

Qa Describe hepatitis. Its types and preventions.

Answer

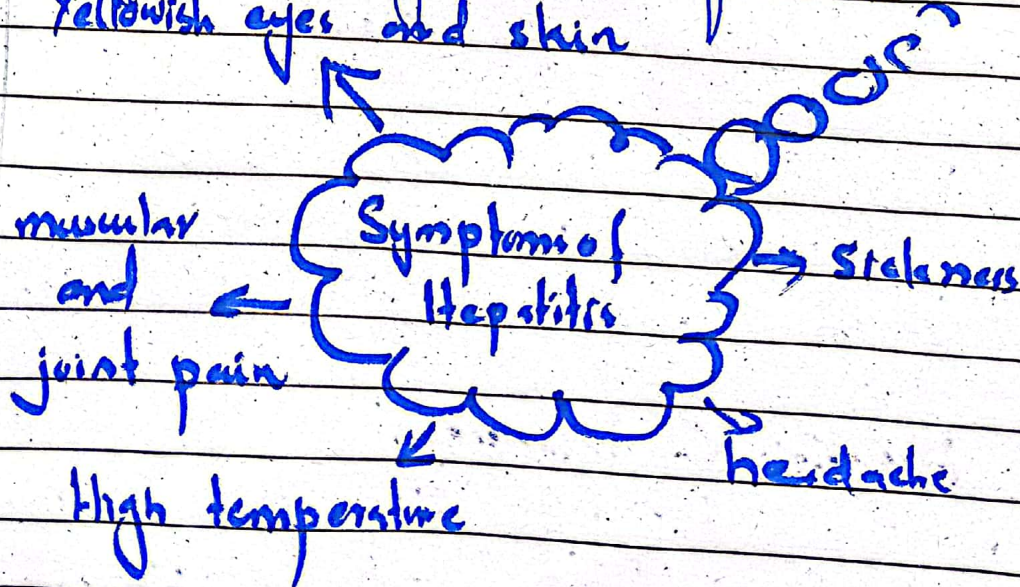
Hepatitis

Hepatitis is inflammatory condition of liver. In fact, hepatitis is a viral infection that damage liver functioning.

Symptoms of Hepatitis

All hepatitis patient feels pain in muscles and joints. Moreover, he/she suffers a fever of temperature 38°C or 100.4°F . He/she also feels sick and headache.

A hepatitis patient often has yellowish eyes and face color.



Types of Hepatitis

Following is detail of types of hepatitis:

a) Hepatitis A Disease

Hepatitis A is caused by HAV (Hepatitis A virus). It is a viral disease transmitted through contaminated food or water.

Moreover, a safe vaccine is available to prevent from hepatitis A.

b) Hepatitis B Disease

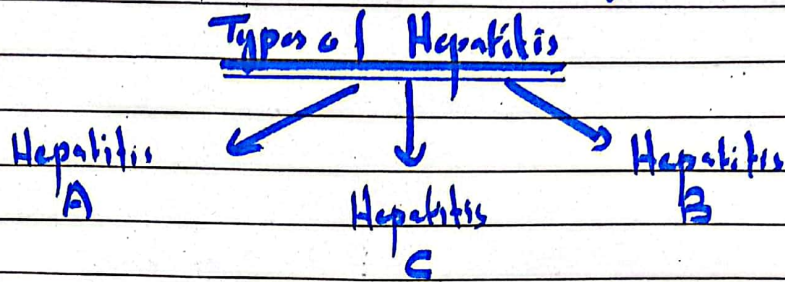
Hepatitis B disease is a viral infection. It directly attacks on liver and cause acute and chronic diseases. It is transmitted through blood and fluid of an infected person.

However, a safe vaccine can prevent from Hepatitis B disease.

c) Hepatitis C Disease

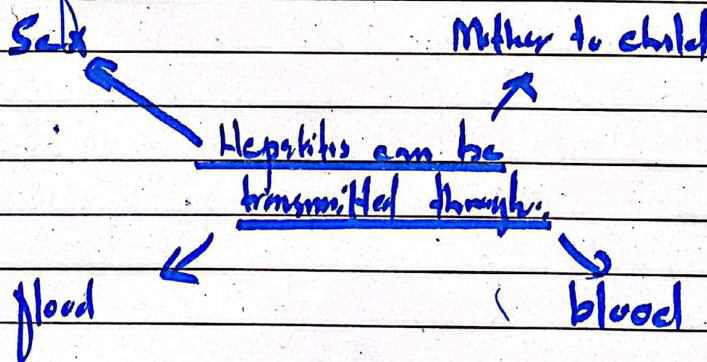
Hepatitis C is more serious disease. It directly damage liver functioning. Moreover, it

has no vaccine to prevent from it.



