

# Glossary

When learning, if you read a word you do not understand, look it up in a glossary, dictionary or encyclopaedia, or ask a teacher or friend. To learn more about any of the issues in this book, if you have access to the internet, search for the subject at [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) or [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org).

**Adaptation** – The process by which a population changes to suit a new environment

**Appliance** – Electrical household machine, e.g. cooker, washing machine, mobile phone

**Atmosphere** – Layers of gases around the earth

**Bay** – A curved area of sea surrounded by land on three sides

**Compost** – A fertiliser made from rotted plant and animal waste

**Compost heap** – A pile of plant and animal waste left to rot for several months to become **compost**

**Coral bleaching** – The process by which coral **polyps** eject the coloured **zooxanthellae** from their cells when water temperatures rise

**Coral reef** – An underwater structure made from limestone skeletons of thousands of living coral colonies and sponges

**Creeping** – A kind of plant growth: growing and spreading gradually where growing stems send out roots to cling to the ground

**Dredging** – Using a machine with a scoop or sucking device to make channels in the sea bed deeper, so bigger ships can use them

**Dynamite** – A powerful explosive used as an illegal fishing technique

**Eco-lodge** – A hotel with low environmental impact, which is built from renewable materials, uses sustainable technology and educates guests about the environment

**Encroach** – To gradually cover more and more of an area of land

**Endemic** – A **species** that only lives in a particular place

**Excrete** – Force out waste products from plant or animal cells

**Extinction** – The process where a **species** dies out and ceases to exist, or 'becomes extinct'

**Fodder** – Food for cows, horses and other livestock

**Fossil fuel** – A fuel formed underground from plant and animal remains millions of years ago, such as gas, coal and oil

**Fungicide** – A chemical substance used to kill fungi

**Glacier** – A vast frozen river of ice and compacted snow which moves very slowly

**Greenhouse effect** – Warming of the earth caused by gases in the **atmosphere** which trap heat from the sun

**Greenhouse gas** – A gas which contributes to the **greenhouse effect**, such as carbon dioxide and methane

**Habitat** – The place where an animal or plant lives

**Mabadiliko / kujibadili** – Mchakato ambao kwake mimea na wanyama hubadilika ili kuweza kukabiliana na mazingira mapya

**Chombo** – Mashine ya umeme ya nyumbani, k.m. mashine ya kufulia, simu za mikononi

**Anga** – Tabaka za gesi katika dunia

**Huba** – Eneo la bahari lililozungukwa na ardhi/nchi kavu pande tatu

**Mbolea** – Iliyofanywa kutokana na mimea iliyoza na uchafu wa wanyama

**Chungu la mbolea** – Chungu la uchafu wa mimea na wanyama ulioachwa uoze kwa miezi kadha ili iwe mbolea

**Kupauka kwa matumbawe** – Mchakato ambao kwake polipu wa matumbawe hutoa nje kubka kwenye chembe chembe zao za maisha (seli) mwani mdogo zenye rangi joto linapozidi.

**Mwamba wa matumbawe** – Mwamba uliopo chini yamaji uliofanywa kubkana na mifupa ya maelfu ya makoloni ya matumbawe hai na sponji

**Tambaa** – Ni aina ya ukuaji wa mimea, ambao hukuwa na kusambaa hatua kwa hatua ambapo huongezeka kwa kutoa mizizi nje na kushikamana na ardhi

**Ondoa matope** – Kutumia mashine yenye kijiko au kifaa cha kufyonza matope kwenye mito chini ya bahari ili iwe na kina kikubwa zaidi, na meli kubwa ziweze kuitumia

**Baruti** – Ulipukaji wenye nguvu; au uvuvi haramu wa kulipua

**Hoteli inayojali mazingira** – Hoteli yenye athari ndogo ya kimazingira, ambayo hujengwa kubkana na vitu vinavoweza kutumika tena, inayotumia teknolojia endelevu na inayofundisha wageni kuhusu mazingira

