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Zanib Tariq

Batch → 392

National Officers Academy

Mock Test → General Science

Question No 2:-

How do mobile phones work and what are key technologies that enable mobile communication? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phone use, including impacts on social interaction and mental health. How have mobile phones changed the way we communicate and access information?

1 Introduction:-

Mobile phones are portable telecommunication device enabling wireless voice and data communication.

"The mobile phone is the most rapidly adopted technology in human history reshaping communication and society (Agar - Constant Touch: A Global history of mobile phone, 2003)

2 How Mobile Phones Work:-

Cellular Network Structure:-

cell divided into geographic regions with base stations (cell towers)

Date: _____
Phones connect wirelessly to the nearest tower.

2= Radio Frequency (RF) Communication:-

Uses radio waves to transmit and receive voice / data.

3= Core Network & Switching:-

Network switches route calls and data to intended recipients

4= Key Technologies:-

Sim cards:- store user identity and authentication

Mobile operating Syst:-

Android, Run apps and manage device functions

Generational Evolution:-

1G → Analog voice

2G → Digital voice

3G → internet access

4G LTE → Broadband internet

cellular Systems divide a service area into small cells, enabling frequency reuse and efficient spectrum utilization (Rappaport, wireless communication: principles and practice)

Date: _____

3 Advantages Of Mobile Phone use:-

Convenience & Connectivity:-

Instant communication across distance

Information Access:-

Internet, GPS and apps enable learning and navigation.

Economic Growth:-

Mobile banking e-commerce and remote work

Emergency Use

Quick access to help during disasters.

"The ubiquity of mobile phones has transformed commerce, healthcare, and education, making them indispensable tool of development."

4:- Disadvantages Of Mobile phone use:-

Mental Health Concerns

Over use linked to anxiety depression and addiction.

Social Interaction Decline

Excessive screen time reduces face-to-face communication

Privacy & Security Risks:

Data breaches, surveillance and location tracking.

Physical health issues

Eye strain, posture problems.

8. Impact On Communication And Access to information.

From Voice to Multimedia:

Texting, video calls, social media, and instant messaging.

Citizen Journalism:

Smartphones enable real-time reporting and activism

Global Connectivity:

Bridging geographic and cultural divides.

Shift information flow

Transition from traditional media to on-demand personalized content

Date: _____

Mobile devices have shifted communication patterns from synchronous voice exchanges to asynchronous, multimodal interactions.

b:- Conclusion:-

Mobile phones are a fusion of telecommunications, computing and media technologies.

"The mobile phone symbolizes both freedom and tethering. Connecting individuals while constantly demanding their attention."

①: Describe big bang theory and its significant in understanding the origin and evolution of the universe what are some of the key evidence supporting this theory?

Introduction:-

Proposed by Georges Lemaitre (1927) who called it the "primeval atom" hypothesis

The big bang theory is the prevailing cosmological model that explains how the universe began, it proposes that the universe began, it proposes that the universe started from an extremely hot, dense point roughly 13.8 billion years ago and has been expanding ever since.

Explanation Of the Big Bang Theory:-

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- The universe began as a singularity a point with infinite density and temperature.
- Time, space, matter and energy originated at that moment.
- Rapid expansion (inflation) occurred in the first tiny fraction of a second.
- As the universe expanded, it cooled down allowing particles, atoms, stars, and galaxies to form.

Significance Of The Big Bang Theory:-

- Provides the most comprehensive explanation of how the universe originated and evolved.
- Lays the foundation for modern astrophysics and cosmology.
- Explains the structure and composition of the observable universe.
- Offers a scientific framework to study the formation of galaxies, stars, and planets.