Prevention of Hepatitis

Hepatitis can be prevented by adopting safe measures. In fact, it can be prevented from touch of an infected person of hepatitis. An infected mother stop milking her baby and a wife can stop doing aside from sex of her infected husband. Hence, hepatitis can be prevented from safe measures.



Qb) Describe hED. What do you know about energy conservation and energy efficiency. How to conserve energy? Describe

Answer | Light Emitting Diode (LED)

Light Emitting Diode is a semi-conductor device that emit light (energy) when voltage is applied on it. In fact, LED is known as PN-Junction.

Energy Conservation

Energy conservation is a result in use of energy. In fact, energy conservation is less use of energy and to save money. Hence, it is known as energy conservation.

Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency is not the same as energy conservation. In fact, energy efficiency is the efficient supply of work within the less use of energy. Hence, energy efficiency is all about quality of work by short supply of energy.

Conservation of energy

Energy can be conserved as follows:

- a) Energy efficient appliances
Use of energy efficient

appliances will help in conservation of energy. Thus, promote use of energy efficient appliances.

b) Use of fluorescent bulbs

Moreover, use of fluorescent bulbs also save energy. Hence, use of fluorescent bulbs should be encouraged.

c) Use maximum day-light

Further, use of day light during day will help in energy conservation. Hence, use day light during day.

d) Switch off light when there is no work

Furthermore, switch off all lights when one is not present or when there is no need of it. Hence, energy will be conserved.

Use of fluorescent bulbs

Use of efficient appliances

How to conserve energy?

Use of day-light

Switch off unnecessary lights

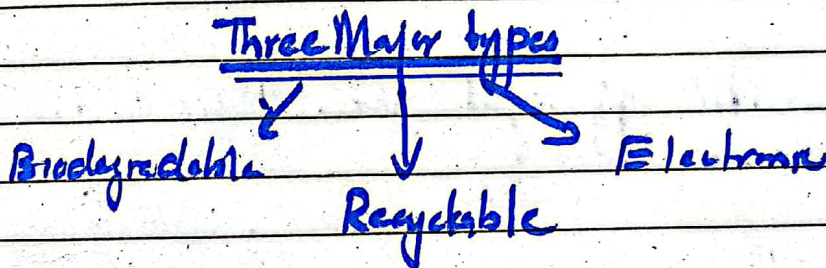
Qc) Describe SWM, Its types and issues of SWM in Pakistan.

Solid Waste Management (SWM)

"SWM is collection and recovery process of solid and semi-solid wastes."

In fact, SWM is a process of all about managing SWM of degradable and other waste material.

Types of SWM



a) Biodegradable Wastes

Biodegradable wastes are easily degradable, hence called biodegradable wastes.

e.g. animal wastes, plants wastes etc

b) Recyclable Wastes

Recyclable wastes are easily recyclable and can be converted into other shape, hence, called recyclable wastes.

i.e; plastics and bottles

c) Electronic Wastes

Electronic wastes are wastes that are produced during electrical work or wastes of electronic appliances are called electronic wastes.

i.e boards and wires

Issues of SWM in Pakistan

Following are issues of SWM in Pakistan:

a) Improper Collection System of SWM

Improper collection of SWM is a prevailing problem in Pakistan. In fact, Pakistan loses its wastes due to an improper collection system. According to a survey,

"Pakistan has potential of 4,500 solid wastes."

(- Regulation of wastes, 2012)

Hence, improper collection of wastes is an issue.

b) Issue of Separable solid wastes

Moreover, separate collection process is also not proper handling. More than half of wastes are

wasted due to improper solid waste separation. Hence, separation of wastes is become a problem.

c) Common dumping of wastes

Moreover, dumping of wastes is common problem. Therefore, dumping of wastes is become a problem all across country.

d) Binning of wastes

Further, burning of wastes is also become an issue of solid waste management in Pakistan. People no need to burn wastes that leads to problem of smog.

e) Lack of awareness

Furthermore, lack of awareness is also become a problem of smog. People no awareness of importance of solid wastes. Hence, unawareness is also a problem for smog.

Qd Describe Radioactivity? Also compare natural and artificial radioactivity.

Answer Radioactivity

It process of disintegration

of heavier nucleus into smaller nuclei is called radioactivity.

OR

"A process of disintegration of unstable nuclei into stable form."

Comparison of Natural and Artificial Radioactivity

Comparison	Natural Radioactivity	Artificial Radioactivity
Meaning	It is a natural process.	Artificial radioactivity is a man-made process.
Nature	It is a spontaneous process.	It is a random process.
Nuclei	It occurs in unstable form of nuclei.	It occurs in stable nuclei.