**Mega pole pole** – Kuingilia pole pole eneo la ardhi / nchi kavu na kilichukua

**Spishi adimu** – Spishi inyoishi mahali maalumu

**Kutoa uchafu** – Nguvu za kusukuma uchafu nje ambao unatoka kwenye seli za mimea au mnyama

**Toweka kabisa** – Mchakato ambapo spishi hufa kabisa na haonekani tena

**Malisho** – Chakula cha ng'ombe, farasi na wanyama wengine wanaofugwa

**Mabaki ya fueli** – Mafuta tyaliyofanyika chini ya ardhi kubkana na mabaki ya mimea na wanyama mamilioni ya miaka iliyopita, mfano gesi, makaa ya mawe na mafuta ya petroli

**Dawa ya fangasi** – Dawa ya kemikali inachotumiwa kuuwa fangasi

**Pande kubwa la barafu** – Pande kubwa la barafu au theluji lililoganda na ambalo haliyeyuki

**Athari ya gesi hatarishi / gesi zinazoathiri hali ya hewa** – Kupata job kwa dunia kunatokana na gesi katika hewa inaokusanya joto kutoka kwenye jua

**Gesi hatarishi / gesi zinazoathiri hali ya hewa** – Gesi inayodhangia katika kupata job dunia kutokana na gesi inaokusanya joto kutoka kwenye jua, kama dioksidi ya kaboni na mitheni

