

Dos and Don'ts for General Science & Ability Paper

Hi there, you've done well. Know that acquiring knowledge is one thing and reproducing it in paper according to what's asked is another. There are a few things I would like to highlight.

1. A 5 marks part requires at least 2 and at max 3 sides of a paper. Know that there can be two or three parts of a question and their marks are divided accordingly. So, address all of them in a just manner.
2. Focus on time management. You get 35 minutes to solve one question and about 8 minutes per 5 mark part. Manage your time accordingly.
3. You need to understand that your paper is supposed to look more scientific than theoretical. So, add flowcharts and diagrams where required.
4. Your handwriting and neatness can be really impactful. Avoid cutting and overwriting.
5. Focus on your spellings and your grammar. Here, in GSA there's no deduction in marks but your expression will definitely create an impact.
6. In ability portion, give explanation for analytical ability question in words. You need to understand that a 5 mark part requires all steps written and explained.

Good luck for CSS 2025. You're gonna rock in sha Allah. :)

of age are stunted, while 17.7% suffer from wasting in Pakistan. Therefore, malnutrition is a major health problem that need to address in order to control different type of diseases.

Major Causes of Malnutrition

i). Insufficient Food Intake

There are several causes of malnutrition. One of the leading cause is the insufficient food intake. When someone don't have enough to eat, he or she faces the problem of malnutrition. This condition is severe among poor or vulnerable populations, such as children, pregnant women, ^{and} elders who need more nutrients for proper growth development and health. For instance, For the 2022 floods plunged on

additional 2.5 million people in Pakistan into extreme hunger, food shortage or insufficient food intake conditions.

ii) Poverty:-

Likewise, poverty is also a major cause of excess malnutrition. When families don't have enough income to purchase sufficient ~~food~~ and nutritional food, ~~they~~ resultantly, face problem of malnutrition. For instance, poverty-stricken sub-Saharan Africans, do not have access to nutritional food. They heavily rely upon ~~starchy~~ foods like maize or cassava, which are calorie dense but lack essential nutrients. In short, poverty also leads to malnutrition.

Focus on your presentation

iii) Medical Conditions and Digestive Disorders

Similarly, Malnutrition also occurs due to medical conditions and digestive disorders. Medical

Such as ~~D~~ diarrhea or cancer can cause wasting of nutrition, leading to malnutrition. In the same way, digestive disorders such as Irritable Bowel Syndromes (IBS) or ulcerative problem can also cause loss of sufficient nutrition from the body.

iv). Lack of Education :-
= Finally, lack of education and awareness about a balance diet, can also cause malnutrition. For example, in rural areas, people do not know about nutritional foods needed for a balance diet.

Consequences of Malnutrition

i). Stunted Growth :-
First of all, malnutrition can lead toward stunted growth. This type of disease are often uncurable, which results to weaker bones and muscles. One of the glaring example ~~can~~ is the stunting of growth of children under age of five years.

ii). Weak Immune System: Another major consequence of malnutrition is weak immune system. Weak immune system makes the body vulnerable to infections and severe diseases. For instance, a lack of essential vitamins and minerals often results in malnutrition.

iii). Increased Mortality: Similarly, Malnutrition also lead to an increase in mortality rates. Severe malnutrition conditions such as marasmus often lead to life-threatening condition.

iv). Impairment of Brain: Finally, impairment of brain can also result from malnutrition. Whenever, children in the early ages face problem of malnutrition, it often leads to learning difficulties, poor performance and cognitive delays.

(b):

Differentiate b/w Food Contamination
and Adulteration

Food Contamination

Food Contamination refers to the unintended ~~presence~~ presence of contaminated or harmful materials in the food. These harmful substances or material can be bacteria, viruses, heavy metals etc. However, presence of such pathogenic things can often lead to different types of disease. For instance, diarrhea, sickness, food poison etc.

Food Adulteration

However, Food adulteration is an intentional act of reducing the quality of food by adding inferior or harmful substance. Food is adulterated

When there is increase in demand or
the greed of increased profit. For instance
adding water in milk.

