kuyachwaza emhlabeni, khumbula ukuthi okuningi kwalokho ukudla esikudlayo kuncike kakhulu ku-isinambuzane yemvelo impova umlamuleli - ukhiye inkonzo semvelo esenza izinyosi nezinye bempova ukunikeza.
2. "Uma zasendle wempova ukwehla uqhubeke, singaba yini sengozi yokulahlekelwa enkulu of flora emhlabeni"
3. Izinyosi nezinye izinambuzane impova zidlala indima ebalulekile zemvelo. Ingxenye yesithathu yabo bonke ukudla kwethu kuxhomeke wazo wokuthutha impova. Izwe ngaphandle bempova okungabukhinyabeza kakhulu lapho kukhiqizwa ukudla.
4. Ubani nje nempela owayeke impova zonke izitshalo? Hand-ukuthuthwa kwempova kumane kakhulu okhandlayo, kancane futhi kuyabiza.
5. Inani kwezomnotho umsebenzi izinyosi 'impova Kulinganiselwa emhlabeni € 265 kwezigidi eziyinkulungwane ngonyaka, emhlabeni wonke. Ngakho, futhi Ngokombono kwezomnotho umbono, aholele ukuvikela izinyosi.
6. Izinyosi zenza ezingaphezu kuka uju - abayikho ebalulekile ekwenzeni umkhiqizo ukudla ngoba impova ezilimweni. Bumblebees, nezinye izinyosi zasendle, futhi izinambuzane ezifana izimvemvane, iminyovu, futhi izimpukane zonke sihlizwe izinhlalo impova ezibalulekile.
7. Okwesithathu ngayo ukudla esikudlayo ukuze incike impova izinambuzane: imifino efana zucchini, izithelo like ibhilikotsi, amantongomane efana alimondi, izinongo efana coriander, amafutha ezidliwayo efana canola, futhi abaningi abengeziwe ...
8. EYurophu iyodwa, ukukhula imifino phezu 4,000 kuncike umsebenzi obalulekile ezithutha impova. Kodwa okwamanje, izinyosi ezingasho bayafa. Inyosi ukwehla kakhulu kuthinta abantu. ukuphila kwethu okuxhomeke kulo elayo.
9. Zinambuzane ikakhulukazi pose ingozi ngqo kakhulu ezithutha impova. Njengoba igama lawo libonisa, la kukhona amakhemikhali yakhelwe ukubulala izinambuzane, futhi ngokuvamile sisetshenziswa imvelo, ikakhulukazi ezizungeze cropland izindawo.
10. nomaye Izinyosi 'ziye kuphinwe ezicini eziningana, kuhlenganise ukuguqulwa kwabantu abaningi izimfunda impova-ocebile ezweni kakhulu ziyafuywa for yokudla okuyinhloko njengokolo corn soy ubhontshisi.

22. carcinogens Toxic yonke indawo

1. A umdlavuzi kuyinto iyiphi into, radionuclide, noma ngemisebe okukhuthaza carcinogenesis, ukwakheka umdlavuzi. Lokhu kungase kube ngenxa ikhono kulimaze ufuzo noma ukuphazamiseka izinqubo yeselula umzimba.
2. Izibonelo ezijwayelekile mayelana carcinogens non-enemisebe kuthiwa imuncwe asbestos, dioxins ezithile, futhi kagwayi. Nakuba umphakathi ngokuvamile lihlobanisa carcinogenicity nge ama synthetic chemicals, kungenzeka ngokulinganayo ziphakame kokubili izinto zemvelo futhi zokwenziwa. Carcinogens akusito ngokushesha anobuthi; ngaleyo ndlela, ithonya lazo kungaba esikhohlisayo.
3. Umdlavuzi yisiphi isifo lapho amangqamuzana avamile zilimele bese musa ibhekane yokufa kwamangqamuzana engokwemvelo okushesha njengokungena behlukanisa nge mitosis. Carcinogens kungase kwandise ingozi yomdlavuzi ngokushintsha ukuma umzimba yeselula noma DNA elimazayo ngqo emangqamuzaneni okuthiwa esiphazamisayo izinqubo yezinto eziphilayo, futhi eheha engalawuliwe, division abulalayo, ekugcineni okuholela ukwakheka izimila.
4. Abantu abaningi bayakhathazeka ukuthi izinto noma ukuvezwa kule ndawo kungase kubangele umdlavuzi.
5. Umdlavuzi kubangelwa izinguquko DNA yeseli sika - ". Ipulani" zaso zofuzo Ezinye kungahle kubangelwe ukuchayeka ngaphandle, avame ukubizwa ngokuthi yizici zemvelo. yizici zemvelo kungafaka anhlobonhlobo ukuvezwa, njenge:
6. Izinto kanye ukuvezwa ukuthi kungaholela kumdlavuzi abizwa ngokuthi carcinogens. Ezinye carcinogens musa kuthinte DNA ngokuqondile, kodwa ibangele umdlavuzi ngezinye izindlela. Ngokwesibonelo, kungase kubangele amaseli ukwehlukana ngesikhathi ngokushesha kunokuba izinga evamile, okungase ukwandisa amathuba ukuthi izinguquko DNA kuzokwenzeka.
7. I nengozi yokuba nesifo somdlavuzi kuxhomeke ezicini eziningi, kuhlanganise nendlela zichayeka umdlavuzi, ubude ukushuba ukuchayeka, futhi ukwakheka lomuntu zofuzo.

23. GMO Genetically Modified Izitshalo - Ukuphazamisa ngibone umjikelezo wokuphila kwe Imvelo

1. The mpikiswano emhlabeni eziphilayo izakhi (GMO) omkhulu kanye evuthayo nhlangothi zombili. Omunye yezakhi ezinkulu lapho ukuqagulisana ngokumelene ukusetshenziswa kwemikhiqizo GMO kuyinto lungaba umonakalo kwemvelo. Kodwa iyini ngempela le ezungezile ukucabangela ngokuphathelene GMO?
2. Okokuqala, kubalulekile ukuqonda ukuthi GMO yiso. Umhlaba Heath Organization (WHO) uchaza kubo njengoba eziphilayo kabani DNA iye yashintshwa ngendlela non-yemvelo.
3. izitshalo GM kuvame washintsha ukuba isinambuzane nemithi, igciwane nemithi, noma ukhula ukubekezela.
4. Ngaphezu kwalokho, i-long term imiphumela GMO cha are okuthile. Izinambuzane ukuthi ziqondiswa yilezi Izindlela zokulima zingazivumelanisa zinambuzane nemikhiqizo yokubulala ukhula, ngaphezu izinguquko DNA izitshalo GM ukubenza "resistant." Lokhu kusho ukuthi ngeke ngempumelelo njalo, kodwa ziyifa zabo enobuthi uzohlala.
5. yokwanda okuqhubekayo imikhiqizo efana GMO zibalulekile licubungufe. Ubufakazi uphakamisa ukuthi izinguquko ezincane kwezakhi zezitshalo kungenzeka ukukhiqiza ukuqhela emvelweni nakakhulu, okusho ukuthi kukhona okungalunga bese GMO's babe esiqhubekayo weedy ezimweni wezolimo, ngoba Ushintshe ukuba amelana ezinye amasu wetekulima wesimanje ..
6. Ekugcineni, izinhlobonhlobo zezinto eziphilayo, kanti kubalulekile kuyo yonke imvelo esezintabeni nokusimama zonke izinhlobo, efakwa engozini ngokuthi GMO. Lapho GM zitshalwa, ngokuvamile ngendlela monocrop, imbewu eningi yamagugu ayisasetshenziswa. Imvelo GMO kusho okumbalwa ukhula izimbali, futhi ngenxa yalokho, umpe for bempova kancane.
7. Ubuthi obuphumela inhlabathi ngokusebenzisa imizila plants' kusho inhlabathi amagciwane okumbalwa, okuyinto, eziyingxenywe esemqoka umhlabathi uphilile ukuba izitshalo zikhule ngaphandle kokusebenzisa umquba wamakhemikhali. izinsalela Toxic abasele ezweni lakwa-GM. Izakhi ababuyelanga inhlabathi in izitshalo mono nokusuka GMO ukudla, okusho ukuthi inhlabathi isiba elomile engenakuqonda zonke izakhamzimba, ngokuvamile ebalulekile inqubo yokukhula.
8. Umjikeleto emalini imbewu GMO fertilizer zamakhemikhali, zinambuzane, futhi ukhula is ngalesosikhathi qamba ukuze ukhule ube isitshalo esisodwa. Ngaphezu izindaba inhlabathi, ngenkasa esetshenziswa sikhule ukudla okushintshwe izakhi ngokwemvelo ithwala zonke lezi zinkinga zibe imithombo yamanzi futhi emoyeni. Lokhu udalula amagciwane ahlukene, izinambuzane nezilwane ukuze izinkinga ezifanayo.
9. GMO's DNA bangase bagcine enhlabathini, umquba, kokudla kwezilwane kanye byproducts, nezinye izinto eziphilayo kuyisiphazamiso kusukela izinambuzane nezilokazane emikhulu. Izinyosi ungakwazi ukuthutha imithi yokubulala izinambuzane, yokubulala ukhula, ne-DNA ngokusebenzisa emoyeni ku imvelo. Uma isitshalo sivela endaweni okulinywayo kuyo, kunengqondo ukuphetha ke bayoba ingxenywe isimo semvelo emikhulu, okusho inkinga umonakalo kwezemvelo kwenziwa GMO inkulu kakhulu kunangendlela nje engase ilimaza impilo yethu.
10. Ngaphandle ezemvelo, GMO kukhona isihloko mpikiswano zomphakathi, eziphathelene nokuziphatha kanye. Nakanjani ukuthi siphila ezweni inter-exhunyiwe, lapho bebona indlela esisingatha uxhumana imvelo kungabangela eziningi eziyinkimbinkimbi nemiphumela. Baziswa ku ukudla thina liyanda, futhi indlela amasu wetekulima

wesimanje ezithinta imvelo, ingenye indlela ephumelelayo uyaqaphela uxhumana izwe yemvelo.

11. A umzimba izakhi (GMO) uye waba DNA yayo ukukhishwa futhi ilawulwe ukudala okuthile okuhlukile kunalokho uye wazakhela ngokwemvelo. Le nqubo eyayisetshenziselwa ibizwa ngokuthi ukushintshwa kwezakhi zofuzo noma isakhi sokuzakhela DNA ubuchwepheshe. Ukudala GMO kuhlela molecule e-DNA ngaphakathi amaseli eziphilayo ezahlukene bese kuhlangukiswa inchumbi nabo zibe munye-molecule ukuze udale isethi entsha lokhu ngezakhi ezingamaqoqo. Lezi izakhi zofuzo ezintsha ngemva kwalokho wabe usufakwa amaseli Ukwakheka kwesitshalo noma isilwane ukukhiqiza izici umamukeli angakaze.
12. Kungani lokhu kuyinkinga kuwufanele esikukhathalela? Thina nakwazi lapho lokhu kungaholela. Ngisho nabalandeli esiqine genetic engineering bayavuma akukho okuqinisekile esikhulu esiphathelene lezi izinqubo kanye nemiphumela yabo. Njengoba imibiko cishe yonke imiphumela ucwaningo kwabezindaba ethu adumile uthi, "kusadingeka kwenziwe ucwaningo olwengeziwe."
13. Ngaphandle imiphumela engaziwa, abantu abaningi bekhathazekile ngalokho izinkinga lokumukelekako "ukuzenza uNkulunkulu." Uma ukugopha i-DNA ye-eziphilayo kanye nekucinisa ke ukudala, uyisidalwa esisha futhi eyingqayizivele, kunenkulumo mpikiswano nezimiso zokuziphatha is ngenakugwemeka. Bioengineering uye wabizwa ngokuthi Umngcele sokugcina. Ososayensi ukwenza lo msebenzi, nokho abanezinhliso ezinhle, baye basolwa ngokuthi zingaphazamisi kwemvelo engokwemvelo zonke izinto eziphilayo emhlabeni.

24. Extreme Isimo Sezulu - iziphepho, izikhukhula, iziphepho, tsunami, Isomiso, Heat Waves

1. Umcimbi sezulu esikhulu yinto uwela ngaphandle kwendawo lwamaphethini evamile sezulu. Kungaba lisukela uzamcolo ukuba isomiso isiphepho ukuze nasesichothweni. Ezinye sezulu kanye sezulu izenzakalo ezimbi ngokwedlulele ziye zanda eminyakeni yamuva, futhi entsha futhi ubufakazi namandla luqinisekisa ukuthi ezinye zalezi inyuka zihlobene izinto ezenziwa abantu.
2. Njengoba izwe liye ukufudunyezwa ukuthi ukufudumala sivukile nezinye izinguquko eziningi esimweni sezulu eMhlabeni. Izinguquko in extreme sezulu kanye sezulu izenzakalo, ezifana amagagasi ukushisa nesomiso, kukhona indlela eyinhloko abantu abaningi ukuzwa kwesimo sezulu.
3. ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu olubangelwa kakade iye yandisa inani labantu kanye namandla ezinye zalezi izenzakalo ezimbi ngokwedlulele. Kule minyaka engu-50 edlule, ingxenye enkulu US oboné ukwenyuka isikhathi eside okushisa eziphakeme ngokwedlulele kuye, izimvula esindayo, kanti kwezinye izindawo, izikhukhula ezinkulu zacekela nesomiso.
4. amagagasi Heat kukhona izinkathi sezulu ngokungavamile hot izinsuku eside amasonto. Isibalo amagagasi ukushisa belilokhu ziyanda kule minyaka yamuva.
5. Extreme Isomiso - okushisa aphakeme kuholele enanini eliphakeme ukuhwamuka, kuhlanganise ukulahleka ngaphezulu umswakama ngokusebenzisa isitshalo eshiya.
6. izimvula Heavy zikhulisa emhlabeni wonke, ikakhulukazi kule minyaka emithathu kuya kwemihlanu emashumini. Mshini ukushayela lezi zinguquko is kahle waqonda. emoyeni aphakeme ingaqukatha ngaphezulu Umhwamuko uhamba kuka air ezipholile.
7. Izikhukhula uye waqinisa emhlabeni wonke ezindaweni ezithile,
8. Hurricanes, njengoba sekube nesicelo Ukwenyuka okukhulu izinyathelo iningi yeziphepho zase-Atlantic umsebenzi kusukela 1980 zakuqala, yinkathi idatha satellite izinga okusezingeni ayatholakala. Nokho, ukuthuthukiswa iSiphepho, kuthonywa okungaphezu nje ulwandle izinga lokushisa, futhi kuncike kanjani umoya wendawo iyaphendula yezinguquko wendawo okushisa ulwandle ebusweni.

25. Melting Glaciers

1. Umhlaba ulahlekelwa iqhwa elikuyo: Glaciers emhlabeni wonke iphela ngokushesha
2. izigidi zabantu ziyophoqeleka ukuba bashiye amakhaya abo ngaphakathi esaphila njengoba amazinga olwandle avuke
3. "Ngaphandle kokuba eningi sezulu impendulo senzo esithathwayo kanye mkhuba of izinga lokushisa embulungeni yonke kuyanda siyachithwa, sizoqhubeka ukubona Miami ezitaladini okugwinywe ulwandle ... Futhi singalindela lesi sibonelo ukuze uqhubeke amashumi eminyaka, amakhulu eminyaka, futhi ngempela, izinkulungwane zeminyaka.
4. Climate beye esivezwa ukuthi 52 angu zonke zamaqhwa elincane Switzerland kuyophela eminyakeni 25, kuyilapho entshonalanga yeCanada uzolahlekelwa mayelana 70 wamaphesenti iqhwa elikuyo glacial ngayinye by 2100.
5. Ukulahleka kwendawo ice eMhlabeni emkhathaza ngamazwe. Rising kwezilwandle, lapho encibilika ice yikhona kanye okwenze ukhiye, kulindeleke ukuba azixoshe izigidi zabantu phakathi nesikhathi sokuphila abaningi namuhla izingane ezifunda
6. Izinkinga zokwenyuka ukulahlekelwa yeqhwa abayeki at ukuphakama kolwandle; izinguzunga zeqhwa futhi imithombo yamanzi kubalulekile, izingxenye ebalulekile umoya namanzi kwegazi izinhlelo eMhlabeni, izakhi kanye nendawo yokuhlala abahlinzeki yezimila nezilwane ezihlukahlukene, kanye namathafa esiyinqayizivele lokucabanga noma ukuhlola. "
7. Lelicuketse amamitha ezinhlanu ezingaba ukuphakama kolwandle, iNtshonalanga ye-Antarctic Ice Ishidi usengozini ikakhulukazi ngoba lisekelwe Bedrock kahle ngezansi kogu lolwandle futhi echayeke kulungele olwandle ngesikhathi ukujula.
8. Izingozi kanye nemithelela imitha nambili eyodwa noma ukuphakama kolwandle ezihluke kakhulu ngoba amadolobha asogwini futhi amazwe ayiziqhingi ase.
9. Kodwa mhlawumbe kubalulekile ukuhlela nakakhulu ukuthi ingabe ukuthi izikhukhula kwenzeka 2050 noma 2150.
10. iminyaka 10,000 ... seziphelile 10. Seven izinguzunga zeqhwa ukuthi encibilika phambi kwamehlo ethu, Matterhorn Europe, ZaseHimalaya, Greenland, Mount Kilimanjaro, Andes, Glacier National Monument, Alaska.

26. Melting Icecaps

1. Ukuncibilika polar yiqhwa kubangelwa ukwanda jikelele izinga lokushisa embulungeni yonke, futhi lokhu ukuncibilika ungaba nemiphumela emibi kakhulu kumuntu wonke eziphilayo eMhlabeni. Njengoba polar yiqhwa ukugcwala amanzi, amazinga olwandle avuke nezilwandlekazi abe nosawoti kancane.
2. Uma sigcina evutha zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi unomphela, ukufudumala kwembulunga yonke uyogcina ancibilike zonke ice-pole kanye zezintaba, ephakamisela kolwandle by 216 izinyawo.
3. Izintaba zeqhwa nezixhobo kwezinguzunga zeqhwa okwakungokokuqala ngqá eqandisiwe ukuthi ngiwunqamule landmasses awele ulwandle. Amazinga ekuphumeni kungenzeka abangela zeqhwa ezingaphezu ukwakha eyenza buthaka zamaqhwa, okubangela imifantu ngaphezulu nokwenza ice maningi amathuba ukuba uhlukane. Lapho nje iqhwa uwela ulwandle, ulwandle liphume kancane.
4. Uma izinga lokushisa ekuphumeni kuthinta zeqhwa, ingabe polar yiqhwa sengozini encibilika futhi wabangela izilwandle avuke? Lokhu kungase kwenzekwe lokho, kodwa akekho owaziyo lapho kungase kwenzekwe.
5. Iqhwa main ehlanganiswa inhlabathi kuyinto Antarctica-South Pole, cishe amaphesenti angu-90 ice emhlabeni (futhi amaphesenti angu-70 amanzi ayo fresh). Antarctica embozwe iqhwa-avareji yamaphesende 2.133 amamitha (7,000 izinyawo) obukhulu. Uma yonke ice Antarctic elicibilikile, amazinga olwandle emhlabeni wonke uyovuka mayelana 61 amamitha (200 izinyawo). Kodwa lokushisa e-Antarctica iyizwekazi elikhiqiza -37°C , ngakho ice kukhona e nengozi yokuthi ukuncibilika. Eqinisweni ezingxenyeni eziningi nezwekazi akukaze uthola angaphezu kwezinga-qhwa.
6. Ngakolunye uhlangothi zomhlaba, North Pole, leli qhwa engeke zilingana e-South Pole. Iqhwa zintanta-Arctic Ocean.
7. Kukhona esibalulekile ice esehlanganise Greenland, okuyinto uzonginika enye amamitha 7 (20 amafidi) aphelela olwandle uma kwancibilika. Ngenxa Greenland is closer kuze yenkabazwe kuka-Antarctica, amazinga okushisa kukhona ephakeme, ngakho leli qhwa maningi amathuba okuthi ancibilike.
8. Kodwa kungase kube nesizathu okukhulu kuka polar ice ukuncibilika ngokuba aphakeme asolwandle ezingeni - izinga lokushisa eliphakeme emanzini. Amanzi obukhulu kakhulu 4 degrees Celsius. Ngaphezulu noma ngaphansi kwezinhlamvu lokhu lokushisa, kwabantu amanzi incipha (isisindo efanayo amanzi ithatha isikhala ezinkulu). Ngakho njengoba izinga lokushisa jikelele amanzi kwandisa ke ngokwemvelo yandisa kancane okwenza izilwandle bavuke.

27. zidilika Izimiso Zemvelo

1. nciphisa Ecological libhekisela esimweni lapho eziphilayo ehlupheka a izinyathelo ezingqala, mhlawumbe unomphela, nokuncipha ethwele amandla kubo bonke eziphilayo, ngokuvamile okuholela nokuqothulwa. Ngokuvamile, ukuwa emvelweni is ukugqashuka by umcimbi eyinhlekelele ezenzeka nesikhathi esifushane esikalini.
2. izinhlobonhlobo zezinto eziphilayo eMhlabeni iyahlaselwa. Sithanda kudingeka ukuhamba iminyaka emuva angaphezu kwezigidi ezingu-65 ukuze uthole amanani zezinto eziphilayo ukulahlekelwa njengoba eliphezulu esikubonayo namuhla.
3. sezulu emhlabeni isivele kokushintsha ngenxa okushisa ukufudumala. Extreme sezulu imicimbi (izikhukhula, isomiso, futhi heatwaves) zikhulisa njengoba kwamazinga okushisa embulungeni yonke bavuke.
4. Nakuba siqala ukufunda indlela lezi zinguquko ziyothinta abantu nezinhlobo ngazinye, asikabi ukwazi ukuthi isimiso semvelo sikwazi singashintsha.
5. ithiyori Ecological lisitshela ukuthi njengoba isimiso semvelo babe okungenamsoco, basondela imibundu ezibucayi (okubhekiselwa kuzo nangokuthi isimo amaphuzu). I okungenamsoco ngaphezulu ziba, lapho ushesha zisabela uma iphazamiseka.
6. Izimiso Zemvelo okuwela kombundu ezibucayi siguqulelwa zikahulumeni ezintsha, ngokuvamile ukulahlekelwa wokongiwa, exotic zinhlobo Ukuhlasela, futhi ihlathi okungazelelwe die-off izenzakalo. Ngokwesibonelo, past 10 iminyaka, imvelo esisentshonalanga US baye babhekana emikhulu esihlahleni futhi kwabangela bomdabu, abamnyama grama zezikhotha sekantjintjile kuya ezingavamile, South Africa Lehmann uthando utshani ..
7. Njengoba singabantu, sikwazi ukubonisa ukumelana obuthaka lapho sigula, bese siba usengozini yokuthola izimo zangaphandle. Ngokufanayo, kancane kunokujwayelekile ecosystem izimpendulo yezinguquko angaphandle futhi zibe Indlela eziphilayo okungenampilo. Zombili lezi zinyathelo, kuyashesha futhi kancane, kukhona izimpawu zokuqala eziyisixwayiso ecosystem wokugoqa
8. Conservation ngokuvamile ligxile omkhulu, izilwane Ayindida - amahlosi, amabhere, imikhomo. Kunezizathu eziningi ukuze ufuna ukulondoloza lezi zilwane yokuqothulwa. Kodwa kuthiwani Ingingi zokuphila ukuthi safika abakunakayo lokhu? I amaphutha ezisezihlahleni ezizigubhile evela noma kuphele simiso semvelo ngaphandle nomthelela obonakalayo?
9. Imvelo Ehlukahlukene kwandisa nokuqiniseka: ezingaphezu kusho ngalunye oluphilayo zakwazi ngabanye uyakwazi kangcono ukumelana imithelela. Cabanga ngincipha zezinto eziphilayo njengoba sephenguwini ephuma izipikili kusuka endizeni. Abambalwa ulahlekile izipikili lapha noma laphaya ngeke ukudala umonakalo omkhulu. Kodwa ngokuqhubeka uwasuse okusongelayo ukuwohloka e-ecosystem ukusebenza. Amahlathi akhale abalahle. Izixhobo zamakhorali bleach bese befa.
10. Empeleni, ukuba khona noma ukungabi khona ezinye izinhlobo eziyivelakancane kungase kusinike imikhondo ebalulekile mayelana nendlela eduze eziphilayo iwukuba ezingaba ukuwohloka.
11. zinhlobo okunjalo ezingavamile sikubiza ecosystem canaries. Thanda canaries ukuthi izisebenzi zasemayini yamalahle wasebenzisa ukuhlola Gasses ezinesihlungu ajulile, ecosystem canaries ngokuvamile kwezinhlobo ngowokuqala kuzonyamalala isimo semvelo wagcizelela. Vanishing yabo kungahlanganiswa ezinguquko ekusebenzeni zemvelo, elingasebenza njengesibuko isexwayiso sokuthi nciphisa kuyeza.

28. satellites and Space Imfucumfucu

1. Isikhala doti (owaziwa nangokuthi isikhala okungenamsoco, isikhala imfucuza, isikhala udoti, isikhala udoti noma isikhala udoti) yigama for nenqwaba ezingasasebenzi, izinto eyayenziwe wadala emkhathini, ephawuleka kakhulu e Umhlaba orbit, ezifana iziphuphutheki ubudala futhi wachitha rocket izigaba . Lihlanganisa ngemvuthuluka nokwahlukana kwabo, ukuguguleka kwenhlabathi futhi ukushayisana. Kusukela ngomhla ka-December 2016, ukushayisana satellite ezinhlanu seyiholele odala isikhala imfucuza.
2. Kusukela ngomhla ka-5 Julayi 2016, i-United States Strategic Command zilandelwa ingqikithi 17,852 izinto yokufakelwa orbit ngaphezu Earth, kuhlangukise 1,419 ezisasebenza. Nokho, lezi yizinto ezimbalwa nje noma yini engathathwa enkulu ngokwanele ukuba ulandelwe.
3. Ngo-July 2013, abangaphezu kuka-170 kwezigidi ezingu doti ezincane kuno 1 cm (0.4 e), mayelana 670,000 doti 1-10 cm, nasemaceleni 29,000 emikhulu imfucumfucu kulinganiselwa ukuthi e-orbit.
4. Ukushayisana doti babé ingozi ukuze mkhathi; babangela umonakalo lifana sandblasting, ikakhulukazi ukuze ama-solar panel kanye yokukhanya efana izibonakude noma inkanyezi zomsebenzi ezingeke embozwe isihlangu ballistic Whipple (ngaphandle uma kunesidingo ngale).
5. Engaphezu kuka-500,000 izicucu zemfucumfucu noma "isikhala okungenamsoco," zilandelwa njengoba orbit Earth. Bonke travel ngesivinini esingafinyelela ku-17.500 mph, fast ngokwanele ucezu elincane doti esemkhathini ngokonakalisa satellite noma mkhathi.
6. Labantu ekuphumeni isikhala doti kwandisa izingozi ezingaba khona bonke izimoto isikhala, kodwa ikakhulukazi ku-International Space Station, isikhala shuttles nezinye mkhathi nabantu esikebheni.
7. NASA kuthatha usongo ukushayisana isikhala doti sina futhi has iqoqo osekukade zikhona imihlahlandlela yendlela ukubhekana ngamunye ezingaba ukushayisana usongo ..
8. Ubungozi enkulu esikhaleni ohambweni livela doti non-trackable. Ngo-1996, i-satellite French ihlaselwe futhi kabana imfucumfucu rocket French ezazingontanga yamila eyishumi edlule.

29. Okudoba Oceans (Ghost Amanetha)

1. amanetha Ghostkuthiwa ngokudoba amanetha ashayiwe noma ilahleke olwandle abadobi. Lezi amanetha, ngokuvamile icishe ingabonakali nhlobo ekukhanyeni dim, kungenziwa kwesokunxele obuntofontofo emadwaleni enamadwala noma saphinde in yolwandle oluvulekile. Abakwazi sisithandele inhlanzi, amahlengethwa wasolwandle, amafudu, oshaka, ama-dugong, izingwenya, izinyoni zasolwandle, izinkalankala nezinye izidalwa, kuhlanganise diver womuntu ngezikhathi ezithile. Njengomkhulumeli yakhelwe, amanetha ukhawule ukunyakaza, okubangela indlala, laceration futhi ukutheleleka, futhi ukufuthelana e lezo ezidinga ukubuyela ebusweni ukuphefumula.
2. Minyaka yonke amakhulu ezinkulungwane izilwane zasolwandle, njenge Izimfudu zasolwandle, izimvu zamanzi, amahlengethwa nemikhomo kuthiwa abalinyezwe ocean ukungcola plastic. Abandoned plastic amanetha okudoba kukhona ingxenye enkulu inkinga.
3. Lezi amanetha angahamba amabanga amade ukusuka amaphuzu azo endabuko, bese ingaqhubeka olwandle sekukudala ayahlwa, kuphumele ukubhajwa nokufa ezincelisayo zasolwandle, ulwandle nezinyoni nezinhlanzi. Umphumela kuyinto usongo ngokuya ezibucayi womhlaba wonke zezinto eziphila emanzini.
4. Abandoned emanetheni okudoba bese amabhodwe, nasesihibeni, zigoga, awuhlabe amakhulu izilwane zasemanzini dailyUnseen ngaphansi kwamanzi, zokudoba Ovunayo ulwandle Bounty emhlabeni wonke. Okubukwe kusukela ngezansi, amanetha kuvele njengamadiski umgubuzelo izindonga kancane dancing imisinga nge ngenhloso serene futhi buthule. Selokhu amanetha waqala uzakuxoshwa olwandle eons edlule, abaningi igiya ukudoba iye ngokufaka izilwandle zethu nsuku zonke. Nokunye lokhu igiya uhlala emanzini, ilahlekile, basishulwe, noma umane esishiywe dengwane.
5. Abandoned zokudoba idla ulwandle-ziphile alideli. Ukuze inombolo zokulondolozwa kwemvelo, la amanetha benza kuthiwa Darkly ukubizwa ngokuthi 'abayizipoki igiya. "
6. amanetha Floating sizulazule, lokuqoqa plethora eziphilayo, futhi ekugcineni ukuzika ngenxa yesisindo. Njengoba lokhu biomass iphula ngaphandle ezindaweni olwandle benthic, amanetha shake umthwalo wabo kanye amapulungwe phezulu futhi, ukulungele ukwenza umonakalo ngaphezulu.
7. Ezinye amanetha futhi imigqa ukugoqa ngokwabo ku zamakhorali, lemikhumbi, noma amatshe, sona esibamba izilwane zasemanzini, lakhubaza abantu, aminzisa noma umane belamba amakhulu ezinkulungwane kubo. Izimbiza senzelwe crab, lobster, nezimfanzi ukubona uhla eclectic izivakashi. Lonke crab noma lobster lineages, sizobona abantu basemadolobheni phansi ukuthi siphumele ngaphakathi ukuba isidumbu a ezineshwa owandulela, ukushabalala lezi zicupho.
8. igiya Abandoned kwenza ukuhlukana, ekuthumbeni ezincelisayo zasolwandle, izinhlanzi, izimfudu, imikhomo, izinyoni, oshaka, imisebe, ezingenamgogodla.
9. Iminyaka lengemashumi lasihlanu yangembali noma ayisithupha edlule, amanetha zaziye wenza kusukela Hemp okubolayo noma ukotini. Njengoba sekunama-zokwenziwa, izinto zilulaza ukumelana ezifana inayiloni, amanetha manje ingaqhubeka asebenzayo emanzini amakhulu eminyaka.
10. amapulasitiki athile ongahlala ngayo imvelo yasolwandle kufika eminyakeni engu-600. Lapho igiya ingabe ekugcineni ukudilika, umonakalo kwenziwa lapho izilwane zasolwandle udle izinhlayiya plastic kanye polyurethane amakhemikhali Leach emanzini.