**Makazi** – Ni eneo ambalo mnyama au mimea unaishi

- Harpoon** – A long heavy spear (a weapon with a long handle and a sharp point) fixed to a rope, used as an illegal fishing technique in Zanzibar
- Ice cap** – A permanent layer of thick ice and snow covering the north and south poles and high mountain peaks
- Inlet** – A narrow strip of water that goes inland from a sea or lake
- Insecticide** – A chemical substance used to kill insect pests
- Juvenile** – Young, not sexually mature
- Lagoon** – An area of the sea partly separated from the open ocean by a reef (= a line of shallower rock, sand or coral)
- Landfill** – Getting rid of large amounts of rubbish by burying it, or a place where rubbish is buried
- Latitude** – Distance south or north from the equator
- Meadow** – A field where grass grows
- Moor** – To tie a boat so it stays in the same place
- Moorings buoy** – A buoy anchored to the sea floor with a strong rope or chain, so boats can moor without needing an anchor
- Neuter** – To surgically remove a pet's testicles or ovaries to prevent it from having young
- Node** – A point on a plant's stem where leaves or roots grow from
- Onshore** – Moving from the sea towards land / on land rather than at sea
- Open ocean** – The waters of the ocean away from land
- Pest** – An insect, animal or fungus which damages crops or food
- Pesticide** – a chemical substance used to kill pests such as insects, weeds and fungi
- Photosynthesis** – The process by which a plant uses energy from sunlight to produce its own food
- Pneumatophore** – A root that grows in the air (aerial root), which enables a plant to absorb gases from the air even if it is growing in water
- Polyp** – A small simple tube-shaped water animal, like a tiny sea anemone, to which they are closely related
- Polystyrene** – A light plastic containing bubbles of air, used to protect fragile objects or keep things hot or cold
- Propagule** – A piece of a plant which will break off and grow into another plant, e.g. mangrove seedlings which germinate on the tree before falling off
- Propeller** – A revolving part of a motor with two or more blades which spins in water or air to make a boat or aircraft move
- Quarrying** – Extracting resources such as stones and metals from the ground
- Resilient** – Able to recover quickly to good condition after being damaged
- Rhizome** – A stem of some plants which grows horizontally along or under the ground and produces roots and leaves
- Salinity** – The amount or concentration of salt dissolved in a liquid (usually water)
- Seagrass bed** – An area of sand or mud where seagrass is growing
- Mkukii aina ya hapuni** – Mshale mzito mrefu (silaha yenye mpini mrefu na ncha kali) uliofungwa kwenye kamba, unaotumiwa kuvula samaki; ni mtego haramu Zanzibar
- Kofia ya barafu** – Tabaka la kudumu la barafu nene na theluji inayofunika ncha ya Kaskazini na kusini ya dunia na vilele vya milima mirefu
- Njia ndogo** – Kishorobo chembamba cha maji kinachoingia ndani kutoka baharini au ziwani
- Dawa ya wadudu** – Dawa ya kemikali inayotumika kuulia wadudu waharibifu
- Mdogo** – Mchanga, mnyama ambaye hajakomaa kijinsia na kimaumbile
- Rasi** – Eneo la bahari ambalo limetenganishwa na bahari kuu kwa mwamba (= mstari wa mawe, mchanga au matumbawe ambao upo kwenye maji ya kina kidogo)
- Shimo** – Kuondoa takataka nyingi kwa kuzizika, au mahali ambazo takataka huzikwa
- Latitude** – Masafa kutoka Kaskazini au Kusini ya Ikweta
- Bustani** – Shamba ambalo majani (nyasi) huota
- Tia nanga** – Kuifunga mashua, ngalawa ili ibaki mahali pamoja
- Boya la nanga** – Boya lililotiwa nanga chini ya bahari kwa kutumia kamba imara au mnyororo, ili mashua ziweze kujifunga kwenye boya hilo na kutulia bila ya kuhitaji nanga.
- Kuondosha kizazi** – Kuondoa hasua au ovari (kifumbambegu) kutoka kwa mnyama dike au dume kwa kutumia upasuaji ili asizae
- Vifundo** – Mahali kwenye kigogo cha mti ambapo majani au mizizi huota
- Nchi kavu** – Kuelekea nchi kavu kutoka baharini / nchi kavu zaidi na sio baharini
- Bahari kuu** – Maji ya bahari ambayo yapo mbali na nchi kavu na ya kina kirefu
- Mharibifu** – Mdudu, mnyama au fangasi ambaye anaharibu mazao au chakula
- Dawa ya wadudu waharibifu** – Ni kemikali inayotumika kuuwa viumbe viharibifu mfano wadudu, magugu na fangasi
- Usanidi mwanga** – Mchakato ambao mmea hutumia nishati inayotoka kwenye mwanga wa jua kuzalisha chakula chake
- Mzizi wa hewani** – Mzizi unaoota kwenye hewa (mzizi wa hewani), unaoweza mmea kufyonza gesi kutoka hewani hata kama (mmea) unaota katika maji
- Polipu** – Mnyama mdogo sahili wa majini kama anemone, ambaye amehusiana naye kwa karibu (sana)
- Polisterini** – Plastiki nyepesi yenye mapovu ya hewa, inayotumika kuhifadhi na kulinda vitu dhaifu, au huweka vitu moto au baridi
- Mbegu za mikoko** – Kipande cha mmea kinachowunjika na kuota mmea mwengine, kama miche ya mkoko inayodhipua juu ya mti huo kabla ya kuanguka
- Pangaboi** – Sehemu ya mota inayozunguka yenye viwembe viwili au zaidi, ambayo inazunguka katika maji au hewa kuifanya mashua au ndege iende
- Uchimbaji** – Utoaji wa rasilimali kama mawe na metali kutoka ardhi
- Yenye kumudiu / Imara** – Inayoweza kurudi hali yake ya zamani nzuri haraka baada ya kuharibiwa
- Rizomu** – Kigogo cha baadhi ya mmea vinavyoota kulalo juu au chini ya ardhi na inayoba mizizi na majani
- Uchumvi chumvi** – Wingi wa mkusanyiko wa chumvi iliyoyeyuka katika kitu cha majimaji (kwa kawaida maji)
- Kitalu cha nyasi bahari** – Eneo la mchanga au tope ambapo nyasi bahari zinaota

**Shore** – The strip of land along the edge of a sea, lake or wide river shores can be sandy, rocky or muddy

**Snorkelling** – Swimming underwater breathing air through a snorkel (breathing tube)

**Souvenir** – Something you buy or keep to help you remember a holiday or special event

**Species** – A group of living things (which may be a kind of animal, plant, fungus or bacteria) which are similar to each other, and can breed with each other but not with members of other groups

