

Text 05**Sustainable development**

Sustainable development is defined as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In another term it is defined as development (social growth) that provides quality of life for the current population without limiting the quality of life for future populations. This translates into development that aims to preserve the environment and the capacity to extract resources from natural sources.

The concept of sustainability is composed of three pillars: economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. If one or two fall to the ground, the act is over. An economy might grow rapidly, for instance – but only for so long if most people remain poor and all the natural resources are used up. That's the case when someone cuts down an entire forest to turn a quick profit – even if an ecosystem collapses, endangered species die off and local communities are left at permanent risk of devastating floods.

Social sustainability focuses on creating communities that are fair, diverse, connected and offer a high quality of life, taking into consideration all the things people need from the communities they live in. It also ensures that future generations benefit from at least the same quality of life as we do. To protect the community, we need to take care of our home, planet Earth. Environmental sustainability is responsibly interacting with the planet to maintain its natural resources and climate. Of course, to strike the right balance, economic sustainability should be part of the decision-making process. It requires a long-term approach, and the benefits must be weighed against the other aspects of sustainability.

In the last 50 years, there has been a global realization that fossil fuels (coal, gas, oil) not only cause global warming but are also a finite resource. Therefore, we must use sustainable methods of producing energy like renewable energy resources. RER are solar power (energy harnessed from the sun's rays by panels), wind power (energy produced from wind currents flowing through turbines), biofuel (the use of organic matter to produce energy), geothermal energy (energy harnessed from the Earth's core), and hydropower (energy from water currents and tides).

The key to sustainable development is maintaining the biologically productive land that we depend on. This includes forests, agricultural areas, oceans, and freshwater ecosystems. Emissions include greenhouse gases (causing global warming), Sulphur dioxide (causing acid rain and damage to ecosystems), and metal particulates (causing respiratory problems and cancer in animals). Waste such as industrial discharge, urban runoff, and sewage effluent can result in water and soil pollution, which breaks down the foundations of terrestrial ecosystems and harms aquatic wildlife. The release of waste and emissions into the environment degrades

this land and reduces its productivity. In order to provide a sustainable future, the release of waste must be reduced on an individual and global scale. This includes recycling and reducing vehicle use for individuals, and implementing laws and legislations to regulate emissions and waste from industry.

Water conservation is also important on an individual and regional scale. Individually, we must strive to limit our water usage (running taps, showering over taking a bath), especially in less developed countries that are susceptible to droughts. On a global scale, the decontamination of dirty or polluted water is essential. This could mean improving the treatment of wastewater, improving irrigation methods in agriculture, and reducing pollution of groundwater.

The intensification of agricultural practices is a major threat to sustainability. Intensive agriculture results in less productive surrounding ecosystems and pollutes waterways through the overuse of pesticides and fertilizers. Sustainable agriculture aims to improve soil health so there is less of a need for agrochemicals. Regenerative methods such as cover cropping (is the planting of temporary crops during the off-season to protect the soil from physical damage and maintain nutrient availability), crop rotation (is the planting of different crops in the same location in consecutive seasons, to reduce the need for), and intercropping (involves planting wildlife species in between agricultural crops to increase the biodiversity of the agroecosystem and reduce the spread of disease.) improve soil fertility. Integrating crops and livestock also allows manure to be used as fertilizer and reduces vehicle use for the transportation of manure. The benefits of sustainable development for people and the planet are numerous. It's intended to improve the quality of life for all and is based on the understanding that environmental, economic and social issues are linked. Economically speaking, sustainable practices can create a healthier, safer and more productive environment.

Socially, sustainable practices can help strengthen community bonds, improve quality of life and provide hope for a better future. Environmentally, sustainable practices can help protect natural resources, mitigate and adapt to climate change and promote biodiversity.

I- PART ONE FROM THE TEXT

1- What is sustainable development?

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2- What are the three types of sustainable development?

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3- Explain how not using sustainable development can affect the quality of life.

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4- Why we must use alternative energies instead of fossil fuels?

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5- Give examples of sustainable methods to produce energy.

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6- What is the key to sustainable development?

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7- Give 2 Examples of Sustainable Development.

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8- Why do we apply sustainable development to agriculture? And how can we do it?

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9- What are the main goals of sustainable development?

II- PART TWO

1- Select the correct answer.

1. _____development promotes the kind of development that minimizes environmental problems.

(a) Sustainable

(b) Original

(c) Balanced

(d) None of the above

2. Which of the following is the feature of Sustainable Development?

- (a) Raises per capita income
- (b) Rational use of Natural Resources
- (c) No increase in Pollution
- (d) All of the above

2- Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a–h next to the numbers 1–8.

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| 1..... poverty | a. when there is no war |
| 2..... peace | b. when people are very poor |
| 3..... to improve | c. when people don't have enough food to eat |
| 4..... to protect | d. the planet |
| 5..... hunger | e. when someone is healthy and happy |
| 6..... the environment | f. to make better |
| 7..... well-being | g. to look after and keep something (or someone) safe |
| 8..... the globe | h. the air, land and water where we live |