

6.2 Global Energy Consumption

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 9 marks

KEY WORDS fossil fuels 化石燃料

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **global energy consumption**.

You must be able to:

- describe patterns of energy use across **developed** and **developing** countries
- explain why consumption is rising
- link consumption to development

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later — follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

■ Global patterns

Developed countries use far more energy **per person** than developing ones. As **developing** countries industrialize and grow, their total energy use rises rapidly.

■ Fossil fuels dominate

Most of the world's energy still comes from **fossil fuels** (oil, coal, natural gas), though renewables are growing.

■ Why consumption rises

Rising **population**, **industrialization**, and **living standards** all increase energy demand — more machines, transport, and appliances.

■ A worked comparison

A person in a wealthy industrialized country typically uses many times more energy than a person in a low-income country, mainly for transport, heating/cooling, and manufactured goods.

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 Which use more energy per person: developed or developing countries? [1]

2.2 What is the world's dominant energy source? [1]

2.3 State one reason global energy use is rising. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Global energy consumption is rising mainly due to [1]

- **A** falling population
 - **B** industrialization and rising living standards
 - **C** less transport
 - **D** fewer appliances
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3.2 A developing country begins to industrialize rapidly.

(a) Predict what happens to its energy consumption. [1]

(b) Explain why. [2]

3.3 Explain why per-person energy use is higher in developed countries. [2]

Solutions

2.1 Developed countries.

2.2 Fossil fuels.

2.3 Any one: population growth, industrialization, rising living standards.

3.1 B — industrialization and rising living standards.

3.2 (a) It rises (increases). (b) Industrialization adds factories, transport, and appliances, and rising incomes increase demand, so energy use grows.

3.3 Developed countries have more industry, cars, heating/cooling, and manufactured goods per person, all of which require large amounts of energy.