30. umlilo wequbula

1. I imiphumela yokushisa komkhathi ku lokushisa, amazinga kwezulu, futhi umswakama abaphendukela ku elivuthayo phakathi isizini wequbula abaningi amahlathi ethu.
2. Njengoba isimo sezulu lifudumeza, umswakama kanye kwezulu amazinga ziyashintsha, kanye ezindaweni ezimanzi ekubeni manzi nezindawo ezomile ekubeni uya woma.
3. Ephakeme entwasahlobo nasehlobo okushisa nangaphambili entwasahlobo snowmelt ngokuvamile abangela nenhlabathi ukuba uya woma isikhathi eside, kwaba sobala nesomiso kanye inkathi eside wequbula.
4. Lezi, izimo ezishisayo nezomile futhi bandise amathuba okuba lowo umlilo wequbula kuyoba bunzima kakhulu futhi eside evutha ngemuva kokuthi uqale nombani iziteleka noma iphutha womuntu.
5. Izindleko umlilo wequbula, ngokuya izingozi nokuphila nempilo yomuntu, ukulimala kwempahla, kanye nemali, kukhona yinhlekelele, futhi cishe kuphela ukwandisa ngaphandle sibhekelela kangcono izingozi umlilo wequbula futhi ukunciphisa imisebenzi yethu eziholela ukuqhubekisela phambili kwesimo sezulu.
6. Ngaphesheya heatwaves kakhulu we Nenkabazwe, okukhulu futhi isikhathi eside iye yadala ukuphazamiseka nokubhubhisa ngokuthi iNyakatho Melika, e-Arctic, enyakatho eYurophu nase-Afrika ziye kwaba nesivuvu okushisa irekhodi-breaking.
7. E-Afrika, esiteshini sezulu ngaleso Ouargla, Algeria, e ogwadule eSahara, eqoshiwe lokushisa 51.3C, izinga lokushisa eliphezulu kakhulu okunokwethenjelwa ake alotshwa e-Afrika.
8. EJapan, lapho amazinga okushisa Usufike ezingaphezu kuka 40C, abantu babe ngesonto eledlule wanxusa ukuba sithathe izinyathelo emva inani labafayo safinyelela 30 nezinkulungwane ngaphezulu kokuthi wafuna ukwelashwa kwasesibhedlela izimo kuhambelana nokushisa. Futhi California anda ukusetshenziswa air conditioning units, esitshalweni yokulwisana izimo ohangulayo lapho, kuye kwaholela kushoda kwemandla.
9. Kodwa mhlawumbe umthelela eyinqaba yokushisa okukhulu iye wazizwa eCanada. Naso iye isenkingeni ukushisa ezinolaka, ne-Toronto okushisa ukurekhoda ukuthi Udlule 30C ngezinsuku 18 kuze kube manje kulo nyaka. Lesi sibalo okungaqhathaniswa izinsuku ezinjalo ayisishiyagalolunye kuphela zonke ngehlobo elidlule.
10. Njengoba kukhishwa kwekhabhoni global ilokhu yenyuka nokuqagela ukuphakamisa izwe ngeke bakwazi ukubamba izinga lokushisa embulungeni yonke liphuma saleli khulunyaka sizama ngezansi 2C ngenhla amazinga zangaphambi zezimboni, heatwaves kangakanani kungenzeka ukuba sibe sibi kakhulu futhi babe njalo, ososayensi baxwayisa.

B. State Zesintu

1. zokwanda okukhulu kwenani labantu

1. 2018 - 7.7 BILLION ABANTU NOKUKHUPHULA NSUKU ZONKE
2. 1976 - 3.6 BILLION ABANTU
3. nokwanda Yabantu (noma labantu overshoot) kwenzeka lapho lokungcolisa emvelweni labantu womuntu endaweni ethize ezindawo lingaphezu komthamo esithwele lendawo elalihlala ukuthi iqembu.
4. Nokwanda ungaqhubeka ingabonwa, in a nombono eside, njengoba ekhona uma labantu alikwazi zigcinwe banikezwe Ukuwohloka okusheshayo imithombo non-ivuselelwe noma banikezwe nokucekelwa phansi ikhono lemvelo ukuwusekela ukuze labantu.
5. Isexwayiso: Umama "Umhlaba akazange esikhundleni izibankwakazi ngemva kokufa kwabo kwavela" ezinsukwini zokugcina omkhulu zilwane yokuqothulwa, kubika kaNobel physics Robert Laughlin. Yena "nje wasuka, baba okuthile okuhlukile." Kodwa manje, wena uthi, lokho kwenzeka eminyakeni engu 65 million edlule. Kwesokudla?
6. Engalungile. Namuhla abantu kukhona izibankwakazi entsha, kwezinhlobo elilandelayo waphawulelwa yokuqothulwa, ukuxwayisa 2,000 ososayensi-United Nations. Ngokushesha. Sisebenza futhi okubangela ukushabalala, ngisho kuyashesha zokubhala ezintsha. Ungena ethu ukufa UWarrant. Hhayi izigidi zeminyaka esikhathini esizayo, kodwa lokhu leminyaka. Ngenxa yothando lwethu imfihlo endabeni yokushintsha kwesimo sezulu. Yebo, sonke deniers closet isayensi.
7. Nansi indlela yokukwenza Laughlin ekubeka: "Abantu kakade iye yadala kwesikhathi lesithupha omkhulu zezinto eziphilayo yokuqothulwa emlandweni womhlaba." Ithole? Sesikhathele okufanele asolwe. Singabantu injini ukushayela kohlobo nokuqothulwa entsha.
8. Uhlanga lwesintu uku run ukuzibulala ukuzithiba ekubhujisweni. Asikwazi asole Uzungu enkulu American sezulu-isayensi deniers, Big Oil, le Koch Bros, US Chamber of Commerce and Congress. Kuyinto kithi.
9. Sisanda ugcine ukuthenga igesi guzzlers, ukugcina imali yomhlalaphansi e Exxon Hambayo, uqhubeka wenza izingane kakhulu, kuze kube phakade abamukeli igebe ukunwetshwa phakathi esiphakade ukukhula komnotho kanye nezinsana abaningi abaphila eplanethini kwezinsiza ngokushesha lapho belulaza.
10. Inkinga Zomhlaba Okuyinqo, izingane eziningi kakhulu ... kodwa asikwazi ukuvuma okungalungile le truthWhat sika? Wonke umuntu ku Earth abamukeli mayelana enkulu ekukhuleni kwethu inkinga ... labantu. izingane ezintsha amaningi kakhulu, nenetha million ngonyaka 75. Futhi sonke deniers closet - abaholi, zimali, abacebile, i-99%, wonke umuntu. Yebo, ngisho ithimba Bill McKibben sika 350.org global. ososayensi UN 2,000 ukwazi zokwanda okukhulu kwenani labantu kuyinto inkinga kuphela eMhlabeni yangempela.
11. Yithole? Umhlaba has inkinga yangempela eyodwa kuphela, kukhona variable eyodwa eyinhloko engaphansi kule ndaba ngokwesayensi. Kodwa thina senqabe ukugxilisa kuso. Ngakho, yebo, ngisho ososayensi isayensi deniers kakhulu. Ziyazi kwenani labantu inkinga umbulali, kodwa kakhulu kokugwema ke. Izinkulungwane ososayensi babe brilliant izixazululo lwezobuchwepheshe ekwehliseni umthelela yokufudumala kwembulunga yonke. Kodwa gwema imbangela. Baqhubeka ekuxazululeni ezincikile sezulu-ushintsho yabo isayensi equation. Kodwa ukwanda siyimbangela inkinga eMhlabeni, hhayiumphumela.

2. Goqa zomphakathi - Ukuqothulwa Kwezinto Civilizations

1. nciphisa zomphakathi Ukuwa oyinkimbikimbi womuntu. a nokwahlukana enjalo ingase ibe indawo ngokushesha, njengoba kwaba njalo endabeni ka-impucuko yamaMaya, noma kancane kancane, njengoba kwaba njalo endabeni ka kuwa eMbusweni waseRoma oseNtshonalanga.
2. izici ezivamile ezingaba nomthelela nciphisa nomphakathi kukhona ukonga, nezemvelo, ezenhlalakahle kanye namasiko ukuphazamiseka kusizinda eyodwa ngezinye izikhathi Cascade ku abanye.
3. Kwezinye izimo inhlekelele engokwemvelo (isib tsunami, ukuzamazama komhlaba, umlilo omkhulu noma ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu) kungase kwenze wokugoqa.
4. Ezinye izici ezifana Malthusian nenhlekelele, ukwanda kwabantu ngokweqile noma isisetshenziswa Ukuwohloka okungenzeka babe imbangela proximate kokuwa. kuqedwe ukungalingani okukhona Obalulekile ingahlanganisa nge kuntuleka kokwethembeka ezikhungweni esungulwe zezombusazwe kanye nomphumela ekilasini aphansi abacindezelwe ngivuka futhi ekuthatheni amandla ovela ezincane elite nezicebile ukuvukela uMbuso.
5. Ukuhlukahlukana kwamafomu imiphakathi ziphenduke oluhambisana ukwehluka ekwehlulekeni kwabo. Jared Diamond kusikisela ukuthi imiphakathi futhi ziwile ngokusebenzisa isiteshi, ukulahlekelwa kwenhlabathi wenzalo, imikhawulo yohwebo kanye / noma nokunyuka kodlame sekuphenduke umkhuba.
6. Ukuhlasela Foreign - Ukuwa kwe-uMbuso WaseRoma ingenye izenzakalo ngokwesiko wokugubha ukuphela Classical Antiquity nokuqala European Ephakathi. impucuko elinabantu abaningi futhi achumayo eNyakatho Afrika zabhidlika emva kokuqeda imithombo yayo yokulwa yangaphakathi nokuhlupheka kokubhubhisa kusukela ayehlasela izizwe zamaBedouin ka-Banu Sulaym futhi Banu Hilal. Ibn Khaldun waphawula ukuthi emazweni bahlukunyezwe Banu Hilal abahlaseli wayebe eyomile ngokuphelele desert. In le abakuphangayo ngesihluku ezalandela Mongol Ukuhlasela, abahlaseli kwalinciphisa imiphakathi yamazwe, eRussia, eMpumalanga Ephakathi, futhi Islamic-Asia Ephakathi. Kamuva Mongol abaholi, ezifana Timur, nakuba naye waba Muslim, wabhubhisa emadolobheni amaningi, wahlaba izinkulungwane zabantu futhi benza umonakalo ongalungiseki ngenkasa izinhlelo yaseMesophothamiya yasendulo.
7. Izigigaba phakathi lapho abahloli bamazwe baseYurophu kanye nabantu kulo lonke izwe wayevame ukwethula kubhubhane endawo virulence okungavamile. Ingxibongo ezazihlupha eMexico 1520s, kwashona 150,000 e Tenochtitlán wedwa, kuhlanganise umbusi, nase Peru 1530s, ekusizeni abanqobi European.
8. Abanye bakholelwa ukuthi ukufa kuze kube-95% we-Native labantu American ye-Nguqulo Yezwe kwabangelwa izifo Izwe Elidala.
9. nciphisa zomphakathi semiphakathi eminingi yabomdabu iphutha ngenxa imperialism European ezingxenyeni ezihlukahlukene zomhlaba, ikakhulukazi ezindaweni lapho nesifiki imiphakathi European walidla izwe kanye aphethwe abantu bomdabu, eLatin America naseNyakatho Melika, futhi-Australasia. Imiphumela yale abaphucwa zisekhona kubonakala eziningi zezinkinga ababhekana nazo amasiko bomdabu, kuhlanganise ukuba umlutha wotshwala, amazinga aphezulu iboshiwe, ukuzibulala amazinga kanye nodlame anobuhlobo.
10. Sezibalo iqagula ukuthi mass yokuqothulwa emhlabeni wonke ukuthi eshanela impucuko womuntu uzoqala ngo-2100.

3. Nuclear Energy futhi Nuclear Ukusingathwa

amandla Nuclear ingcolile, kuyingozi futhi kuyabiza.

A. nyukleya

1. sikhungo Iningi zenuzi zisekelwe nomqondo ukuqoqwa kwemibhalo. ubungako bokudlulisa kwenzeka uma i-uranium nuclei inqwaba neutrons. Lokhu bombardment ephula nuclei uranium ngaphandle, bese kukhishwa ukushisa, ngemisebe neutrons ngaphezulu. I neutrons ukuthi zikhishwa imbangela ukusabela chain njengemiphumela uranium nuclei get inqwaba, ukukhulula amanani ezinkulu zamandla. Lokhu kuchaza ukuthi kwenzeka kanjani enuzi izitshalo amandla ungakha ugesi okuningi kuphela esincane uranium. Nokho, kuyasiza nokuba ukuchaza ezinye ukukhathazeka ohulumeni, ososayensi kanye izakhamizi mayelana ramifications yengozi ngaphakathi isikhungo esiphehla ugesi wenuzi.
2. Manje, kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuthi isikhungo esiphehla ugesi wenuzi, ukusabela uranium uchungechunge kulawulwa. Ngakho-ke, i-enuzi ngokuhlakaza ayikwazi qhumisa like ibhomu le-athomu. Lokhu kungenxa yokuthi ibhomu lenuzi idinga i engalawuliwe chain reaction ne kakhulu-ahlanganiswe uranium nophethiloli. Uranium kuyinto enzima kakhulu isici ngokwemvelo-okwenzeka. Njengoba i-elementi, kungaba khona ngeendlela ezihlukeneko eyaziwa ngokuthi isotopes. Isotopes ngezindlela ezahlukene yona leyo nto ukuthi ibe nezinombolo ezahlukene neutrons e-nucleus yabo. I Khompyutha Yami U-235 kubalulekile ngoba ingasetshenziswa zenuzi ukuqoqwa chain reaction ukwakha amandla amaningi.
3. Ngokungafani uranium elisetshenziswa ibhomu lenuzi, okuyinto mayelana 90% ahlanganiswe ne Khompyutha Yami U-235, i-uranium isetshenziswe ezingxenyeni ezinemiqondo enuzi ngokuhlakaza kancane kuphela ahlanganiswe, kuya cishe ezine noma ezinhlanu amaphesenti. Lokhu kukhawulela inani neutrons etholakalayo ukusabela ukuqoqwa chain. Futhi, ukusabela chain ngaphakathi core a enuzi ngokuhlakaza ilawulwa ukulawula izinduku ukuthi ukuncela neutrons ukulawula izinga yokusabela. A ibhomu lenuzi akusho ukusebenzisa isilawuli izinduku kanye, Ngakho-ke, kuyinto engalawuliwe chain reaction.
4. A Ukuwa kuyinto ingozi lapho okweqile ezinzima wocwaningo lwezindaba zenuzi imiphumela ophendulayo e ukuncibilika umongo ophendulayo sika. A Ukuwa kwenzeka uma kukhona sasinesici ohlelweni ukupholisa we ophendulayo ukuthi avunyelwe eyodwa noma ngaphezulu wocwaningo lwezindaba zenuzi izakhi fuel ukuze idlule ukuncibilika yayo iphuzu.
5. Uma waqhuma, kwaba iphutha, isikhungo esiphehla ugesi wenuzi kungenzeka ukukhulula emisebeni ku imvelo.
6. Ukukhathalela enkulu ehlotshaniswa ne ngamandla enuzi ngozi imiphumela emibi ukuthi ukuchayeka emisebeni ungaba emzimbeni womuntu futhi imvelo.
7. Uma umuntu abavezwe amanani abalulekile emisebeni phezu kwesikhathi, lo ukuchayeka angalimaza amangqamuzana omzimba futhi ibangele umdlavuzo
8. Ngaphezu nje kwezinkathazo impilo yakho, kukhona ukukhathazeka ngempilo nezemvelo ezihlobene kwemandla enyukliya. Nuclear izitshalo amandla zisebenzisa amanzi namachibi zendawo nemifula lwaluyophola. imithombo yamanzi yendawo zisetshenziselwa ukudamba lokhu ukushisa, kanye namanzi angadingeki esetshenziswa kwadambisa ophendulayo ngokuvamile ezikhishwe libuyiselwa mfula okushisa kushisa kakhulu. Lokhu amanzi kungabuye zingcoliswe nosawoti kanye izinsimbi ezisindayo, futhi lezi okushisa aphezulu, kanye namanzi ezingcolisayo uma ungalawulwa, uphazamise impilo izinhlanzi kanye nezitshalo ngaphakathi mfula.
9. Njengoba i-World Trade Center ukuhlaselwa e-New York City ngo-September 11, 2001, ukukhathazeka Kuye kwasakazwa ukuthi amaphekula ungase ukukhomba Kuneziteshi zamandla enuzi ngenhloso lokukhululwa izinto ezinemisebe esakhini esithile.
10. Imboni zenuzi ayikalitholi ikhambi 'inkinga imfucuzo, ukuthuthwa lokhu kusaphaza okungaka siyingozi ingozi ingamukeleki kubantu nasemvelweni. nuclear waste izinto ezingaba yingozi amashumi ezinkulungwane zeminyaka. Kuyacaca ukuthi lokhu

okungakaze uyingozi enkulu nakuzo izizukulwane zethu esikhathini esizayo. Ngisho noma ayifake Igumbi Geological, imfucuzo bangase ziyaphuma futhi zisongela izizukulwane ezizayo.

4. Amandla Umnotho - Izinsalela Izibaseli - Amafutha kanye yamalahle

1. Melika isezingeni mgwaqo amandla. Njengesizwe, thina axhomeke zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi ngesikhathi yokukhula okufunekayo liyancipha supply. Phakathi naleso sikhathi, ukusetshenziswa ombiwa phansi uyaqhubeka ukuphoqelela izindleko omkhulu ezemvelo kanye nezomnotho. Manje izwe kumelwe ukhethe phakathi ukukhokha ukuze uqhubeke isimo esikhona noma imali entsha amandla esizayo.
2. Izindleko iqhubeka wethu wamanje amandla endleleni kukhona emaweni. Abathengi baseMelika namabhizinisi kakade ukuchitha cishe \$ 700 billion \$ 1 isigidintathu unyaka ngamunye emalahleni, uwoyela negesi yemvelo, futhi ahlupheke izindleko mikhulu yokungcola kusukela zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi ngokusebenzisa umonakalo empilweni yethu kanye nemvelo.
3. Uma Melika uyaqhubeka kanye ibhizinisi njengokungathi akonakele lutho amandla endleleni, US ezimbiwa phansi uphethiloli imali lekhona kungenteka ikhule, engamaphesenti i \$ kulinganiselwa 23 isigidintathu phakathi kuka-2010 no-2030.
4. Umhlaba ngokweqile uncike zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi ezifana amalahle, irhasi yemvelo nezinye uwoyela.
5. Isizathu salokhu siwukuthi yonke dollar ukuthi yasendlini American uchitha unyaka ngamunye, cishe 10 amasenti kungenzeka aphumela ukuthengwa amandla, kanye nengxenye enkulu yaleso kwemali esetshenziswe zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi.
6. ukukhiqizwa uwoyela ombiwa phansi kanye nokusetshenziswa kulimaze imvelo yethu kanye nempilo yethu - ukuzwisa umonakalo ngisho enkulu emnothweni waseMelika nowaseNingizimu izinga lokuphila kwethu.
7. Izinsalela fuel omlilo kuyinto abangamalungu akhokhela lo mshwalense okuholela ukufudumala kwembulunga yonke, Okuyinto, ngaphezu kokuba isondela yenhlekelele yemvelo kanye zabantu, lalikhona umonakalo kwezomnotho okukhulu kanye:
8. Ukuphakama kolwandle nokwenyuka kobukhulu iziphapho kungabeka emizini eyinhloko ezifana New York, Miami futhi New Orleans basengozini enkulu umonakalo isiphapho ebizayo.
9. Ukufudumala komhlaba kulindeleke ukuba banikeze ezihlukahlukene nezinye izindleko, kuhlangukise Izimvula ekunqabeni okwandayo namazinga okushisa aphakeme ukuthi kuzohlangukisa ukubangela izimo ezinkulu futhi enwetshiwe nesomiso ezindaweni efana Southwest, futhi imithelela yezempilo yomphakathi ngenxa yezifo ezihlobene nokushisa, ukwakheka mkhulu we-ozone ngentuthu, kanye nokwenyuka kwezinga isifo ezithwalwa yizinambuzane.

5. Ukuziphatha, nobuntu, Yokuziphatha, Izimilo eziwohloka

1. Ukuwohloka kwesimilo ngumkhuba lapho nokucekelwa ezinkulu noma ukulahleka ephelele ekuphila nekutiphatsa senzeka kungakapheli umphakathi othize. I abruptness hlobo enjalo wokululazeka ingahluka kuye ngesimo kanye nezenzakalo ezenzeka ngaphakathi umphakathi elinikeziwe ngesikhathi esithile.
2. Ukuwohloka Kwesimilo kungahle kubangelwe izinguquko zezombangazwe kanye / noma yamasiko umphakathi, ingxabano noma inhlekelele engokwemvelo.
3. Ezemfundo ngaphandle amagugu, zikusize kunjalo, kubonakala kunalokho ukuze umuntu enziwe into uSathane uhla kaniphile ngaphezulu.- CS Lewis, 1898-1963
4. Ngiphakamisa iphephandaba kungaba indlela scary ukuqala ekuseni: ngamabhomu amaphekula, izibhamu emakilasini, Terri Schiavo, Enron, osopolitiki amanga nabavoti kanye nezintatheli edukisayo sonke. esiswini yethu yokusabela ukuze ngokwesokunxele evulekile iwindi futhi ukumemeza, "Angiyi ukuthatha kusemini."
5. Kuyinkolelo eyamukelwa abaningi babekholelwa ukuthi umphakathi wanamuhla ziyancipha abukhali. Phakathi izinkinga ekhonjiwe kukhona okubhebhethekayo, amanani ubugebengu, isahlukaniso, ubulili kwentsha, lamantombazane azala nokusebenzisa kabi izidakamizwa; impi (ikakhulukazi ekhulwini lama-20); kanye nokwehla jikelele izindinganiso zokuziphatha komuntu futhi yenkolo.
6. Kukhona ukukhathazeka ukuthi isayensi yesimanje nobuchwepheshe is okuholela ukunwetshwa igebe ezimweni ophilayo namathuba ezemfundo phakathi elichumayo izizwe lokuqala emhlabeni nezizwe third-zwe elingenandaba. Lokho kukhathazeka bakhuliswa kokubili wokuziphilisa kwesokunxele bese kwesokudla zenkolo.
7. abalithatha njengoba linjalo iBhayibheli njalo sisole esayensini yanamuhla ngokuvamile, futhi kwemvelo ikakhulukazi.
8. Ezinye izibonelo ukwehla - Uut ungashadile ukuzalwa enomzali oyedwa. Inthanethi ukukhwabanisa "Ukuba umlutha wezithombe". Ubugebengu. Kuyinkolelo eyamukelwa abaningi babekholelwa ukuthi ubugebengu, kusukela ukugqokeza ezincane namacala amakhulu enobudlova, is ayisalawuleki. ubulili Esakhula, lokuzalwa futhi isisu. Kuyinkolelo eyamukelwa abaningi babekholelwa ukuthi abebe eshumini elinambili ubulili kanye nokuzalwa rates eziqhumayo ingalawuleki. utshwala Esakhula, ugwayi kanye nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa. Endless Izimpi futhi proxy Izimpi ezilwiwa, amazwe anamandla ocebile.

6. Urban ukwanda kwezindawo

1. ukwanda kwezindawo zasemadolobheni, obizwa nangokuthi ukwanda kwezindawo noma ukwanda kwezindawo suburban, ukwanda ngokushesha komsebenzi ngokwezinga kwendawo Emadolobheni amakhulu namancane, ngokuvamile libhekene ephansi kwabantu izindlu zokuhlala, owodwa ukusetshenziswa nokuklanywa nokuthembela anda imoto yangasese izinto zokuhamba.
2. Ukwanda kwamadolobha kubangelwa ngenxenye isidingo ukuze anakekele ekuphumeni kwemiphakathi yasemadolobheni; Nokho, ezindaweni eziningi wedolobha kuphumela isifiso sokulifunda nakakhulu isikhala ephilayo nezinye Izinsiza yokuhlala.
3. Ukwanda kwamadolobha iye kuhlobene nezinga okhushuliwe ukusetshenziswa kukagesi, ukungcola, futhi isiminyamina sezimoto futhi ukwehla distinctiveness umphakathi kanye cohesiveness. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ngokwandisa "izinyathelo" ubunjalo bendawo of ezindaweni zasemadolobheni, lomkhuba kuholela ekubhujisweni indawo yokuhlala yezilwane futhi wukwehlukana esele ezindaweni zemvelo.
4. Ukwanda kwamadolobha libhekisela eziningi izici ahlobene yentuthuko suburban, ezifana kwabantu eliphansi kakhulu ekuthuthukiseni yokuhlala, ukwencika ezehlukile imoto zokuthutha emgwaqweni ezitolo ezinkulu kanye zezitolo njengoba amafomu okukhethekile kwezindawo zokuthenga.
5. Abagxeki baye icala ukwanda kwezindawo zasemadolobheni kanye ezihlukahlukene izinkinga zenhlalo, njengokungcola anda, ukuzehlukana nabantu, ekubhujisweni kwemithombo yemvelo kanye nokukhuluphala ngokweqile ngisho anda. Abasekeli suburbanization bekubekela inselele lezi zinsolo futhi wagomela ngokuthi ongaphakeme ukuthuthukiswa kwabantu, kanye nezikole ezinhle namazinga aphezulu ukuphepha, yilokhu iningi yasendlini ufisa.
6. Abantu kumele ngempela komunye nomunye. Nakuba siphila omunye emazweni anesimo umkhathizwe engapheli isikhala esikhulu kunazo zonke emhlabeni, sikhetha ukuphila eduze nomunye emizini yakithi. Over 80% kithi manje ihlala emadolobheni. Njengoba amadolobha ethu ukhule ezinkulu, ukwanda kwezindawo zasemadolobheni isiqala kuthinte izinga lokuphila kwethu.
7. Inkinga osobala kakhulu ukuthi ukwanda kwezindawo kuholela imoto ancike isiko-nokushayela kuyakhandla kwabashayeli emvelweni. traffic okuningi, kukhishwa kwekhabhoni, ngentuthu ngaphezulu! Kodwa ukwanda kwezindawo ungagwemeka. Kuyinto ngokuvamile umphumela ukungahleli futhi short-okwesa-.
8. Wanabalalisela kusithinta ngezindlela-like isimanga nkinga eziyigugu isikhathi sethu khulula ekwandiseni waistlines yethu. A somhambi oshayela ihora elilodwa nje usuku ngalunye uchitha okulingana amasonto ayisishiyagalolunye ukusebenza ngonyaka emotweni. Abacwaningi baye bathola ukuthi abantu abahlala nedlelo elikhulu ukuchitha kancane isikhathi ukuhamba futhi nesisindo esingamakhilogremu ayisithupha amaningi kunalawo abahlala omakhelwane abezinyawo-friendly.
9. Ukwanda kwamadolobha ukuzisika ku ipulazi eziyigugu kanye wildlands, enishiyela nge greenspace kancane futhi wildlands eliyigugu, njengalelo bogs, okuyinto kokuba likhanyelwe futhi kwavula phezu, ngokubeka eyigugu indawo yokuhlala yezilwane nezinhlobo engozini.

7. nokuntuleka kwamanzi

Indaba Enikeza Isizinda

1. Amanzi ihlanganisa 70% iplanethi yethu, futhi kulula ukucabanga ukuthi kuyoba kukhulu njalo. Nokho, angenasawoti-izinto esiwaphuzayo, ageze, nisela epulazini lakithi izinkambu-Liyindawo ezingavamile. 3% kuphela amanzi emhlabeni kuba namanzi okuphuza, futhi izingxenywe ezimbili kwezintathu ukuthi zicashile ezindabeni izinguzunga zeqhwa eqandisiwe noma ngenye ayitholakali okwakusikiselwe ukuba sizisebenzise.
2. Ngenxa yalokho, abantu abangaba yizigidi eziyizinkulungwane ezingu-1.1 emhlabeni wonke intula amanzi, futhi bangu-2.7 bhiliyoni ukuthola amanzi amancane ukuze okungenani inyanga eyodwa onyakeni.
3. ukukhucululwa kwendle Imphumelelo nalo liyinkinga abantu-bona 2.4 bhiliyoni bavezwa izifo, ezifana nesifo i-typhoid fever, kanye nezinye izifo amanzi yizinambuzane.
4. Siye indiva kwemvelo stop izimpawu emhlabeni. Ebhekene nazo falling amatafula amanzi, alikho nelilodwa izwe sewukhankase ukwehlisa ukusebenzisa amanzi. Ngaphandle kokuba sikwazi uvuke izingozi sithatha, sizokwenza ujoyine impucuko ngaphambili ukuthi uhlulekile ukubuyisela emuva ukuthambekela kwemvelo uphazamisa iminoto yabo ukudla.
5. Abangaphezu kwesigamu amaxhaphozi emhlabeni iye yashabalala. Ezolimo ibusa amanzi ngaphezu kwanoma yimuphi omunye umthombo futhi kuchitha enkulu yaleyo ngokusebenzisa ukungasebenzi.
6. Ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu is ukuma amaphethini sezulu namanzi emhlabeni wonke, nokwaholela ekushodeni nesomiso kwezinye izindawo futhi izikhukhula others. At wamanje ukusetshenziswa isilinganiso, lesi simo iyovele ibhebhetheke. Ngu 2025, izingxenywe ezimbili kwezintathu yabantu abasemhlabeni wonke angase abhekane ukuntuleka kwamanzi. Futhi izimiso zezinto eziphilayo emhlabeni wonke uzohlupheka nakakhulu.
7. Ukuntuleka kwamanzi kuyinto ukuntuleka fresh kwemithombo yamanzi ukuhlangabezana amanzi funa.
8. Omunye kwezintathu yabantu emhlabeni (abantu abangu-2 billion) baphila ngaphansi kwezimo ezimbi yamanzi ukusweleka okukhulu okungenani 1 inyanga yonyaka.
9. abantu Isigamu bhiliyoni emhlabeni nazo ezinzima nokuntuleka kwamanzi unyaka wonke. Isigamu lamadolobha amakhulu emhlabeni ukuzwa nokuntuleka kwamanzi.

