# 6.2 Global and UK Resource Supply: Food, Water and Energy Overview: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

**Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.**

**1** State three ways in which food, water and energy contribute to economic and social well being in a country. Name the resource and the role in each example.

**(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)**

**2** Define the term 'surplus area' in the context of UK water or energy supply, making clear the comparison being used.

**(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)**


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**3** Give one reason why some countries are described as food surplus areas and others as food deficit areas at a global scale. Refer to the concept of surplus compared with domestic need in your answer.

**(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)**

**4** Give THREE reasons why the UK now imports a larger share of its food than it did several decades ago. Mention consumer behaviour, economic factors and land/climate limits in your answer.

**(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)**


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# Mark scheme · 6.2 Global and UK Resource Supply: Food, Water and Energy Overview: 10-minute Pack

## Question 1

| | |
|---|---|
| one correct way, e.g. food supply supports workforce health/productivity, oe | **B1** |
| second correct way, e.g. energy powers industry and transport, oe | **B1** |
| third correct way, e.g. water is needed for sanitation and public health, oe | **B1** |

**Answer: Examples: food supports health and workforce productivity; energy powers industry, heating and transport; water enables sanitation, agriculture and public health.**

## Question 2

| | |
|---|---|
| a concise definition, e.g. an area that produces more of a resource (water or energy) than it uses, oe | **B1** |

**Answer: A surplus area is a region that produces more of a resource, such as water or energy, than it uses domestically.**

## Question 3

| | |
|---|---|
| reason stated, e.g. differences in agricultural productivity between countries, oe | **B1** |
| linked detail, e.g. surplus areas produce more food than needed and can export, while deficit areas cannot meet domestic demand, oe | **B1** |
| further linked example or explanation, e.g. climate and land availability affect productivity, oe | **B1** |

**Answer: For example, differences in agricultural productivity: some countries can produce more food than they need and export (surplus), while others cannot meet domestic demand and must import (deficit); this is influenced by climate and land availability.**

## Question 4

| | |
|---|---|
| reason 1, e.g. changes in consumer demand for out-of-season or exotic foods, oe | **B1** |
| reason 2, e.g. cost advantages of importing some produce rather than producing it domestically, oe | **B1** |
| linked detail or additional reason, e.g. agricultural land use and climate limit domestic production of some foods, oe | **B1** |

**Answer: For example, consumer demand for year-round and exotic foods has increased, and it can be cheaper to import some produce rather than producing it domestically; agricultural land use and climate also limit domestic production of some foods.**


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