

DATE: _____ DAY: _____
Dos and Don'ts for the General Science &

Ability Paper

ADEENA KHAN

Batch: 076

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.

PART - I
(Section - A)

1. For a 5-mark part, aim to write at least 2

and at most 3 sides of the answer sheet.

Question No 2:

Often, a question has two or three parts,

and the marks are divided accordingly — so

address each part fairly.

Part B:

Define primary and explain the working of nephron?

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.

URINARY SYSTEM:
Definition:

Urinary system is the system of organs, ducts and structure that is involve in production and secretion of urine.

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.

Part of Urinary System:

Urinary system consist of following parts:

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

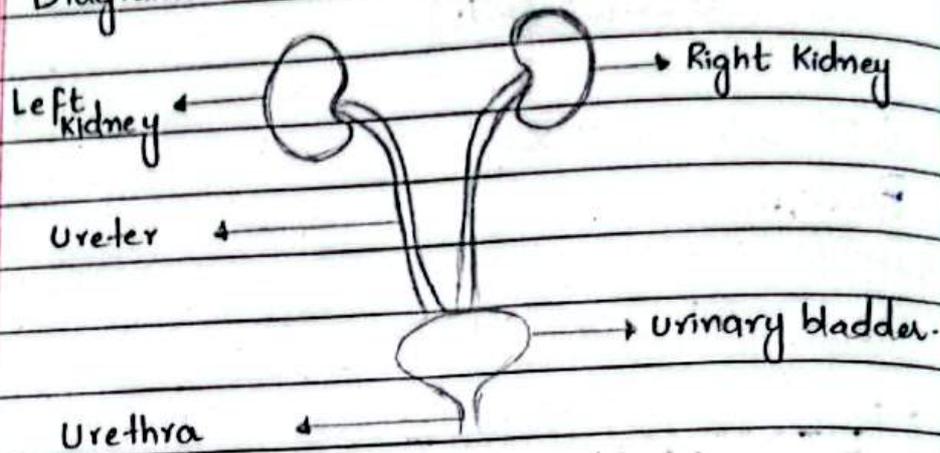
explanations.

Good luck for CSS 2026 — you're going to

ace it, in sha Allah! ✨

Human beings and other mammals consist of a pair of kidneys that filters out unwanted wastes into a tube called ureter. From ureter it enters into urinary bladder and they is excreted through urethra.

Diagram:



NEPHRON:

Definition:

"Nephron is the basic structural and functional unit of kidney."

Explanation:

Human kidneys consist up of more than "one million" nephron. Basic function within kidneys are carried out by nephrons. Nephrons consist up of two parts.

Nephron

Renal Corpuscle

Renal Tubule

Working of Nephron:

Nephron's two parts renal corpuscle and Renal Tubule further comprises of different parts that carries out formation of urine by extracting out unwanted materials.

Function of Renal Corpuscle:

Renal corpuscle further consist of glomerulus and Bowman's capsule. The process of "pressure filtration" take place here. Here glomerulus is composed up of blood capillaries where due to higher pressure, unwanted materials are separated from blood and moves towards bowman's capsule.

Function of Renal Tubule:

It comprises of "Proximal convoluted Tubule", "Distal convoluted Tubule" and the "Loop of Henle". Here the process of "Reabsorption" and "Tubular secretion" take place through which useful materials are absorbed in proximal convoluted tubule and then further waste products moves toward distal convoluted tubule and finally enters into the loop of Henle and is secreted from the kidney.