8. Ukudla ukusweleka

1. Isikhathi ibhomu, ukubeka Nation ngokumelene Nation- wake ukwenyuka kwentengo yokudla, okuholela Ukuntengantenga kwesimo sezombangazwe, esakaza indlala, ngaphandle ohulumeni isinyathelo, ukuwohloka ezadala umonakalo ngo ukudla. "Ukudla amafutha entsha futhi izwe igolide entsha"
2. Umphumela ukuthi GEOPOLITICS entsha ukudla sekukhona, lapho zifuna indawo namanzi uqinisa futhi izwe ngalinye zokuvimbela ukuze ngokwalo.
3. Cishe amaphesenti angu-60 ezweni amadili global kuleli shumi leminyaka elidlule baye bakwazi ukutshala ezisetshenziswa ngezitshalo bese ukondla izinkomo inyama.
4. Kule minyaka eyi-10 amanani okudla kabili njengoba ukufunwa kokudla kuye kwanda elinabantu emhlabeni elikhula ngokushesha futhi izigidi zabantu ziye kwi indlela yokudla ehambisana nempilo isilwane-based, edinga ukudla futhi umhlaba.
5. Oxfam ngesonto eledlule wathi kulindeleke intengo ukhiye ukudla ukudla, okuhlanganisa ukolweni nelayisi, kabili futhi eminyakeni engu-20 ezayo, esongela nemiphumela eyinhlekelele kangakanani kwabampofu.
6. Kodwa uphawu eziqinisekile ukuthi ukudla kukhona engenamali bubonakala lemali enaleni zokudla emazweni ubambe egciniwe, noma "qhubeka" kusuka onyakeni owodwa kuya kwesinye.
7. "Ukuze eziyisithupha engu-11 izwe liqothulé ukudla ezingaphezu kuka selukhulile. Asinayo yimuphi sesikhashana futhi ezisebenzayo phansi izinqolobane. amasheya ethu liphansi kakhulu futhi uma sinesimo ebusika ezomile futhi isivuno ompofu irayisi asikwazanga ukubona crisis ukudla enkulu kulo lonke ebhodini. "
8. Amathrendi okusha ezifana falling amatafula amanzi, plateauing okusanhlamvu ezithela okwandayo namazinga okushisa aphakeme ujoyine ukuguguleka kwenhlabathi nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu ukuze kube nzima, noma kungenzeki nhlobo, ukuze sandise ukukhiqiza fast ngokwanele. "
9. izidingo Four ngokucindezela kufanele ziqondiswe ndawonye, esikhundleni imbewu engcono, ogandaganda noma amaphampu ukukhulisa amanzi, ukusuthisa emhlabeni manje kuncike labantu ezintsha, amandla, kanye nezinqubomgomo amanzi.
10. Siphila emhlabeni lapho abantu abangaphezu kwengxenywe abantu abahlala emazweni nge Bubbles ukudla esekelwe zabalimi phezu-ukudonsa futhi aquifers nkinga. Umbuzo Akukhona ukuthi lezi Bubbles uyophahluka, kodwa lapho. Ekhala ukudla kazwelonke ezingana abagcwele njengoba Iziphethu ezingaphansi komhlaba zingenye mpilo kungase kudale ukusweleka kokudla unmanageable.
11. Uma kwenani labantu emhlabeni akusho kancane kakhulu, isibalo sabantu sibhajwe ubumpofu kwamanzi nendlala ngeke kuphela zikhule.
12. Uma izwe ehluleka ukubhekana nenkinga yesimo sezulu, lokushisa komhlaba kuleli khulu leminyaka lalingabulawa kalula anyuke 6 ° C, alichithe sokudla. Siye indiva kwemvelo stop izimpawu emhlabeni. Ebhekene nazo falling amatafula amanzi, alikho nelilodwa izwe sewukhankase ukwehlisa ukusebenzisa amanzi. Ngaphandle kokuba sikwazi uvuke izingozi sithatha, sizokwenza ujoyine impucuko ngaphambili ukuthi uhlulekile ukubuyisela emuva ukuthambekela kwemvelo uphazamisa iminotho yabo ukudla.
13. Siyazi izimpendulo. Bahlanganisa kulondolozwa amanzi, ukudla inyama kancane, ephumula ukuguguleka kwenhlabathi, ukulawula imiphakathi nokushintsha umnotho amandla. Kufanele viva ngokushesha. Isikhathi yilona mthombo scarcest. Impumelelo

incike ehamba ngesivini ngesikhathi sempi. Kusho nokuguqula umhlaba umnotho zezimboni, eliletha ukuthula imiphakathi nokwakha kabusha okusanhlamvu amasheya.

9. ububi axhunyiwe Umhlaba - Inthanethi

1. I internet akukuhle noma okubi, mnyama noma ukukhanya. Kuyinto abantu, ukuthi unqume ukuthi yini ubuchwepheshe owenza (okungenani okwamanje). Futhi kungakhathaliseki ukuthi azethembe esiyikho lobu buchwepheshe, kufanele ukuba ukhona izihlungi ezifanele silusebenzisa kanjani amathuluzi sidale - noma siyobe sesiqala abahlukumeza kubo.
2. I 'internet sezinto' ukudala umhlaba exhunyiwe ngaphezulu kodwa kukhona kunohlangothi olungeluhle lwe adikibale ezimpilweni zethu zasekhaya ukuze imishini.
3. Owesifazane uwela ilele phansi. Useyavuka, Besabe kakhulu futhi ngizwa ubuhlungu obukhulu ukuthola wezindlu irobhothi cleaner ukuhlafuna up izinwele zakhe. Ithoyizi ethandeka uthenge encane indodakazi yakho kuvela ukuthi ukuqopha izinkulumo ziyimfihlo ngasese, izindaba sokulala ufunda ndawonye ingalali wakhe bese kuhletshwa ngawo kwi-inthanethi.
4. I-CCTV ufake ukugcina indlu yakho iphephile kusuka nezigezige is litshontshiwe futhi ukuphila kwakho ugcina njengoba angu-24 ngokoqobo show ngaphandle kwakho kokwazi. Kuyinto big hit e-Japan.
5. Ikhaya lakho smart ifakwa ebucayini, ikhodi yokukhiya is sashintsha kokuvala ukhathale, uhlelo umsindo cranked kuze kufinyelele 11, idlalela phezulu ngenkathi ubhekene washaya idrayivu. Amalambu akhanya acishe ngaphakathi nangaphandle kwe-like-disco. Uyaqaphela kukhona party kwenzekani ngaphakathi kade abamenyiwe. Mhlawumbe nje imishini bayozijabulisa.
6. Abanye balaba baye okwenzekile. Kwabanye, kuyindaba nje isikhathi. izindlu zethu banganwe umoya. Futhi imimoya emibi kwekhulu lama-21 sika kukhona izipoki ukulawula umshini wethu. Lona "inthanethi izinto", kokushiwo kuphindelelwa kakhulu-eyayikhuthaza esilandelayo landscape exhunyiwe lezinto zasekhaya nasemadolobheni.
7. Iphupho sezwe exhunyiwe lapho imikhiqizo ukukhuluma nomunye futhi konke iyashelela, nekhono. Kuyinto izwe osuvele ugcwale amadivayisi zasekhaya ezifana isilawuli-ekhaya izinhlelo Nest sika, izinwele yokudla irobhothi cleaner wezindlu (Yep, kuyiqiniso ukuthi komuntu), fridges smart, ukukhanyisa izinhlelo kanye Ohhavi. Futhi iphupho zonke lezi abakhiqizi ukuthi bazokwazi ukuvuna idatha yakho ejulile.
8. Ucwangingo umsebenzisi kanye zamaqembu sizobuyiselwange ulwazi real-time. Bengazi, sizobe ucwangingo emakethe abakhiqizi futhi Retailers online njengoba sifeza imisebenzi yasekhaya zethu zasekhaya, udle, baxoxe futhi nje ukuhamba emakhaya ethu.
9. Ukuze iyiphi ukusebenzisa uhlelo ezifana Amazon amawebhusayithi ("umsizi siqu ezihlakaniphile") kufanele ulalele sonke isikhathi, f elinde [noma amagama noma izisho ukhiye kushiya kube isinyathelo. Ngamanye amazwi, kuba kudivayisi ukubhekwa. Uma ayethanda wena Samsung sika hlola-Telly endleleni, ungakwazi manje ukuthenga yayo Hub Umkhaya efrijini-efrijini, okuzothumela isithombe ezikuqukethe smartphone yakho ku-lieu uhlu yezitolo futhi ongasisebenzisa oda ukulethwa wakho olandelayo ku-intanethi. Kodwa ngenkathi uthole isiphuzo, ubani omunye poring phezu okuqukethwe efrijini lakho?
10. Sci-fi umlobi uBruce Sterling ivumelana ne Greenfield. "Kuyinto amakhamera ezishibhile Chinese okuyizinto ekahle Ukuphika Okusatshalalisiwe sokuhlaselwa Service, imithwalo idatha engase zangena kuma by the biters iqakala - izingane 15- noma engu-16 ubudala, angehlisa ebhange kusukela emakamelweni azo," uthi. "Umqondo wokuthi ingane kungase kudale nezinxushunxushu embulungeni yonke likhulu ngakho-ke empeleni lingamlamazanga morale ku [tech] umkhakha. Kubangela amahloni. "

- 11.
12. I-inthanethi izinto ukumema ukuvulekela elingapheli digital bangena emakhaya ethu ngaphandle we izivikelo thina ngokuzenzakalelayo kusebenza izakhiwo zethu ezingokwenyama. Empeleni, kuba ngisho ukwazi lokhu kuhlola - ongathanda sivala yakho nokuvikeleka izinhlelo kulawulwa uhlelo lokusebenza? Mhlawumbe usuvele ukukwenza.
13. Ingxenywe yomhlaba engamaphesenti angaphezu kwangu-90 IT yokuphepha ochwepheshe babikezela ukuthi lamadivayisi axhumene kuyoba kulo nyaka yesibambiso yinto enkulu njengoba izinhlelo zokuphepha wehluleka sihambisane 'abalulekile' izingozi ezibangelwa-Inthanethi Sezinto (IoT).

10. Ukuthanda Izinto Ezibonakalayo ukuthenga

1. Ucwangingo luye ezihambisana ukuthenga nokuthanda izinto ezibonakalayo kanye ukuzenyeza futhi isizungu nokungajabuli.
2. Uchungechunge izifundo esishicilelwe umagazini, Motivation Nemizwelo sabonisa ukuthi thina njengabazali abantu izinto ezibonakalayo ngaphezulu, umuzwa wabo kahle nangenjongo kuyehla uma ziba ngaphansi izinto ezibonakalayo, liphuma khona.
3. Nakuba izinto ezibonakalayo kuhle emnothweni, babangele ukuba ukukhula, kungaba nomthelela omubi ebudlelwaneni bethu nabanye, okuholela nokucindezeleka.
4. Ukuvikela amalungelo abathengi ingase ilimaze ubuhlobo, imiphakathi, kanye nemvelo.
5. Ngezindlela eziningi, kukhona ukuhlanganisa okunengqondo. Ukuvikela amalungelo abathengi kanye nokuthanda izinto zomhlaba kuvamile nabanye futhi, uma kusolakala ukuthi abanye abakwenzayo kangcono, okuholela imizwa ka ukuntula kuyaqondakala.
6. Uma ucabangela ubuningi esikhulu ukukhangisa siboniswa inqwaba nsukuzonke, akumangalisi ukuthi ziningi izinto sizizwa sifuna futhi kudingeka.
7. Ukukhangisa odlala ku ukwesaba esinakho futhi isidingo ukwamukelwa nomphakathi. Lapho sitshelwa umkhiqizo uyosinika isikhumba bobusha, kusenze ngaphezulu ucansi yimpumelelo noma ukuhlaba abanye umxhwele, akumangalisi ukuthi sithatha kude imizwa yokuba esingaphansi ozilindele njengathi, kungakho okuholela ukuzenyeza.
8. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ngokugxila kuphela imali eyanele yokuthenga ngaphezulu kungase kuthathe isikhathi kude izinto ezingakudla sikhulisa injabulo kuhlanganise ubudlelwano, imisebenzi yomphakathi, ukwenza izinto zokuchitha isizungu, esiza abantulayo nomphakathi umsebenzi imvelo.
9. Yilokho sonke isimiso sethu sezomnotho: ukuthenga izinto. Wonke umuntu ukuthenga. Akunandaba lokho okuthengayo. Vele ukuthenga. Akunandaba uma ungenayo imali. Vele ukuthenga. impucuko yethu manje axhomeke ngoba kucatshangwa ukuthi, kungakhathaliseki ukuthi yini okunye okwenzekayo, sonke sizakuphila uqhubeke ukuthenga amaningi izinto.
10. Thenga, thenga, thenga, thenga, thenga. Bese ukuthenga kancane xaxa. Ungadali noma ukukhiqiza, noma ukuthola - nje ukuthenga. Ungalokothi ulondoloze, ungalokothi ukutshala, ungalokothi iwukunciphisa - nje ukuthenga. Thenga noma yiziphi izinto awudingi ngemali ungenayo ... Thenga sengathi ukuphefumula, kuphela kaningi.
11. BaseMelika namuhla, uma kuqhathaniswa neminyaka engu-55 edlule, ngumnikazi izimoto eziningi ngokuphindwe kabili futhi adle phandle kabili umuntu ngamunye, kodwa

asazi Ubonakala alijabule ngenxa yale mpatho. Kunokuba amazinga ekuphumeni inhlalakahle, sike ukubonwa obandayo isikweletu futhi ukunyusa isibalo self-isitoreji izindawo ngendlu izinto thina kokucabanga ukuthenga.

12. Nazi izinto eziyisithupha kufanele wazi mayelana Psychology ukusetshenziswa - futhi amasu ukuthola inkululeko kusuka izinto ezibonakalayo.
 - a. Umthengi isiko kungenzeka ilimaza umuntu nenhlalakahle.
 - b. Amanani izinto kuhlobene Thayipha-A ukuziphatha.
 - c. Imali ngempela ngeke iyithenge injabulo kuwe.
 - d. Ukuthanda izinto ezibonakalayo ungonakalisa ubuhlobo bakho. abantu abathanda izinto ezibonakalayo futhi ngokujwayelekile izimfanelo pro-social nozwela kancane, kokubili apha ngayo abanye bese ebhodulukweni.
 - e. Umthengi amasiko angazalela ubuntu narcissistic.
 - f. Ukuvikela amalungelo abathengi bushoshozelwa yokungazethembi - futhi silungiswa ukucabangela.

11. Inkohlakalo Nokuhaha

1. inkohlakalo Public nokufumbathisa: I izenzo ngokuvamile isuka isifiso isikhulu sikahulumeni ukuze ngithole imali noma amandla ngokuba sinamandla kakhulu kangangokuba ukuthi ekugcineni inganqotshwa ukuhaha ezinhle uyisidala. It zifika ziyizinhlobo eziningi, kuhlangukane: zemali, ukuphanga, ukukhwabanisa, izinkokhelo zesenzo esithize.
2. Imali nokuhaha anamandla babe onakalisayo abantu futhi indawo yabo.
3. Njengoba imali sibonakala amandla alinganayo, ngakho abantu abacebile bubonakala ukuba amandla amaningi, ubanika igunya elithé xaxa kunabampofu. Lokhu kudala ukwahlukana ezahlukeni amakilasi izimo zenhlalo yomphakathi nezomnotho, okwagcina kudala ukungalingani emphakathini. Ngenxa yalokhu, ukuhaha uzoqala play, okubangela isiphithiphithi njengoba ubudlova Kuqubuka ukuze umuntu ukuthola lokho abakufunayo. Inkohlakalo ibonakala labo abanegunya ephakeme bayakwazi kabi amandla abo futhi angajeziswa ngakho.
4. Singabantu namuhla ngakho ogibeni lokuthandana nomunye inqubo ukuthengisa nokuthenga izinto endaweni emakethe, ukuthi asikwazi nokuyicabanga impilo Ntu ngenye indlela.
5. Ngoba, ukusetshenziswa kanye ukuvikela amalungelo abathengi linqobe inkulumo nomphakathi nezinhlelo zezombusazwe bazo zonke izinhlangano, ukuvikela amalungelo abathengi hogs ebukisa maphakathi esiteji njengoba injongo eyinhloko yokuphila.
6. Ukuzinza ukuphila kohliso. Kungakhathaliseki ocebile kangakanani, ungahlala zicabange ngendlela engachazeki acebile. Kukhula emcabangweni wakho udlula esiteshini sakho, wonakala wena kungenzeka athole. Nakuba kuyiqiniso ukuthi singakwazi zonke zibabaza amandla nemali, kumelwe futhi kuqinisekise ukuhlala othambekele zibabaza kwezifiso.
7. Uhulumeni njalo qholosha ukuthi enzuzweni kwezomnotho siya ezinkudlwana - kungaba kanjani iqiniso ukuthi iningi lethu uthola izingcezu ezincane? Impendulo, yebo, ukuthi abantu abambalwa bathola kakhulu, tincetu ezinkulu okuningi! Nakuba inkokhelo baye stagnated, inzuzo yenkampani ziphindeke kabili.
8. Izinga lokuphila abasebenzi baye baqhubeka ukunqabela kuphambene ithiyori kwezomnotho classical. Lokhu kungenxa yokungabikho kokungenela

nakwezombangazwe ngenxa ubudlelwane enkohlakalo phakathi dolobha ezinkampani isimo.

9. Ingabe izinkampani lanamuhla version-wanamuhla 'mafia'? Kubonakala sengathi ihlazo uye yanyamalala 'impucuko' yethu! Kungenzeka kanjani ukuthi akekho umuntu ongathi kona-? Kubonakala sengathi akekho unesibopho lutho manje!
10. Ingabe ukungathembeki yesikhungo kuyinsakavukela? Njengoba umkhiqizi kanye nomqondisi Anthony Wall wamemezela ukuthi, 'ukuziphatha nomphakathi wonkana kanye nezikhungo zayo ngokukhethekile, bathambekele kubonise isimo sengqondo sabantu ngaphakathi kuhulumeni yayo.'
11. Ekuphileni kwanamuhla, ngisho ezentengiselwano ngokuvamile yesibili izici zezombangazwe, amafomu okungukuthi amaningi inkohlakalo yokuphepha inzuzo kwezomnotho.
12. inkohlakalo Political awukwazi ukuthatha indawo futhi kungesemehlweni abaqondisi isimo. It idlulisela ingcebo ekusetshenzisweni kazwelonke esidlangalaleni ku ukuzizuzela okwalo, noma yenkampani. Kunciphisa semthethweni nokwethenjwa uhulumeni emehlweni abantu bayo, ngesikhathi futhi iya yenaba futhi ijula yangaphakathi nokungalingani ekilasini futhi 'ezinhle' wukuphathwa kubukela. Ekugcineni, kwakha 'isiko' zenkohlakalo ukuthi namapayipi amunca amanzi imithombo yomphakathi kusukela nemisebenzi yezehlalakuhle utshalomali ezisebenzayo umnotho womuntu siqu.
13. Impi ekulweni nobugovu trumps zonke izimpi njengoba empandeni kwayo. Phakathi nokugujwa Xmas, umbhishobhi omkhulu waseCanterbury wayexwayise ukuthi ukuhaha kwabantu usongela ibhalansi kwemvelo Zomhlaba. Ukuze okwakuthiwa 'Christian' isizwe ukuthi esiziqhayisa ukuba, ugqozi ukuhaha kunciphisa imfundiso yenkolo ukuze nje ukushaya imithetho eminingi ezinothuli. Ingabe uzwa phi swebeza ukulahlwa nayiziphathimandla zesonto zendawo ngokuphathelene 'umthetho kwehlathi' linqoba? Akekho futhi mina!
14. I-African Union siquma ukuthi njalo ngonyaka phezu US \$ 148 Billion kwebiwe nezwekazi ngu nabaholi bayo. Lokho siveza ukuba abangaphezu kuka-okuyingxenye eyodwa kwezine yenani izwekazi lonke-Gross Domestic Product elahlekile ukonakala njalo ngonyaka owodwa.

12. Factory Farming

1. Contemporary isilwane abamabhizinisi athinta ezolimo okubi kunabo bonke owake obenziwa esintwini. Sekube ezishaqisayo abangase babhekane nazo abanengi izenzo ezimbi, kodwa i-scope ne nesihluku mhlawumbe noyedwa idlula kwipulazi.
2. E-United States, izilwane zasezweni kuka 1 million bayabulawa ngehora. Iningi wakhuthazelela izimpilo ukuhlupheka unrelieved nokuhlukumeza yemboni amapulazi. Abantu banesidingo abantu abahlukunyezwayo futhi nonhumans zeminyaka, kodwa ngokuya izinombolo, akukho atrocity womuntu iza eduze isikhungo owayephila ngesikhathi kwipulazi.
3. Ukuqothulwa kwesizwe kubangela nokuqothulwa kwabantu izisulu. Ngokuphambene, nonhumans njalo kokuba ezifuywa ekuphenduleni zihlale zisebenzisa amathantala inyama.
4. Yiqiniso, ziye zaba khona izikhathi lapho ubugqila womuntu iye yaqhubeka amakhulu eminyaka, ngakho isimo esiphakade of kwipulazi kuyinto ehluke kodwa hhayi esiyinqayizivele.
5. Ngokuvamile, lapho abantu ziye zabalala noma ihlukunyezwa kwabanye abantu, izizathu okuhloswe (Nokho okuyiphutha noma yaphetha ayilungile kungenzeka) ezihlobene ukukhathazeka ezibalulekile. Ngokwesibonelo, abanengi abenza Kwesizwe ngokumelene namaJuda, ukuqothulwa kohlanga eRwanda kwamaTutsi, nokuqothulwa American iningi kwaboMdabu baseMelika bakholwa ukuthi amacala abo zazidingeka ukuze alondolozwe imiphakathi ezinsongweni ezinkulu.
6. Ngokuphambene, kwipulazi imane nje ukuhlangabezana inketho ukudla. Ngaphezu kwalokho, unya okwedlulele kwipulazi kubonisa isifiso ukuthola inyama kanye neminye imikhiqizo isilwane njengoba elishibhile ngangokunokwenzeka. Uma abantu abayizigebengu babezimisele ukukhokha kancane esengeziwe mikhiqizo, izindlela ezingezona zokuthenga yabo bekusayoba kuhilelani ukuhlukunyezwa, kodwa ngezinga lokuhlukunyezwa kungaba ngaphansi kude.
7. Factory ziyafuywa izilwane abakwazi nhlobo elingenacala. Babengakaze ngenhloso muntu (abasebenzi basemapulazini Nokho, lapho bezama ukubaleka ubuhlungu noma ukufa, abazi ngezinye izikhathi ubuhlungu).
8. Abantu ngokuvamile ungakwazi umzukuzuku egameni yabo, kuphikisana ngokumelene izikhungo ukuthi abaphatha kabi noma belwa abahluphi yabo. Ngokuphambene, nonhumans neze ngempumelelo zokumelana lwababacindezelayo womuntu.
9. Kukhetha inyama uyimbangela ehamba phambili usizi lomuntu-okubangelwa. Zidle inyama kanye neminye imikhiqizo isilwane uye waba negalelo kakhulu yokufudumala kwembulunga yonke, kokusaphaza kungagcini kwemithombo yemvelo, kanye nokunciphisa kwekudla.
10. Farming iye zashintsha isigubhukane phezu ema-25 edlulileko. amapulazi amancane bathathelwe indawo enkulu, anezimboni imboni imisebenzi, nezilwane nezwe zemvelo ziye zaba impahla nje kule nqubo.
11. Nakuba abamabhizinisi athinta ezolimo lyakwazi ubuciko "ezikhulayo" kanye nokubulala izilwane ngokushesha futhi ngezinga elikhulu kunanini ngaphambili, izindleko kanye nemiphumela engemihle lokhu kangaka okuthiwa "ezishibhile" uhlelo ukudla zinzima ngenxa yethu sonke.
12. Factory amapulazi gcina izilwane ngezinkulungwane emafektri omkhulu, sibanikeze uthanda amayunithi ukukhiqizwa kunokuba njengoba ephilayo, uzizwa ngabanye. Izigidig Agcwele emakhejini ikesi uvalwe ngakho abakwazi ukuhamba, niguquke noma yokwelula nemilenze yawo.

13. Gandhi wayeqinisile lapho ethi, "kungenziwa yahlulelwe Ukuqhubeka kokuziphatha isizwe ngendlela izilwane zawo eziphathwa ngayo."

13. Fast Foods

NGEZINGOZI UKUDLA FAST

1. Lapho uJakobe Dean wathi, "Phila okusheshayo, phoqoka sha ukushiya isidumbu enhle" ngo-1950, abantu baseMelika babe omlabayo okuningi futhi ukudla okusheshayo kwaba mshini omusha. Namuhla AmaMelika umane chubby kakhulu ukuphila okushesha njengokungena mafutha 1950s Thixo. Kunalokho udle ukudla okusheshayo, afe ezingaphansi kuka kufanele futhi ushiye izidumbu ngokuya okhuluphele.
2. Kanye ukubhema, ukudla izidakamizwa futhi okungasebenzi, ukudla okusheshayo inikeza omunye komkhulu umphakathi-isithakazelo impilo izinsongo kubantu yonke indawo.
3. ukudla okusheshayo cishe yonke eyingozi futhi cishe kufanele baphathe isexwayiso esivela udokotela ohlinzayo. Iqukethe carcinogens inyama-based, kuphezulu kilojoule Imininingwane namafutha elihlale futhi ungumthombo oyinhloko fat Trans.
4. Ezweni elihlanyiswa zaneliswe ngokushesha futhi ukusetshenziswa sigqamile, lokho kungaba eziyengayo ezingaphezu kuka amandla ukudla ngokweqile ngesaziso sesikhathi sika?
5. I ukubusa isiko ukudla okusheshayo kwenza kube nokwenzeka ukuba cishe wezikhathi zonke, emadilini-nsuku zonke okungenamsoco moveable.
6. Akukona nje kuphela ukuthi ukudla iyingozi, kodwa-ke thaza indlela yokuphila namasiko ukuthi nazo yingozi. Izimpilo zethu okusheshayo, Ukwanda okwethusayo nezentengiselwano. Ukudla kufanele kube yendlu yethu engcwele kusukela ubuhlanya, hhayi ingxenye yalo.
7. Akuyona ingozi ukuthi Dave Thomas, CEO elijabulisayo Wendy sika umuntu odlulela Burgers yenkampani ku-TV, waba dlula operation yenhliziyo eminyakeni eminingana edlule. Njengoba singabona abangaphezu izimakethe yamuva, uye wawisa amakhilogremu ambalwa, kodwa ongazanga wamqanda Hawking imikhiqizo yakhe ukuze sonke.
8. izingane North American lokho okudlayo akusondeli kahle. Cishe amaphesenti angu-30 kubo kukhona okhuluphele, sakha amaphesenti angaphezu kwangu-50 kule minyaka engu-20. Ngokuvamile, izingane Ungadli kakhulu, futhi ingxenye enkulu yini abayidlayo akunampilo.
9. Abantu abaningi bayazi ukuthi ukudla okusheshayo akukuhle ngawe, kodwa abaningi abaqapheli ukuthi kuyingozi ngempela. Kungenzeka wazi mayelana kilojoule, fat elihlale futhi mhlawumbe ngisho carcinogens okunamandla yenkomo. Kodwa mhlawumbe bacabanga bakwazi ukubaleka lalibhekisela ngokuhlale ukweqa Burger nokuba Inkukhu McNuggets noma amazambane athosiwe. Phela, okuthosiwe nje amazambane kuphekwe amafutha yemifino, kwesokudla? Ngeshwa fries kungenzeka zimbi kakhulu Burger. Kungani? Trans amafutha.
10. Trans amafutha anamandla amafutha elenziwe ngumuntu ayefana elingaziwa ukuze abantu kuze 1911, lapho Procter & Gamble, abantu owakukhipha Olestra, okokuqala ithunyelwa Crisco. Ngandlela-thile lesi kungolunye uhlobo lwesigemegeme okunamafutha aphezulu ukukhwabanisa. Ningena ukudla okusheshayo esidayisa bese ukhetha fries esikhundleni Burger, ukucabanga ngabe ukugwema amafutha ayegcwele. Kodwa kuvela ukuthi ongayifundi ungcono. Amazinga okushisa esetshenziselwa

ezijulile-ukuthosa khulula nenqwaba ebulalayo radicals khulula kusuka amafutha. okwesabisayo nakakhulu ukusebenza amaningi ukuthosa iziqephu. Amafutha ezisetshenziswa ngokuphindaphindiwe ukuthosa oxidize ngamazinga frighteningly okusezingeni eliphezulu.

11. Seven sisakubona Fast Foods;
 - a. Izithako eliphansi
 - b. Fat and Sugar leyo Blobby Ukuzizwa
 - c. Salt kungaholela kwegazi
 - d. Fibre okuphansi kulingana Izinkinga Gut
 - e. Izithasiselo can Mess up umzimba wakho
 - f. Izakhi-Kubi - uthola Abagulayo
 - g. Yama - awukwazi ukumisa ingathandwa

14. Ulwazi Ngokweqile

1. Imininingwane sindisa (owaziwa nangokuthi infobesity noma infoxication) yigama elisetshenziswa ukuchaza kwakunzima ukuqonda inkinga nangempumelelo ukwenza izinqumo uma umuntu enalesi ngolwazi oluningi kakhulu ngalokho daba.
2. Imininingwane sindisa kwenzeka uma inani okokufaka kusistimu idlula ukucutshungulwa yayo umthamo.
3. abathatha izinqumo aye sasivumela kungacini engqondweni yethu processing umthamo. Ngenxa yalokho, lapho ukwaziswa okuningi ngokweqile kwenzeka, kungenzeka ukuthi zehlise isinqumo kuzokwenzeka.
4. Ukuntwela inkathi yolwazi lobuchwepheshe kanye nokufinyelela enamandla futhi ongaphakeme izindleko iqoqo idatha ku isisekelo okuzenzakalelayo kuye kwasilethela ukwaziswa okwengeziwe kwanoma isiphi esinye iphuzu emlandweni.
5. Imininingwane Ukuphatha ngayo ekuphileni kwansuku zonke ayisekho benzeka elite ocebile kodwa kuyinkinga nozobamba cishe wonke umuntu. Izingosi Zokuxhumana, e-mail, amawebhusayithi, izinhlelo zokusebenza mobile, njll yonke idatha imidlalo ekuphileni kwethu kwansuku zonke.
6. Ukuthola ulwazi kusuka ku-intanethi kufana nokuthatha isiphuzo kusuka hydrant umlilo
7. Digitising okuqukethwe zakhipha izithiyi komunye umsebenzi wokuqala okwenziwe kwaba nokwenzeka wokunyathelisa: ukushicilela ulwazi olusha. Ayisekho kunqandwe zokukhiqiza nokuhanjiswa izindleko eminyaka ubudala, noma ubani angaba ummemezeli namuhla.
8. Nge ulwazi kanye amasango ezikhukhula evulekile, okuqukethwe odlula kithi nezakhiwo ezingenakubalwa: Imiyalezo yombhalo futhi Twitter Tweets cell zethu amafoni. Facebook umngane nezixwayiso imeyili yezwi ku-BlackBerry yethu. Imiyalezo esheshayo neqondile-marketing yokuthengisa kuzilandeleli (ayisekho engavimba izindleko zokuposa) ku edeskithophu yethu. Ingasaphathwa killer lokusebenza oyinhloko: e-mail.
9. Kukhona ngisho izimangalo ukuthi wendlale okuphikelelayo Imininingwane kwehlisa intelligence abantu. Eminyakeni embalwa edlule, ucwaningo ethunywe Hewlett-Packard libike ukuthi IQ
10. Yiqiniso, akuwona wonke umuntu uzizwa amandla sesifufula ulwazi. Abanye zishukunyiswa ke. Ukuthambekela Imininingwane njalo ekhona ukufiphaza imingcele phakathi komsebenzi kanye ekhaya singathinta ukuphila kwethu siqu ngezindlela ezingalindelekile.

