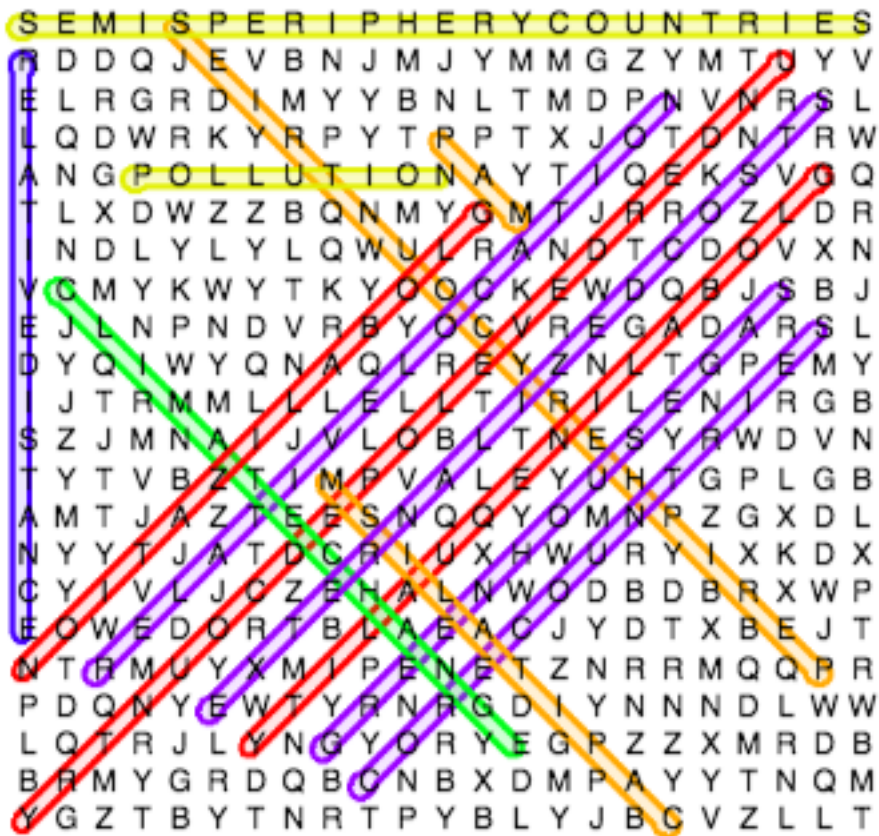


Geography Word Search



Map a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.

Globalization the process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale.

Externalized Costs costs generated by producers but carried by society as a whole.

Capitalism an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.

Climate Change a change in global or regional climate patterns, in particular a change apparent from the mid to late 20th century onwards and attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels.

Relative Distance is a measure of the social, cultural and economic relatedness or connectivity between two places.

Relative Location a description of how a place is related to other places.

Pollution the presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance or thing that has harmful or poisonous effects.

Underdeveloped Country a country that is less developed economically than most others, with little industry and little money spent on education, health care, etc.

Global Inequality focuses primarily on the income inequalities across states or across individuals in the world.

Greenhouse Gas a gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation, e.g., carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons.

Core Countries are the industrialized capitalist countries on which periphery countries and semi-periphery countries depend.

Semi-periphery Countries the industrializing, mostly capitalist countries which are positioned between the periphery and core countries.

Periphery Countries are those that are less developed than the semi-periphery and core countries. These countries usually receive a disproportionately small share of global wealth.