Flow chart:

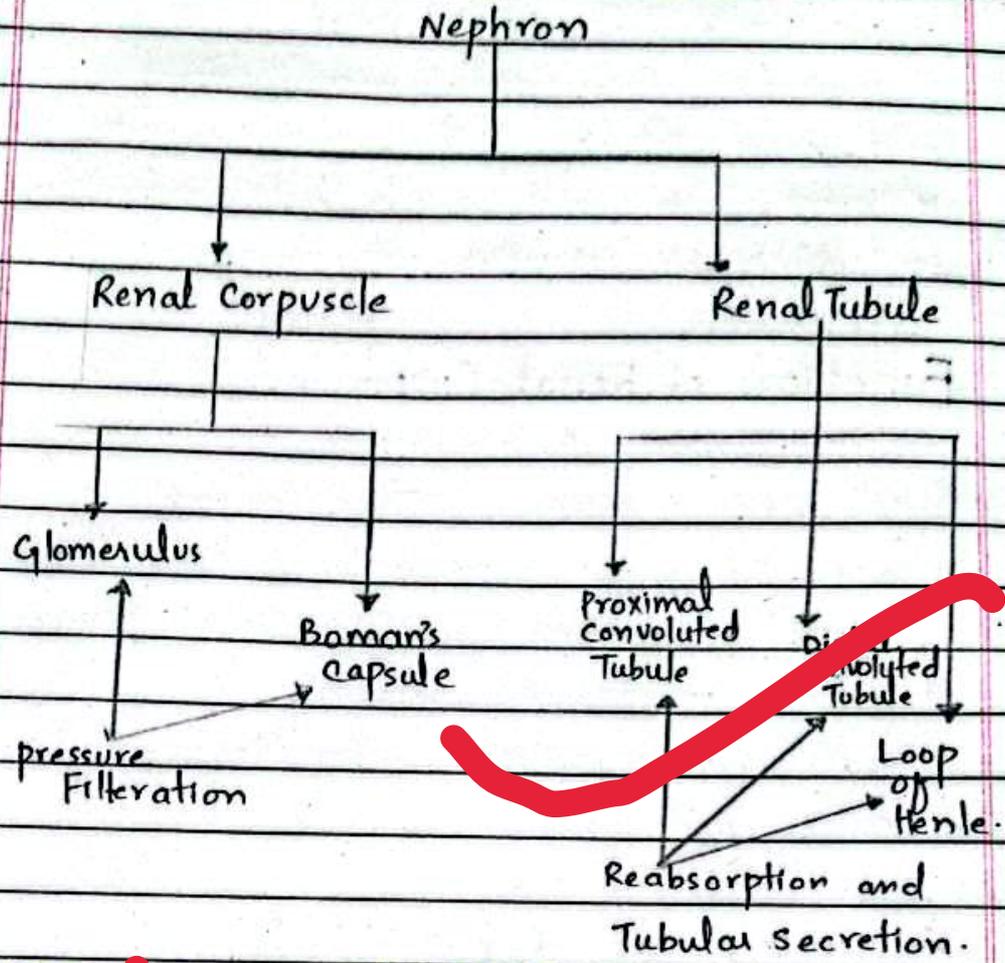
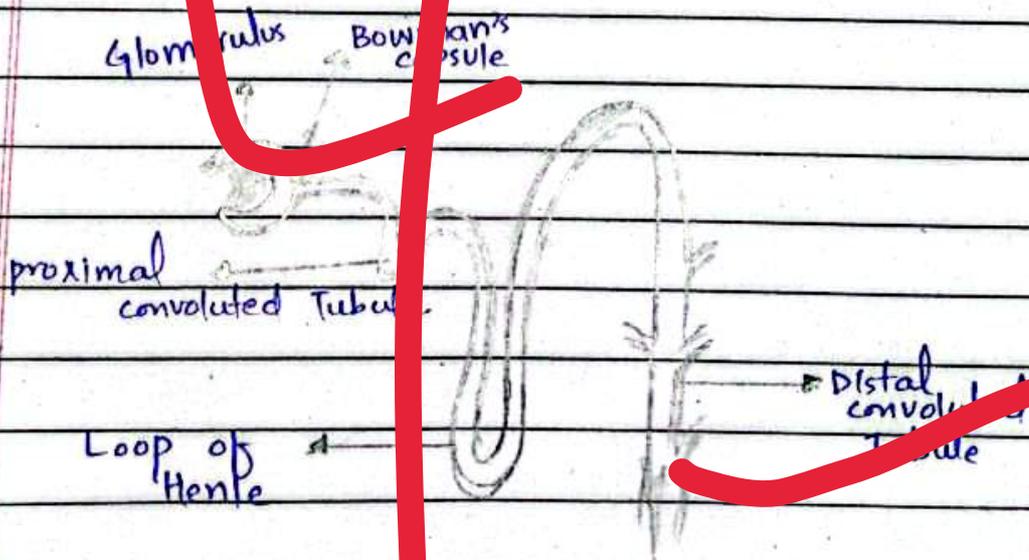