15. 24 X 7 Izindaba Umlutha

1. Ingabe ukuba kwakhe umlutha izindaba Bazungeza kuwe futhi waqala ukuthi zilawule ukuphila kwakho?
2. Ingabe njalo ufune 'nje hlola' izindaba - ku-TV, umsakazo kanye eyizintandokazi internet wezindaba yakho?
3. Akekho othanda zivele esitolo sokudlela noma ehhovisi noma ephathini looking like banayo ongazi nhlobo ukuthi kwenzekani. Ulwazi lwemali, futhi sithanda ukuthenga kuqukethe ke.
4. Abantu ababeka awunawo zifana ubudlelwane abampofu, esifanelwe isihawu. Noma ukwedelela. Akukhona lokho kuphela, kodwa abanalutho ukukusho uma wonke umuntu ukhuluma mayelana nesihloko zakamuva ashisayo.
5. Izwe 24/7 izindaba osheshayo ukuthi manje siphila eseke abanye downsides sisikhulu kakhulu. Ngokwesibonelo, ezikhiqizwa njalo amazwibela entsha kolwazi 'eluhlaza', kungekho umongo kanye nokuhlaziywa kancane, wenza konke kubika kubonakale kakhulu esiphuthumayo futhi ezibalulekile. Uma ume ucabange ngalokhu, uyaqaphela ukuthi lokhu kube yiqiniso. Kumane sematheni bahlanya ezenza kubonakale kubalulekile. Kodwa umuzwa kunzima ukubaleka.
6. Lowo muzwa wokuphuthuma, kungakhathaliseki uyayithanda noma cha, kuphakamisa lokushisa ngokomzwelo futhi kubeka ubuchopho bakho ku 'uqaphile'. Okuthile kwenzekani ... mhlawumbe into esisongela ... ungase kudingeke ukuba enze okuthile ngakho ... kodwa lokho? Awunayo uyaqaphela ukucabanga ngalokhu ngesikhathi oyibukayo umlayezo izindaba, kodwa zithonywa iphimbo kanye nesitayela of okubona, ngezinye izikhathi ngisho kangcono kunawe ehlaselwe okuqukethe.
7. Ayimi inhlekelele, inhlekelele, ubudlova nechilo kungakuqinisa ecindezelekile, ngesikhathi esifanayo ngikhathazeke.
8. Izindaba kuyinto embi empilweni yakho. It kuholela ukwesaba ubudlova, futhi kuthiya ngobuhlakani bakho kanye nekhono ukucabanga ngokujulile. Laba yini ikhambi? Misa oqothulayo ngokuphelele.
9. adukise okusha - thatha umcimbi elandelayo. Imoto ushayela phezu kwebhuloho, kanye eMpumalanga ibhuloho. Kusho abezindaba izindaba ukugxila? Imoto. Umuntu emotweni. Lapho zivela khona. Lapho ayehlele ukuya. Indlela wakuzwa Ukuphahlazeka (uma wasinda). Kodwa lokho kuwukuhlasela zonke asihlobene. Yini efanele? Ukuthula isakhi kwebhuloho. Yilokho ingozi ecashile ukuthi iye yokuquba, futhi ayikwazanga Sihlala nezinye amabhuloho. Kodwa imoto ewubukhazikhazi kungcono okukhulu, kungcono umuntu (non-abstract), futhi izindaba lokho ezishibhile ukukhiqiza.
10. Izindaba kusiholela sizungeze ne okungalungile ngokuphelele ibalazwe ingozi emakhanda ethu.
Ngakho ubuphekula iphelile esinesilinganiso. nokucindezeleka okungapheli ingaphansi esinesilinganiso. Ukuwa Lehman Brothers kuyinto kuzwakala kuyihaba. ngokungacabangi Fiscal ingaphansi esinesilinganiso. Osomkhathi kuthiwa phezu esinesilinganiso. Abahlengikazi kukhona ngaphansi esinesilinganiso. Izindaba asihlobene.
11. Out of the cishe 10,000 izindaba zezindaba ozifunde Ezinyangeni eziwu 12 ezedlule, igama elilodwa ukuthi - ngoba wawadla - avunyelwe ukuba wenze isinqumo ezingcono mayelana engathi sina ezithinta ukuphila kwakho, umsebenzi wakho noma ibhizinisi lakho. Iphuzu liwukuthi: ukusetshenziswa izindaba asihlobene kuwe. Kodwa abantu bakuthola kunzima kakhulu ukwazi ukuthi yini efanele.
12. Izindaba akunamandla achazayo - Izindaba izinto Bubbles kokuphuma phezu ezweni ezijulile. Ingabe amaqiniso ukuqongelela ukukusiza uqonde izwe? Ngokudabukisayo, akukho. Ubudlelwano is nabokhulumile. Izindaba ezibalulekile ze-non-izindaba: kancane, ukunyakaza enamandla ukuthi ukuthuthukisa ngezansi radar izintatheli 'kodwa abe kuyaguqula. Lapho "izindaba factoids" wena inhlabamkhosi, le kancane isithombe esikhulu wenza kanjalo uyokuqonda. Uma ukwaziswa okwengeziwe kuholela ephakeme

impumelelo kwezomnotho, singathanda ulindele izintatheli ukuba phezulu ocijile. Yilokho akunjalo.

13. Izindaba enobuthi emzimbeni wakho. It njalo kubangela isimiso semizwelo. izindaba netwetwe sikhuthazeke ukukhululwa kwe asibekela ka glucocorticoid (cortisol). Lokhu deregulates izivikeli mzimba zakho futhi kuvimbela ukukhishwa kwama-hormone sokukhula. Ngamanye amazwi, umzimba wakho uzithola esimweni nokucindezeleka okungapheli. Amazinga aphezulu glucocorticoid kubangele ukugaya kahle, ukuntuleka ukukhula (cell, izinwele, ithambo), Uvalo nokukhathazeka ezifweni izifo kalula. Enye ezingaba ohlangothini-imiphumela zihlanganisa kokwesaba, ubudlova, Umhubhe umbono futhi ebulala.
 - a. Izindaba kwandisa engqondweni yethu amaphutha. Izindaba feeds ngunina wabo bonke amaphutha engqondweni yethu: isiqinisekiso noma ukuchema kuzo.
 - b. Izindaba kuvimbela ukucabanga. Ukucabanga okudinga ukuba agxilise ingqondo. Lokuhlushwa kudinga isikhathi ngaphandle kokuphazamiseka. Izindaba izingcezu ngokuqondile izakhi ukuze uphazamisa kuwe.
 - c. Izindaba usebenza like izidakamizwa. Njengoba izindaba ukuthuthukisa, sifuna bazi ukuthi uqhubeke kanjani. Ngamakhulu storylines ngokungenasizathu emakhanda ethu, lokhu ukunxanela ngokuya ezihehayo kanye ubushaye indiva.
 - d. Izindaba kuchitha isikhathi.
 - e. Izindaba kusenxa yekwentiwa. Izindaba izindaba lilidlula ngezinto awukwazi nomthelela.
 - f. Izindaba ubulala lokusungula. Things esikwaziyo kakade nomkhawulo lokusungula yethu. Lesi esinye sezizathu ukuthi zezibalo bezincwadi eziziqanjwe, abaqambi kanye osomabhizinisi ngokuvamile akhiqiza imisebenzi yabo yokudala esemncane.

16. Isiqophi Imidlalo ne-TV Umlutha

1. Naphezu kokungazi esisesigabeni Yokucwaninga neManuwali imininingwane ye Kwemikhuba kwengqondo (DSM), sekube ukukhathazeka okwandayo ngezinkinga abantu ababonakala elihlanyiswa isiqophi imidlalo futhi bachitha isikhathi esiningi idlala.
2. Ukuluthwa isiqophi imidlalo kucocwa edishini oluzayo we DSM, kodwa manje ayaziwa ngokuthi inkinga esemthethweni emtholampilo.
3. Kungakhathaliseki isimo salo olungekho emthethweni, kukhona umbuzo kancane ukuthi abanye abantu (kungakhathaliseki ukuthi izingane, intsha, noma abadala) ukudlala ividiyo imidlalo ngokweqile futhi ukuthi ukuluthwa isiqophi umdlalo kungadala izinkinga nezinye izindawo ezibalulekile ezimpilweni zabo.
4. Lena ukuba ungasho amazwi agxeka wonke umuntu odlala isiqophi imidlalo oba umlutha - eqinisweni, kulidlanzana lelincane kubonakale ukuthuthukisa izinkinga eziphawulekayo.
5. Izigidi zabantu ukudlala ividiyo imidlalo ngokulinganisela njengendlela ukuchitha isikhathi nabangane, uphumule ngemva kokusebenza usuku ezicindezelayo, futhi njengoba ifomu elula lokuzijabulisa.
6. Noma kunjalo, ukugcina imikhuba amageyimu ngaphansi kolawulo akuyona into eza kalula kuwo wonke umuntu. Kwabanye abantu, online computer udlala buba yiyona nto ebaluleke kunazo zonke ekuphileni kwawo.
7. Ubudlelwano bangase bahlupheke lapho umlingani oyedwa atinakwa esivuna isiqophi imidlalo.
8. Lapho isiqophi imidlalo Awuselona umdlalo elula esuka emhlabeni wangempela kodwa Yazi ukuthi fumana yonke eminye imisebenzi, lokhu kungaholela nemiphumela eminingi emibi nokuphila Gamer sika.
9. Izinkinga ze-Associated nge Umlutha ukuze Isiqophi Imidlalo
 - a. kwenqondo
 - b. Physical Nempilo
 - c. Umkhaya
 - d. Iwezezimali
 - e. Isikole / University -impumelelo Academic ngokuvamile omunye causalities kakhulu ezisobala isiqophi umdlalo umlutha.
 - f. Umthelela okusebenzisana

IZIMPAWU NEZINGOZI ITHELEVISHINI ADDICTION

1. Ucwangingo olwenziwa ne-TV abayimilutha self-ezikhonjwe baye babonisa ukuthi labo ucabangela ngokwabo imilutha ithelevishini ayemaningi ngokuvamile engajabule, bekhathazekile futhi kuhoxiswe kunamanye abantu ukubukela ithelevishini.
2. Ucwangingo luye lwembula ubufakazi eziphazamisayo ngokweqile TV ababukele lihlotshaniwa sempilo emifushane. Labo kweliphezulu ingozi isigaba wabukela uhlelo isilinganiso 6 amahora amaningi bebuka ithelevishini usuku, futhi kwadingeka isikhathi sempilo emifushane kunabantu abangazange ukubukela i-TV cishe 5 iminyaka.

17. Kwembulunga Yonke

1. Ukuze Pierre Bourdieu, isazi sezokuhlalisana kwabantu France anothile amasiko kumbhali lodumo, abanye abagxeki abaningi umhlaba wonke jikelele, yini wayekhathazeka kakhulu iyona ukubaleka yamuva ohulumeni kazwelonke kusukela inhlalakahle nokuxhasa ngokwanele, ukunakekelwa kwezokwelashwa, izindlu, izinto zokuthutha umphakathi, imfundo, kanye namasiko. Umnqopho wongxiwankulu ohlulekile ambalwa wonke la mashumi eminyaka phezu azimele, Ukususwa kwemibandela ekukhangiseni futhi zokuzisiza, nobuntu British, American, isiFulentshi, nemikhuba ukunyusele jikelele yi unelected futhi okungezona yeningi World Bank, International Monetary Fund, futhi-World Trade Organization (WTO) -beget ukubhekana nezinto eziningi izinkinga: izinqubomgomo ezintsha desocialization, ukukhuthazwa cult yokufuna ukuhluka kwabanye ukulawula abanye, inyunyana busting, ukudiliza ebhizinisi, labour "flexibilization," ukungalingani kwezomnotho,
2. Ukufuna esiphezulu yesikhathi esifushane inzuzo kanye izindleko enciphile is seeping kuyo yonke zibe uhlupho ukuphila.
3. Lokhu umbuso kwezomnotho, futhi "umshini Infernal" ngamagama Bourdieu sika, iqasha Imodi entsha yokulaya 'ukubusa yayisekelwe phezu isikhungo yokungazethembi ", okuyinto namuhla abe nendlela yempilo (hhayi nje zomsebenzi) I-inani elandayo labantu yonkana wonke amakilasi. Njengoba isimo yomsebenzi, ovalweni lokuphelelwa umsebenzi kuthinta zokuxhumana, wezokwelapha, futhi abasebenzi zemfundo kakhulu ngendlela izisebenzi abavamile, eliphansi abasebenzi collar white, futhi-ke, okhulayo reserve ibutho abangasebenzi, dislocated, futhi itoho, abasebenzi flexibilized .
4. Kuwo wonke amazwe izisebenzi pitted omunye kunomunye. Okuxakayo ukuthi uphawula Bourdieu, lokhu yokungazethembi wongxiwankulu ohlulekile zomphakathi, ukusakazeka kwalo YeSizwe, inikeza isisekelo eziphathekayo ukuze ubumbano abasafufusa of Lilliputians.
5. Abakuzele izinkampani steel futhi akekho wathi lutho. Abakuzele izinkampani auto futhi akekho wathi lutho. Abakuzele izinkampani ehhovisi, ngabantu abenza imisebenzi inkonzo elimhlophe-collar, futhi akekho wathi lutho. Futhi abakuzele imisebenzi okhokhelwayo lokhu kungathathwa outsourced, futhi akekho wathi lutho.
6. Ukuhwebelana kwembulunga yonke ebangela "I Ukuphazamiseka Okukhulu" kukhona izinsiza ezilinganiselwe kule planethi, nokuthi ezemvelo, Ukungalungi kanye nezibhelu ezilandela lokhu ngokwezimali Uletha izwe engcupheni.
7. "Mina nibheka umhlaba njengoba luhlelo oluhlenganisiwe, ngakho Angiboni la imibhikisho ebihambisana nodlame, noma isimo esibucayi izikweletu, noma ukungalingani, noma emnothweni, noma isimo sezulu uya uyingqaba, todvwa - ngiyabona ukuthi uhlelo lwethu enqubeni okubuhlungu phukela phansi.... abacebile uthola acebile futhi izinhlango zenza inzuzo - abaphathi babo kwavuzwa ngokucebile.
8. **Kodwa, Okwamanje, abantu ziya ziba zimbi nakakhulu off-** ominzayo kwezezindlu izikweletu kanye / noma yesikole izikweletu - abaningi ababesebenza kanzima abangasebenzi; abaningi ababecwaninga kanzima abakwazi ukuthola umsebenzi omuhle; imvelo siya ngaphezulu futhi zacekela ngaphezulu; futhi abantu ziyaqaphela izingane zabo ziyoba zimbi ngisho off kunabo. "
9. Kusukela ubuphekula ekufudumaleni kwembulunga yonke, sisakubona kwembulunga yonke eziyingozi kakhulu kunanini ngaphambili. Yini okungahambanga kahle? Izwe baba kuncike ukubangisana kwemibuso emikhulu olulodwa. Kuphela kahle lesi simo sokungalingani umhlaba ungakwazi ube yindawo ephaphile. I namuhla izwe kuyingozu nokuncane ehlelekile kunalokho okwakulindelekile ukuba. Eminyakeni eyishumi noma engu-15 edlule, okulindelwe ukuzikhohlisa babe ukuthi "ukuphela umlando" laliseduze. Iqiniso bekulokhu okuphambene. Izwe alinalutho lobuphekula bomhlaba wonke

ezingasho lwempi yenuzi namuhla kunokuba wawenza ngo-1990 ezikhungweni International babuthakathaka. Izinsongo yesifo bhubhane nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu banamandla. Cleavages nemibono zenkolo namasiko usubuzwa ngaphezulu. Uhlelo zezimali zomhlaba kuyinto ongenakulinganisela kakhudlwana futhi ziyingozi.

18. ngemishophi Funny

1. "Kuya kuba nzima ukuhlukanisa phakathi schizophrenics nabantu abakhuluma ocingweni cell. Kuyangijabulisa up iDemo ukuhamba umuntu ibonakala ukukhuluma ngokwabo. "Bob Newhart.
2. Yini waqala ukuphuma njengoba wokuxhumana omdala sekuwuphawu isimo ingane ukuba umlutha entsha ubudala, futhi akuyona izidakamizwa: Kuyinto ngomakhalekhukhwini.
3. Ucwangingo lwamuva nje e-Baylor University uthola ukuthi kukhona ukuhlobana phakathi nokuthanda izinto ezibonakalayo nokuziphatha IT amadivayisi udala isizukulwane wafunda ukuziphatha okuphoqelelayo. Nge bhiliyoni nomakhalekhukhwini abane ekusebenziseni namuhla, lokho okunqala ngokucindezelwa.
4. Omakhalekhukhwini njengekhampasi isikhohliso ngoba impulsiveness, okuyinto isici esiyinhloko sokulawula umlutha. Izifundo ibikwe Journal of yokuziphatha Sciences abonisa ukuthi osekhulakhulile uthumele i isilinganiso 109,5 imiyalezo ngosuku bese uhlole omakhalekhukhwini bazo ngokwesilinganiso izikhathi 60 ngosuku.
5. abangamaphesenti angu-22 abasebenzisi umakhalekhukhwini bazichanza ngokuthi "abasebenzisi Heavy" amaphesenti ayisishiyagalombili okhokhela izikweletu of \$ 500 noma ngaphezulu ngenyanga.
6. Idivayisi kwakheka lokho abanye ochwepheshe ngokuthi "Narcissist Generation" - labo kholwa ngempela benza zibaluleke kangaka futhi lidumile imicabango yabo bengase bakwazi okhokhelwe kunezidingo.
7. Funda on ukuthola imiphumela phezulu emihlanu ezimbi kusuka cell phone yakho ukuze ubuchopho bakho!
 - A. emisebeni umakhalekhukhwini liye labizwa ngokuthi i-"umdlavuzwa wobuntu kungenzeka" yi-World Health Organization. Yebo, lokhu kuyiqiniso! Iphakamisa i kwengozi yomdlavuzwa ubuchopho kusukela esindayo, ukusetshenziswa eside.
 - B. Ucwangingo olwathatha iminyaka emibili olwenziwe yi-Kushisa bhé kule ndawo futhi Nuclear Safety Authority eFinland wathola ukuthi ukulimala kobuchopho izicubu ungase ubangelwe kwemisebe omakhalekhukhwini.
 - C. lakho ukusetshenziswa cell phone wayengeke kahle ukukunika isimila !.
 - D. Nakuba ingane yakho ingase njalo ngininxuse cell phone yakho ukuze udlale inguqulo yakamuva ye-Candy Crush Saga, ungase ufune ukuba ngimtshele kungekho once in a ngenkathi. Ucwangingo luveza ukuthi umnkantsha zekhanda kwengane ubamba cishe kayishumi emisebeni esingaphezu omdala. Yebo, ufunda ukuthi kulungile!
 - E. yethu omakhalekhukhwini Kunamandla ngokwanele ukuba ukusheshisa umsebenzi wethu ubuchopho, ngisho emva kwemizuzu 50 nje ukusetshenziswa. Lokhu nje uya ukubonisa kanjani ebucayi ingqondo yethu ukuze emisebeni kagesi, futhi yeka ukuthi lokhu kungalimaza kakhulu kithi yesikhathi eside.

19. Endless Izimpi

1. Ekuqaleni kwekhulu lama-21, uku mancane amathuba ukuze afe ukufa enobudlova kwanoma isiphi esinye yenguquko emlandweni wesintu. Nokho zwe alilona neze utopia iPacific, futhi ihlezi riven ngu sikhuthazela, ubutha enobudlova.
2. Ingxabano kanye nelakwa-Israel engabonisi zimpawu isiphetho, futhi kulo nyaka odlule uye zaba zimbi nakakhulu.
3. amaqembu abantu ayokulwa olunegazi ngaphakathi Sudan, eCentral African Republic, kanye eDemocratic Republic of Congo.
4. Libya, eSyria nase-Iraq kungenzeka wehlela zombango minyaka, njengoba okuthiwa Islamic State uzama ukuqoba out sompristi olunegazi ezivela kula mazwe ihlukaniswe. Phakathi naleso sikhathi, Amalahle yefilakisi iMpi Yomshoshaphansi ayengezwa stoked e-Ukraine, njengoba eYurophu nase Russia nazo off.
5. ososayensi Political ukubiza okunjalo eside umbango kusukela lapho kubonakala kungekho indlela yokuphuma zimpi. Ziyakwazi phakathi izinkinga zomhlaba nokucekela phansi kunazo zenhlalo, okunzima kakhulu ukuxazulula
6. Ukuphelisa zombango kunzima. Inzondo phakathi amazwe ngokuvamile ukusebenzisa okujule kakhulu ukwedlula phakathi kwazo. Impi akuvamile inamathela kwezindawo okwakulwelwa kuzona izimpi, njengoba ungenza kwezifunda. Abazihlelele akuvamile basindiswa. Futhi abekho imingcele ukuna emuva ngemuva.
7. Impi phakathi ezimbili uthi Ungaqeda kakhulu lapho eqala ngaphandle abaphikisana uzizwa usengozini ofayo. Nge ndawo ephaphile ukuya ekhaya, zombili empini yombango, ngokuvamile baba nomuzwa wona athwalisane nilwa uma ukubaleka lokuhlaba. Njengoba labo silwa Syria ukwazi, ukuhlulwa ngokuvamile libukeka ukufa, kunokuba ukubaleka (bheka isihloko).
8. Izisusa ziyahlukahluka. Ezinye isinyathelo ngoba esikhathalela zezenhlalakahle. Abanye abafuna ukuthonywa yiwo, noma ephakeme iphrofayli ngamazwe. Kodwa ngaphezu kwakho konke, abantu bangaphandle baye bafunda ukuthi izimpi ezincane adala umonakalo ezingase zivinjelwe. Afghanistan Fractious ezifuywa-al-Qaeda, Ngokuqondene nokuqothulwa kohlanga eRwanda amancane ukusakaza ukubulala uhlangabezana Swathe omakhelwane. Ngo entshonalanga ugu Afrika, ubudlova sidlulile emuva naphambili phakathi eGuinea, eLiberia, eSierra Leone-Ivory Coast nanjengenyoni abandayo ebusika round kwehhovisi. "I inkomba best of yombango likuthola umnyango kwesilandelayo,"
9. Endless Izimpi Melika - Esemthethweni Washington ukuthandwa ukucabanga izimpi zawo ngokuthi "yobuntu," okuthiwa ngokuletha "intando yeningi" ukuze emazweni akude, kodwa izimpi ngempela kuyoletha ukufa, ukubhujiswa nokuphelelwa ithemba.
10. Proxy Izimpi - yezimpi eziningi zanamuhla ziye proxy izimpi lapho yohulumeni bangaphandle instigate izimpi izinjongo ezihlukahlukene.
11. Rita Corbin sika kugujwa isitayela seshidi ohlwini "The Works Isihe" futhi "The Works of War." "The Works Isihe" - Okuphakelayo abalambile; Nikeza isiphuzo kuya bomile; Ngembathisa nqunu; Vakashela emajele; Banakekele abagulayo; Bury abafuleyo "" The Works of War: "- Destroy izitshalo nezwe; Bambani ukudla; Destroy amakhaya; imindeni scatter; kungangcolisa amanzi; etilongweni abasezinhlanganweni; inflict amanxeba, ukusha; Kill abaphilayo"..

20. Military Industrial Complex

1. Januwari 17, 1961, uMongameli, ngalolu suku ngo-1961, uDwight D. Eisenhower uphela eside kamengameli ngokuxwayisa isizwe mayelana amandla okwandisa eyinkimbinkimbi samasosha ezimbonini.
2. Eisenhower uzwakalise ukukhathazeka ngethonya elandayo ngalokho ayekubiza ngokuthi eyinkimbinkimbi samasosha ezimbonini.
3. Eminyakeni engaphezu kwengu-50 ngemva isixwayiso uMongameli Eisenhower sika, baseMelika bazithola impi ephakade. impi Esiphakade limelela inzuzo esiphakade ibhizinisi kanye nohulumeni izithakazelo iyaqhubeka yanda.
4. Ngaphambi naphakathi seMpi yoMhlaba yesiBili, izimboni American lase aguqulwa ngempumelelo ekukhiqizeni ukuzivikela nje isikhathi esibucayi zabuzwa kodwa aphume impi, lokho Eisenhower ngokuthi unomphela yezikhali umkhakha enkulu enkulu sekukhona.
5. Lokhu ngokuhlangana zesithabathaba ukusungulwa zempi izingalo umkhakha enkulu entsha isipiliyoni American Eisenhower waxwayisa, [ngesikhathi] siyasibona isidingo kuphoqelekile ukuba lokhu kwenziwa kanjani, thina akumelwe bahluleke ukuqonda nomthelela okunawo ethuneni, kumelwe siqaphe ukuba singangenwa yokufuna ithonya akunasidingo.
6. Ithuba kuyanda eyinhlekelele amandla esingekho ukhona futhi uyoqhubeka. Eisenhower waxwayisa ngokuthi ukubambisana likahulumeni nge umfelandawonye ka ngabaholi bezempi zezimboni, nakuba kudingeka, kwaba sengozini kabi kwamandla. Ike ke weluleka izakhamuzi American baqaphe ekweluseni eyinkimbinkimbi samasosha ezimbonini.
7. Ike futhi bancome kubanjwa imikhuba umthengi, ikakhulukazi ngokuphathelene imvelo. Njengoba sibukisisa esizayo zomphakathi, thina-mina nawe, futhi yethu uhulumeni kumelwe sigweme ngokubhuduzela ukuze uphilele olwanamuhla kuphela, aphanga, ngokuba lula ethu futhi lula, amandla ayigugu kusasa. Asikwazi udayise amafa impahla abazukulu bethu ngaphandle kokubuza ukulahlekelwa futhi yifa labo wezombangazwe nezenkolo.
8. Amasosha-zezimboni eziyinkimbinkimbi (MIC) kuyinto umfelandawonye ngokwethukela phakathi kwezempi isizwe sika kanye umkhakha ukuzivikela enezela-ke, kubonakala ndawonye njengomkhaya isithakazelo iyasebenza lokhu okunomthelela inchubomgomo yesive.
9. Isici ashukumisa lobu buhlobo phakathi kukahulumeni kanye corporations ukuzivikela-nomqondo wukuthi zombili bazuze-uhlangothi ekutholeni izikhali zempi, kanye nezinye ekubeni ikhokhwe ukuphakela kubo.
10. Kule minyaka engu, izigidigidi zamadola kugeleze izinkampani ezempi kanye lenkaba zokuvikeleka zokulwa. Lapho ekuphathweni iqala impi efana eLibya, kuba windfall izinkampani anikwa izinkontileka ophanayo ukukhiqiza konke kusuka esikhundleni ezicitshwayo ukuba ukudla ngomumo-kuya-sidle.
11. Kunezinkolo eziningi kakhulu lobbyists e-Washington ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi amabhajethi olokhu wanda impi nezwe lakini nokuvikeleka.
12. It is hhayi nje ezikhanyisayo iminyango ukuthi tie ejensi kahulumeni zale lobbyists kanye nezinkampani. Umnotho impi ezisekelwe ivumela neminyango ezempi kanye lenkaba ukuba cishe untouchable. izinhlelo betemvelo netenhlalo kuyaqedwa noma ibekelwe imingcele nezigidigidi njengoba amabhajethi ezihlobene impi-iqhubeka yanda ukuhlangabezana "izinsongo entsha".

13. A omkhulu nobuphekula uhlelo sidaliwe kuqashwa amashumi ezinkulungwane izisebenzi kanye zezigidi zamaRandi ukucinga amaphekula yasekhaya.

21. Izikhali of Mass Kwembubhiso

1. Isikhali uyaca kuyinto zenuzi, umonakalo omkhulu obangelwa imisebe namakhemikhali awo, yemvelo noma enye isikhali esinganqoba ukubulala kanye balimaze ezisemqoka inqwaba abantu noma umonakalo omkhulu ukuze izakhiwo womuntu ezenziwe (isib, izakhiwo), izakhiwo zemvelo (isib, izintaba), noma isimiso semvelo.
2. Ububanzi ukusetshenziswa kwegama elithi uye savela futhi uphikise, ngokuvamile okubonisa yezombangazwe kuka ngobuchwepheshe. Ekuqaleni waqamba ebhekise esigamekweni sokuqhunyiswa zasemoyeni iziqhumane zamakhemikhali, kusukela ngeMpi Yezwe II kufikile ubheke emikhulu izikhali obunye ubuchwepheshe, ezifana chemical, begazi, umonakalo omkhulu obangelwa imisebe noma zenuzi.
3. Isikhali uyaca (WMD), Isikhali sinekhono engabulala futhi abhubhise ngezina elikhulu ezifana nokunye ngokungakhethi ukuthi ubukhona balo kakhulu ezandleni amandla nobutha angabhekwa usongo sibanga usizi. izikhali Modern uyaca Kuphakathi yenuzi, begazi, noma izikhali zamakhemikhali-njalo kubhekiselwa kubo bebonke ngokuthi NBC izikhali.
4. Ukwanda kwezikhali zenuzi nezinye izikhali ezibulala uyaca (WMD), kanye nezinhlalo zabo ukulethwa, kungaba nemiphumela emibi mikhulu ngezizathu zokuphepha kazwelonke, eemfundeni kanye nephasi loke. Phakathi neminyaka eyishumi ezayo, ayanda izohlala acute kakhulu kwezinye izifunda womhlaba esintengantengayo kakhulu.
5. Nge kwamacala le ibhomu le-athomu eHiroshima, eJapane, amandla ezisabekayo amabhomu ezivamile paled phambi umbukwane yonke city centre, ubhubhe abantu abathile 66.000 ujuqu nge kuqhuma kanye nokushisa isikhali esisodwa yenuzi.
6. (Ekupheleni konyaka, ukulimala emisebeni waletha inani labafayo ukuze 140,000.) Phakathi Cold War-United States, i-Soviet Union, nezinye imibuso emikhulu uyakhile ukunqwabelana ezinkulukazi equkethe amashumi ezinkulungwane amabhomu enuzi, missile sezikhali, futhi wezikhali amagobolondo-indlela ezaziziningi ukuthi standoff lempi nakwezombusazwe ngaleso sikhathi ukuthi ngezinye izikhathi kuchazwa njengelungelo "Okusele esibhicongo esesabekayo."
7. Ngesikhathi esifanayo kokubili ayizikhondlakhondla futhi waqongelela ukunqwabelana izikhali zamakhemikhali nezinto eziphilayo, ezinye izinhlobo ezimbili eziyinhloko zamakhambi WMD yesimanje. izikhali Chemical aqukethe uketshezi kanye amagesi kuliminyanise izisulu zabo, ubuthi igazi labo, kushisa isikhumba sabo, noma ukuphazamisa uhlelo lwabo sezinzwa.
8. Ubulula isihlobo ngalo ejenti kokubili begazi futhi chemical ingalungiswa, zahlanganiswa, zilethwe, bese usetha off iphakamisile ukwesaba ukuthi bangasinda bese babe sikhali yokuzikhethela zamaphekula.
9. Ngempela, njengoba kwakucatshangwa ukuthi ukuphela kweMpi Yomshoshaphansi ukukhathazeka main mayelana zonke WMD beku lokhu ayanda, okungukuthi, lungaba amandla ezincane, "uthi elinamandla," noma amaqembu amaphekula international sokuthola indlela ukukhiqiza futhi abakhulule WMD.

