

Date \_\_\_\_\_

QNo:- A (Part)

### Global warming:

Global warming is a phenomenon of gradual increase in the temperature of earth due to air pollution, water pollution and burning of fossil fuels.

It is mainly hitting developing and least developed countries, because of their weak economy.

Poor countries are unable to combat the challenges of global warming. Maintaining environmental sustainability is an expensive technique. Planting more trees and producing electric vehicle are not cost friendly.

### Measures taken to counter Global warming in COP-29:

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① Form actionable plans to provide climate finances to the least developed and under developing countries. It enables them to maintain a clean environment.

② Increase mitigation and adaptation finances for climate-vulnerable countries. Make sure, the Finances plans are executable. Because the draw of Cop-28 is, that if financial plans are not executed properly.

③ Developed countries need to collaborate with tech companies such as Tesla and BMW to produce more electric vehicles and reduce the use of petrol vehicles.

④ Developed countries need to increase carbon trading with developing countries and

⑤

⑥

⑦

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- Plant more trees in developing countries.
- ⑤ provide sufficient financial package to developing countries to compensate their loss and damage.
  - ⑥ set effective plans/targets to increase renewable energy usage all over the world.
  - ⑦ Run awareness campaigns, especially in local and village areas to reduce water and food wastage.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Q No: B (Part):-

### Functions of arteries, veins and capillaries?

Arteries, veins and capillaries are three different types of blood vessels. Arteries carry blood away from your heart. Veins provide heart to your heart. Capillaries connect the arteries and veins.

### Functions of arteries:

The main function of arteries are to supply oxygen to the ~~body~~ body with the help of heart.

### Pulmonary arteries:

pulmonary arteries carry deoxygenated blood from the heart and supply it to the lungs and from lungs they carry oxygenated blood

and supply to heart. Through pumping procedure heart supply these oxygenated blood to the whole body by using arteries. Arteries also distribute nutrients and hormones throughout our body.

### Functions of veins:

Its function is same as arteries to carry blood, but the blood it carries has low pressure than arteries. It carries both the oxygenated and de-oxygenated blood. It carries de-oxygenated blood from the organs and tissues to the heart and carries oxygenated blood from lungs to the heart. Its main function is to carry blood from organs to the heart.

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## Functions of capillaries:

Capillaries are also tiny blood vessels located where oxygen and nutrients are exchanged for carbon dioxide and waste.

It's main function is to transport blood, nutrients and oxygen to cells of organs and body system.

It also take waste products away from the tissues.

## Q No 2 (C) (Part)

### Why atoms form chemical bonds?

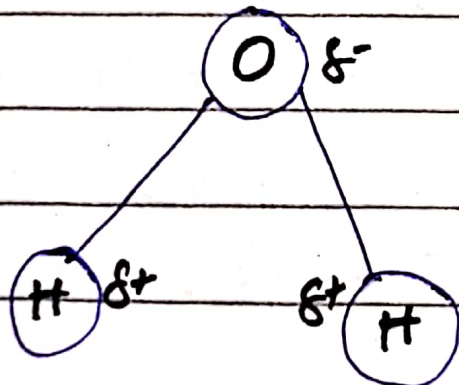
Atoms form chemical bonds to make their state stable from excitement state. They take electrons during chemical bonding to complete their outer shell.

## Explain structure of water?

Formula of water is  $H_2O$ . It consists of two hydrogen and one oxygen. These three atoms make an angle like (H-O-H).

The molecules of water has covalent bonding between hydrogen and oxygen atoms, as they mutually share electrons to each other. Water color is colorless and tasteless.

According to VSEPR theory water molecules have a bent shape (V-shaped).



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Q No 2 (D) Part 1:-

**Conductors:** Conductors are substance or material that allow electricity to flow through it. They carry electric charge. Irons are good conductors. Silvers, Copper and Gold are also good conductors.

e.g.

e.g.

**Semiconductors:**

Semiconductors are substance or materials elements which have both the properties of conductor and insulator.

e.g.:- Silicon or germanium pure elements and compounds such as gallium arsenide or Cadmium Selenide.