Diagram of Nephron:



Working of nephron.

Part d:

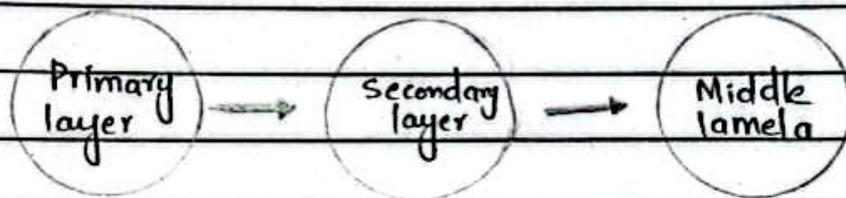
Describe the structure and functions of cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm and mitochondria?

-1 Cell Wall:

Cell wall is the outer most layer in cells of plant, fungi and prokaryotes.

Structure of cell wall:

Cell wall is composed differently in different organism. It is composed up of three layers.

**1 Primary Layer:**

Primary layer is composed up of cellulose in Plant cell. In prokaryotes, it comprises of murien and Fungi cell wall consist of cellulose.

2 Secondary layer:

It consist up of cellulose, legnin and all materials.

Middle lamella:

It provides connection between the cell wall and inner portion of cell.

Functions of cell wall:

Cell wall provides protection. It also provides the support to cellular organelles. And protects the cellular organelles from outside environment. It also gives the definite and proper shape to the cell.

2 Cell Membrane:

It is the outer most boundary of animal cell, while in plants and other organisms it lies inner to the cell wall.

Another name:

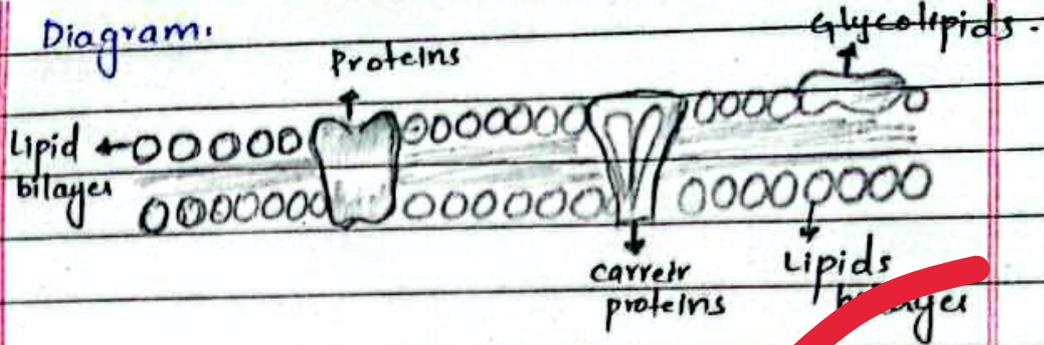
It is also called as "Plasma membrane". It is selectively permeable membrane.

Structure of cell membrane:

Many models describes the structure of cell membrane. Among them most effective is "Fluid Mosaic Model".

Fluid Mosaic Model:-

It was presented by "Singer and Nicolson". According to this model there is a lipid bilayer in which proteins molecules are embedded or are floating. Proteins molecules are sandwich between the lipid bilayer.



Function of Plasma Membrane:

It provides protection in animal cell to the cellular organelles. It also gives support to the cell. It gives definite shape to cell and is selectively permeable membrane which means it allows selective materials to pass through it.