22. Umlutha ukuze zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi

1. A ombiwa phansi kuyinto fuel kwakhiwa ngezinqubo zemvelo, ezifana anaerobic yokubola wangcwatshwa eziphilayo efile, equkethe amandla sivela e-photosynthesis lasendulo. Yobudala eziphilayo futhi kwaphumela ezimbiwa phansi zokubasa yabo uqobo izigidi zeminyaka, futhi ngezinye izikhathi idlula iminyaka eyizigidi 650.
2. zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi, kuhlangele amalahlwe, uwoyela negesi yemvelo, njengamanje oyinhloko wamandla emhlabeni. Kwakheka kusuka izinto eziphilayo phakathi izigidi zeminyaka, namalahle udweshu US nokuthuthukiswa global kwezomnotho phakathi nekhulu leminyaka elidlule. Nokho izinto zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi kukhona izinsiza ezilinganiselwe futhi bangakwazi futhi irreparably sonakalise indalo.
3. Ngokwe-Environmental Protection Agency, ukushiswa zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi esasiphethe abangamaphesenti angu-79 US kogesi wendlwana evikela izithombo ngo-2010 Lezi amagesi vimbela iplanethi, futhi kungaholela izinguquko okungaholela engozini enkulu sezulu emhlabeni.
4. zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi babe nemiphumela ethile engathandeki eziningana: a. zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi nilingcolise - I izinhlayiya ukhululeka evutha wezinsalela zamandulo zokubasa futhi nemiphumela engemihle iplanethi yethu iyonke. Compounds efana carbon dioxide ne-methane ufake emkhathini wethu futhi okubamba ukushisa okuvela elangeni, esesikhundleni kuholele ukwanda okuqhubekayo kwezinga lokushisa isilinganiso global kusukela 1900s zakuqala. okwandayo namazinga okushisa aphakeme kungaholela konke kusuka zemvelo ukuqothulwa ukuze ukuphakama kolwandle. b. zokubasa Uyi nonrenewable isisetshenziswa c. Izinsalela zokubasa angaphephile, futhi izingozi kwenzeka d. I Izindleko ezifihlekile izinto zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi
 1. ukungcola kanye nezwe nokucekelwa
 2. Heal Izindleko
 3. Isizinda Izindleko
 4. zokuthutha Izindleko
 5. Global ukufudumala kwekhabhoni.
 6. Izimayini
 7. Drilling
 8. kokuSetshenziswa koMhlaba
 9. Amanzi Ukusetshenziswa Kwemoya
5. Amafutha kanye negesi anokungcola Ungase futhi nomthelela izilwane zasendle yasemanzini. Amafutha kanye amafutha leaked emanzini izinhlelo ingakwazi ukunamathela ukudoba futhi Waterfowl futhi ababhubhise ulwelwe ne-plankton, ukubhidliza imithombo ukudla eyinhloko ethambile simiso semvelo yasemanzini. Futhi izinsimbi ezisindayo e anokungcola kungaba anobuthi ukuba izinhlanzi, ngisho lokuhlala aphansi, futhi ingase idlule eziwukudla, kubathinta ezithinta abantu nezilwane ezinkulu.

23. Pharma Umhlaba

1. A imali eningi zingenziwa esuka kubantu enempilo abakholelwa begula. Izinkampani ezithaka amakhambi umxhasi izifo futhi ukukhuthaza ukuba prescribers futhi abathengi.
2. Kukhona imali eningi ukuze kwenziwe ukuxoxela abantu abayimiqemane siphela ogulayo. Ezinye izinhlobo medicalising impilo ejwayelekile manje zingahanjiswa kangcono kuchazwa ngokuthi isifo mongering: banzi imingcele lokugula esilaphekayo ukuze sandise izimakethe kulabo ukudayisa futhi abakhulule ukwelashwa.
3. Ezinye Izinkampani ezithaka amakhambi ezizibandakanyile ekuxhaseni kwencazelo izifo futhi uphromotha ukuba kokubili prescribers futhi abathengi.
4. Ukwakhiwa yezehlalakahle lokugula esikhundleni wuhlelo ukwakhiwa ezinkampani isifo.
5. Nakuba izici medicalisation ayisihloko ngempikiswano esaqhubeka, izihambisimshini yenkampani wasekela isifo mongering, kanye nomthelela wakhona ukwazi komphakathi, zokwelapha, nempilo yabantu, futhi amabhajethi kazwelonke, ahehe elinganiselwe kokuhlolisisa ezibucayi.
6. Ngaphakathi izigaba eziningi isifo imifelandawonye lolungakahleleki kuye kwavela, ehlanganisa izisebenzi zale mboni izidakamizwa, odokotela, namaqembu abathengi. Ifuna wahlanganyela ekuqwashiseni umphakathi ngezinkinga underdiagnosed futhi undertreated, lezi imifelandawonye bathambekela zikhuthaze umbono ngesimo sabo esithile njengoba kwandile, sina, futhi esilaphekayo.
7. Nakuba abanye ochwepheshe exhasiwe noma abathengi bangase umathanda futhi bonke abahilelekile bangase babe izisusa wabhekwa njengonodumo, futhi livela ezimweni eziningi ifomula kuyafana: amaqembu kanye / noma imikhankaso nokaNkulunkulu, uxhaso, kanye lula nezithakazelo zezinkampani, ngokuvamile nge ubudlelwano babo zomphakathi nengqalasizinda ukumaketha .
8. imithi ezibizayo entsha - ikhambi isifo sokusha kwesibindi ngo-US, umuthi umdlavuza wamabele ngo-UK - kuthiwa waphinda ngokuphakamisa umbuzo kubabangele: kangakanani kunengqondo ukubuza abantu ukukhokhela imithi ezokwenza ziphile?
9. Abagxeki ukusola kwamanani kwi umkhakha profiteering oye arrogated ngokwayo amandla ukubeka intengo ngokuphila. Izinkampani uphendule ukuthi ekuthuthukiseni izidakamizwa manje eqolo ngaphezu kwanoma ke owake waba.

24. Ukulawula Cindezela bese Izindaba Izikhundla

1. Imidiya ukusetshenziswa zonke imikhuba, isibonelo ngokusebenzisa uchwepheshe zobudlelwano nomphakathi (PR) futhi esikhoselweni kanye nezisobala uhulumeni inkulumo-ze okuyinto disseminates inkulumo-ze izindaba. Yini ngokuvamile uthathwa njengoba obuphathekayo imithombo kungaba ngokuvamile bazi noma bengazi zenza ajenda ze yezombusazwe.
2. Imithelela emphakathini ayikwazi phansi. Kwezentengiselwano, ukumaketha kanye nokukhangisa zivamise kwakudingeka ngenze abantu bazi imikhiqizo. Kukhona izindaba eziningi kuleyo ndawo kuphela (okuyinto wabheka esigabeni yaleli sayithi kwimidiya yezinkampani.)
3. Uma kuziwa nkulumo-ze ngenxa ngezinhloso impi, isibonelo, umsebenzi ophambili-Public Relations amafemu ngokuvamile ingaba bazibandakanye ukusiza uthengisa impi. Ezimeni lapho impi okungabazekayo, yezinkampani PR kuthiwa ngokungaqondile sandla le abalimala ekugcineni ngakhoke ngenakuvikeleka. ukuphathwa Abezindaba ingaphinda isetshenziswe ukuthuthukisa kwezinqubomgomo ezithile zezombangazwe kanye nokuhlalisana kwabantu. Kuphi lokhu kuyinkinga ngoba zesakhamuzi kulapho imibiko nabezindaba ngezinto eziningi musa attribute imithombo yabo kahle.
4. Ezinye izindlela ezisetshenziswa ohulumeni amaqembu / abantu banezinto ezifihliwe zihlanganisa:
 - a. Ukukhokha izintatheli ukukhuthaza nezindaba ezithile ngaphandle intatheli kwemukela lokhu, noma ngaphandle abezindaba kokukhuluma imithombo;
 - b. Ohulumeni noma abantu igciwane PR amafemu ukuthengisa impi noma ezinye izinkinga ezibalulekile
 - c. Disinformation noma ukwaziswa okungaphelele kubika izindaba noma Empeleni ngaphandle kokubalula imithombo ukuthi kungase kube engabazekayo
 - d. PR amafemu ukusuthisa izindaba abezindaba ngaphandle kokuveza ubunjalo ulwazi ngenhloso yokudala umbono weningi (isibonelo, ukusekela impi, njengoba kwisixhumanisi sangaphambilini avelele lapho amaqembu alwela amalungelo ngisho abantu abalahlekelwa ngoba ezinye disinformation, ngaleyo ndlela ephumelela nakakhulu inkulumo-ze umkhankaso).
5. Gulf War e-Iraq, 1991, waqokomisa omningi PR esenzweni. Impi 2003 ku Iraq wabona amanani afanayo zomphakathi ubudlelwane kanye nabezindaba zokukhwabanisa emsebenzini. I-akhawunti eneminingwane wanikezwa Ahmed Chalabi ababebonakala ngiziqhayise kanjani lo mzalwane wasiza nomthelela osopolitiki ezinkulu kanye namazwe ku nokushaya beats wempi ngokumelene Iraq.
6. amacebo smear avame ukusetshenziswa ngodaka, ibala noma konakalise nedumela othile. Kuyinto ngeshwa ezivamile-ndawo futhi yisu wakudala. Kungaba noma zihlela amanga aluhlaza cwe, noma ukuhlanekizela iqiniso.
7. Kusukela ngo-March 2005 uye wazibona ezinye izambulo kwabantu bemikhakha ehlukeneyo mayelana izindaba inkohliso lapho izinhlangano kanye izintatheli ukusebenzela umphakathi ubudlelwane amafemu noma umnyango kahulumeni baye bakhiqiza umbiko wabezindaba. Inkinga kuphakama lapho le mibiko noma inikezwe njengoba Izindaba uyiqiniso mthetho okwenziwa yizintatheli, noma ziye rebroadcast eziteshini izindaba ngaphandle kokuveza ukuthi ingxenye ivela enhlanganweni noma uhulumeni, ngaleyo ndlela-ke ukubonakala izindaba bangempela.
8. Lona yobudala inkohliso. Siphila enkathini lapho igebe phakathi kanjani izwe nokuthi anamandla kangakanani izithakazelo zama ukuveza ke luye lwanda ngendlela emangalisayo abaningi. Cishe akukho lutho mpikiswano zomphakathi kulezi zinsuku imahhala igciwane of fakery

9. Namuhla Ukuhlanekizelwa [ezifana yesifutho sopende abadumile uStalin ka Trotsky kusuka izithombe Russian isikhathi wamavukelambuso] kuthiwa eyakhiwe kalula kakhulu. Ukufika kombuso ikhamera digital senza kwaba lula, eshibhile futhi kusheshe ukuthatha futhi basakaze izithombe - futhi zokuzisebenzisa.
10. Ngo-March 2005, i-New York Times wembula ukuthi sekube semali mbumbulu izindaba prepackaged adalwe US iminyango kahulumeni, ezifana nePentagon, uMnyango State nabanye, futhi eqonda ngokusebenzisa le imithombo yabezindaba.
11. I-New York Times waphawula eziningana nezindaba ezibalulekile kuhlanganise,
 - A. I-US Bush uye ngobudlova wasebenzisa ubudlelwane zomphakathi ukuze prepackage izindaba. Izinkinga nale zazihlanganisa ukuthi:
 - a. Abaningana kulaba izindaba izingxenyane zikahulumeni ezenziwe zenziwa ukuze ibukeke izindaba zendawo (kungaba governmentdepartment noma lo msakazi ethola);
 - b. Ngezinye izikhathi le mibiko babe izintatheli inkohliso njengalapho intatheli esehlenganise ukuphepha sezindiza kwaba ubudlelwane empeleni apublic zokusebenza professional ngegama okungelona ngenxa Administration Transportation Security;
 - c. Kwezinye izikhathi, akukho lapho kukhulunywa ukuthi ingxenyane isiqophi ikhiqizwa nguhulumeni;
 - d. Lapho kukhona abanye isichasiso, iziteshi izindaba nje rebroadcast kubo kodwa ngezinye izikhathi ngaphandle kokubalula thesource.
 - B. Lezi izingxenyane Usufike izigidi;
 - C. Lokhu kusiza kokubili uhulumeni kanye lo msakazeli;
 - D. Lokhu angaba nesehlakalo inkulumo-ze ngaphakathi United States kanye nakwamanye amazwe omhlaba.

25. Ubuchwepheshe Umlutha

1. ukuluthwa Technology - ngezinye izikhathi ebizwa ngokuthi ukuba umlutha Inthanethi iyisici kahle entsha. It ngokuvamile kuchazwa ngokuthi inkinga engathi sina ezihlela ukungakwazi ukulawula ukusetshenziswa izinhlobo ezihlukahlukene zezindwangu ezingaba ubuchwepheshe, ikakhulukazi i-Inthanethi, Smartphones, amaphilisi kanye nezingosi zokuxhumana nabantu efana Facebook, Twitter kanye Instagram.
2. Manje ukuthi esilithola umbhalo kanye ukufinyelela wewebhu kanye zokuxhumana kusukela cishe noma kuphi, okunengi kithi axhomeke ukuxhumana nge-computer amancane esisenza nathi.
3. Ngakho-ke akumangalisi ukuthi ochwepheshe bezempilo babona ukwanda ukuthambekela umlutha ehlela ubuchwepheshe. (Ubuchwepheshe kuhlunganisa izithombe zabantu abenza, isiqophi imidlalo, yobulili obukuyi-Internet / yezithombe ezingcolile kuyi nokugembula inthanethi, futhi lezi eziluthayo zibhekiwe ukujula kwezinye izigaba ku Addiction.com.)
4. Ngisho noma ukuluthwa izinhlobo ezahlukene ubuchwepheshe akakabi ukuphazamiseka neyaziwayo kwayona, inkinga ubelokhu radar bezempilo kusukela ngeminyaka yawo-1990.
5. ukuluthwa Technology yaziwa njengeny e-inkinga enkulu kwinhlalakahle yempilo okwandile kwamanye amazwe, kuhlunganise Australia, eChina, Japan, India, e-Italy, eJapan, eKorea nase-Taiwan, okuyinto sezisungule imitholampilo anikezelwe ngayo engaxazulula le nkinga iyakhula.
6. Akukona nje isikhathi esichithwa ngedivayisi digital ukuthi nakuba ichaza wotshwala, kodwa ukusetshenziswa indlela ngokweqile kubathinta kabi impilo yomunye umuntu engqondweni nasemzimbeni, ekuphileni kwansuku zonke, ubudlelwano kanye nokusebenza yemfundo noma umsebenzi. Izimpawu zingase zihlanganise:
 - a. ukuhlolwa kuphoqekele yombhalo
 - b. ukushintsha njalo isimo Facebook ne ukulayisha "wedwa"
 - c. Siba nomuzwa kwesasa ngenkathi kuwebhu
 - d. ukuhoxiswa komphakathi
 - e. Ukulahlekelwa intshisekelo emisebenzini engahileli ikhompyutha, ifoni noma igajethi
 - f. Imizwa ukungahlaliseki lapho abakwazi uye ku-inthanethi
 - g. IAD kubuye kuhlobane ukuze ukucindezeleka, izinkinga zokulala kanye nokucindezeleka. Hlola sigaba Izimpawu ukuze uthole uhlu egcwele izimpawu ezingaba isixwayiso.
7. Uma ukhathazekile ukuthi wena noma umuntu esimthandayo engumlutha ubuchwepheshe, kungase kusho ukuthi yisikhathi sokuba ukufinyelela ezempilo noma zengqondo abangakwazi hlola izimpawu, lokwenza ukuxilongwa noma siqambe yokuluthwa ubuchwepheshe futhi bancome indlela yokwelashwa . Izindaba ezinhle wukuthi kukhona ezihlukahlukene izinsiza ezikhona ukusiza, kungakhathaliseki uke waphawula nje inkinga noma usulibonile zimbi kakhulu isikhathi.
8. Ifoni yakho ukudlidliza. Umlayezo, okuthunyelwe Instagram, Tweet - ezinye kancane effluvia digital lufikile, futhi khona lapho, othembisa hit emfushane kodwa kudingekile uxhumano. Okufanele ukwenze nje ukubukeka.
9. Udaba lokuhlolwa kwesifo "Ukuba umlutha wezithombe tech" Lo magazini uye waba okuyinhloko panics tabloidy nje umuntu angakwazi ukukhumbula. Kodwa manje le ukukhathazeka lasendulo ziye zahlunganisa ukunambitheka ezintsha futhi ngakhethi.
10. Kuyini ezithakazelisayo kuyinto oye baphokophelele daba. Eziningana wangaphambili Facebook abaphathi, kakhulu abantu omise amasistimu Njengo-based of umlutha digital futhi zokukhwabanisa ukuthi manje lokubusa ingxenye enkulu yokuphila online, aseqalile ukukhuluma ngo alamu mayelana slavishness kwethu amadivayisi obuchwepheshe.

11. Ngisho Wall Street uye ikalwe, zimali ezimbili ezinkulu ecela Apple ngoJanuwari ukutadisha imiphumela yempilo imikhiqizo yayo kanye ukuze kube lula abazali ukunciphisa izinga osebenzisa izingane zabo iPhones kanye iPads.

26. Inthanethi Kubaduni - Modern Day Pirates?

1. Nokugenca kusho isenzo lokwephula ibe ikhompuyutha noma inethiwekhi. Nokugenca singenzeka ngezindlela ezimbili, lesi simo singenzeka kunoma umuntu uma hacker likwazi ukufinyelela ngokomzimba kuze kube ikhompuyutha noma inethiwekhi noma nge-Internet lapho uvame ukuba indlela ezivame kakhulu.
2. Ezinye izenzo eziphambene nomthetho eyenziwa ngesikhathi nokugenca ayeba idatha ezibalulekile ezifana ulwazi lekhadi lesikweletu, elonakele ngcondvomshini, bese wakha abese esakaza ugaxekile.
3. Nokugenca sekulula ngempela ngenxa yokukhula wireless inethiwekhi udumo, okuvumela kubaduni ukuthola ukufinyelela okungagunyaziwe kunethiwekhi engenantambo ngokumane siphaphamele umbhangqwana eziyikhulu namashumi izinyawo kusukela okungaphephile zokungena iphuzu.
4. Nokugenca akuyona nje ukukhathazeka isilinganiso computer umsebenzisi, kodwa kungaba basongela ukulondeka kwezwe emazweni. Kukhona izinhlelo eziningi kangaka ukuthi ziphathwa ngezinhloso zokuphepha nokusetshenziswa kwe-inthanethi ukuthi hacker kungaba ukungena kwi uhlelo ezinkulu zikahulumeni. Lokhu uye wathenga i ingozi ukwanda cyberterrorism.
5. Kunezinto eziningi ezingase bahlukunyezwe cyberterrorism ezifaka: amabhange, izindiza, izimakethe stock, futhi izinhlelo esikhulu njengaleso amandla igridi zesizwe.
6. Iningi kubaduni ukuqhuba wokufukula, iphenya ngokungakhethi kwanoma iyiphi futhi wonke amakhompuyutha uxhumeke kwi-inthanethi.
7. ukuhlaselwa Afunwayo ngokumelene amabhizinisi ezinkulu noma izinhlangano zikahulumeni banamathuba amancane ezivamile, kodwa ukuletha a lot of ukunakwa. Lokhu Yingakho kubalulekile kunoma yimuphi umsebenzisi ikhompuyutha ukuthatha izinyathelo zokuvikeleka ukuthi unciphisa ikhono kubaduni ukuntshontsha izinsiza uhlelo.
8. amakhompuyutha utshontshe kungaba nje ziyigugu njengoba idatha ezebiwe ngenxa eluhlaza amandla ama kanye inthanethi wabo. Noma iyiphi ikhompuyutha utshontshe kuyinto kwalokho njengabakufanelekele ukuhlaziswa arsenal kubaduni 'Iwamakhompuyutha zombie kanye botnets. Kubaduni izosebenzisa amakhompuyutha utshontshe ukuba ithumele kugaxekile nama-imeyili equkethe amagciwane nezinye izinhlelo ezingayilungele ikhompuyutha, basakaza izinto ezingekho emthethweni noma iqhaza nokugenca ukuhlaselwa kwezinye amanethiwekhi computer.
9. Kafushane, kubaduni zingasebenzisa izinhlelo utshontshe ukwenza izenzo ezilandelayo emthethweni.

• Ukuthumela ugaxekile engadingeki. • Ukuze bahlanganyele chofoza ukukhwabanisa (A uhlobo ubugebengu Inthanethi ezenzeka pay-per-click ukukhangisa ku-intanethi lapho umuntu, iskriphthi okuzenzakalelayo noma uhlelo lwekhompuyutha ilingisa esisemthethweni ngokucindezela web umsebenzisi ku isikhangiso, ngenjongo yokwenza, ubhekene necala ngokuchofosa). • ukuze uthumele i-imeyili ezinonya abangani bakho, umndeni kanye namakhasimende. . Kulesi utshontshe indlela izinhlelo umsebenzi njengoba spreader amagciwane, malware ne-spyware • Ukuze ufake logger key futhi abambe yonke lomsebenzisi nephasiwedi uyithayiphe; bangakwazi bese usebenzisa ikhompuyutha yakho ukuze ungene ku-akhawunti yakho wezimali; ukuqhuba ukuthengiselana kanye benze ukweba electronic. • Ukuze ukukhweza ishaywa esihlelwe akhethiwe Okuqondiwe, ezifana namabhange noma izikhungo zikahulumeni. • Ukuze ehogela ezinye traffic kunethiwekhi yakho. Noma iyiphi ikhompuyutha kwenethiwekhi ingasetshenziswa "ehogela" out bese ukopisha i-traffic kunethiwekhi yakho, ezifana kwenethiwekhi kuyi-credit card noma enye idatha ukucutshungulwa amaseva. • Ukusebenzisa ikhompuyutha yakho ukuba ithumele idatha nge-inthanethi. Ezimweni ezimbi kakhulu, bangakwazi ukuyisebenzisa njengeqhinga ihabhu ukushintshanisa izinto zokwakha ubuhlobo obungemthetho, emthethweni noma eyebiwe, njengoba isiteshi edluliselwe ukufihla umsuka okuqokethwe okuthile kuyiqiniso noma njengendlela ibhodi umyalezo semisebenzi shady

- izindlela eziyisithupha ezivamile idatha yakho ingebiwa kukhona Ubugebengu bokweba imininingwane ebucayi, I-Malware
Izinhlelo zokusebenza ezingalungile ephathekayo, Smishing, Physical nokuvikeleka izinsongo namanethiwekhi engaphephile

27. Cyber Warfare

1. Cyberwarfare okuthile virtual okuqalwe ngokuhlasela kosopolitiki systems zesitha ikhompuyutha nolwazi. Zalwa nge-Internet, lezi ukuhlaselwa ukukhubaza izinhlelo zezimali kanye yenhlangano ngokweba noma esishintsha idatha bahlukanisa ukusenza buthaka amanethiwekhi, amawebhusayithi kanye namasevisi.
2. impi Cyber iphathelene nezenzo yinhlangano isimo sezwe noma ngamazwe ukuhlasela futhi azame kulimaze amakhompuyutha kwesinye isizwe noma ulwazi namanethiwekhi nge, isibonelo, ikhompuyutha amagciwane noma ekuphikeni-ka-service ukuhlaselwa.
3. Military kanye zezimali tangcondvomshini basengozini ngenxa ukuphazamiseka imisebenzi evamile futhi imishini, ezifana nezokuxhumana, nophethiloli, amandla nezinto zokuhamba sizinda.
4. Espionage kanye / noma ukuphepha izimfa: Lezi zindlela ukuxhashazwa emthethweni asetshenziswa ukukhubaza amanethiwekhi, i-software, amakhompuyutha noma Inthanethi ukweba noma ukuthola ukwaziswa okuyimfihlo kusukela izikhungo imbangi noma abantu wezempi, inzuzo zezombusazwe noma ezezimali.
5. A umbono ovamile we hacker is ukuthi of Geek nabasafunda idida amakhofu ku computer systems kumnandi. Nakuba lokhu kubukeka mhlawumbe kanye kweqiniso, cyberwarfare yesimanje kuhilela abaqeqeshwe kahle, kahle uxhaso ochwepheshe elisekelwa isizwe uthi. Izibonelo, ezifana igciwane Stuxnet, banikwa Ochwepheshe abathile ukuze abonise ukuthi okuningi okwenzeka ekusithekeni, nokuthi yayibambene ezimpini esizayo kuyoba digital.
6. Udaba enkulu nge Cyber impi kunzima kakhulu ukusebenza ukuthi ngubani wethula kuhlasela ngokuvamile. Yiqiniso, siyakwazi lokucabanga futhi asebenzise othile onokuhlakanipha ubembule okungase izwe, isifunda noma iqembu ziye zaba yimbangela, kodwa kulula imaski ebunikazini inthanethi, futhi kulula ngokulinganayo ukufihla umthombo Hacks, izifo malware nezinye kweqiniso izindlela kuhlasela.
7. izinhlangano Military and intelligence ejensi baye ngisho kuyaziwa ukuthi acele usizo zigezibengu ezizimele kanye namanye amaqembu ukuze bahlasele oFakazi ngenxa yabo, okwenza kube ngisho trickier ukuba athunge phansi isephulamthetho futhi abajezise ngokufanele.
8. Siyazi ukuthi iRussia neChina bayatfufuka izikhali Cyber ukusebenzisa kunoma iziphi izinxushunxushu Cyber esizayo, US, eFrance nase-Israeli asalokhu esebenzayo njengoba isizwe uthi phambili kulokhu.
9. Asikho isikhali kuyinto athandwayo ngaphezu kosuku-zero axhaphaze olubhekiselwe uyinto sengcupheni, ngaphandle abahlaseli bayawazi okwamanje. Stuxnet esetshenziswa amaningi 0 izinsuku, nge emakethe value amnyama ezigidini, ukuqinisekisa impumelelo. Lawa izikhali osithekile Cyber izingalo uhlanga, kungenzeka inqatshelwe kuka ngeqholo limenyezelwe izinsongo njengoba abadelelayo ukuba ababezokwakha bahlaseli.
10. amafulegi Amanga -kuphela isikhali Cyber okungukuthi mhlawumbe esiyingozi nakakhulu futhi onakalisayo ngaphezu kosuku zero ifulege zamanga. Siyazi ukuthi, ngokwesibonelo, ukuhlasela okubizwa ngokuthi 'Cyber sompristi' bathi kwenyunyana Isis ku US wezempi semininingwane kwaba ifulege operation yamanga Russian iqembu abaxhaswe umbuso nokugenca iyafaneleka 28. Kungani lokhu kunendaba? Ngenxa US waphindisela nge ukuhlaselwa kinetic ku imigudu yokuxhumana Cyber kanye Drone okubhekene Okuqondiwe womuntu eSiriya.

28. Technologies Modern, kuhle lula kodwa hhayi okuhle imvelo

1. I dehumanization zabantu ngu esimanje ezenzakalelayo banda. Inkinga enkulu nge ubuchwepheshe, okungase luholele ukuwa lwesintu, abantu. Kubonakala sengathi ubuchwepheshe bethu uvelile umthamo wethu ngokuphathelene nezimiso zokuziphatha.
2. Njengoba ubuchwepheshe anganika umuntu imali okukhulu kwamandla, kanye nekhono inflict amanani okuyoba inhlekelele umonakalo, imiphumela yezenzo zabantu kunabo. Ngo Frankenstein Shelley sika, Hawthorne esithi "Birthmark," futhi Kubrick sika 2001: A Space Odyssey uDkt Strangelove, sihlanguana ososayensi, izazi zezinkanyezi, kanye amasosha abenza omubi ehlaselwe ubuchwepheshe baye wadala. Esimweni ngasinye kulezi izindaba uhlobo oluhlukile ubuchwepheshe kwembulwa: ubuchwepheshe bio, amakhemikhali ubuchwepheshe, ubuchwepheshe bama-computer, nobuchwepheshe izikhali. Namuhla ubuchwepheshe bethu sibonakala kudlule izindlela zethu ukuyilawula ezindaweni eziningi kangaka ukuthi umuntu angangena ngeso lengqondo njengoba kalula Apocalypse zofuzo, ezempilo, ezemvelo, noma zobuchwepheshe.
3. Okusho ukuthi, ngokuvumelana IMF, innovation yiso esibangela ukungalingani kwezomnotho phakathi lonke uhlanga lwesintu. Yebo, ufunda ukuthi kwesokudla: ubuchwepheshe - hhayi nje imishini, kodwa abantu amakhono tech - Kumelwe kusolwe yokuthi abanye abantu ukungcola abampofu nabanye disgustingly ocebile.
4. Abalobi bayavuma ukuthi ukuhwebelana kwembulunga yonke futhi waliyeka ngendlela abampofu manje kangaka okunye ngemuva ocebile, kodwa ubuchwepheshe villain kweqiniso.
5. "Okuqhubekayo kwembulunga yonke yezimali - kanye angaphandle utshalomali ngqo ngokukhethekile - futhi iye yaba nendima enkulu ekukhuliseni ukungalingani, kodwa ngokuphambene nenkolelo evamile, kukhuphuke ukuhweba ukuhwebelana kwembulunga yonke lihlotshaniswa ukwehla ukungalingani," usho abalobi IMF.
6. "Intuthuko kwezobuchwepheshe nomthelela kakhulu kuya ukwanda kwamuva nje e ukungalingani." Lokhu kubhekwa ngoba tech ephakeme "kwandisa premium amakhono futhi azithathi iphansana-amakhono okokufaka".
7. Ngamanye amazwi, overpaid abantu IT ne izinhlelo zabo, amanethiwekhi njll ayeba isinkwa emilonyeni onobhala abampofu kodwa ethembekile ifayela, abanyathelisi, opharetha semaphore, abantu shayela isikhungo, ukuqopha execs nokunye.
8. IT, imishini inikwa amandla yi, amathuluzi ezishibhile, imithi emisha - konke okubi nemibono ehlukanisayo, ukuthuthukisa impi esizwe esisodwa, ukwambuka nemibango. Big ibhizinisi global ngokudayisa izinto uyisidala like impahla - obaziyo, izimayini, abamabhizinisi athinta ezolimo - laba bantu bakho.
9. Iningi cindezela zezimali kuqhakanjiswa baye bakhetha ukungazinaki lesi siphakamiso siyakhazimula kusukela izwe kwembulunga yonke bureau ukuthi ukuhwebelana kwembulunga yonke mkhulu futhi uma kunokuthile okungahambi kumele kube iphutha yomunye.
10. Amaphuzu Okufanele Kuxoxwe Ngayo:
 - Ubani owafundisa indoda ukubhubhisa yena izikhathi eziyisigidi phezu.
 - Kwenziwa yini lokho impukane sithobekile futhi umiyane ezingazange iqedwe nabantu basafa ka nesifo sikamalaleveva. Kungenxa yokuthi ucwaningo akulona uxhaso kule ndawo kodwa izigidigidi zamadola besiya ucwaningo izingalo nezindlela entsha ye ukubulala kwabanye.
 - Kungani singekho ikhambi lalesi ezivamile herpes abandayo noma noma izinsiza noma umdlavuza Nokho sinalo ubuchwepheshe angaqondisa ngayo izigidi satellite zamakhilomitha ukuphuma emkhathini.