**Subsistence** – The state of having enough of the things you need in order to stay alive, but none to spare

**Tanning** – Converting animal skins and hides into leather using a dyeing / preserving agent such as mangrove bark

**Tidal** – Influenced by tides

**Tides** – Regular rise and fall in sea level (twice a day) caused by the gravitational pull of the moon (and sun)

**Tsunami** – An extremely large and destructive ocean wave caused by an underwater earthquake or earth movement

**Yard sale** – Selling unwanted household items from a stall outside your home, sometimes carried out by several neighbours on the same day

**Zooxanthellae** – Single-celled plants that live in the tissues of animals such as corals, which contain pigments that give them colour

**Ufukwe** – Kishorobo cha nchi kavu kwenye ukingo wa bahari, ziwa, au mto mpana; fukwe zinaweza kuwa za mchanga, mawe au tope

**Kuogelea kwa kutumia kioo** – Ni kuogelea kwa kutumia kioo na mrija wa kuvutia hewa

**Zawadi ya ukumbusho** – Kitu unachonunua au unachoweka kukusaidia kukumbuka tokeo maalum au nchi uliyotembelea

**Spishi** – Kundi la vitu vinavyoishi (ambavyo vinaweza kuwa aina ya mnyama, mmea, fangasi au bacteria) ambao wanafanana na wanaweza kuzaliana wenyewe kwa wenyewe lakini si pamoja na wengine wa makundi mengine

**Kujikimu** – Hali ya kuwa na vitu vya kutosha unavyohitaji ili kukuwezesha uishi, lakini huna cha kuweka

**Tia rangi ya hudhurungi** – Kubadilisha ngozi ya wanyama kuwa ngozi ya kutumiwa kwa kutumia dawa ya kuhifadhiwa / kupaka rangi ili isiharibike kama vile magome ya mikoko

**Ya maji kujaa na kupwa** – Inayosukumwa na maji kujaa na kupwa

**Maji kujaa na kupwa** – Kupanda na kushuka kwa kawaida kwa viwango vya bahari vinavyotokana (mara mbili kwa siku) na mvuto wa graviti wa mwezi (na jua)

**Sunami** – Wimbi kubwa sana la uharibifu linalosababishwa na mtetemeko wa chini ya ardhi au mwendo wa dunia

**Biashara ya uwanjani** – Kuuza vitu vya nyumbani katika genge nje ya nyumba yako, mara nyingine inafanywa na majirani wengi siku hiyo hiyo

**Mwani mdogo** – Mimea yenye seli moja ambayo inaishi katika tishu za wanyama kama matumbawe, ambayo ina kitu chenye rangi kinacho ipatia rangi mimea

# English – Kiswahili dictionary

Some other English words that might be new :