3 Cytoplasm:

Cytoplasm is the aqueous chamber within the cell. All cellular organelles lies with ~~it~~ in the cytoplasm.

Parts of Cytoplasm:

Cytoplasm

<p>Soluble Part</p> <p>→ Comprises of 70-80% portion</p> <p>→ Important chemical</p>	<p>Insoluble part</p> <p>→ comprises of cellular organelles</p>
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Structure of Cytoplasm:

Cytoplasm of cell consist up of aqueous solution and is also referred as aqueous chamber. 70- to 80% of cytoplasm is soluble and consist of important chemicals while rest of cytoplasm consist up of cellular organelles.

Function of cytoplasm:

1. Cytoplasm's soluble part consist up of important chemicals that helps in important metabolic activities.
2. Insoluble part serves as the site for import reactions such as protein formation by ribosomes.

4 Mitochondria:

Mitochondria is only present in eukaryotic cell. It is also called as "Power house of cell".

Structure of mitochondria:

It consist up of two membranes:

1. Outer membrane
2. Inner membrane.

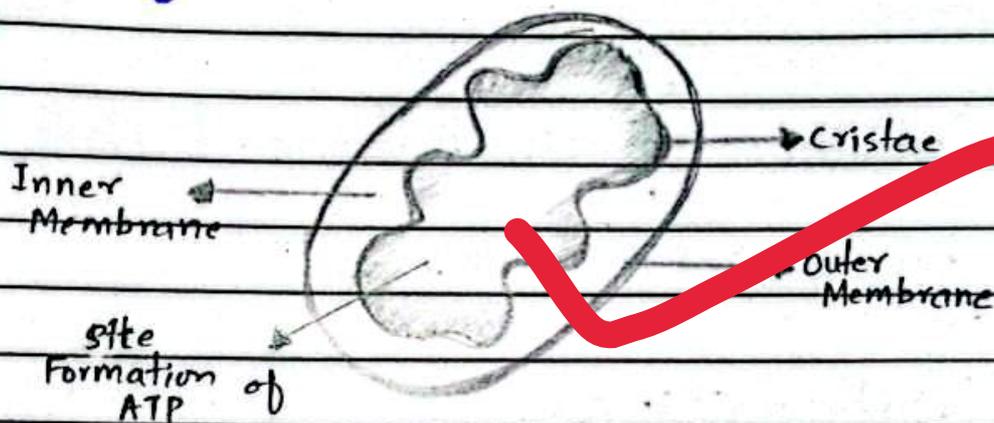
Outer membrane is smooth while inner

membrane is folded inwards and give rise to cristae.

Function of Mitochondria:

Mitochondria is called as power house of the cell because respiration take place here and it results in formation of ATP which is high energy molecule or is called as energy currency of the cell.

Diagram:



Part c:

What is unbalanced diet? How it affect the healthy living?

Unbalanced Diet:

Definition:

Any diet that do not contains all classes of food and lack healthy

portion or is deficient in proper nutrient is called as unbalanced diet."

Explanation:

Un-balanced diet lacks important nutrients that are essential for growth of normal body functions. It either comprises larger portion of only one class of food that results in deficiency of other classes of food. It causes several diseases and weakens immunity and stamina.

Affects of Un-balanced diet on healthy living:

Malnutrition:

Unbalanced diet is not balanced. Consumption of unbalanced diet causes mal-nutrition which weakens body's functions and immune system. For example Rao Vegan consumed only fruits and died at age of 30 due to lack of proper nutrients and other classes of food.

Causes Marasmus:

It causes marasmus, a type

of disease in which human body lacks or there is deficiency of proteins and other classes of food. It results in weakness and skinny appearance.

Causes Kwashiorkor:

It is a type of disease in which there is deficiency of proteins, the important class of food required for important activities of life. It mostly occurs in African's childrens who lack access to balanced diet.

Weak immunity and Fatigue:

An unbalanced diet lacks essential vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates, fats etc which performs important function. Shortage of these nutrients results in fatigue and alot of diseases spreads as a result of weak immunity.

