

7.8 Sustainable Development

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS sustainable development 可持续发展
• sustainable development goals 可持续发展目标 • ecotourism 生态旅游
• ecological footprint 生态足迹 • development 发展

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **sustainable development** 可持续发展.

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

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Sustainable development

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

■ Ecological footprint

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

■ 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.

2 Practice

2.1 Define sustainable development. [2]

2.2 Explain what an ecological footprint measures. [2]

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

(a) Name this approach. [1]

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

3 Exam-style questions

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

3.3 A country adopts the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

(a) State the overall aim of the SDGs. [1]

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

Solutions

2.1 meeting present needs without preventing future generations from meeting theirs.

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

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

3.1 B. balancing present and future needs = sustainable development.

3.2 A. resource-use measure = ecological footprint.

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