

Modification Notes. Modified by Connect.

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Please note:

- the wording or spelling used in the alternative text may not match the standard paper in order to enable the screen reader to read correctly.
- alternative text is used for technical mathematics and descriptions of graphics.
- additional punctuation may be added in alternative text to prevent the screen reader from running on too quickly.
- Standard modifications applied.

QUESTION PAPER

SECTION A

Q1 A,

Q1(c) two thousand and 20
 Two thousand and 50

SECTION C

Q3(a)(i) two thousand and 19

Q3(a)(ii) two thousand and 10 to two thousand and 19
 start fraction, 3,100 plus 5,194 over 3,100, end fraction, multiplied by 100
 start fraction, 3,100 plus 5,194 over 5,194, end fraction, multiplied by 100
 start fraction, 5,194 minus 3,100 over 3,100, end fraction, multiplied by 100
 start fraction, 5,194 minus 3,100 over 5,194, end fraction, multiplied by 100

Q3(d) 1,000

Q3(g) C O 2
 Two thousand

RESOURCE BOOKLET

SECTION A

Introduction
 Two thousand and 18
 U K
 19 57
 Two thousand and 20
 Two thousand and 50

Figure 1

The Figure shows a graph. The horizontal axis is labelled Year and is marked in units of 5 from 19 50 to two thousand and 20. The vertical axis is labelled Millions and is marked in units of 5 from 0 to 30. The graph line steadily rises from left to right and three points are indicated on the line. The first point says, In 19 60, 7.5 million people lived in Ghana. The second point says, In 19 90, there were 15 million people and the third point says, In two thousand and 20, there were 30 million people. A key shows a solid black line represents Population (millions). End of graphic.

19 50 - two thousand and 20

Figure 2

The image shows gold mining in Ghana. In the centre there is a large section of land that has been cleared of all vegetation. There is a large machine labelled Mining machinery and a large hole that is filled with water, labelled Polluted water. There are also two large shipping containers, a truck and some people. Surrounding the bare land is a tropical forest and beyond that there is an area of buildings labelled Workers' settlement. End of graphic.

SECTION B

Figure 3

The Figure shows a graph. The horizontal axis is marked in monthly intervals from January to December. The left vertical axis is labelled Precipitation (mm) and is marked in units of 50 from 0 to 300. The right vertical axis is labelled Mean monthly temperature (degrees C) and is marked in units of 5 from 0 to 30. There are shaded bars of differing heights and a line with crosses for each month. A key shows the shaded bars represent precipitation (mm) and the line with crosses represents Mean monthly temperature in degrees C. End of graphic.

Figure 4

The Figure shows Before and After diagrams for changes in vegetation resulting from cocoa production. The diagram for Before shows the Structure of the tropical rainforest. Four layers are labelled from top to bottom Emergent layer, Canopy layer, Understorey layer and Ground layer. There are trees and vegetation of varying heights marked Orchid, Palm, and Fern. The diagram for After shows The structure of the cocoa plantation. A vertical axis shows the height of trees in metres marked in units of 10 from 0 to 30. Three small trees are shown labelled Cocoa trees and two taller trees are shown labelled Sometimes, smaller rainforest trees provide the cocoa trees with wind protection and shade. End of graphic.

SECTION C

Figure 5

Two thousand and 10
Two thousand and 19
U S dollars
H D I
Percentage

Two thousand and 20

The figure shows the relative value of Ghana's different exports in two thousand and 19. Five coloured sections are shown. The sections are black, Oil, yellow, Gold, red, Other products, grey, Cocoa beans and purple, Cocoa products. End of graphic.

Figure 6

The Figure shows a map of Africa. The top three oil producers Nigeria, Republic of the Congo (Congo - Brazzaville) and Angola are marked using grey shading with information on oil production. Ghana is marked on the map using blue shading. A key under the map shows an oil drum marked 19 57 represents the Year oil production began. End of graphic.

Figure 7

The Figure shows a map of Ghana and the neighbouring countries of Togo and Ivory Coast. A north line and scale are shown. The scale shows 0 to 150 km. Different areas are labelled on the map, including Lake Volta, Volta dam, Axim, Jubilee field, Takoradi, Cape Coast, Accra and Atlantic Ocean. The key shows Capital city, City, Oil storage area, Dam and hydroelectric power (HEP) station, Roads and Oil field. End of graphic.

Figure 8

U S
2 percent
U S dollars

Figure 9

The Figure shows a bar graph. The horizontal axis is marked in years with two thousand, two thousand and 10 and two thousand and 17 marked. The vertical axis is labelled Billion tonnes C O 2 and is marked in units of 10 from 0 to 40. There is a bar for each year shown on the graph with each bar split into 4 shaded sections. A key shows red represents Other fossil fuels, white represents Gas, light blue represents Oil and dark blue represents Coal. End of graphic.

Figure 10

The Figure shows an icon of a thermometer. End of graphic.

The Figure shows an icon of a raining cloud. End of graphic.

The Figure shows an icon of an arrow pointing upwards with water lines. End of graphic.