Part a:

Describe the structure of universe according to Big Bang theory?

Structure of Universe according to Big Bang

Theory:

"According to the 'Big Bang Theory': Universe is formed from a single, dense hot point, 13.8 billion years ago and is still expanding."

Singularity:

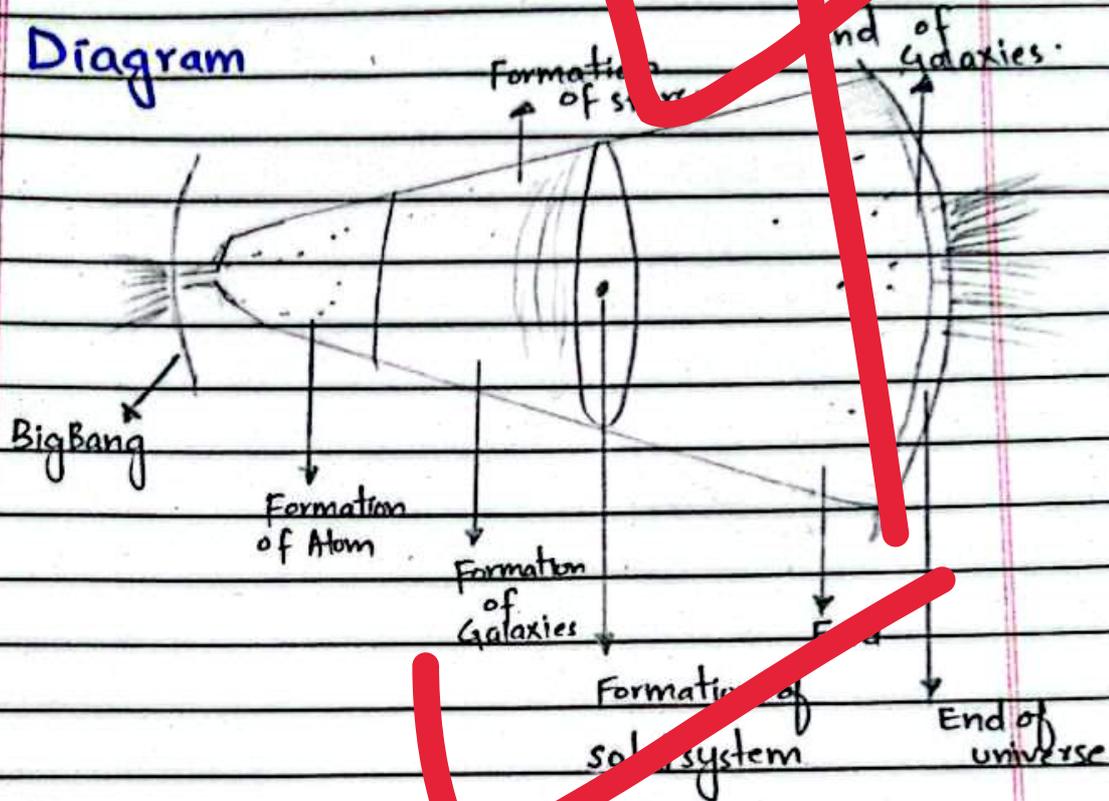
According to Big Bang theory, universe lies in big bubble that was hot and dense. The bubble burst and universe start expanding from a smaller point than atom and expand to the larger galaxies and expands further into larger units.

Formation of Universe:

The galaxies and other units within the universe formed from smaller particles and expanded to much larger ones. The expansion and cooling of energy resulted in formation of matter and antimatter. Many of particles destroyed each other. Some were left that resulted in formation of universe. Protons and neutrons were formed. Further it resulted in formation of atoms and electrons. Hydrogen and helium atoms were

were formed from the dense hot clouds. It further resulted and formed galaxies, stars and other important constituents of astronomy (universe).

Diagram



Visual Representation of Big Bang Theory.

Question no 4:

Explain the role of heart and blood vessels in circulation?