- Ubani owadala ukungcola kanye nodoti ekukhumbuza ezweni obubi isayensi
- Ubani ungcolisa emhlabeni, emoyeni walo, imifula yalo, izidalwa zawo ezingabantu nezigidi amakhemikhali
- Kungani futhi Ubani owasungula DDT, zinambuzane, imithi yokubulala izinambuzane, nesikhunta, epulasitikini futhi nezinye izinto unrequited esingafuni ngempela kudingeka.
- Kungani futhi owasungula iziqhumane plastic futhi waba yini isidingo sokwenza kanjalo.
- Kungani izinkulungwane zabantu nokufa ngenxa yomdlavuzi
- Kungani izinkulungwane zabantu ababulawa isifo senhliziyo ezihlobene.
- Kungani kwakunamaKristu okhokho bethu elula Jabula lapho izizukulwane yesimanje udidekile futhi usesha nge zonke ubuchwepheshe babo.
- Lapho kwakukhona izimoto ezimbalwa Kwakulungile, manje ukucabanga 900,000,000 (900M) izimoto, imikhumbi, izindiza kanye izinjinini unganqotshwa oxygen eziyigugu begodu inikele intuthu nokungcola.
- Sine izidakamizwa ukuthi ngiphilise kodwa ngubani wanikeza umuntu isayensi ukubhubhisa yena kanye nezidakamizwa.

11. Kukhona ezigxeka emithathu eyinhloko tech enkulu. Esokuqala siwukuthi lokho okuchitha kwabasha. **I critique embonini tech wesibili ukuthi ibangela kulo mkhuba ngenhloso**, ukwenza imali. I critique sesithathu siwukuthi Apple, i-Amazon, i-Google + ne-Facebook aseduze monopolies ezisebenzisa amandla emakethe yabo ukuba bahlasele nokuphila kwangasese abasebenzisi zabo futhi ukuphoqelela izimiso elingakafaneli mayelana abadali bokuqokethwe kanye izimbangi ezincane.

29. Super Bugs

1. Anenkani kukhona izifo ezibangelwa amagciwane ezibangelwa amagciwane ukuthi anenkani ezivamile. Ukuqonda yesisindo ngemuva kokuba omunye kulezi zifo ingakusiza basazise isidingo ukuvimbela ukuchayeka futhi ukutheleleka.
2. I superbug eside ekuqaleni waqamba "by the media ukuchaza amagciwane ezingeke abulawe usebenzisa imithi elwa namagciwane amaningi." Nokho, "odokotela bavame ukusebenzisa imishwana efana 'amagciwane ehluhahlukene ukumelana' kunokuba 'superbug.' Lokho kungenxa yokuthi i-superbug awukona ngempela amelana zonke ngemithi elwa namagciwane. "
3. Anenkani akuzona ezithile zama-bacterium, zonke izinhlobo zama-bacterium ungavula ku Anenkani. "Ukulisebenzisa ngokungafanele ngezilapha magciwane (njenge luwathathe uma ungenayo bayayidinga noma cha kokuqeda zonke imithi yakho) iyona into eyodwa eholo nengxenyane kule nkinga, CDC ithi. Okukhathazayo ukuthi ekugcineni odokotela ngeke uphelelwa kwamaphilisi abaziphatha ngayo. "
4. Noma okubi nakakhulu, ngeke basabela nemithi nhlobo. "Lapho isetshenziswa ngendlela efanele, imithi elwa namagciwane kungasiza abhubhise amagciwane adala izifo. Kodwa uma uthatha ama-antibiotic lapho une igciwane lohlobo efana umkhuhlane, umuthi ngeke kuthinte amagciwane okwenza ugula.
5. Kunalokho, uzoba ukubhubhisa ezihluhahlukene kwegciwane emzimbeni wakho, kuhlangukane ezinye amagciwane 'ezinhle' ezikusiza ekugayeni ukudla, umzimba ukulwa nezifo, futhi zihlale ziphilile. Ama-bacterium ukuthi aqinile ngokwanele ukuze usinde izidakamizwa kuyodingeka ithuba lokukhula futhi ngokushesha nande. Lezi olumelana nemithi Zingase zande zisakazekele nakwezinye ngisho kwabanye abantu.
6. Ngokuhamba kwesikhathi, uma abantu abaningi ukuthatha imithi elwa namagciwane uma amagciwane amelana nemithi akudingekile Ungaqhubeka ziyachuma futhi ukusabalala. Zingase ukwabelana ngisho ngezici zazo engazweli emthini namanye

amagciwane. Izidakamizwa ingavuthi ayisasebenzi noma ingasebenzi nhlobo ngokumelene amagciwane athile adala izifo. "

30. Global lwemali Izikhundla

1. Yini iphuzu khulula-ngezivumelwano zohwebo uma ohulumeni bangakwazi uyosula izinzuzo nge aqondisa yemali?

2. Yamazwe ngamazwe uhlelo yemali, owasungulwa ngo-1944, yayisekelwe fixed exchange rate ixhumene ne-dollar igolide-Convertible. Ayikho uhlelo enjalo ekhona namuhla. Futhi akekho umholi wangempela ungakwazi ukubabela iqhawe kokubili yikuphi ukuhlakanipha ephathelene nokufaneleka ngokokuziphatha kwezinqubo ukuhweba khulula ngaphandle kwekuba asephule umkhuba ezibukela phansi kokubili: lwemali zokukhwabanisa.

3. Lapho ohulumeni lokuxhaphaza exchange rate wokuthinta izimakethe lwemali, zilulaza le imizamo eqotho lamazwe ukuthi ufisa ukuncintisana sasivumela esigcawini emhlabeni jikelele. Kwaneliswe isidingo kuthiwa zonakaliswa amanani yokufakelwa lidluliselwe ngokusebenzisa ngobuciko exchange rate. Amabhizinisi nakanjani njengoba inzuzo ngokufanele wathola abe lwemali ukulahlekelwa.
4. Akumangalisi nefinyelela ukuhweba khulula isimo sokugxeka ngokushesha phakathi kwalabo bona umdlalo ezazinama- ngokumelene nawo.
5. China Sekuyisikhathi eside esisele ngqo emakethe izimali zakwamanye amazwe ukuba bangasizakali ukubaluleka imali yayo. I Yabantu Bank of China kumemezela midpoint nsuku zonke eyamukelekayo exchange rate phakathi yuan kanye dollar, bese ayivumeli imali yayo ukuthutha ezingaphezu kuka-2% kusukela intengo target.
6. Lapho value of the yuan iqala ukuba onqenqemeni ephakeme ukwedlula oyifunayo exchange rate, uhulumeni wase-China othenga zamaRandi ukuze ibenze emuva phansi. Lapho yuan iqala ukuzulazula singaphansi kwesilinganiso oyifunayo, ithengisa off dollar izingolobane ukuthenga emuva lwemali lalo.
7. emazweni angaphezu kuka-20 ziye zanda aggregate yabo exchange angaphandle izingolobane kanye nezinye izimpahla ezisemthethweni angaphandle nge-avareji yonyaka ka cishe \$ 1 isigidintathu eminyakeni yamuva.

8. Lokhu ukugcwala-ikakhulukazi ngokungenela e exchange angaphandle izimakethe-igcina zezimali we interveners kakhulu bengahlonishwa, ngaleyo ndlela um- ngamazwe ukuncintisana kanye ukuhweba izinsalela zabo. Elihambisana ukuhweba ukuntuleka chithi emhlabeni wonke, kodwa isabelo elikhulu ekulahlekelweni kugxile-United States.
9. Nine of izinto eziphawuleka kakhulu lwemali ezandleni: China, Denmark, Hong Kong, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Switzerland, Taiwan naseJapan.

31. Arm Sales Ezizweni Baba Mpofu Kakhulu

1. Umhlaba izindleko zempi outdoes konke okunye. manje Umhlaba izindleko zempi ifinyelele eyodwa izindodla zezimali, eduze amazinga neMpi Yomshoshaphansi.
2. Nakuba iMpi Yomshoshaphansi yaphela engaphezu kwekhulu ikota edlule, ngezikhali emhlabeni yokuthengisa kuphela unqabile okwesikhashana ekupheleni kwekhulu leminyaka elidlule.
3. Kunalokho, i-United States ngaphansi kukaMengameli Trump udlulisela nezingalo zaso ukuphakama kunezilwane lonke izwe.
4. Phakathi naleso sikhathi, amanye amazwe elikhula ithuthe manje zingakuqeda yini ukuhlonyiswa ngezikhali ngokwabo ngokushesha okuningi kunalokho isilinganiso sabo ukukhula. Okunjalo izingalo ezibizayo ukungeniswa kusho ngaphansi ukuthuthukiswa kanye nabantu, ikakhulukazi nje ukuhlupheka kanye nokweswela okuyibona abangamakhulu ezigidi eNdiya kuphela.
5. Arms-timbiwa ohulumeni reneging izithembiso zabo ngokwehluleka acabangele umthelela ukuthi ukuhweba ngezikhali has nobubha, Oxfam uthi e owanyatheliswa kuleli sonto.
6. Ingalo Ukudayisa ukuphambukisa izisetshenziswa kusuka ezindaweni ezifana ezempilo kanye nezemfundo. Lo mbiko, Izibhamu noma Ukukhula, uthi emazweni ayisithupha athuthukayo - Oman, Syria, eBurma, Pakistan, Eritrea nowaseBurundi - ukuchitha okwengeziwe izingalo kunaleyo abayikhokhela ezempilo kanye nezemfundo kuhlanganiswe.
7. Ithi ohulumeni ukuthi ukuthengisa izikhali ungakwazi ukuhlola umthelela lezi yokuthengisa kuyodingeka nobubha ezizweni zawo iklayenti, nokuthi kufanele bavumelane ngekutsi isivumelwano samazwe onke ukulawula ukuhweba futhi siyilondoloze intuthuko eqhubekayo kanye namalungelo esintu.
8. Ngo-2002 izikhali zilethwe Asia, Middle East, Latin America nase-Afrika wakhiwe engaphezu kwezinkulungwane ezimbili kwezintathu ukubaluleka zonke izikhali ukudiliva emhlabeni wonke
9. Ukuthutha ezinhlanu ezinkulu ngesikhathi 2012-2016 babe-United States, e-Russia, China, eFrance naseJalimane.
10. Ngo-2002, u-90% yazo zonke izikhali ukudiliva ku-Asia, Middle East, Latin America nase-Afrika, lapho wavela khona amalungu amahlanu asikhathi sonke omkhandlu United Nations Security Council.
11. Sihlanzekile emikhubeni eyonakele zivamile. Imboni iza wesibili "isifumbathiso payers Inkomba " ka-Transparency International.
12. India, izingalo ongenisa esikhulu kunazo zonke emhlabeni, has ngaphezulu emhlabeni kokwesaba abampofu (ayizigidi ezingu-280) uma kuqhathaniswa namanye amazwe.
13. Njengoba kushiwo ngenhla, iMpi ku Terror oboné US bedayisa izikhali noma ukuqeqeshwa ukuze cishe u-90% amazwe likhombe njengoba ukufukamela abashokobezi. Nokho, eemnyakeni, eziningi izingalo ukuthi West sekudayiswe esenyukele ezandleni zomashiqela yamasosha noma ababusi abonakele. Lokhu kungaba ngenhloso eyengeziwe noma umphumela okwakwenza noma yiluphi uhlobo intando yeningi kulawo mazwe.
14. Ngonyaka odlule ingxenye US elawulwa izikhali emakethe lwezwe elisathuthuka Lokhu ukubusa izingalo ezimakethe zomhlaba akuyona into lapho American abenzi

yomphakathi noma inqubomgomo Kumele niziqhenye. US njalo ethengisa izikhali ukuze imibuso wengcindezelo futhi okwedlulele kwamalungelo wobuntu abahlukumezi.

32. Kwezingane kwezihlupheki

1. Ukuxhashazwa kwabantu abampofu nangaphansi bakhonza kuyinto yokugibela ejwayelekile emiphakathini umcebo. Kuyinto kakhulu eyenzekayo. Uma kwezebhizinisi nezimboni ufuna ukuba steadfastly inzuzo, ukuxhashazwa babantu abampofu futhi ezikhathalela ongafanelwe kungase kudingeke.
2. abantu Nezihlukumeziwe ngokuvamile babambisane. Abantu abampofu futhi ngaphansi bakhonza abasakwazi ebonakalayo, futhi abe nasiphelo. Bona ngeso lengqondo iziteshi yokuphila ukuba kungacini, futhi iningi isebenze ngaphansi iziqondiso yabanye. Abanye baze bafise ukuba kudlalwe ngayo. Lawa olungisiwe ukuphila isitayela izinqumo zabo.
3. Ngokuqinisekile Usuku olusha beckons abantu abampofu futhi ongafanelwe. Kodwa ukufika ibe ephelele, kumelwe sicabangele lokho kuyadingeka ukuze ukuvikela izithakazelo zabo. Kunengqondo ukukholelwa abantu abampofu futhi ongafanelwe labo abazokwazi ekunqobeni ukuxhashazwa.
4. Ngakho-ke, lapha kukhona izinto eziyisikhombisa abantu abampofu futhi ongafanelwe kumelwe azinqobe ngesikhathi:
 - a. amanani nokwesabekayo. Abantu abampofu futhi ngaphansi bakhonza ukhokhele izimpahla kanye namasevisi, isib, yezezimali, yezomthetho. amanani aphezulu kakhulu sokubhekana nazo njalo, futhi izindlela ezimbalwa.
 - b. ingqongqo Economic. Uhlelo lwe-capitalism igxile abawinile kwezomnotho kanye losers: "Lapho Ngiwina, ulahlekelwa; uma ulahlekelwa, Ngiwina. "Osozimali bengasamukeli ngokushesha ukwabelana ngempango yabo. Sokulingisa kubo.
 - c. Imfundo. imiphakathi Kubi nangaphansi bakhonza kukhona yibhece imiphakathi nemfundvo ngalolo imfundo ngokuvamile ibhekwa njengelungelo ngokuba kusiza.
 - d. Kusho Ukuthini-spiritedness. Lokhu ibangela ukwesaba ukuthi uma silinganiso kufinyelelwe abantu abaningi kakhulu, ekilasini ngaphansi ngeke kalula kungatholakali ukuxhashazwa. Kwezingane idinga abantu.

e. Voodooism. Abanye abantu banomuzwa voodooism (ekwenzekeni kwento engenakwenzeka, suppositions yayenza ngokungacabangi) encompasses core khona kwabo. Ngokuthatha isinyathelo kuqala indlela voodooists bathi kumelwe bathathe isinyathelo.

f. Ngiboshiwe. I-US Amajele, nge spin-off yayo izimboni, uku-ukukhula-mode. It mela Ukufika nsuku zonke, ikakhulukazi abasebasha, abazimisele ukungena ngamasango awo.

g. Life. Ukuphila kunzima abantu bexhashazwa. actress American Katharine Hepburn (1907-2003) wabhala: "Ukuphila ukuba wahlala. Uma une ukuze uzondle, wena kwadingeka olunegazi usithole kangcono abanye ngendlela kuzoba ezithakazelisayo. Futhi awazi lokho ngihlezi. "

h. Kwezomnotho imiphakathi iphila kudingeka abantu abampofu futhi ngaphansi bakhonza ukuxhaphaza. Believe lokhu.

5. Ububha buye khona isikhathi esithile eside kakhulu, nangamazinga obuhlukahlukene luhlala emhlabeni wonke namanje manje kuleli khulu leminyaka lama-21. Kodwa ukuze 2018 kwekhulu lama-21 oboné China ikakhulukazi futhi India kanti ezinye Latin America ukunciphisa kakhulu ubumpofu.
6. Ubumpofu kuyalimaza kakhulu kulabo abathintekayo kuhlanganise impilo yabo futhi yempilo, futhi nakho eziyingozi kakhulu imiphakathi futhi izwe ngokuvamile futhi akudingekile.
7. imbuya kuhilela abantu nezingane zabo unenkinga ngokwedlulele nje lokusinda. ubumpofu okunjalo nasezimpini ezimbi kakhulu kungabandakanya indlela esibalelwa indlela, ngokuvamile kuhlangele yokukhosela akwenele noma izindlu kanye izingubo.
8. imbuya obabuvamile imiphakathi bakudala kakhulu, futhi namanje kuvamile emazweni Third World e-Afrika, Asia le South yeMelika ikakhulukazi lapho kungehlela iningi labantu.
9. Kodwa abaningi imiphakathi yanamuhla acebile like USA and UK ompofu abangekho emancane ngenani futhi ahlupheke ubumpofu isihlobo - okuyinto ngokuvamile kuhilela ukungakwazi ukuthola izidingo zomphakathi atholakale iningi futhi ngokuvamile namandla inyumbazane.
10. Emphakathini lapho 90% ancike computer futhi imoto ke labo abangekwazi ukukhokhela lezi zinto zingasebenzi kabi futhi bampofu futhi kungenzeka babandlululwe kumbe nguzulu (ngokungafani umuntu acebile okhetha hhayi lezo zinto futhi kungenzeka nje kube kubhekwa ome njengeqanda).

33. Hlukanisa futhi Rule Izingqubomgomo

1. Hlukanisa bese ubusa (noma uhlukanise futhi anqobe, ezisusela olimini lwesiLatin uhlukanise et imperā) kwezombusazwe kwabantu buthola nokugcina amandla breaking up lokuhlala emikhulu yamandla zibe izingxenye ezimbili ngamunye ube amandla esingaphansi umuntu ekusebenziseni isu.
2. Umqondo libhekisela isu elihlukanisa amandla izakhiwo ezikhona, futhi ikakhulukazi kuvimbela amaqembu amandla amancane ekuxhumaniseni up, okubangela umbango futhi fomenting ukuxabana phakathi kwabantu. It is zisasetshenziswa nanamuhla ngezindlela ezihlukahlukene futhi guises.
3. Amaqhinga wokubuthelela "Hlukanisa futhi Rule" wayeqashwe amandla kakhulu loMbuso ezwekazini laseNdiya futhi kwamanye amakoloni. AmaNgisi French wasekela ezifundazweni ezihlukahlukene Indian ezimpini phakathi komunye nomunye, kokubili njengendlela yokuthola ubhidliza ithonya nomunye nasekuhlanganiseni igunya labo.
4. Ukusetshenziswa le ndlela lwenzelwe amandla inkosi ukulawula izifundo, imiphakathi, noma imibango izithakazelo ezahlukeneyo, bebonke ungase ukwazi melanani kokubusa kwakhe.
5. I Maxim ukuhlukana et impera iye isibaluli uPhilip II Macedon, futhi kanye Maxim ukuhlukana ut regnes lasetshenziswa kombusi wamaRoma uKhesari kanye French umbusi Napoleon.
6. Elements yaleli su letifaka ekhatsi:
 - a. ukudala noma ekhuthaza ukwahlukana phakathi kwezihloko ukuvimbela imifelandawonye ezingase inselelo inkosi
 - b. ekusizeni futhi uphromotha labo abazimisele ukubambisana inkosi noma umbuso
 - c. kwadaleka yokungethembani ubutha phakathi kwababusi wendawo
 - d. ekhuthaza izindleko lutho ukuthi ukunciphisa kusebenza imali kwezombusazwe nakwezempi
7. Ngokomlando, lelisu yasetshenziselwa ngezindlela eziningi ezahlukeneyo by imibuso efuna ukwandisa izindawo zabo.
8. Umqondo nalo liyavela ngenjeqhinga isinyathelo emakethe kwezomnotho ukuze uthole okuningi abadlali emakethe ukuncintisana.

34. Omunye Amaphesenti

1. Abacebe angu Wezwe zivuliwe ithrekhi ukuba ngumnikazi ezimbili kwezintathu komnotho wembulunga yonke.
2. Kunzima ukucabangela club namalungu ayizigidi ezingu-48 njengoba okukhethekile, kodwa lena. Yileyo indlela abantu abaningi ezakha abacebe 1% lwesintu, ngubani ndawonye ndawonye ukulawula kwesigamu komnotho womhlaba Imininingwane, ngokuvumelana Credit Suisse. Enye bhiliyoni 7.3 noma ngakho ukwenza ukwenzani enye ingxenye.
3. Noma ubani amafa-amasheya net, amabhondi, impahla, umhlaba, imigoqo-kuwufanele igolide \$ 744.400 noma ngaphezulu eyilungu jikelele 1%, ngokusho ukubala ibhange yakamuva. Leli qembu manje ungumnikazi 51% komnotho womhlaba, -45% ngo-2009.
4. I shift enkulu ku-1% eminyakeni yamuva nje kuye kwaba phakathi kwababusi elikhulayo ame kule club; 5% million 48 Manje e-China, i 1% ngo-2010.
5. Nansi enye indlela ukucabanga jikelele elite-uma 1% babe abantu 100, babeyoqabuleka ...
38 abantu baseMelika, 10-Japanese, eBrits eziyisikhombisa, ezinhlanu Chinese, ezinhlanu isiFulentshi, ezinhlanu amaJamane, wase-Australia, ezine baseCanada, ezine amaNtaliyane, baseKorea amabili, izinhlu ezimbili-Swiss, omunye Austria, omunye Belgian, omunye Brazilian, omunye Dane, omunye Indian, omunye Dutch , omunye waseNew Zealand, omunye Norwegian, omunye Singapore, omunye yaseSpain, omunye Swede, omunye Taiwan, futhi abantu abayisithupha nge mish-Mash bezizinda ezihlukene.
6. Noma, ukubeka enye indlela ...

abantu abangu-42 kusukela eNyakatho neMelika, 32 kusukela e-Europe, 25 kusukela Asia-Pacific, omunye livela eLatin America ... futhi akukho e-Afrika.

35. Business ngokungacabangi

1. Abathengi Luyakhandla Umthwalo Corporate Kungakhathaliseki ukuthi uzama ukusungula imikhiqizo yakho ekhona, kangcono ukumaketha kwabo, kanye / noma ukuthuthukisa imikhiqizo emisha, baxwayiswe ukuthi abathengi bafuna ukwazi ukuthi kungcono ngoba izwe.
2. Abantu Ufuna Sebenza at Izinkampani ezinamathuba Missions Umhlaba-Positive - ingcebo enkulu etholakala kulesi Inkampani ngabantu bakhona. Umthwalo wemfanelo wenhlangano ingakusiza wenze lokho kanye njengoba izinkampani nge eshicilelwe nomthelela imizamo unayo i kulula isikhathi wekuhlanganisa ithalente.
3. Eminyakeni emihlanu edlule, kwakubhekwa njengento enhle uma inkampani babengaxoxi nhlobo sonakalise indalo. Nokho, izikhathi sezishintshile, futhi manje abasebenzi sezifuna ukuba inkampani yabo senze okungaphezu kokumane kungabi kubi. Badinga ukwenza okuhle, futhi. Ngokusho Forbes:
 - a. 32% abasebenzi ngabe icabange ngokujulile ngiyeke umsebenzi wabo uma inkampani yabo wanikela ngemali kungekho / kancane sa;
 - b. 65% ngabe icabange ngokujulile ngiyeke umsebenzi wabo uma inkampani yabo yokulinyazwa imvelo;
 - c. 83% ngabe icabange ngokujulile ngiyeke umsebenzi wabo uma umqashi wabo ingane esetshenziswa wezabasebenzi ezimbonini kumasweatshop.
4. Abasebenzi Yenza Okungcono Lapho Zibandakanye Imisebenzi komphakathi kanye nokubikwa
5. Enye yezinselelo ezinkulu kunazo zonke emhlabeni yenkampani ukuntuleka abaholi izinga kanye disengaged umsebenzi isizinda.
6. izinhlelo ezinhle Komphakathi, efana amakhono ezisekelwe izinhlelo wokuzithandela, kuthiwa kungase kutholakale ukwakha ngempumelelo abaholi more kwezomnotho kuka izinhlelo inyuvesi, ukuqeqeshwa, kanye izingqungquthela.
7. Umqondo ukuthuthuka kobuholi emhlabeni omuhle kudala izinzuzo esilinganisekayo kubantu, iplanethi, futhi inzuzo. Ku-Society for cwaningo Ukuphathwa kwabasebenzi, izinkampani kanye nezinhlelo eziqinile nokusimama kwadingeka.
8. Ngokuzibandakanya nalolo izimbangela nomphakathi ngezindlela ezihlukahlukene, inkampani yakho ungafunda mayelana ezindaweni ezintsha, amasiko, izimakethe, nezinhlelo zokusebenza umkhiqizo. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ungase unike amandla ukubambisana ukuthi ukuvikela share emakethe futhi ukwandisa nokusabalalisa.
9. I-capitalism igcwele ivela, futhi umphakathi, futhi, ezimali Ven Siyasuka kusuka izinkampani ukuthi musa ukwenza okuhle. Lokhu isanda kufakazelwa lapho amafemu utshalomali futhi ngabathengisi bamasheya wadonsa imali kude BP ngenxa ukusebenza ngo-Alaska.

36. sisakubona Social Media

A REAL LIFE NAKHO

1. Ngineminyaka engu-17 futhi mina kusulwe zonke Social yami Media, nakhu okwenzekile futhi kungani kufanele futhi uwasuse. ezokuxhum. Isikhathi zokuchitha, izidakamizwa eziluthayo ukuthi ake zezikhangiso ezidlulisela ngendlela enganakekile baveze imicabango nemizwelo yethu ejule narcissistic. Okungenani, yilokho indlela ngabona kubo. Mhlawumbe isimo sakho lihlukile.
2. Njenganoma yimuphi yithuluzi elinamandla, zokuxhumana ingasetshenziswa ezinhle, kanye ezimbi - futhi uma wami ngokukhethekile, kwaba kubi.
3. Bangani, wothi nginitshela lokhu, izingosi zokuxhumana nabantu emoyeni monster ezahlukene lonke, kube engu-17 ubudala. Wonke umuntu yobudala yami kokuchitha amahora zonke snapchatting usuku, instagraming, facebooking - noma kungakhona okunye.
4. Uma ungabhathiziwe abathintekayo - uku ukhishwa inyumbazane. Ungene sabuka njengoba uyingqaba futhi beyiziphukuphuku. A ohluliwe. Uzoba kuwumzuzuku ababemenyelwe izenzakalo nabantu ngeke abafuna ukuba abangane nawe. Kuyadabukisa, kodwa ngeshwa lokho nje indlela izinto.
5. Khumbula ukuthi ingane umuntu wakhethwa zokugcina njalo ukudlala imidlalo? Yilokho ngokuyisisekelo kanjani izingane ungayisebenzisi zokuxhumana kuthiwa wabheka.
6. Ngithathe ayisekho njalo nibekezelelana Instagram okuthunyelwe, sithuthukise nisebenzela kanjani ukuthandwa eziningi ngomzuzu sengiba ... Noma ngisabela ngokususa isithombe uma abakutholanga okungenani 150 ukuthandwa.
7. Lapho zitadisha izenzakalo, yokuthi engake umzamo lokungapheleli okunengi kangaka, isikhathi kuwo wonke yenza kimi sooo mad futhi ngihlazeke.
8. Uyazi zingaki izincwadi ngabe sengiselulile ufunde nge konke ulahle isikhathi esikhundleni ?! Ake senze maths. Ngathola ucingo ngineminyaka engu 13. Ngingumfana 17.5 manje. Angikwazi kalula bathi Ngiye wachitha emhlabeni 3 amahora zokuxhumana nsuku zonke kusukela lapho, ngakho-ke: $17.5 \times 365 = 6387.5$ amahora esichithekayo.
9. Angazi ngisho ufuna ukungena kwimboni ukuthi ngingenzenjani uke kufezeke labo amahora 4927. Inani iwubuphukuphuku. Noma kunjalo, ukubanjwa wasebenza kuze phezu izinto ezinjengalezi akunanjongo. Kukhona Kunesaga sesiShayina esidumile eliphuma - "Isikhathi esingcono kakhulu ukutshala isihlahla engu-20 edlule. Lapho elithuma okwesibili engcono manje. "Ngicabanga ukuthi efanele. Kuyinto akukephuzi kakhulu ukuba uqale kabusha.
10. Ngakho, izinyanga nje kwa 3 edlule, ngaphumelela - futhi angizange wabheka emuva kusukela ngaleso sikhathi. Nazi izinto eziyisikhombisa Ngiphawule kuze kube manje.
 - a. Ngizizwa njalo njengoba nami ngenza kanjalo lapho ngisemncane.
 - b. Mina nensada isikhathi khulula ezandleni zami.
 - c. Ngiye wayeka uzizwa kunabayeni abanye.
 - d. Ngiyajabula, wabashukumisa kakhulu futhi ukuma kunako konke bengilokhu ngisenkonzweni.
 - e. Umsindo ujabule, kodwa ukuthola ukuthi ubani yakho "abangane angempela".
 - f. Ngiye waqala nokwazisa izinto ezincane.
 - g. Ngingumfana ngaphezulu uthintene emhlabeni wangempela.

11. Zabezindaba zomphakathi kanye Inkohliso Izindaba - Izindaba Inkohliso: Amanga ukusakaza ngokushesha zokuxhumana kuka iqiniso enza. Abantu kusheshe ukuphinda into engalungile kuka into yiqiniso.
12. "Kwathatha iqiniso cishe ngokuphindwe kasithupha nje amanga ukufinyelela abantu 1,500." Kufanele kube yisimanga ukuthi inthanethi uye eyaqanjwa kabusha izindaba inkohliso.