"The Big Bang theory does not describe the bang itself, but rather the aftermath of a universe that is expanding and cooling"

Key Evidence Supporting the Big Bang theory:-

(A) Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (CMB)

→ Detected by Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson in 1965

→ Faint glow left over from the early universe - strong evidence for the big bang

"The most conclusive evidence for the big bang is the cosmic microwave background radiation"

- Stephen Hawking, A Brief History of Time (1988)

(B) Hubble's law & Redshift:

→ Galaxies are moving away from us, and their light is redshifted

→ This expansion suggests the universe was once much smaller and denser

"The universe is expanding: the redshifts of the galaxies are proportional to their distance"

Steven Weinberg The first three minutes (1977)

(c) Abundance Of light Elements:-

Predictions about the quantities of hydrogen, helium and lithium match what we observe today

(d) large-scale structure Of the universe:

The distribution of galaxies and clusters align with predictions from big bang simulations

Conclusion:-

The big bang theory is not just a theory of how the universe began, it is a powerful framework that helps scientists understand everything from the origin of time to the formation of galaxies. Supported by a wide range of empirical evidence, including CMB radiation.

Question 2:-

What is remote sensing and how it is use environment monitoring discuss the advantage and limitations of remote sensing technology in tracking change in land use vegetation and climate

Introduction:-

- originated with aerial photography in early 20th century.
- Modern remote sensing uses multispectral and hyperspectral sensors

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Def → Remote Sensing is the science and technology of acquiring information about objects or areas from a distance typically using satellites or air borne sensors. to detect and record reflected or emitted energy

Uses Of Remote Sensing in Environmental Monitoring:-

" Remote Sensing System collect data by detecting the energy that is reflected the Earth "

(A) Land Use & Land cover (LULU) change Detection :-

- Mapping urban expansion deforestation and agricultural development.
- Tracking infrastructure development habitat fragmentation.

(B) Vegetation Monitoring:-

- Assessing crop health and yield

→ identifying forest degradation and reforestation efforts

→ Monitoring Seasonal plant growth using indices like NDVI (Normalized Difference vegetation index)

"Remote Sensing is central to modern environmental Science. It sole spans the monitoring of vegetation water and atmospheric processes"

(c) climate observation and weather forecasting:-

- Monitoring Sea surface temperature cloud patterns and precipitation
- Assessing glacial melting, drought and desertification trends
- Supporting climate modeling and global warming studies.

"Remote Sensing provides critical input for understanding the spatial and temporal dynamics of the earth's climate system"
(Campbell J.B 2011)

Advantages Of Remote Sensing technology:-

- Synoptic coverage
- Repeatability
- Access to Remote Areas
- Multispectral & Multitemporal data
- Integration with GIS

Synoptic Coverage:-

Can monitor large and global areas simultaneously

Repeatability & Consistency:-

Provides consistent and repeatable data over time for trend analysis.

Access to Remote Areas:-

Ideal for monitoring forests, oceans, mountains and polar regions

Multispectral data:-

Different wavelengths capture diverse features (e.g. vegetation health, moisture content)

Integration with GIS

Enables sp. integration with GIS

The value of remote sensing lies in its ability to repeatedly collect data over the same location with consistent methods and spectral resolution.

Limitations Of Remote Sensing:-

Atmospheric Interference:

clouds can obscure optical imagery.
e.g (Sentinel-2)

Resolution Constraints:

some feature may be too small to detect (spatial limitations).

Cost & Expertise:

Data processing and interpretation require trained professionals

Ground Truthing:

Necessary to validate results: remote sensing alone may not be reliable

"Remote Sensing must be complemented by field data to ensure the accuracy and applicability of interpreted results"

Case studies:-

- Amazon Rainforest:-
Landsat imagery reveals alarming rates of deforestation since the 1980s.
- Africa's Sahel Region:-
NDVI used to monitor greening and desertification trends.
- Polar Ice sheets:-
MODIS and Cryosat track melting patterns and seasonal extent.

Conclusion:-

Remote sensing is indispensable for modern environmental monitoring. Its ability to deliver high-resolution, repeatable and extensive data makes it ideal for tracking changes in land use, vegetation and climate.

However, its best use comes when combined with ground data and integrated tools like GIS.