Answer:

HEART:

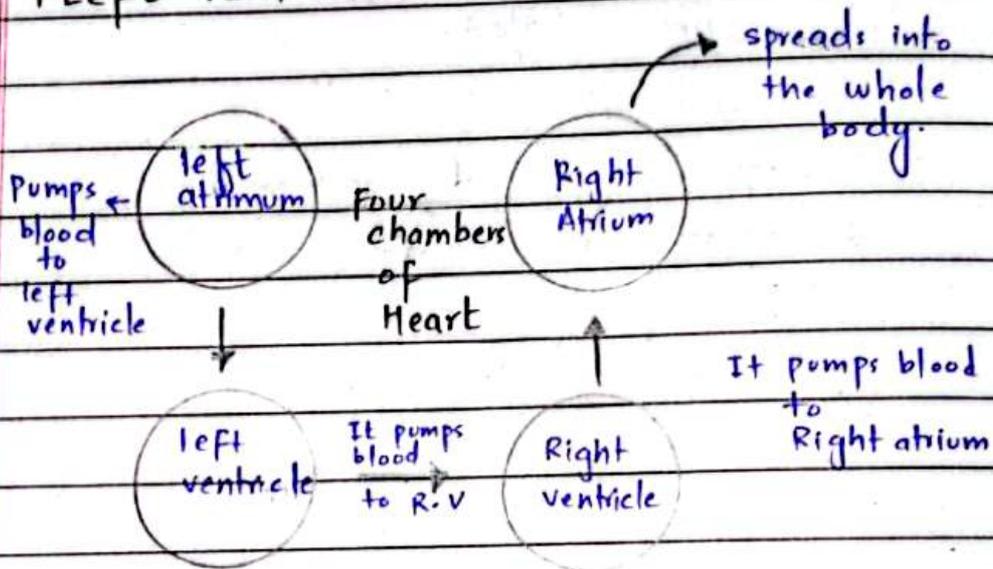
Heart is important and vital organ that pumps the blood through whole body

within body of animals. Human heart is located in chest cavity beneath the sternum between the lungs. It is conical in shape.

Chambers:

Human heart consist up of four chambers.

1. Right Atrium
2. Left Atrium
3. Right ventricle
4. Left Ventricle.

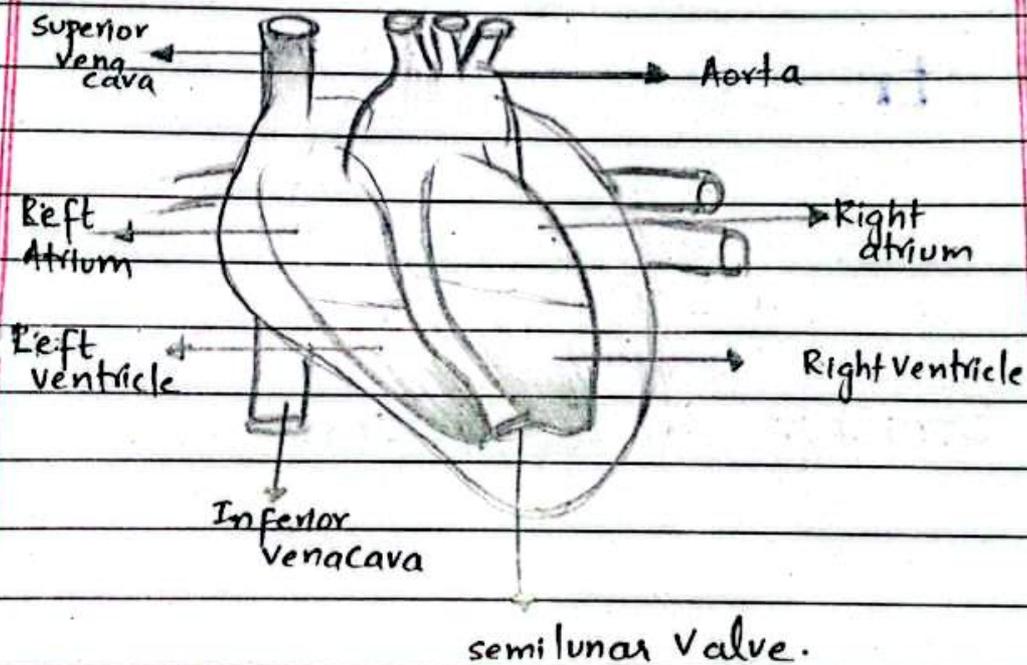


Role of Heart:

