

MS10 = 40053
Date: _____
Dos and Don'ts for the General Science & Ability Paper

Hi there — you've prepared well!
Remember, knowing the content is one thing, but presenting it in the paper exactly as required is another. Here are a few key points to keep in mind:

- 1. For a 5-mark part, aim to write at least 2 and at most 3 sides of the answer sheet. Often, a question has two or three parts, and the marks are divided accordingly — so address each part fairly.
- 2. Manage your time wisely — you have about 35 minutes per full question, which comes down to around 8 minutes for each 5-mark part. Stick to this to avoid rushing later.

- 3. Make your answers look scientific, not just theoretical. Use flowcharts and diagrams wherever they add clarity.
- 4. Neatness matters — keep your handwriting clean, avoid cutting or overwriting.
- 5. Mind your spelling and grammar — while GSA doesn't deduct marks for these, your expression leaves an impression.
- 6. In the ability portion, explain analytical ability questions in words. For a 5-mark part, show all steps and provide clear explanations.

Good luck for CSS 2026 — you're going to ace it, in sha Allah! ★

Date: / /

Control on CO_x, NO_x, SO_x emissions
Carbon, nitrogen and sulphur oxides and their emissions are the leading cause of global warming. It needs to be cut down in order to minimize the consequences.

Cutting down carbon emissions

The policies like (net zero) for cutting off carbon emissions are a great measure to preserve environment. Thus, in order to reduce the levels of global warming, the major contributor (CO_x) needs to be cut off.

Reduce CFC's emissions

By cutting off chlorofluorocarbon emissions can help to promote stable environment. As it is a major cause of ozone depletion. Thus, it needs much attention to control the emissions.

Cutting off Industrial emissions

Industrial emissions are a major cause of air, water pollution as well as certain toxins are also contributing to global warming. So reducing industrial emissions will give positive results.

Reduce Waste

Reducing, reusing waste can also help to minimize pollution, as well as, global warming.

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Policy Change.

The governments, NGOs, environmental inspectors can make a strict policy in order to save the world against this disaster.

- Previous policy and summits on climate include Kyoto Protocol, Rio Protocol, Agenda 21, earth summit.

“And no challenge poses a greater threat to future generations than climate change.”

~ Barack Obama.

— (Qb) —
Define ceramics. Give properties and applications of ceramics.

Ceramic is an inorganic non-metallic solid made up of clay that have been shaped and then hardened by heating to high temperatures.

Properties Of Ceramics

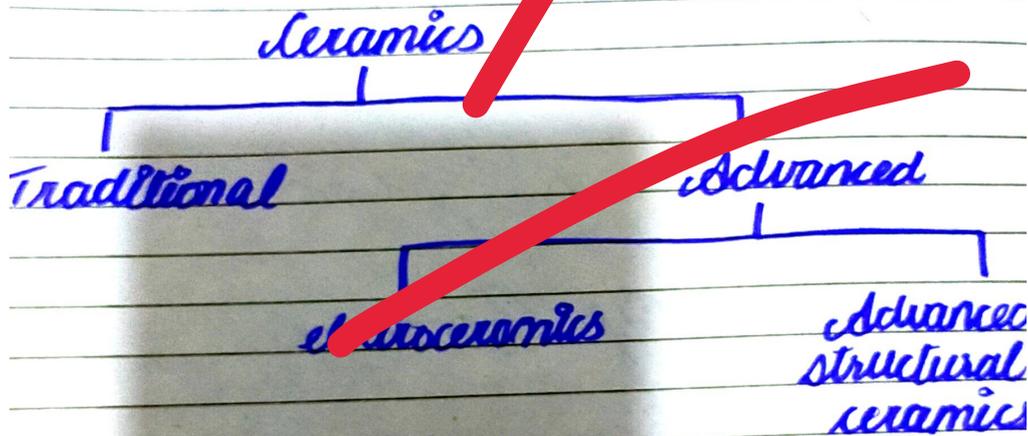
1. Ceramics are hard.
2. Extremely strong, showing considerable stiffness under compression and bending.
3. Wear-resistant and durable.
4. Have high melting point.
5. Corrosion-resistant.
6. Oxidation-resistant.
7. Brittle.
8. Less elasticity.
9. Inert to chemical actions.

Date: / /

10 Thermal Insulators.

Applications of Ceramics

1. Microscope
2. Consumer usage
3. Construction
4. Automobile Industry
5. Medical (Bio-ceramics)
6. military equipment
7. Nuclear ceramics
8. Computers
9. Optical ceramics
10. Pyroceramics



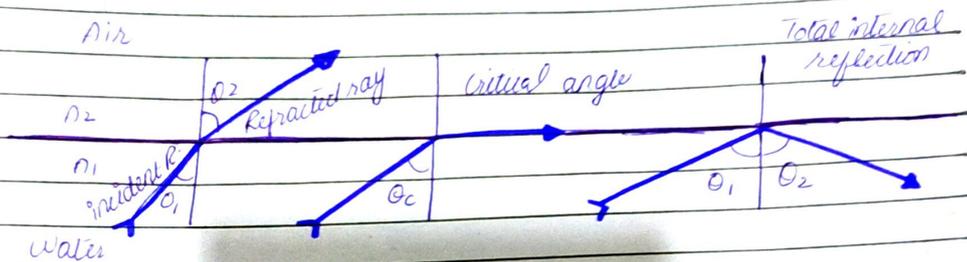
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Date: _ _ _

