

Exercise walk-through

7.8

Sustainable Development

AP Human Geography

Sustainability: assess consequences across time

Sustainable development meets present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs.

Assess economic, social and environmental effects together. Resource depletion, mass consumption, pollution and climate change can transfer costs across places and generations.

An ecological footprint estimates demand on biologically productive area under a specified method; it does not measure every environmental harm.

Solar equipment and development evidence



Solar panels in Spain

The image identifies a technology, not every outcome.

Evaluate affordability, reliability, maintenance, access and lifecycle effects.

Renewable generation can support development while still requiring evidence about social and environmental trade-offs.

Ecotourism: original project assessment

A reserve attracts more visitors and creates guide jobs. Water use and waste rise, while outside firms retain most hotel income.

Explain one benefit and two limits. What evidence is needed before calling the project sustainable?

Ecotourism can support conservation and local livelihoods; the label does not guarantee either.

Ecotourism: worked assessment

Effect	Mechanism and evidence
Jobs	Guide earnings can support households; check pay, seasonality and who obtains work.
Resource pressure	Visitors increase water demand and waste; compare use with capacity and management.
Income leakage	Outside ownership may limit local retention; measure local wages, purchases and conservation funding.
Judgment	Assess benefits, costs and their distribution over time, not visitor totals alone.

Goals and indicators

The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** provide shared goals and indicators for areas such as poverty, health, education and environmental conditions.

Public transport and small-scale finance can support particular goals, depending on implementation and access.

Specify an indicator, affected group and time period. A solar installation or loan programme alone does not prove progress on every goal.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Define sustainable development.

[2]

2.2 Explain what an ecological footprint measures.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Define sustainable development.

[2]

2.1

- meeting present needs without preventing future generations from meeting theirs
-

2.2 Explain what an ecological footprint measures.

[2]

2.2

- the amount of land/resources a population uses; if larger than the Earth can renew, it is unsustainable

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A rainforest region promotes small-scale guided nature tours that fund conservation.

(a) Name this approach.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A rainforest region promotes small-scale guided nature tours that fund conservation.

(a) Name this approach. [1]

(a)

- ecotourism

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A rainforest region promotes small-scale guided nature tours that fund conservation.

(b) State one benefit to the local community.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A rainforest region promotes small-scale guided nature tours that fund conservation.

(b) State one benefit to the local community. [1]

(b)

- income/jobs while protecting the environment

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Development that meets today's needs without harming future generations' needs is [1]

☐

- A sprawl
- B sustainable development
- C deindustrialization
- D neocolonialism

3.2 A measure of how much land and resources a population consumes is its [1]

☐

- A ecological footprint
- B gravity model
- C sex ratio
- D tariff

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Development that meets today's needs without harming future generations' needs is [1]

- ☐ **A** sprawl
B sustainable development
C deindustrialization
D neocolonialism

3.1 B

- balancing present and future needs = sustainable development

3.2 A measure of how much land and resources a population consumes is its [1]

- ☐ **A** ecological footprint
B gravity model
C sex ratio
D tariff

3.2 A

- resource-use measure = ecological footprint

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A country adopts the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

(a) State the overall aim of the SDGs.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A country adopts the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

(a) State the overall aim of the SDGs.

[1]

(a)

- to end poverty and protect the planet through shared global targets

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A country adopts the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

(b) Explain one tension between economic growth and sustainability.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A country adopts the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

(b) Explain one tension between economic growth and sustainability. [1]

(b)

- growth can raise resource use/pollution, which must be balanced against environmental limits