Difference b/w these two:

i) ~~Contamination~~ Contamination is unintentional
and often unintended, while food
adulteration is a deliberate, with the
aim of making profit.

ii) Contamination occurs due to
improper handling or environmental factors,
but food adulteration occurs by
adding harmful or inferior substance

iii) Contamination can cause short-
term illnesses and infections, while
food adulteration can often lead
to chronic diseases.

iv) Contamination can be handled by taking
proper measures, while food adulteration
requires strict vigilance by the food
authorities.

(c)

What are Computer Buses?

Computer buses are communication tools used to transfer data between different components of the same ~~computer~~ device, such as the CPU, memory and peripheral devices.

Types of Computer Buses

i) Data Bus

Data bus used to transfer binary data between ~~the~~ Central Processing Unit (CPU), memory and other hardware components.

ii) Address Bus

Address bus tells the system where to find or store the data. However, it also carries addresses or information from the memory to other locations of computers.

(9)

(iii) Control Bus

Control bus carries controlled signals that connect the actions of various components of the computer.

Difference b/w RAM and ROM

ROM: (Read Only Memory)

It is a type of non-volatile memory that is used to store data permanently. As the name suggests it is designed for reading data only.

Read Access Memory (RAM)

It is a type of volatile memory used to store data temporarily. RAM directly access any memory cell.

Difference b/w these two

i) ROM is a non-volatile memory while RAM is a volatile memory.

ii) ROM stores data permanently, while RAM stores it for a temporary time period.

iii) ROM is designed to read data only, but RAM can read and write the data.

iv) RAM is the fastest type of memory, while ROM is not a fast type of memory.

v) ~~RAM~~ Data in ROM cannot be modified, while it can be modified in RAM.

(d)

Geostationary Satellites

Geostationary satellites are high earth orbit satellites, which are useful for communications. These satellites can only be achieved at an altitude of 35786 km from the surface of earth.

Distinguish Between Artificial and Natural Satellites

Artificial Satellites

Artificial satellites are man-made satellites, which are ~~resting~~ orbiting around the Earth. For example, GPS satellites, International Space Station (ISS) etc, are artificial satellites.

Natural Satellites

Natural satellites are man-made satellite which orbit around

For instance, Earth is the natural satellite of Sun, while moon is the natural satellite of Earth.

Artificial Satellites of Jupiters

Jupiters have no artificial satellites.

However, Jupiters have natural satellites. According to NASA, there are ~~more than~~ around 95 moons of the Jupiters.

No. 5 (a)

Radioactivity and its Types:

Radioactivity is the process by which unstable atomic nuclei lose energy by emitting radiations. ~~It is an~~ ~~it is an~~ It was discovered by French physicist Henri Becquerel in 1896. However, it also should be noted that radioactivity can occur in artificial as well as in natural ways.

i) A. Differentiate b/w Natural and Artificial Radioactivity:

i) Artificial Radioactivity:

Artificial radioactivity occurs by bombarding

the nuclei of a stable element by ~~a~~ with a neutron. An example of an artificially induced radioactivity is neutron activation. A neutron fixed into a nucleus can cause nuclear fission.

~~i) Artificial Radioactivity~~

ii) Natural Radioactivity

Natural Radioactivity is the spontaneous emission of radiation by naturally occurring isotopes found in nature. For example, radioactivity is found in Uranium, Thorium ores and natural fields.

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(b)

What is Polio?

Polio, also known as Poliomyelitis, is a kind of an infectious disease which usually occurs in children.

The countries with most of polio cases are Pakistan and Afghanistan. Around 14 cases of polio have been ~~detected~~ found in Pakistan in the year 2024, ~~and~~ according to Pakistan Polio Eradication Program. However, 9 polio cases have been found in Afghanistan so far in 2024.

Symptoms of Polio

Initial symptoms of polio are high fever, fatigue, headache, vomiting, and stiffness in ~~the~~ neck. However, ~~other~~ symptoms are severe, which often leads to incessant paralysis.

Causes of Spread of Polio

Polio used to spread by coming in contact with a person who is infected by the virus. However, mainly it spread from contaminated water and unhygienic food. Polio virus enters in the body through mouth, and ~~more~~ reaches intestine by passing through the digestive tract.

Prevention and Vaccine of Polio

The only ~~and~~ ~~2~~ cure to polio is the immunization with vaccine. Vaccine works best to prevent the spread of Polio virus. The most important and effective ~~polio~~ vaccines are Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). IPV is injected in the body, while OPV is taken by mouth or orally.