37. Mobile Phones, emisebeni, amasignali, imfucuza kabusha obumnandi

A. OMAKHALEKHUKHWINI - A EMHLABENI WONKE IMPILO INGOZI

1. Njengoba wazi, abantu abangaphezu kwezigidi eziyizinkulungwane ezinhlanu emhlabeni wonke, cishe abangamaphesenti angu-80 abahlala kulo mhlaba behlangene, manje umakhalekhukhwini.
2. Leli qiniso lilodwa lenza lolo daba lubalulekile kakhulu njengoba kuthinta iningi labantu Emhlabeni - ingasaphathwa umthelela umonakala kungase kudingeke izinambuzane, ezifana izinyosi, kanye nezinye izilwane. Amazwe amaningi Third World baye empeleni circumvented ingqalasizinda ka landlines ngokuphelele, futhi niye nakhonza ngqo ukusebenzisa omakhal 'ekhukhwini.
3. Kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuthi lapho lolu hlobo njalo yokuchayeka emisebeni ye angeke pose ngokushesha yesikhathi esifushane usongo empilweni yakho, njengoba akuyona uhlobo ionizing emisebeni (njenge-x-reyi) ukuthi ungakwazi ukugqashula izibopho zamakhemikhali ngqo kulimaze-DNA, cell amafoni ihlaba umkhosi ensimini omsakazo ku band microwave ukuthi kuwuthinta siqu bio mkhosi uhlelo lwakho, okungase ngokuhamba kwesikhathi kubangele izinkinga ezihlukahlukene zempilo futhi ukukhulisa ingozi yokuba nomdlavuza.
4. Umdlavuza ezihlobene nale emisebeni zihlanganisa ubuchopho izimila (gliomas), neuromas acoustic, meningioma, salivary izimila indlala, izifo zomdlavuza iso, umdlavuza wamasende futhi wegazi.
5. Ezingezinhle of Omakhalekhukhwini
 - a. emisebeni umakhalekhukhwini kufanele ziye labizwa ngokuthi "umdlavuza Human kungenzeka" esekelwe isayensi ekhona
 - b. komzimba
 - c. nezindaba Ukulala
 - d. Umhubhe carpal syndrome
 - e. izinkinga zokuziphatha ezinganeni
 - f. zomgwaqo
 - g. umuzwa wokulondeka ongamanga
6. Omakhalekhukhwini, i okwakwenzeka kwemvelo - E-imfucuza leli gama ezivamile imikhiqizo electronic ekupheleni kwabo "ukuphila ewusizo." Ezamakhompiyutha, amathelevishini VCRs, stereos, copiers nemishini yama-fax kukhona imikhiqizo electronic ukuthi lingasetshenziswa kabusha, kabusha, noma kabusha. Ake ugxile esitokisini sethu amafoni.
7. Ngo-2012, 1.6 bhiliyoni entsha omakhalekhukhwini ayenziwa futhi sempilo isilinganiso iselula entsha e-US kuyinto 9 - 18 izinyanga. yocingo cell iqukethe izinsimbi eziyigugu, kuhlanganise gallium, selenium, igolide, i-chromium, niobium, tungsten kanye molybdenum, okuyinto ukukhiqiza cocktail amakhemikhali anobuthi lapho ngokufanele. Ngaphandle umphumela ongemuhle emvelweni besizwe lezi zinsimbi, avame hhayi kabusha.
8. Ngakho ingabe konke kuphele lapho kuze? I yokulahla. Njengoba umakhalekhukhwini wakho oneminyaka ihlala inqwaba phakathi kwezinye omakhal 'ekhukhwini, lezi zinsimbi seep emuva emanzini angaphansi komhlaba, okubangela ukungcoliswa zasendle-kanye nathi.
9. Kunokuba ukuklama okuhlala, amadivayisi eside njalo electronic ukuthi sizikhandle kabusha noma kabusha, abakhiqizi electronic baye bagqugquzela futhi wanxusa indima imvelo okubhubhisa psyche womuntu.

10. Isifiso sethu nokuhahela "okungcono", lo "entsha," futhi "esheshayo" nge esakhelwe lokuphelelwa yisikhathi kusigcina ngokungapheli ukuthenga-ukuthenga-ukuthenga more, okuyobangela umkhakha inzuzo ngezindleko kule planethi.
11. Ngabe amafoni ezindala kanye computer iya ukuba aphinde afe? Bayanda motherboards ukuguga hard disk oshayelayo bese uthinta-izikrini abaphukile phezulu emthethweni imfucuzo zokulahla e Hong Kong, ngokusho kombiko amashashazi kusukela Basel Action Network.
12. crackdown China ngenkohlakalo osedonsa ukuthekelisa emthethweni e-imfucuzo, okuningi zikuthola-United States, ukuba eningizimu yeChina, ekhaya yendabuko kakhulu engcolisa electronics kabusha amasayithi. Lokho ushiye ngaphezulu impahla enobuthi marooned yafunda eHong Kong.
13. Lena zezimboni ukuziphilisa okulahlwa: umqondisi ophethe i-BAN sika Jim Puckett uthi iziqukathi ezinye 50 kuya ku-100 e-udoti ukufika e-Hong Kong zonke izinsuku, ne amaphesenti angu-90 kuwo ivela US Yilokho okulingana 50 kuya ku-100-trailer amaloli e -waste - nsuku zonke.

38. Ukulahlwa Udoti zokulahla

1. Udoti sekuba kuyinkinga emikhulu futhi emikhulu thina imvelo. Njengoba siqhubeka ukuchitha kakhulu, sisebenzisa ingxenye enkulu yemithombo yemvelo nokungcoliswa ukwanda ezweni lethu.
2. Ezindaweni eziningi emhlabeni, kuhlangukise i-Nyakatfo Melika, senza omunye ezimbili izinto udoti wethu ojwayelekile: awushise noma uwugqibe. Akekho muhle kithi noma imvelo.
3. Burning udoti incinerators kudedela amagesi ayingozi nothuli (particulate ndaba) ezinomthelela yokufudumala kwembulunga yonke futhi kungcolisa amachibi asezingtabeni, amahlathi, izilwandle namadolobha isigamu kude ukusuka lapho eqale khona. incinerators Iningi emazweni athuthukile manje ukususa inqwaba izinhlayiya futhi ukungcola, ngaleyo ndlela ukuqinisekisa emoyeni wezindlu. Kodwa kuyacaca ukuthi amaningi lokho ukususa kuphelela landfill.
4. Engcwaba udoti futhi kubangela kokubili umoya namanzi zokungcoliswa kwawo, futhi umane ethutha ke kumasayithi ibusa ziningi izinto zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi eyigugu, oveza ukungcola ngaphezulu kanye nezinye izinkinga.
5. Wangcwatshwa landfill, nemiculo plastic isikhwama udoti kuthatha iminyaka 1,000 wokululaza, enika off ubuthi njengoba injalo.
6. udoti emanzi, kuhlangukise egcekeni waste 50 ku-70% wamanzi, kunezela sikadali anobuthi amakhemikhali - izinto zokuhlaza endlini, antiperspirants, nail sula, upende nokunye - ukuthi ihlangana endaweni landfill.
7. Ngo ubudala, landfills unlined, lokhu leachate, buhlanjululwe futhi wenza mobile ngaphezulu nge amanzi emvula, percolated phansi phansi yokugcwalisa. Kulezo zindawo, lowawutawuhlale enhlabathini, esakaza phansi futhi phandle e isici ibhulashi-stroke ukuma eyaziwa njengendlela fu elinobuthi, elonakalisayo umhlabathi namanzi njengoba washukumisa.
8. Ukuvala i-landfill noma capping ngayo usimende akagcini fu elinobuthi yayo kusukela phambili. Modern, landfills sanitary kuvame ujenga nokuvimbela ukungcola okunjalo kanye leachate idwetshwa off futhi ngayo. Nokho, kuwubuwula ukucabanga ukuthi liner akasoze ahluleka
9. Ukungcoliswa komoya kungase kubonakale i umphumela akunakwenzeka landfills, kodwa eqinisweni kuba inkinga enkulu. Yini eyayibangele lokho eyinhloko kungukuhlasela lutho organic ezifana egcekeni nokudla waste. Waste at landfills ngokuvamile onomfutho ukuze wonge isikhala. idiphozi Usuku nosuku sika embozwe ungqimba ngokudlulisa ukuze anqande izinambuzane namagundane nokusiza lungayikhangazi imvula ngaleyo ndlela unciphise leachate. Kuze kube manje, ngakho kuhle. Kodwa umphumela kuyinto imvelo cishe umoya-mpilo-free. Lapho izinto zokwakha eziphilayo ukubola ezimweni anaerobic enjalo bona zikhqize i-methane, a lgesi ebamba ukushisa.
10. Njengoba Composting ukhqiqa carbon dioxide, omunye lgesi ebamba ukushisa, kunengqondo ukusola ukuthi ukukhetha umquba / landfill iyinhlangano ayisithupha-ka nanye, isigamu-kweshumi-of-the-isimo zakudala. Eyokuqala ukhqiqa carbon dioxide, wesibili ukhqiqa i-methane. Yini umahluko phakathi kwabo? Ingabe kuyazuzisa ngempela isikhathi sakho wenze nomzamo ukugcina engokwemvelo aphume landfills ?. Methane izikhathi ezingamashumi amabili anamandla angaphezu kuka-carbon dioxide.
11. Kuyini kwenkululeko inkinga kusaphaza okungaka? I-United States, i-China, i-Brazil, Japan kanye Germany kukhona eholo kudoti ugesi. I-US ekhqiqa abangaba yizigidi ezingu-228 amathani angu-2006, sibalo ukuthi bande badlula ku amathani 254

ngonyaka we-2013 China (elinabantu emhlabeni kane kunangendlela ukuthi US) iseduze ngemuva, nge engamathani ayizigidi ezingu-190 udoti ngonyaka.

12. I emadolobheni ngaphezulu futhi anezimboni ezweni iba, kudoti ngaphezulu uveza, Wathi Ijjasz-Vasquez. I-United Nations Environment Programme ubikezela inani imfucuzwa lingase kabili e engenayo ephansi-Afrika namadolobha Asian ngenxa yokwanda kwenani labantu, ukufuduka kwabantu beya emadolobheni kanye ukusetshenziswa liphuma.
13. Kungani abantu abaningi baseMelika oblivious kuze kokuba serial imfucuzwa ugesi? "Ngenxa yokuthi siyakucela angaboni ke, sicabanga akusiwona inkinga" Ngokungafani Izinsiza kakhulu, ezifana gas, amanzi kanye nogesi, ukuthi ehlehlela kuye ngokuthi kungakanani kusetshenziswa, ke iyehlukahluka izibi. Ngenxa amadolobha amaningi kanye nemizana fee flat for inkonzo kudoti noma zifaka phakathi intela impahla, abantu abaningi baseMelika bengakunaki inani imfucuzwa basuke ukulahla.
14. "Ngokuthatha enye imfucuzwa yethu kude nathi kahle ngakho, kwenza nathi ithambekele kakhudlwana bachithe okwengeziwe
15. Amaqiniso okunyanyisayo Mayelana Udoti Yakho
 - a. Kwaqoqwa amathani angaphezu kuka-100 Ukusingathwa Yonke American
 - b. Amanzi Asemabhodleleni Ingabe "Umkhulu ka Abasaphazayo Industries."
 - c. Ukudla Ukusingathwa Ingabe Too Inkinga
 - d. Disposables Bangabantu Drain
 - e. Udoti Ingabe Expensive
 - f. Carpet Ukusingathwa Alone Ingabe Ngokumangalisayo: baseMelika ulahle engamathani ayizigidi ezingu-5.7 we ukhaphethi minyaka yonke.
 - g. Iphepha Ukusingathwa Ingabe Shame

39. ukuthenga

1. Ukuvikela amalungelo abathengi yiphethini yokuziphatha esisiza ukubhubhisa imvelo yethu, ezempilo zezimali siqu, okuhle ovamile ngabanye futhi ivumela ukubhujiswa zonke izinhlobo izikhungo.
2. 86% kwezinsiza emhlabeni babambeke ngama-20% emhlabeni acebe.
3. abelusi German ababili ejwayelekile igcinwe njengezilwane ezifuyiwe eYurophu noma US kudle ngaphezulu konyaka kuka umuntu ovamile abahlala Bangladesh, ngokocwaningo ngu nokusimama ochwepheshe Brenda noRobert Vale of Victoria University e Wellington, New Zealand.
4. Ngakho kukhona izinkinga zomhlaba kwemvelo ngenxa inombolo echumayo wabantu kule planethi behlangene-wabikezela ukufinyelela abantu abayisishagalolunye billion 2050 ngempela? Noma ingabe ngenxa ngaphezulu yokuthi nakuba inani labantu liye laphindeka kabili kule minyaka engu-50 edlule, siye sanda bokusebenzisa kwethu izinsiza kane?
5. Ukuvikela amalungelo abathengi ngisho yekwetfula siqu isithembiso-ukuphila yayo kangcono. "Akukhona nje kuphela ukuthi umthengi isiko okubangela engakaze ibonwe umonakalo wezemvelo, kungumsebenzi ezimweni eziningi hhayi kokukhulula inhlalakahle ukuthi abantu ekumele engabe.
6. izinto ezibonakalayo kungase kubangelwe nokungazethembi ekuseni futhi ahlobene aphantsi ukwaneliseka ekuphileni, odokotela bengqondo thola. Ezongezelwe eningi ingase ikuhlinzeke ngamanye kuphela ukulungisa esinqunyiwe.
7. Kuqhathaniswa baseMelika ngo-1957, namuhla sinazo izimoto eziningi ngokuphindwe kabili umuntu ngamunye, sidle ngaphandle kabili kaningi futhi ujabulele nezinye izinto eziya engapheli bekungenjalo emhlabeni ngaleso sikhathi-big-screen TV, microwave Ohhavini, SUV futhi omakhalekhukhwini aphathwayo, uma sibala nje ezimbalwa. Kodwa ingabe thina alijabule?
8. Ngokuqinisekile, injabulo nzima athunge phansi, ake ngesilinganiso kuphela. Kodwa ukubuyekeza kwakamuva izincwadi kusikisela esikuwo kungekho nokwaneliseka kangaka saba khona-ke-eqinisweni, mhlawumbe ngaphansi ngakho.
9. "Uma kuqhathaniswa nogogo nomkhulu, nentsha yanamuhla bakhuliswa ukuceba okuningi, injabulo kancane kancane futhi isengozini enkulu kakhulu ukucindezeleka futhi assorted zokugula nomphakathi,"
10. "Ucwaningo lubeza ukuthi uma abantu bakhulela ngeshwa yezehlalakahle izimo-lapho ungekho iphathwa kahle kakhulu abazali bazo noma lapho bebhekana ubumpofu noma ngisho nokusongelwa ngokubulawa," ziba yokuthanda izinto ezibonakalayo ngaphezulu njengendlela ukuzivumelanisa. "
11. UWilliam Rees, i Planner ezisemadolobheni e-University of British Columbia, kulinganiselwa ukuthi kudinga amahektha amane kuya kwayisithupha komhlaba ukulondoloza ukusetshenziswa ezingeni umuntu ovamile kusuka ezweni ephezulu ukusetshenziswa. Inkinga iwukuthi ngo-1990, emhlabeni wonke kwakukhona 1.7 kuphela amahektha komhlaba Isizalo ithele umuntu ngamunye. Waphetha ngokuthi lokhu kusilela yakhiwa emazweni core ngokudweba phansi kwemithombo yemvelo lamazwe abo futhi expropriating izinsiza, ngokusebenzisa ukuhweba, lamazwe neuropathy. Ngamanye amazwi, umuntu kufanele akhokhe amazinga ethu ukusetshenziswa.
12. ukusetshenziswa yethu kwezimpahla ngokusobala umsebenzi isiko lethu. Kuphela by futhi bedayisa izinto namasevisi owenza capitalism emsebenzini yayo samanje ifomu, futhi kulapho ukuthi kukhiqizwa futhi kulapho ukuthi kuthengwa kulapho esinalo

intuthuko nokuchuma. I single isilinganiso ebaluleke kakhulu kwemnotfo, phela, okwedlulele umkhiqizo kazwelonke (GNP), ingqikithi yezimpahla nezinkonzo umphakathi unikezwa unyaka ngamunye. Kuyinto elithile impumelelo umphakathi umthengi, kusobala, ukudla.

13. Nokho, ukukhiqiza, processing, futhi ukusetshenziswa, impahla kudinga isizinda kanye nokusetshenziswa kwemithombo yendalo (ukhuni, itshe-nsimbi, izinto zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi, futhi amanzi); ke kudinga kudalwa izimboni kanye ifektri izakhiwo zabo ukusebenza kudala byproducts anobuthi, kanti ukusetshenziswa impahla ngokwabo (isib izimoto) kudala ukungcola kanye imfucuza.
14. Nokho zezici zemvelo ezintathu ngokuvamile ukhombisa njengoba obhekene ukungcoliswa kwemvelo - labantu, ubuchwepheshe kanye ukusetshenziswa - ukusetshenziswa kubonakala uthole ukunakwa okungenani.
15. Esinye isizathu, akungabazeki, ukuthi kungase kube nzima kakhulu ukushintsha; ukusetshenziswa yethu amaphethini ingaphasi kakhulu ingxenye yezimpilo zethu ukuthi ukuzishintsha kuzodinga kulungiswe okukhulu kwamasiko, ingasaphathwa dislocation ezinzima zomnotho. Ukwehla kwezinga isidingo imikhiqizo, njengoba osomnotho uqaphele, kuletha ku komnotho ngisho nokucindezeleka, kanye nokuntuleka kwemisebenzi okukhulu.

40. Nuclear Warfare

1. Izikhali zenuzi kukhona ububi ngokuphelele; ukuthi lokuma kwazo akusho zokuthuthukisa ukulondeka womuntu; ukuthi ukuba khona kwabo ukuqhubeka kuyinto usongo empilweni wonke umuntu emhlabeni; nokuthi lezi zikhali ukuqothula uhlanga futhi engase omnicultural akunandawo emphakathini ophucuzekile.
2. Ngo-December 9, 1948, i-United Nations General Assembly bamukela emhlanganweni evimbela kohlanga. It kubonakala kufanelekile ukuxoxa ngempi yenuzi ngokumelene ngemuva kwalesi ejwayelekile ebalulekile umthetho wamazwe ngamazwe.
3. Ukugcineka zenuzi, ngenhloso ukuzisebenzisa ngaphansi kwezimo ezithile, kufanele abhekwe njengomphumela ngenjongo yokwenza kohlanga. Akukhona yini ngokuziphatha okubi ukubona abaholi bethu ukumemezela inhloso yabo ukuze uhambise "ubugebengu zobugebengu" emagameni ethu?
4. "... Ayikho ingozi yempilo emphakathini zonke owake wabhekana nazo isintu lilingana ukusongela kwempi yenuzi. Akukaze ngaphambili nendoda eyayi izinsiza elimazayo ukwenza kule planethi kungahlaleki imithi yesimanje akanalutho ukunikela, ngisho inzuzo uphawu, uma kwenzeka impi yenuzi ... "
5. "Singabantu kodwa abagibeli lezivakashi kule mbulunga enguMhlaba. Akukona okwethu. Asibi khulula lahlwa izizukulwane eyayingakazalwa. Asibi ukukhululeka ukusula esidlule zomuntu noma dim nekusasa layo. izinhlelo Social musa sikhuthazele kuze kube phakade. ukuphila kuphela ongabeka itleyimu embili ungaphazanyiswa. Lokhu embili lingcwele. "
6. Impi yayilokhu ubuhlanya, njalo zokuziphatha okubi, njalo imbangela yokuhlupheka angakhulumekiyo, imfucuzo kwezomnotho kanye ukubhubha kwabantu abaningi, futhi ihlale iwumthombo ubumpofu, inzondo, ubuqaba kanye emijikelezweni engapheli yokuziphindiselela futhi esiphikisayo yokuziphindiselela. It bekulokhu ubugebengu ngoba amasosha ukubulala abantu, njengoba nje ukuthi kuyicala nababulali emphakathini ukubulala abantu. Ayikho ifulege owake ebanzi ngokwanele ukuba afihle zonya.
7. Kodwa namuhla, bafundzi bakhone kutfutukisa onkhe-kokubhubhisa izikhali zanamuhla esebeké impi ngokuphelele angaphezu kwemikhawulo ongaphilile engqondweni futhi esintwini aphantsi. Namuhla, impi akuyona kuphela uhlanga, kodwa futhi kwakuyokwephula umthetho wamazwe omhlaba. Kokubili Charter-United Nations kanye eNuremberg Izimiso yenza kube ubugebengu ukuqalisa impi nolaka. Ngokwe eNuremberg Izimiso, kwaba yilelo nalelo butho unesibopho bugebengu ukuthi uzinikela, ngisho ngenkathi esebenza ngaphansi oda isikhulu esiphakeme.
8. Izikhali zenuzi akuzona kuphela lokusangana, zokuziphatha okubi futhi engase omnicultural, kodwa futhi isigebengu komthetho wamazwe omhlaba. Ukuphendula imibuzo obuzwa ke WHO kanye UN General Assembly, i-International Court of Justice abusa kwa 1996 ukuthi "usongo nokusetshenziswa kwezikhali zenuzi bebungeke kuphambene nemithetho yomthetho wezizwe osebenzayo yeenkhali, futhi ikakhulukazi imigomo kanye nemithetho komthetho zezenhlalakahle. "
9. Umlayezo ovela Hiroshima -
Izikhali zenuzi kukhona okubi oyinhloko okusongelayo sonke, uthi Matsui Kazumi, iMeya Hiroshima. Kufanele ulalele umyalezo abasindé athomu Japan bese ujoyina imizamo yabo yokuqeda izikhali zenuzi ngokuphelele 2020. We kumele uqede okubi ngokuphelele futhi ngobulwane okungukuthi izikhali zenuzi. Edolobheni lethu, saba imfudumalo nokuphila komkhaya, izibopho womuntu ezijulile umphakathi, imikhosi bamemezela isizini ngayinye, isiko wendabuko nezakhiwo lidlule kuwo wonke umlando, kanye riversides lapho izingane ezazidlala.

Ngezinye 8:15 am, 6th-August 1945, yonke elabhujiswa laqothulwa ngebhomu le-athomu. Ngezansi efwini mushroom, umama angqongqa nengane bangana izidumbu ezingenakubalwa santanta emifuleni, futhi izakhiwo yashiswa.

Amashumi ezinkulungwane babeshiswa esithandweni labo amalangabi. Lapho unyaka uphela, 140.000 izimpilo Irreplaceable wayethunjiwe, leyo nombolo kuhlanganise baseKorea, isiShayina, Southeast Asians ezingenabazali, neziboshwa American empi.

Labo wakwazi ukusinda, ezimpilweni zabo grotesquely ehlanekazelwe basala ahlupheke Imiphumela sina ngokomzimba nangokomzwelo sahlanganisa ukubandlulula nokucwasa.

Izingane weba noma zalwa ngenjwayelo ukuze usinde. Umfana omncane elihunyushwe uyintandane A-ibhomu namanje uhlala yedwa; umfazi ohlukanisile lapho ukuchayeka yakhe yatholakala. Ukuhlupheka uyaqhubeka.

Yini esiyifundile kulezi iminyaka engu-70?

Phakathi naleso sikhathi, umhlaba wethu namanje bristles ngezikhali zenuzi ezingaphezu kuka-15,000, futhi izinqumo ezifundeni yenuzi-ahlomile izohlala sibhajwe ukucabanga yesifundazwe, ukuphinda ngezwi nangesenzo ukusabisa zazo zenuzi. Manje sesiyazi mayelana izigameko eziningi izingozi eziye kusithathe engcupheni impi yenuzi noma ukuqhuma zenuzi. Namuhla, thina ungakhathazeki kanye mayelana ubuphekula bezikhali zenuzi.

41. Fast Life

1. Isiguli safika sekwephuzile, ushukunyiswa umakhalekhukhwini wakhe kusofa futhi yamncenga: "Ungangisiza ukulawula ifoni yami? It ezibini yami. "
2. Kuyini sibili okumele basisize kulimaza thina. Kuyini sibili okumele kusikhulule ugcina ababagqilazayo kithi. Yilokho indida yokuba umlutha. Kungakhathaliseki ukuyenga, kubonakala ngakho okuhle, omuhle ngakho, eziwusizo ukuze nibe njalo. Bese thina usuyabhema.
3. Ngakho kuyinto umphakathi. Caught in a kunezinxushunxushu Kuvunguza bahlanya we ukuluthwa entsha, abantu nokujaha imali, amandla, impumelelo kanye Wilder, ijubane ngokushesha zokuphila. njenganoma iyiphi ukulutheka, abantu kwamandla ukuziphatha kwabo, imizwa kanye ukucabanga, kodwa bakholelwa ijwayelekile.
4. Lena intuthuko ezweni lanamuhla. Wena njalo ngibheke phambili futhi ngakhe azikho imingcele ukuze kude kangakanani ungaya noma ngokushesha kangakanani ungathola khona. Musa ume isikhashana, azibonisi. Wena mane noma ulahlekelwe. Uzoba yokusilela futhi aphumelele uma uyeka ezihambayo. Fast kubomvu iyona mantra yomphakathi ecindezelekile futhi ekhathazekile yini namuhla.
5. Over-ukuhlela kanye kabili yokubhuka bebelokhu izimpawu intuthuko futhi okuqondene amashumi amabili eminyaka. Imikhuba zisetshenziselwe ukubanga ukuphoxeka phathelana ngeqholo izizathu multi-tasking, ikhono elisha ukuze balukhulume.
6. Wena ukwenza 10 amapuleti ngenkathi agabise ngesonto yakho angu-90 futhi pop Ambien lakho ukuze uthole ukulala.
7. Lena impumelelo ezweni lanamuhla. Inqubekela kulingana okusheshayo, futhi silingana impumelelo, iresiphi ngenkinga.
8. Society manje ubuswa ezinkolelweni, ezimweni zengqondo nezindlela zokucabanga ukuthi yokukhuphula amagugu okusuka, ukuzanelisa ngaleso sikhathi futhi ukulahlekelwa ukulawula izenzo Umugqa wokuqala nendlela ezisabela ngayo. "Ngifuna manje!" Noma "Ingabe manje!" Kukhona zenani amazwi aphindaphindwayo ngoba lanamuhla-ke umuntu, abasha noma asebekhulile.
9. Engeza esenzweni osheshayo inkolelo yokuthi azikho imingcele ukuze amandla abantu, ngaphandle komkhawulo esenzweni, mingcele empumelelweni. Kwabhebhethekiswa grandiosity futhi omnipotence zalezi zinkolelo, abantu phezulu imizwelo yabantu kungenzeka engapheli kungekho isidingo uyoke ayeke noma ukubambezele.
10. [Ziyini izindleko zokuba umlutha wento ijubane? Siphila ngaphansi isisindo izimfuno, yangempela futhi nje osezingqondweni zethu, ukuthi okuthena amandla. Sibona ukwanda okukhulu ekuphazamisekeni okuhlobene nokucindezeleka yazo zonke izinhlobo bonke ubudala, kusukela aphansi izingane zesikole ngubani uhlushwa ukukhuluphala, ukucindezeleka, ukukhathazeka, ukunakwa iziyaluyalu futhi zonke izinhlobo ikhono lokufunda, uhlu izinkinga bonke ubudala .
11. Kumbuthano ngonya uyakhathaza ukuphila kushesha kangaka ikhuthaza overstimulation futhi Izinhlelo Ezingaphezu Kwamandla Akho, okuyinto babe stressors esingelapheki kuholele ekuziphatheni, isimo nokunakwa iziyaluyalu. Asikwazi ukubona ukuthi senza asilethele izinkinga ezingokomzimba, ezingokomzwelo nesimilo impilo njengoba sizama nzima ukuya ngokushesha, bese ujike imithi ukwelapha imiphumela esingalindelekile. Sikholelwa kufanele sikwazi ukuya lokhu fast and kukhona okungalungile nathi uma singakwazi ukuhambisana.
12. Siphinde sibone izinguquko siyinake nokucabanga. Intuthuko yezobuchwepheshe okwakulindeleke ukuba ukhulule ukucabanga, kodwa nenqwaba Imininingwane ozayo empeleni kwaluqeda siyinake futhi lokusungula yethu. Abantu siba sincane isikhathi

ukuzindla ahlaziye noma yini njengevela kokuba kulawulwa isidingo sokuba yenze, isidingo ukuba inthanethi, robotically njalo kokuhlola. Multi-tasking kuvusa nezinxushunxushu zangaphakathi nokunakwa wahlukana.

13. Mhlawumbe izindleko ezinkulu esiye sabhekana nazo kakade umonakalo ebuhlotsheni nabanye. Esikhundleni ekuthuthukiseni ubuhlobo obuseduze, ubuchwepheshe buye lula ukugwema ngqo umuntu nomuntu contact, okuyinto ethatha isikhathi esiningi. Sigcina banenkolelo yokuthi thina uxhumeke eduze kunanini ngenani Facebook "ukuthandwa" sizandisela. Kodwa-ke konke okusheshayo, manje, lokhu osheshayo. Konke ungacabanganga. Umuzwa wethu uxhumano likhona isenzo, hhayi zangqabelana, isipiliyoni ushona.
14. Baby boomer sibazi ulahlekelwe. Isizukulwane abasebasha iyakhula nge ingcindezi umlutha kwangaphakathi kanye nokucindezeleka okungapheli njengento evamile. Lapho abakwazi ukuya yimuphi ngokushesha futhi abakwazi ukubambezela, kuyoba umgwaqo kanzima eyolanda izingcezu zentuthuko abaqeda ezingaphendulwanga rush yethu zasendle ngokuqhubeka.
15. Kwamanje okuhlale kuphuthuma kwenza angu-24 lanamuhla yokuphila kungase ezibangela umonakalo omkhulu nakakhulu impilo yethu kuka siyaqaphela. eziphilayo Modern ukudala umqedazwe wokuzitika ngotshwala, ukucasuka, ukulahlekelwa ubulili drive futhi ukuqunjelwa, kuthiwa.

42. Impahla Kwemoya

EMAPHAKETHENI UKUNGCOLISWA

1. Uma ubheka ngaphakathi cishe kunoma iyiphi kudoti ungakwazi, I ukugembula ukuthi ungakwazi ukubona iningi imikhiqizo khona ngo kumalebula awo agqamile iziqukathi ngisho noma izingxenye ezincane kuphela ziyabonakala. Lokhu udoti kusuka izitsha kanye emaphaketheni abo akuvamile ukuba kukhishwe basingatha kakhulu,
2. Iningi yokungcola landfill okungahambisani biodegrade iyona udoti namathayi senqabe emaphaketheni kanye iziqukathi - "Ukungcoliswa emaphaketheni".
3. Okufakiwe - okuningi zikuthola owodwa ukusetshenziswa ukudla Ukugoqa - idale inkinga udoti manje elingcolisa zonke izingxenye zomhlaba. Abakhiqizi ithole uyosingenisa kuleli lokudlela, kodwa kukuwe ukuba umbe siyazikhipha - futhi nakhu ukuthi
4. Ngatshelwa umnikazi wesitolo sokudlela esiqhingini Thai ukuthi abadobi bendawo sisonge kwasemini amahlamvu banana, okuyinto babengeke bese uxoxela baphonsa olwandle uma usugedile. Lokho kulungile, ngoba amahlamvu sesibolile nezinhlazi badla ezilahlwe. Kodwa kule minyaka eyishumi eyedlule, wathi, ngenkathi epulasitikini Esikhundleni ngokushesha amahlamvu banana, imikhuba emidala wayeshone kanzima - futhi yingakho ebhishi ngesikhathi insephe nge uqweqwe plastic. Ngalé nje ebukekayo, lokhu Ubutha epulasitiki izwekazi ukuziphilisa udoti gyres e izilwandle zethu, idliwe plankton ke inhlanzi; ke cishe uzoba ukufinyelela ipuleti lakho ...
5. Lokhu kuyinkinga yomhlaba wonke - asikwazi Isilinganiswa Sokwakho Sezintambo at abadobi Thai. West waqala lokhu. Asathuthuka anesizathu unxanela izindinganiso zalo abaphilayo, nalo, engasimeme lula amasiko alo.
6. UK wedwa ukhiqiza angaphezu kuka-170 kwezigidi ezingu amathani waste njalo ngonyaka, ukudla okuningi zikuthola emaphaketheni. Nakuba kuye yashintsha indlela sigcina siphinde sidle ukudla, kukhona esiningi ke ukuthi ngeke landfills ungakwazi yini ukuyikhulisa kahle manje. Abanye kuba enesihlungu, futhi ezinye alilokothi ukudleka ziphele. Kungathatha iminyaka engu-450 ezinye izinhlobo zama-ibhodlela plastic ukubola; uhlobo olulodwa, ama-PET, kuyilapho kabusha, akusho biodegrade nhlobo. Futhi okwamanje kuphela yesithathu emaphaketheni plastic mjikelezo.
7. "Singelokotho empeleni aphonse lutho" kude "- ukuthi ngempela nje ukubeka kwenye.
8. Kodwa kabusha nje icons olwandle - iningi izindleko kwezemvelo kwemibhalo yethu throwaway kuyinto umfula - e womshini yayo. Sasisondelene impendulo eminyakeni lengu 30 leyengca: yini emhlabeni kwenzeka ukuba milkmen futhi ibhodlela ezifakwa? Manje thina siphila enkathini kungazwakali lapho iphakethe esithosiwe ungaba izingqimba eziyisikhombisa kwemibhalo.
9. Kulula yithemba ngesikhathi esikalini komsebenzi, kodwa asikho ngaphezu esintwini ukuzixazulula - ukubheka indlela umhlaba wathatha isinyathelo ku CFCs: kukhona izimpawu ukuthi imbobo ungqimba lwe-ozone is manje ukuvala. Ukudla emaphaketheni kufanele kube doddle.
10. Abakhiqizi ithole uyosingenisa kuleli lokudlela, futhi ohulumeni bethu kumele azibophezele. Kodwa tando they? Kukhona ezinye izimpawu umkhumbi is creaking ubheke inkambo okungcono: amagama Nciphisa Sebenzisa Recycle abelokhu izindebe abathengi bayazi 'amashumi eminyaka; kabusha manje kuyinsakavukela, futhi kukhona imizamo entsha ye efana plastic isikhwama kwenkokhelo. Singathanda ayaba namakhono amahle ukuze alandele ukuhola eFrance ngo ekuvimbeleni Cutlery plastic, izinkomishi kanye amapuleti.

