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Exam: Mock-11 (CSS-2025)

Part-11
(Section-1)

Q.No. 2

2. GLOBAL WARMING: A THREAT

'TO DEVELOPING WORLD

Global warming is the average increase in world's temperature. With each passing year, the activities, which increases the global temperature, doubles in their number and affects the life on earth.

The developing and least developed countries are at a major risk of the harms ^{that} harsh climatic changes can cause. Wild fires, urban flooding, volcanic eruptions and etc. are a result of global warming; and developing nations, if faced with such scenarios, can

be severely affected both economic and human capital losses.

MEASURES TO COUNTER GB IN COP-29:

Following measures can be taken in COP-29 to control global temperatures:

1. Reduction in the use of hydrocarbons. As its combustion releases heat in air which causes increase in the global temperatures.

2. Public awareness regarding global warming can help a lot in controlling global heat, as domestic activities that contribute to global warming would be reduced.

3. Automobiles running on fossil fuels i.e. petroleum should be replaced by those run on electricity. It would reduce release of carbon by-products in air.

4. Encourage countries to stick to reduced green house gas emissions which is one of the goals of Paris Agreement.

5. Increase funds collection for supporting vulnerable and least developed nations hit by global warming.

COP-29 can stand successful if such measure are taken to tackle the surge in global warming.

b. FUNCTIONS OF ARTERIES, VEINS &

CAPILLARIES:

These are three types of blood vessels that are distributed throughout the human body. Following are the functions of these blood vessels.

1. ARTERIES:

1. It transports ~~the~~ oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
2. They can handle large amount of force and pressure, as the heart pushes blood with a greater force into the arteries. This makes the arteries to maintain the blood pressure of the body.
3. They regulate the blood flow to different parts of the body based on the need at the moment. For instance, during exercise, arteries dilate and increase blood flow to muscles.

2. VEINS:

1. Veins transport de-oxygenated blood from the body to the heart where it goes into the lungs to be oxygenated.

2. It removes metabolic waste, such as carbon dioxide and urea and transports it to lungs and kidneys respectively.

3. It helps in the absorption of nutrients. For example, the hepatic vein absorbs nutrients from the intestines to the liver for processing and distribution throughout the body.

3. CAPILLARIES:

1. Capillaries are used for the exchange of gases between blood and the surrounding tissues:

2. It also transports nutrients between blood and the surrounding tissues.

3. Capillaries are thinnest blood vessels and hence used for exchange of fluid between the blood and the surrounding tissues.

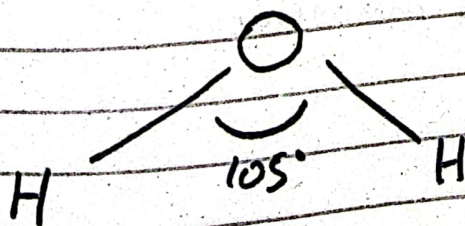
The major function of the blood vessels is the transport oxygenated and de-oxygenated blood throughout the body.

C. ATOMS FORMING CHEMICAL BOND:

Atoms form chemical bonds in order to achieve a stable state. Atoms need to complete eight electrons in their outermost shells so they bond with other atoms in order to get a stable state.

STRUCTURE OF WATER MOLECULE:

The water molecule consists of two hydrogen and one oxygen atom. A covalent bond is formed between the two atoms. The structure of the molecule is bent or angular due to the shared lone pair of atoms. The H-O-H bond angle is approximately 105° . The oxygen atom has a partial negative sign and the hydrogen atom has a partial positive sign.



d. CONDUCTORS:

Definition:

It is defined as, a material that allow electricity to flow through it.

Example:- Iron, gold, copper

• SEMICONDUCTORS:

Definition:

It is an element that has properties between conductors and insulators. It can control and manage the flow of currents.

Example:- ceramics, germanium

• METALS:

Definition:

Any substance characterized by high electrical and thermal conductivity is called a metal.

Example:- silver, aluminium

• PLASTIC:

Definition:-

A material consisting of a wide range of synthetic or semi-synthetic materials that are malleable and can be molded into solid objects.

Example: PVC, Polyethylene

• CERAMICS:

Definition:-

It is an inorganic, non-metallic solid made from metals or non-metal compounds that have been shaped and then hardened by heating to high temperatures.

Example: Glass, earthenware