(c)

Steps involved in Solid Waste Management:

The following steps are involved in SWM:

i). Generation of Waste: The 1st step is the generation of waste when materials are considered of no value.

ii). Waste Handling: The 2nd step involves the handling, sorting, storing, and process of waste.

iii). Collection: Collection includes the gathering ~~and transportation~~ of the waste handled.

iv). Transfer and Transport: After collecting

Add flowcharts

of the waste, now the concerned party has to transfer the waste to a secondary collection point, and after that transportation of the waste occurs over a long distance to a disposal area.

v) Disposal of Waste The last
Step is the disposal of waste.

(d) :-

Population Planning :-

Population planning is a method of improving the lives of people, including children, families and communities. Population of the world is increasing day-by-day. According to the United Nations, world population has reached 8 billion in 2022.

However, the population of Pakistan is 241.49 million with an annual growth rate of 2.55%.

Benefits of Population Planning

There are several benefits of population planning.

1.) Reduce Infant Mortality & firstly,

Population planning can help to reduce infant child mortality.

Infant mortalities contribute to the highest ~~mortalities~~ mortalities occur in the world. Around 550 deaths per 1000 live births occurred in Pakistan in the year 2023. Therefore effective family planning can reduce child mortality rate.

ii) Prevent HIV/AIDS &

Secondly, ~~Family~~

Population planning effectively reduce the cases of HIV and AIDS.

~~For~~ ~~it~~ (it) reduces the chances of sexually emitted diseases. For instance, condoms provide dual protection ^{against} ~~from~~ pregnancies and ~~trans~~ transmission of sexually transmitted diseases.

Avoid cutting

iii) Educational Enhancement &

thirdly, Population

planning can provide a chance to the families to enhance their education. For instance, women can pursue their education even after marriage.

iv) Stagnant Population Growth &

lastly,

Family planning can lead to a lower population growth. As unproductive growth in population have threatening consequences for the economic stability of a country.

Q. No: 6

(a)

∴ initial enrollment = 850

∴ later enrollment = 1120

∴ Change = ~~initial~~ ^{later} enr - initial enrollment

Change = 1120 - 850

Change = 270

$$\begin{array}{r} 1120 \\ - 850 \\ \hline 270 \end{array}$$

Percentage increase = $\frac{\text{Change}}{\text{Initial enrollment}}$

$$= \frac{270}{850} = 31.76\%$$

Percentage increase = 31.76%

Ans

(b)

Sol:

x = son's age

$5x$ = father or man age

$x-2$ \Rightarrow son's age 2 years ago

$5x-2$ \Rightarrow father age 2 years ago

$$(x-2)^2 + (5x-2)^2 = 114$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[x^2 + 2^2 - 2(x)(2) \right] + (5x)^2 + (2)^2 - (2)(5x) \\ & = 114 \end{aligned}$$

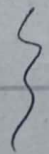
$$\left[x^2 - 4x + 4 \right] + \left[25x^2 - 20x + 4 \right] = 114$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 25x^2 - 4x - 20x + 4 + 4 = 114$$

$$\therefore 26x^2 - 24x + 8 = 114$$

$$26x^2 - 24x - 106 = 0$$

solve it by factorization.



(c)

Solⁿ

Suppose

$$x = \text{hens}$$

$$y = \text{cows}$$

→ as we know that a hen has 2 legs, while a cow has 4 legs
→ However, each has a single head.
So

$$\therefore 1x + 1y = 48 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore 2x + 4y = 140 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

~~multiply~~ Multiplying 1st eqn by "2"
and eqn 2 by "1"

$$2x + 2y = 96$$

$$- 2x + 4y = 140$$

$$+ 2y = 92$$

$$y = \frac{92}{2} = 46$$

$y = 46$ Cow ~~are~~ ^{are} 46 ~~are~~.

~~side p~~

Put $y=46$ in eqn (1)

$$5x + 46 = 118$$

$$x = 118 - 46$$

$$x = 2$$
 AS

⇒ So, hens are "2" ✓

~~No: 8~~

(C) ✓

Sol/g

⇒ A is the brother of B,

⇒ While B is the ~~is~~ sister of C

⇒ While C is the ~~father~~ of D

⇒ So, D is the nephew of A