**Metals:** Metal is a substance capable of conducting electricity at a temperature of absolute

e.g.



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Zero.

e.g.:- Aluminium, Copper, Iron and tin.

**Plastics**:- plastics are materials that are malleable. It can easily be folded and change into solid objects.

e.g.:- Polypropylene, Nylon.

**Ceramics**: Ceramics are dishes and pottery made of clay, bricks, tiles, glass and cement. They are used as decorations piece. As a pottery they are used to for cooling water.

Ceramics are good at cooling water. They are also used in electronics depending on their composition.

e.g.:- Roof tiles, Earthen ware, Stoneware.

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Q No 3 A (part)

Technological developments increase the food production, but it destroys the quality of food. Because of adding chemicals for flavor and texture. These chemicals are very dangerous for health. Industries use different colors to make old foods fresh. They add chemicals to increase food production. e.g. poultry farm chickens, their production has increased by using injection, but they are very dangerous for health. e.g. China is using using different technologies to increase Soybean and corn.

Q No 3 (C) Part :-

**Dengue Fever:** Dengue fever is a kind of viral infection transmitted through a bite of infected mosquito called virus (DENV).

**Symptoms of dengue fever**

High fever, headache, bodyaches, nausea and rash.

**Prevention of dengue fever**

- ① use clean water avoid use of container water
- ② Do not use cosmetic or skin care products
- ③ use insect repellents
- ④ prevent accumulation of stagnant water

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Q No 3 (b) part:-

### Solid waste management:

Solid waste management is a process to collect waste from populated areas and dispose them in areas away from rivers, populated areas and greenary areas.

Landfill is the most common technique use in solid waste management in which wastes are disposed in open dumping.

### Problems of solid waste management:

- ① Air pollution
- ② water pollution
- ③ Soil contamination
- ④ Contamination of drinking water due unsanitary landfill.
- ⑤ Spread of infectious disease.
- ⑥ Dirty environment affect the lifestyle.

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Q No 3 (b) part:-

**Solid waste management:**

Solid waste management is a process to collect wastes from populated areas and dispose them in areas away from rivers, populated areas and greenary areas.

Landfill is the most common technique use in solid waste management in which wastes are all disposed in open dumping.

**Problems of solid waste management:**

- ① Air pollution
- ② water pollution
- ③ Soil contamination
- ④ Contamination of drinking water due to sanitary landfill.
- ⑤ Spread of infectious disease.
- ⑥ Dirty environment affect the lifestyle.

Q No 6 :- (a)

Sol :-

Population year 2018 = 18000

Population year 2022 = 22,500.

$$\text{Formula} = \frac{P_1 - P_0}{P_0} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{22,500 - 18000}{18000} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{4500 \times 100}{18000}$$

$$= 25\% \text{ Increase.}$$

Q No 6 :- (b)

Units	Days	Machines
↑ 600	9 ↑	20 ↑
↓ x	12 ↓	18 ↓

$$\frac{x}{600} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{18 \times 9^3}{20}$$

$$\frac{x}{600} = \frac{27}{40}$$

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$$40x = 27 \times 600$$

$$x = \frac{27 \times 600}{40}$$

$$x = 405 \text{ units.}$$

~~less~~ Fewer the machines  
less the production of units

Q No 6 (D)

perimeter of pentagon.

$$P = 5 \times a$$

$$P = 5 \times 15 = 75 \text{ cm. Ans}$$

Q No 6 (C):

Formula : Speed =  $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}}$

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{450}{60} \times \frac{69}{1}$$

$$= \frac{450}{60} \times 69$$

$$= 5 \times 69$$

$$= 345$$

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$$\text{Speeds} = \frac{150 \times 45}{23}$$

$$= \frac{6,750}{23}$$

Q No 8 (b)

Sol,

missing term : 1, 2, 6, 21, 25

Q No 8 (a)

Sol,

BROTHER

Q D G S N Q A

SISTER = S F U T J T A m