

Exercise walk-through

Sustainable Development ■ 7.8

eXercise

You must be able to

- define **sustainable development** 可持续发展
- define an **ecological footprint** 生态足迹
- explain **ecotourism** 生态旅游
- state the aim of the UN **Sustainable Development Goals** 可持续发展目标

Method — Sustainable development

Sustainable development meets present needs without harming the ability of future generations to meet theirs — balancing economy, society, and environment.

Method — Ecological footprint

An **ecological footprint** measures how much land and resources a population uses; a footprint bigger than the Earth can renew is unsustainable.

Method — Ecotourism and the SDGs

Ecotourism is low-impact travel that funds conservation and local communities. The UN **Sustainable Development Goals** are shared targets for ending poverty and protecting the planet by a set date.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Define sustainable development.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

meeting present needs **B1** without preventing future generations from meeting theirs **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain what an ecological footprint measures.

Solution 2.2

Method: Ecological footprint

Worked steps

the amount of land/resources a population uses **B1**; if larger than the Earth can renew, it is unsustainable **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

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

- (a) Name this approach.
- (b) State one benefit to the local community.

Solution 2.3

Method: Ecotourism and the SDGs

Worked steps

(a) ecotourism **B1**. (b) income/jobs while protecting the environment **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Development that meets today's needs without harming future generations' needs is

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

Solution 3.1

Method: Sustainable development

A sprawl

B sustainable development



C deindustrialization

D neocolonialism

Worked steps

B. balancing present and future needs = sustainable development.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

A measure of how much land and resources a population consumes is its

A ecological footprint

B gravity model

C sex ratio

D tariff

Solution 3.2

Method: Ecological footprint

A ecological footprint



B gravity model

C sex ratio

D tariff

Worked steps

A. resource-use measure = ecological footprint.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A country adopts the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

- (a) State the overall aim of the SDGs.
- (b) Explain one tension between economic growth and sustainability.

Solution 3.3

Method: Ecotourism and the SDGs

Worked steps

(a) to end poverty and protect the planet through shared global targets **B1**. (b) growth can raise resource use/pollution, which must be balanced against environmental limits **B1**.