11. Ngokuqinisekile, brand ezinkulu ziye zenza imizamo emikhulu ukuze aguqule emaphaketheni abo ukuze nifaka izinto kabusha, kodwa okungokoqobo kubonisa ukuthi ngaphansi kuka-70% isembozo kuyinto kabusha kuze kube manje. Kukhona izingqinamba zomthetho futhi zokuphepha ezidingwa ukuvikela umthengi, kodwa kuyadingeka ukubeka wrapper amakhadibhodi ku yogurt iziqukathi kakade enamathiselwe ndawonye, noma ukubeka wokuxubha amashubhu emabhokisini, nakho ufike esikhumulweni yomthengisi phezu phama ukugwema zokugwema ukuphuka ngesikhathi sezokuthutha umphakathi . Lokhu okubi kudingekile iphoqa nokuvulwa semali amabhokisi ukuthi esimweni best zibuyiswe abathengisi amabhokisi kancane esetshenziswa. Ngakho igama ukuvikelwa kwabathengi kanye umkhiqizo marketing, emaphaketheni limelela 175 kg waste umuntu ngamunye ngonyaka, noma 385 pound, kungcono omkhulu.

43. Plastics Kwemoya

1. Inani plastic ekhiqizwa neminyaka yokuqala eyishumi kulelikhulu leminyaka kungaphezu inani akhiqizwa yonke leminyaka elidlule.
2. Kukhona izingcezu izikhathi 500 ngaphezulu microplastics olwandle kunalokho kukhona izinkanyezi emthaleni wethu futhi 2050 kulinganiselwa kuyoba plastic obuningi kunezinhlanzi
3. ukungcola Plastic ukunqwabelana imikhiqizo yepulasitiki endaweni ezungezile okungaholela kubathinta kabi izilwane zasendle, indawo yokuhlala yezilwane, noma abantu. Plastics njengemigoqo ezingcolisayo zehlukaniswe micro-, meso-, izicucu zamangqamuzana noma udoti Macro, ngokusekelwe ngosayizi.
4. Plastics azibizi futhi iqine, futhi njengoba amazinga ngenxa ukukhiqizwa plastic ngabantu ziphezulu. Nokho, isakhiwo amakhemikhali amapulasitiki kakhulu nikeza them amelana izinqubo eziningi zemvelo wokululazeka futhi ngenxa yalokho bayephuza zilulaza. Zizonke, lezi zici ezimbili sezishiye nokuvelela okusezingeni eliphezulu yokungcola epulasitiki imvelo.
5. ukungcola Plastic kungehlela umhlaba, nemifula kanye nezilwandle. Izinto eziphilayo, ikakhulukazi izilwane zasemanzini, bangase balimale noma nge imiphumela mechanical, ezifana izihibe e izinto plastic noma izinkinga ezihlobene ukungenisa imfucuza plastic, noma ngokusebenzisa nokuchayeka kumakhemikhali ngaphakathi amapulasitiki eziphazamisa izitho zomzimba wabo.
6. Abantu nazo ehlaselwe ukungcola plastic, ezifana ngokusebenzisa ukuphazamiseka izindlela ezehlukene zokwenza lokhu hormone.
7. E-UK kuphela, bangaphezu kwezigidi 5 million amathani plastic babambeke unyaka ngamunye, zazo ezilinganiselwa kumaphesenti angu-24% kulo mjikelezo. Labo abasele abanga-abayizigidi ezingu-3.8 amathani waste ulahlwa landfills.
8. Inani elikhulu imfucuza plastic nakanjani ingena imvelo, ne izifundo esikisela izidumbu 90% ulwandle izinyoni aqukethe plastic doti. Kwezinye izindawo lapho senze imizamo eqotho abalulekile ube kunciphisa ukuvelela yokungcola plastic, ngokusebenzisa ekunciphiseni plastic ukusetshenziswa futhi uphromotha plastic kabusha.
9. Kusukela ngawo-1950, abantu abalinganiselwa ezigidini 6.3 bhiliyoni amathani plastic baye bakhiqiza, zazo kulinganiselwa ukuthi 9% liye kabusha nomunye 12% imfucuza plastic iye incinerated.
10. Kusukela omakhalekhukhwini nama-computer ukuze ibhayisikili izigqoko kanye esibhedlela IV izikhwama, plastic siye salolonga umphakathi ngezindlela eziningi ezenza ukuphila kokubili lula futhi kuphephe. Kodwa zokwenziwa impahla futhi ushiye imprints eyingozi endaweni nasezimpilweni mhlawumbe labantu, ngokwezinto iyiqoqo entsha izihloko olwasungulwa ososayensi ezivela emhlabeni wonke.
11. Kusukela ukukhiqizwa yayo mass kwaqala ngo-1940, ububanzi plastic sika ebanzi izakhiwo eyingqayizivele iye yenza ukuba isimo kubalulekile emphakathini. Ngonyaka ozayo, amathani angaphezu kwezigidi ezingu-300 bayobe abanyatheliswa emhlabeni wonke.

44. Ukudla Okwenziwe

1. ukudla okwenziwe yilezo okushintshiwe ngenhloso ngaphambi ukusetshenziswa. Ukudla okuphekwe, okusemathinini, simisiwe, zahlanganiswa noma washintsha ukubunjwa yokudla okunempilo kanye izinqaba, ukulondolozwa noma ukulungiselela ngezindlela ezihlukahlukene ziba ngaphansi isigaba kusetshenzwe-ukudla.
2. Lapho senza ukupheka, ukubhaka noma ukulungiselela ukudla thina asaphrosesa ukudla. Lona isizathu Umsuka wegama elithi "ukudla processor" esiza ekulungiseleleni ukudla okunempilo.
3. ukudla okwenziwe zimbi, zingabantu wumfakisandla ukukhuluphala nokugula emhlabeni wonke. Sazi kanjani? Njalo labantu antjintje Ukudla Western okusezingeni eliphezulu e ukudla okwenziwe, begula. Kwenzeka eminyakeni embalwa. yofuzo musa ukushintsha, ukudla kwabo owenza.
4. Nazi 9 ngezindlela kusetshenzwe ukudla kubi empilweni yakho.
 - a. ENkulu ushukela ephezulu fructose corn isiraphu
 - b. Yakhiwe ngoba ngokweqile
 - c. Unezithako yokufakelwa
 - d. Abantu ingalutheka bedla ukudla okungenamsoco okunamafutha
 - e. Ngokuvamile okusezingeni eliphezulu carbohydrate elicwengiweyo
 - f. Okuphansi ngezakhi
 - g. Okuphansi fibre
 - h. Idinga isikhathi namandla ukugaya
 - i. Ngokuvamile okusezingeni eliphezulu okunamafutha trans

45. Cancer

1. Umdlavuzwa kubangelwa umuntu okhona njengesilwane kwaba cishe non-akukho ezweni lasendulo.
2. Carcinogens, carcinogens yonke indawo kusukela ukudla microwaved ukuba zonke izinhlobo izithasiselo in ukudla okwenziwe efana Rancid lamafutha okupheka, colorants, flavorants, nezivimbelakuvunda kanye zinambuzane, imithi yokubulala izinambuzane, yokubulala ukhula, futhi umquba izithelo nemifino.
3. Ukutadisha ezidunjini ezomisiwe zaseGibhithe naseSiriya zamathambo asendulo ithole ubufakazi kancane ukuthi wayehlushwa umdlavuzwa. Abalobi yocwaningo oluthile yembula ukuthi lokhu kusho umdlavuzwa iyisifo yesimanje.
4. Umdlavuzwa uyisifo yesimanje ezenziwe umuntu okubangelwa ukweqisa zokuphila kwanamuhla, isifundo esisha kusikisela. I Okwatholakala kusikisela ukuthi zokuphila yesimanje kanye namazinga ukungcola okubangelwa umkhakha ukuthi ziyimbangela eyinhloko sifo nokuthi akuyona isimo zemvelo.
5. Ucwangingo luveza izinga isifo uvukile kakhulu kusukela Industrial Revolution, ikakhulukazi ebuntwaneni umdlavuzwa - efakazela ukuthi kuyanda akuyona nje ngenxa abantu sebephila isikhathi eside. Emiphakathini anezimboni, umdlavuzwa kuyinto yesibili kuphela isifo senhliziyo njengoba imbangela enkulu yokufa.
6. Kodwa akuzona kukhona izakhi zokuphila kwanamuhla ezibangela umdlavuzwa? Yebo, ligula impela, kodwa iningi lawo phansi abampofu yokuphila ukukhetha ukuthi abantu bangakwazi ukwenza okuthile mayelana, hhayi, njengoba kuboniswa, ngoba esicwila ulwandle carcinogens kuyiphi akunandlela yokubalekela.
7. Ukubhema esiphawuleka kunazo zonke lezi, okubangela azungeze ingxenye yesine yayo yonke zomdlavuzwa jikelele, angase lezi zehlakalo azigweme ekuvinjelweni ngokuphelele ukubhema.
8. Okunye ezinkulu yokuphila izici ukuthi ingozi yomdlavuzwa zihlanganisa ukuphuza ngokweqile, okungaholela isibindi gullet zomdlavuzwa, bethamele ilanga, okungaholela yomdlavuzwa wesikhumba, futhi ukukhuluphala futhi ukungawuvivinyi umzimba, ezingasetshenziswa ukuthuthukisa umdlavuzwa esiswini. Zinambuzane kanti ezinye amakhemikhali ezimboni kungabangela umdlavuzwa.
9. Ukupheka Oil - bacterium Radicals Mahhala - uma amafutha asetshenziswa is emhlweni kahle futhi agcinwe ngemva ayaphola, ama-bacterium odla izinhlayiyana zokudla kwesokunxele emafutheni. uwoyela Unrefrigerated iba anaerobic futhi kuholela ekwandeni Clostridium botulinum, elibangela botulism, engahle ibe khona ebulalayo ukudla okunobuthi. Esiqandisini noma zeqhwa uwoyela retards ukukhula virus. Rancid - okusho ubudala futhi indala - uwoyela iqukethe free radicals, molecule angalimaza amaseli bese kuholele anda umdlavuzwa ingozi, kanye nomthelela izinga lokudla kwakho. Izindaba ezinhle wukuthi impumulo yakho kalula ukubona uwoyela Rancid.

46. Izingcindezi Life Modern

1. Ukucindezeleka akusona inkinga ebhekene nabantu abaningi ukuthi sisebenze. Kangingi, sibona abantu uzizwa ekhungathekile aze afinyelele ngenxa yezingcindezi ababhekene nazo njengengxenywe yokuphila yesimanje. Ngakho iziphi ezinye zezimbangela ezivamile zokucindezeleka empilweni yesimanje, futhi yini ikhambi?
2. odokotela bengqondo kwemvelo ngeke usitshela ukuthi ingxenywe yenkinga iwukuthi kukhona nokungahambisani phakathi sanyalo (nge yayo emadolobheni, bureaucracies, ukungalingani, futhi zokuxhumana) kanye nemvelo okuzivumelanisa yokuziphendukela kwemvelo (ekuphileni tribal ezinkangala).
3. Ngezansi izindlela 5 izizathu ezweni lanamuhla kungase ukukhiqiza ucindezekile, nokucindezeleka kunalokho wawobaba ezikude.
 - a. Sihlangana ezihlukahlukene enkulu abantu.
 - b. Siziqhathanisa nezindinganiso ephakeme.
 - c. We ngokukhethekile ngaphezulu.
 - d. Izimakethe kakhudlwa- (aka "Kuyinto emnothweni, engenangqondo!")
 - e. Ukuqamba kwenzeka ngokushesha.
4. Ukucindezeleka Amazwe Ngaphansi-Developed - Nendlala kubikiwe ukuba imbangela enkulu yokucindezeleka nokucindezeleka. Ngakwelinye lezi ezibikwa ukuba izimbangela eziyinhloko kwanciphisa isikhathi okulindeleke ukuba kula mazwe.
5. Ezinye Izizathu Kungani Ukuphila Modern Ubangela Ukucindezeleka emazweni asethuthukile.
 - a. Ilokhu uyaxhunywa.
 - b. Ukuzama ukwenza okuningi kakhulu.
 - c. Hhayi ezibeka phambili ngenxa yokubaluleka
 - d. Abampofu kanye / noma ukungasebenzisi ukucindezeleka-release mechanism
 - e. Ikhambo eliganukejako
6. Ukungcoliswa komoya, ongcilile nomsindo, ukungcola ezibukwayo ... sisashone kukhona umthombo njalo ukushukuma hhayi ngendlela enhle. Kusukela kokuba ngihlale ngixhumana nabathile, ukungcoliswa komoya ezithinta inhlalakahle yethu, ongcilile nomsindo ezithinta nangekhono lethu lokuzwa thina bacabanga ... kungcono akumangalisi ukuthi siyokwamukela ngokunganqikazi ukukhathazeka.

47. Ukuphila Komkhaya kwi Lahla Udoti

1. 'Hogo emhlabeni': nehlazo elikhulu ezisemadolobheni zokuphila Umndeni wawuhlala endaweni yokulahla udoti. *imiphakathi eminingi emhlabeni wonke scavenge ku zokulahla evulekile - ne esibi imiphumela yezempilo.*
2. Ebusuku lemini, izinkulungwane imfucuza pickers - abantu nongabuthi, hlunga, usebenzise uphinde uthengise izinto abanye sokuntshinga.
3. Imindeni ukulolongwa khaya udoti, phezu udoti. Bona itate udoti, ukulwa phezu kwalo - ngisho wafa phezu kwalo. Kwakukhona nezinye izingozi eziningi. intuthu Putrid seeped kusukela inqwaba nezakhamuzi kwadingeka ukuba awelele izingilazi eziphukile nezinto imfucuza yezokwelapha - omunye wesifazane ngisho uthe Bakhubeka fetus sihoxisiwe phakathi kadoti.
4. Abacwaningi ababefunda zokulahla wathola amazanga anobungozi we dioxins ezibanga umdlavuzwa enhlabathini bese izinsimbi ezisindayo ku metabolisms izingane ukusebenza lapho.
5. Abantu kubika ukuhluphekela ezivamile ukuthi alahle ukuphila emhlabeni wonke: uhudo, ikhanda, izinhlungu esifubeni nasesiswini ubuhlungu, i-typhoid futhi ukuluma kwesikhumba, ekhaleni namehlo.
6. Nsuku zonke, basesha le ndawo ngoba ingcebo - a edayisa oluncane lwensimbi, kancane plastic, mhlawumbe ithambo. Basebenzisa izingwegwe esikhulu ukuba nixazulule udoti, ngezinye izikhathi ifinyelela izindaba ezimbili noma ezintathu. Zisebenza amaqembu, futhi ezingaphezu kuka-ngokuvamile eshaya ngoCetshwayo.
7. "Abazi ukubheka izinto zenzani njengabaphuma engahlanzekile noma okungenampilo okungaphephile," Bona ukuqoqa plastic, nensimbi futhi izintambo futhi uyithengise yi iphawundi. Imindeni ukwenza azungeze \$ 2 ngosuku.
8. Imizi yabo esakhiwe izinto ezase, nemindeni ngezinye izikhathi eziningana abahlala kwelinye shanty ngesikhathi. Nge, ezingenawo ugesi, ompompi bamanzi - kanye overabundance udoti - zingabantu ochwepheshe at repurposing.
9. ababelimele ezingozini ezimbi kakhulu, izifo ngisho nokufa zivamile. Futhi ngaphandle yokulahla ababebhekana nazo isigcono lobandlululo emphakathini.
10. Emhlabeni wonke, izigidi zabantu baphila imfucuza ukukha. Abanye umsebenzi emigwaqweni yasemadolobheni, ukusunduza ezinqoleni zabo kanye eceleni komgwaqo, ngokuvamile ebusuku lapho kukhona izimoto ezimbalwa emigwaqweni. Abanye abadonsekela ukuvula izindawo zokulahla, lapho kukhona insada egciniwe, + nezelani bagxila yezinto ezibonakalayo. ayithengiseki.
11. Into yokuqala ukuthi ushayela abantu ukusebenza imfucuza, noma ngabe kunjalo, kuyinto nokweswela - kungcono ubumpofu, omunye nokubusa okubi.

48. Kwebantfu

1. kwebantfu kuhilela nokushushumbisa abantu womuntu nangale kwemingcele Trans kazwelonke. Isenzo kwebantfu kuhilela, ukuqasha, ethutha, ukufukamela, ngokudlulisela noma ukuthola abantu ngendlela yokukhohlisa, ukuxhashazwa, indluzula, impoqo, usongo, ukukhohlisa, noma umnikelo ka ezinye uhlobo izinzuzo emthethweni.
2. kushushunjiswa kwebantfu ngumkhuba uhlobo ubugqila banamuhla lapho abantu ukuzuza ukulawula nokuxhashazwa abanye.
3. Ezinye izibonelo:
 - Kukhona umsebenzi ophoqeletwe abafana ezikhulayo cocoa e-Cote d'Ivoire.
 - Abesifazane Nezingane Ukushushumbisa
 - Human Organs Ukushushumbisa
 - Kukhona umsebenzi ophoqeletwe zabantu ku-Thai izikebhe zokudoba.
 - Kukhona Technical Intern Training Uhlelo yaseJapan, wadala ukunika amandla abasebenzi angaphandle ukuthuthukisa amakhono abo kodwa manje kwesinye isikhathi endleleni ophoqeletwe, nomshikashika nontechnical.
 - Kukhona esibucayi labesifazane bezizwe abaya Saudi Arabia ukusebenza abasemikhayeni ongayifaka nanokuthi ubani, uma idla yodwa amakhaya abaqashi babo uthembele kuyo zezimvume aziphume ziphele kuleli zwe, ngezinye izikhathi engqondweni, ngokomzimba futhi ngokocansi.
 - Sex ukushushumbisa, Ukudayisa ngomzimba
 - abafana ngovela futhi izisulu zabasebenzi-lokushushumbisa.
 - Ukugqilazwa Kwezingane

49. iNarcotic Izidakamizwa

1. Igama elithi "isidakamizwa" ngokuvamile isetshenziswa iyiphi into esetshenziselwa njengendlela umuthi noma ekwenzeni imithi. Ngokwesibonelo. Ama-aspirin, okuyinto kuyakunciphisa ubuhlungu futhi usiza lokushisa ephansi umzimba, futhi i-quinine, elisetshenziswa nokwelashwa kwesifo sikamalaleveva, yizidakamizwa;
2. Nokho, izidakamizwa, zithathwa hhayi njengoba imithi, kodwa ukuze anelise ukuqalekela ukuthi isibe umkhuba sigxile. Le mithi sekuwumkhuba eziye zabangela ukuhlupheka izigidi zonke ngekota wonke.
3. izidakamizwa sekuwumkhuba awela amaqembu amabili ayinhloko: evuselela, noma excitants, futhi sedatives, eyaziwa nangokuthi depressants.
4. Izidakamizwa ivuselela vusa isimiso sezinzwa futhi ugcine isaziso umsebenzisi, okungenani okwesikhathi; bahlanganisa i-cocaine, insangu ne-Benzedrine.
5. I sedatives musa ukugququzela kodwa ukusikhohlisa. Ithathwe eziningi ngokulinganisela naphezu izeluleko kadokotela kukadokotela, zingabantu amakhambi esisemthethweni. Bona ukukhathazeka nobuhlungu, kubangele ukuphumula engqondweni nasemzimbeni futhi ngokuvamile iveza kabi kwakudingeka ubuthongo. Nokho, Taken ngemithamo likhulu kakhulu, le mithi kungase kube nemiphumela ngeshwa kakhulu ezingokomzimba nezingokwengqondo. I-opium nayo nemikhiqizo yalo kukhona depressants; banjalo zokwenziwa izinto demerol futhi methadone, esetshenziswa njengoba azithathi morphine. I depressants zibizwa futhi ngokuthi nezidakamizwa (izidakamizwa torpor ezikhiqiza), inkulumo isetshenziswa evuselela ezithile kanye.
6. Sekuyisikhathi eside kwaziwa ukuthi iningi lamaNdiya Peru, Chile neBolivia ukuhlafuna amaqabunga isitshalo okuthiwa Erythroxyton coca nokuthi lezi amahlamvu liveze imiphumela okungavamile. I azidabuli ungenza i Kusaphazwa umsebenzi ngaphandle kokukhombisa izimpawu ukukhathala noma ukulamba; nabo kubonakala uyavuselelwa ngokwengqondo.
7. Utshwala - lapho utshwala bufike ebuchosheni, ithinta cortex cerebral kuqala, kwalandela isimiso semizwelo (hippocampus futhi endaweni septal), cerebellum, ngxenyane, pituitary indlala, futhi okokugcina, ama-medulla, noma ubuchopho stem. Ngemva ukuphuza [utshwala], ubuchopho obusebenza ngayo inefficiently, kuthatha isikhathi eside ukuba athole imiyalezo evela iso; ngokucubungula ulwazi kuba nzima ngokwengeziwe kanye nemiyalelo imisipha kuthiwa imisiwe. Utshwala ukubambezela ukubuyisa isikhathi ngo-10 kuya ku-30 per cent. Iphinde kunciphisa amandla okwenza imisebenzi emibili noma ngaphezulu ngesikhathi esisodwa.
8. Cocaine - sezindawo numbing-cocaine wahola iqembu lodokotela abasha e Vienna ukuze uzizamele ke ukuze kubulawe izinzwa. Njengoba i-cocaine weza ngaphezulu ukusetshenziswa jikelele ukuze kubulawe izinzwa, izwe wezokwelapha esephawula ukuthi umuthi sekuwumkhuba. bamakhemikhali Zokwenziwa, ngakho-ke, isethwe ukuthi isebenze ukuthuthukisa ikhemikhali wayeyoveza imiphumela numbing-cocaine kodwa ngeke sekuwumkhuba. Waba yini umphumela wesibindi abacwaningi yabo kwakuyinkonzo zokwenziwa ejenti ngokuthi procaine, umuthi nonhabit-ukwakha futhi aziwa yayo egameni lendawo yokuhweba noma Novocain.
9. Insangu - t ivuselela eyaziwa ngokuthi insangu, noma marihuana, eNyakatho naseNingizimu Melika, lisuselwa isitshalo Hemp, insangu sativa. Umuthi sekuwumkhuba lisuselwa into okhipha inhlaka e izimbali namaqabunga alesi simila. Omunye evuselela

bokuqala ethathwe, lesi sitshalo Hemp kwaba insangu. Insangu ngempela uhlobo insangu, ngefomu kancane umqondo wokuzikhandla.

10. Nokudangala, noma sine izidakamizwa - opium nemikhiqizo-ikakhulukazi yayo morphine ne-heroin - yiwona eyingozi kakhulu kulolu izidakamizwa sekuwumkhuba kwezidakamizwa. I-opium nayo iwumphumela umlaliso poppy isitshalo (Papaver somniferum).

50. alahlwayo Fashion - Ukotini Production

1. isifiso sethu nokuhahela jeans ezishibhile Osuma namachibi phakathi nezwe nezilwandle ziphenduka ugwadule kwahlongasibi: umonakalo ehlasela imboni yezemfashini yembula indlela lo mkhuba imfashini alahlwayo kusongela ukuphila kwezigidi waphendukela maphakathi nezwe igcwele amachibi ku ezingwadule ngenxa ukotini ukulima.
2. Chemical Ezimpini - Emhlabeni jikelele, izigidi ezingu-35 amahektha ukotini kukhona elinywayo. Sekuyisikhathi eside Ukuze ulawule izinambuzane eziningi zidla abalimi ukotini isitshalo wancika isicelo esindayo zinambuzane, okuholela nokungcoliswa nemanti aphasi. Emazweni asathuthuka abatshali ukotini zisebenzisa nengxenye egcwele izibulala-zinambuzane asetshenziswa kwezolimo.
3. kwentuthuko kwakamuva kwezobuchwepheshe, kuhlenganise nekhono ukushintsha izinto simila ukotini yofuzo, wenzé ukotini anobuthi amanye inkathazo yayo. Lokhu kwanciphisa kodwa akazange ayisuse isidingo zinambuzane. Abasebenzi basepulazini, ikakhulukazi lapho zabasebenzi lingaphansi ngomshini, qhubeka obala amakhemikhali ayingozi.
4. Ukuncintisana ukhula olunye futhi usongo kithi ukukhiqizwa ukotini; ngokuvamile kokulima imikhuba kanye yokubulala ukhula zisetshenziswa knock emuva ukhula. Inani elikhulu abalimi abaye bamukela imbewu ukotini izakhi ezifaka isakhi ekuvikeleni ke kusukela glyphosate ukhula (isithako esebenzayo e Roundup Monsanto sika).
5. Umquba Zokwenziwa - ukotini evamile esekhulile kudinga ukusetshenziswa ngokweqile zokwenziwa umquba. Leso sicelo kanzulu kusho okuningi zikuthola siphelela nemifula, ukudala esinye esikhulu kakhulu izinkinga ukungcola izakhi emhlabeni wonke, upending imiphakathi zasemanzini okuholela esishintshashintshayo efile untula umoya-mpilo futhi olungenayo siklanyelwe ukuphila emanzini. Ngaphezu kwalokho, zokwenziwa umquba neqhaza unobuningi ebalulekile amagesi abamba ukushisa ngesikhathi ukukhiqizwa nokuthengiswa kwazo ukusetshenziswa.
6. Irrigation Heavy - Ezindaweni eziningi imvula alwanele sikhule ukotini kodwa lokhu kusilela zingenziwa up by nginisela namasimu amanzi avela emifuleni eseduze noma atholakala emithonjeni. Nomaphi lapho livela, the Ukuzihoxisa amanzi kungaba omkhulu ukuze ayinciphise emfuleni notshwala kakhulu futhi deplete komhlaba. Izingxenye ezimbili kwezintathu zekhofi ukotini India sika ekuniseleni nge komhlaba.
7. Mhlawumbe ukusetshenziswa ngokweqile esimangalisa kunazo samanzi okunisela iyabonakala Uzbekistan futhi Turkmenistan, lapho-Aral Sea ziyadlula surface area ngu-85%. Zokuziphilisa, okuhlala kuzo izilwane zasendle, futhi izinhlanzi imiphakathi ziye kwalinciphisa. Okwenza isimo sibe sibi manje ezomile usawoti kanye zinambuzane izinsalela afuthe kude Amasimu wangaphambili futhi echibini embhedeni, okwandisa ukuvama izisu futhi kombungu phakathi kwabantu 4 million abahlala downwind.
8. Omunye umphumela omubi wokunisela esindayo kuba umhlabathi kukasawoti emhlabathini. Lapho izinkambu ngokuphindaphindiwe ivele igcwale amanzi ngenkasa, usawoti kuba bagxila aseduze laphezu komhlabathi. Izitshalo ayisakwazi sikhule kulezi nenhlabathi Lezokulima has ukuba uyekwe.
9. Aral Sea e-Asia Ephakathi - isifiso sethu nokuhahela jeans ezishibhile eye waphenduka nolwandle maphakathi nezwe ehlane: umonakalo ehlasela imboni yezemfashini yembula indlela mkhuba imfashini alahlwayo kusongela ukuphila kwezigidi waphendukela maphakathi nezwe igcwele amachibi ku ezingwadule ngenxa ukotini ukulima. Namuhla, ezindawo ezinemithi ebhashile ukuthi yake Aral Sea e-Asia Ephakathi ligcwele

amakamela sifuna tufts kwaphela utshani ngokumelene flat, umkhathizwe anesihlabathi. Kuphela emehlweni oluyinqaba izikebhe marooned amakhulu amakhilomitha maphakathi nezwe enikela nganoma iyiphi inkomba umlando endaweni. Ngo ezine nje eminyaka, yini yake eyodwa yemizimba ngobukhulu maphakathi nezwe amanzi wonke iye yancipha ezingaphezu kwengxenywe yesibili - endaweni usayizi Ireland - eshiya ezinesihlungu uthuli isitsha.

10. Isibonelo, nge AbaseBrithani ukuthenga izingubo eziphindwe kabili kunango eyishumi edlule - ngonyaka odlule sachitha £ 50 bhiliyoni - kukhona ukukhathazeka eqhubekayo mayelana ezishibhile, imfashini alahlwayo ngezinye izikhathi uphawu 'ukubukeka chuck'. Lembula ukuthi, emhlabeni wonke, izigidi zamalitha amanzi ahlanzekile ziye ukuphazanyiswa ukotini ezikhulayo noma ziye ngendlela engenathemba ezingcoliswe amakhemikhali anobuthi esetshenziselwa udayi futhi enza. Amaqiniso awukuthi esisangulukisayo: sikhule ukotini ezanele ukwenza i-pair olulodwa jeans kungathatha 3,400 amalitha noma 15.500 amalitha amanzi.
11. Phakathi naleso sikhathi, Imicu yotshani micro kusukela uboya zokugqoka nezemidlalo manje imbangela enkulu yokungcola epulasitiki emifuleni yethu izilwandle: Imicu yotshani 700.000 kokudedelwa ngo wash olulodwa yasekhaya.

Yakha Inguqulo: AumShriGaneshayaNamah108OmNamoNarayanaya570128

Iwebhusayithi: www.EarthDanger.Wordpress.com Imininingwane ikheli le-imeyili: canary108@yahoo.com