— Qc —
Explain the working of:

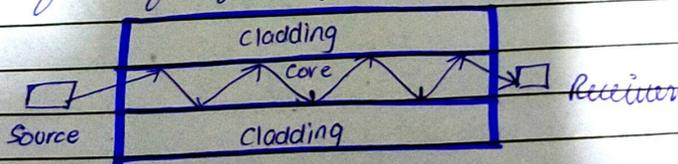
Optical Fibres

Optical fibres refers to the medium and tech associated with transmission of information as light pulses along a hollow glass tube or plastic wire



Working Of Optical Fibers

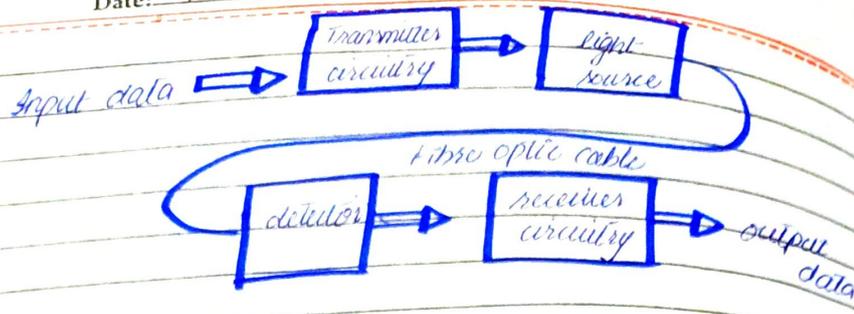
It involves the transmission of signals in the form of light from one point to another.



1. Input data in form of electrical signals
2. It is given to transmitter circuit, it convert electrical signals into light signals
3. The light source is carried by a fiber to the destination circuit.
4. The receiver consists of a photo detector with electronic circuit.

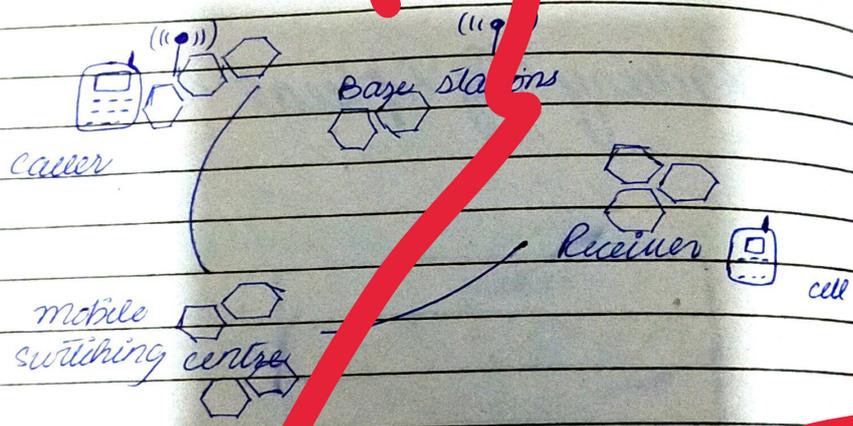
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Date: / /



Mobile Phone

Mobile phone works by converting voice data into digital signals, which are transmitted as radio waves to nearby cell towers.



1. Voice / data → digital data
2. Digital → Radio waves
3. Cell Towers and antennas
4. Recipient's phone
5. Cellular architecture

Date: | |

—(d)—

Define the following and give examples

Food Additives

The substances which are added to the food while processing or packaging to enhance its shelf life and taste are known as food additives.

examples: flavouring agents, stabilizers, preservatives.

Food preservatives

It prevents or slows down the growth of bacteria or fungi so that food can be kept longer.

Food adulteration

It is an intentional act of adding substances that lower the quality of food by addition of inferior substances or removal of some valuable ingredients.

Example: insects, rodent hair, starch, stones and pebbles in lentils and rice, papaya seeds in black pepper.

Food Contamination

The pollutants that contaminate the quality of food by adding poisonous substances.

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Section - B

— Q8 —

(a)

D house is in the middle

i. A is to the right of B

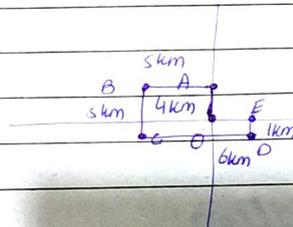
ii. E is to the left of C and right of A

iii. B is to the right of D

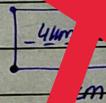
ECDBA

So, D is in the middle

(b)



i. About 2 km away from the place I started



$$4\text{ km} - 6\text{ km} = -2\text{ km}$$

ii. Towards ~~east~~ North

iii. Towards West

iv. Towards West in order to reach the point I started.

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(c)

- a. THRSI = SHIRT
- b. A TC = COAT
- c. FOUBSL = BLOUSE
- d. ETRIS = SKIRT
- e. RETAEWS = SWEATER

(d)

How many triangles do you find in the diagram.

There are 34 triangles in the diagram.

(Q6)

a.

d. Mother in law.