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| artificial gases that break down the Earth's protective ozone layerYear 8 Glossary test | Chlorofluorocarbons |
| global index utilize to rank the development of countries by examining the achievements of the inhabitants of the country. | Human development index |
| a private organisation, usually not-for-profit, with a charitable, community or environmental focus | NGO |
| the condition of having so little food, money or resources that the people, no matter where they live in the world, can barely survive | Absolute poverty |
| a country with a low standard of living and a low GDP | Less economically developed country |
| an intergovernmental organisation that promotes world peace and fosters international cooperation | UN |
| a way of viewing the world | perspective |
| an article of trade or commerce | commodity |
| the world's largest killer of children. It is a condition that leads to fluid like bowel motions causing dehydration. | Diarrhoea |
| the warming of the atmosphere, which some scientists believe is caused by burning fossil fuels | Global warming |
| the presence of salt on the land surface, in soil or rocks, or dissolved in water in our rivers or ground water | salinity |
| Any parts of an environment altered or created by people | Human environment |
| a measure of a country's wealth. | Gross Domestic Product |
| charitable donations of money, goods and services offered to developing countries from developed countries | Aid |
| the condition of not being able to read or write | Illiterate |
| Includes water, air, living things, earth and sunlight | Physical environment |
| physical features of an area of land - its height and shape | topography |
| a severe shortage of food in a region caused by wars, droughts, floods or pests | Famine |
| the natural home of an animal or plant, the place where it is normally found | Habitat |
| a company or organisation which possesses and controls the means of production, such as factories, mines, farms and financial organisations, in more than one country | TNC |
| where one crop is grown over a large area | Monoculture |
| land, soil, forests, water, energy and mineral resources used by humans | Natural resources |
| any precipitation (e.g. rain, snow) that has an acidity level higher than the normal range, particularly below a pH level of 5.6 | Acid rain |
| a set of computer programs designed to deal with databases, able to collect, store, retrieve, manipulate, analyse and display mapped data from the real world | Geographic information system |
| a disease that spreads throughout an entire country or continent, or the whole world | Pandemic disease |
| Are goods that are brought from other countries | imports |
| a world in which any individual can talk to any other, anywhere in the world | Global village |
| a community that consists of a collection of roughly constructed huts and `lean-to' structures, and has few conveniences (e.g. running water, toilets, proper roads) | Shanty town |
| Are goods that are sold to other countries | exports |
| countries that have high economic productivity, relatively high standards of living and relatively democratic systems of government | More economically developed country |
| the condition suffered when a person does not get enough nutrition to sustain normal bodily functions because of a poor diet | Malnutrition |
| substances such as gases or particles discharged into the atmosphere | Greenhouse gases |
| this measures the dependence an individual or region has on natural resources ; for example, how much land and water is needed to supply energy, | Ecological footprint |
| a country with a high standard of living and a high GDP | Developed countries |
| term used to describe and group the world's poorest countries in which most people have a low economic standard of living | Developing countries |
| the breakdown of traditional barriers between nation states allowing the movement of goods, capital, people and information |  |
| the number of deaths per 1000 babies under one year of age | Infant mortality rate |
| a system formed by the interactions of the living organisms (plants, animals and humans) and physical elements of an environment | Ecosystem |
| the result of the sun's heat being trapped within the atmosphere rather than reflected out into space. This causes a significant increase in temperature. | Greenhouse effect |
| the practices in place for the disposal of waste products, including human waste | sanitation |

Chlorofluorocarbons, sanitation, globalisation, exports, human development index (HDI), infant mortality rate (IMR), greenhouse effect, acid rain, non-government organisation (NGO), gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, pandemic disease, commodity, ecosystem, aid, imports, absolute poverty, topography, global village, less economically developed country (LEDC), developing countries, shantytown, monoculture, United Nations (UN), ecological footprint (EF), malnutrition, perspective, diarrhoea, famine, transnational corporation (TNC), natural resources, global warming, more economically developed country (MEDC), developed countries, emissions, salinity, human environment, illiteracy, physical environment, habitat, geographic information system (GIS),