**abandon** – tekeleza

**admonition** – onyo

**aggregate** – mkusanyiko

**beast** – mnyama, hayawani

**bizarre** – ya ajabu

**bleaching** – kupausha

**boom** – sitawi sana

**bounty** – ukarimu, karimu

**cage** – tundu

**chop** – kata

**cope** – mudu, weza

**cyclone** – kimbunga

**deliberately** – kwa makusudi

**devastate** – teketeza, angamiza

**edible** – inayolika

**eradication** – angamiza

**field** – shamba

**flourish** – stawi

**fortunate** – a bahati

**fragile** – rahisi kuvunjika

**glossy paper** – karatasi inyong'ara

**grassy** – yenye nyasi

**hatch** – angua

**heal** – maliza, ponya

**heaven** – pepo

**insulator** – kizio cha joto

**irreplaceable** – isiyorudishika mahali pake

**kick** – piga teke

**kitten** – paka mchanga

**lawn** – bustani

**lobby** – shawishi

**lush** – enye kustawi

**mend** – rekibisha

**ordained** – agiziwa, amrisha

**ornamental** – a mapambo

**outboard motor** – mashine ya nje

**pee** – kojoa

**pigment** – rangi ya asili

**pit toilet** – choo cha shimo

**porous** – tundu tundu

**precious** – a thamani

**predator** – anayekula wanyama wengine

**recreation** – burudani, buni upya

**refuge** – kimbilio, hifahi

**render** – toa

**revel** – sherehe

**rife** – tapakaa

**scaffolding** – jukwaa

**scar** – kovu

**seaward** – kuelekea baharini

**secure** – hifadhi

**seek** – tafuta

**soar** – panda sana

**soot** – moshi

**spectacular** – kuvutia

**spill** – mwanga

**storm** – dhoruba

**subdue** – shinda

**swiftly** – kwa haraka sana

**tangled** – iliyosokotana

**teeming** – jaa

**transgress** – kuipa mpaka

**trigger** – anzisha

**uninhabitable** – isiyokalika

**vanish** – toweka

**vivid** – dhahiri, wazi

**waxy** – iliyopakwa nta

# 10 Take action

Quick and easy ways we can all help protect the environment, every day!

## 1 Environment & sustainability – Mazingira na uendelevu

- Follow ECO-Practice (Environmental Code of Practice) (see inside front cover of this book) all the time
- Whenever making a decision that might affect the environment, ask yourself if the environment would be better or worse if everybody made that decision, and choose the sustainable option
- Talk to your friends and family about the environment and why conserving it is important
- Support local co-ops such as women's groups by buying from them and promoting them

## 2 Biodiversity – Bioanuai

- Don't keep wild animals as pets, including parrots, wild-caught fish or monkeys
- Avoid cutting down trees and don't buy wood products from endangered hardwoods: choose sustainable coconut wood or fruit orchard waste instead
- Don't buy products made from endangered animals, e.g. ivory or coral
- Have your cat neutered
- Encourage wildlife by growing native trees
- Discourage crows: make sure you dispose of rubbish, especially food waste, where they can't access it
- On days out in Zanzibar, support local community businesses and visit conservation initiatives which are reducing their impact on the environment and helping protect wildlife

## 3 Mangroves – Mikoko

- Don't cut mangrove for firewood or charcoal: choose sustainable alternatives where available
- Buy wood and paper from sustainable sources
- Recycle paper and cardboard, and buy recycled paper products
- Use both sides of paper and reuse envelopes

## 4 Seagrass – Nyasi ya bahari

- Don't let your boat or anchor scrape the seagrass
- Don't collect pebbles or shells, or take rocks or sand from the beach for building materials

## 5 Coral reefs – Miyamba ya matumbawe

- Never drop litter, especially on a beach or near the sea
- Don't collect or buy shells or coral
- Ask how your fish was caught, and never buy fish caught with spear guns or dynamite

## 6 Fisheries – Uvuvi

- Observe closed seasons for invertebrate collection
- Choose sustainable seafood: eat line-caught or trapped local fish from sustainable stocks, avoid eating overfished species, and never eat endangered species such as sharks or parrotfish
- Don't collect, buy or sell marine creatures such as tritons as tourist souvenirs: they are illegal to export!

## 7 Pollution – Uchafuzi wa mazingira

- Dispose of litter and household rubbish responsibly, especially plastic: reduce, reuse, recycle
- Get your car mended if the exhaust is smelly or black
- Reduce use of harsh household chemicals and keep them out of drains and the water supply
- Grow food organically i.e. natural compost for fertilizer and no pesticides
- Go to the toilet in a place that's safe for the environment – not on the beach!
- Avoid unnecessary packaging: take your own bag or basket when you go shopping
- Compost kitchen and garden waste such as vegetable peelings and leaves
- Don't leave broken glass around – someone might cut themselves and it can even start a fire
- Recycle dead batteries properly
- Don't drop litter on the beach, in the sea, or anywhere

## 8 Climate change – Mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa

- Save energy: switch off lights and electrical appliances when not in use, and use energy-saving light bulbs
- Cook food faster, using less fuel, by cutting it smaller, and use a pan lid to keep the heat in
- Take public transport, walk or cycle, rather than drive, and take the ferry instead of flying
- Save water: only boil as much water as you need, and don't leave taps running – wash dishes and vegetables in a bowl, not under a running tap
- Choose plants and crops that grow well in dry conditions so do not need much water