Human heart is surrounded by double membrane called pericardium. It allows heart to expand and pumps blood through out the body and circulates nutrients, hormones, chemicals and enzymes in form of blood. During circulation blood moves from heart into the lungs. From

their blood is oxygenated and enters the heart through pulmonary vein. From here it enters into left atrium and through tricuspid valve enters into the left ventricle. Then it enters into the right ventricle and further into the right atrium through bicuspid valve and enters Aorta and spread in the whole body.

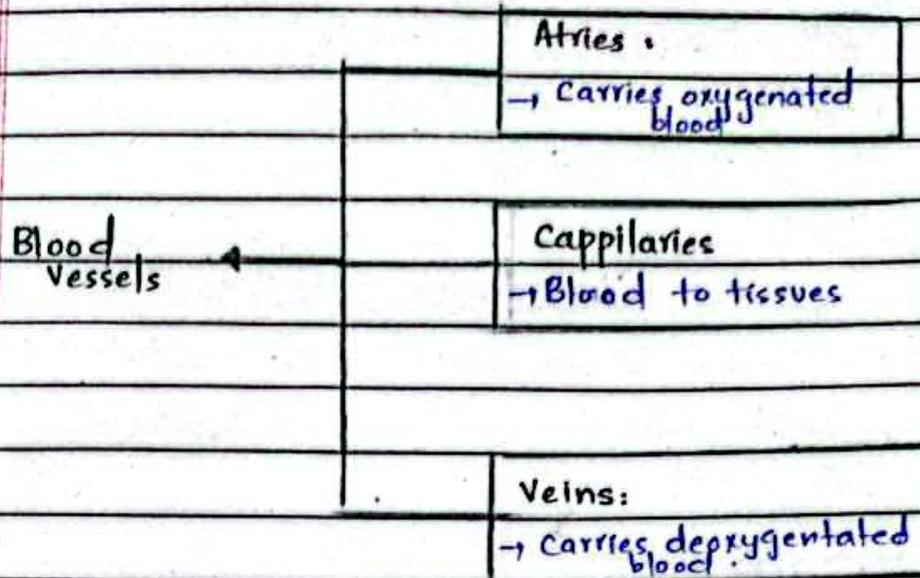
Diagram:



Blood Vessels in Circulation:

Blood vessels is the network of vessels that spreads and circulates blood through out the body.

There are three types of blood vessels -



1 Atries:

"Artries are the vessels that carries blood from heart towards organs."

Structure and Function:

Artries are made up of three layers. The pressure within artries is high. It carries oxygenation blood from heart towards organs except pulmonary atrey which carries deoxygenated blood from heart to lungs. "Aorta" is the largest artery in body.

Example:

Renal arteries, hepatic arties, pulmonary arteries.

Cappilaries:

"Cappilaries are very thin vessels that transport blood from other vessels into tissues."

Structure and Function:

Cappilaries are thin walled and composed up of only one layer. They are so thin that single blood cell can pass through it. It dissolves oxygen into the tissues. They are spread through out the body.

Veins:

"Veins are the blood vessels that carries blood from organs to the heart."

Structure and function:

It is made up of three layers i.e primary, secondary and middle. All vein carries deoxygenated blood from organs to heart except pulmonary vein that carries deoxygenated blood from lungs to heart Superior Venacava and Inferior

are largest vein in body.

Examples:

Pulmonary Vein, Renal vein etc.

Part b:

What is cyclone? Describe the formation of cyclone?

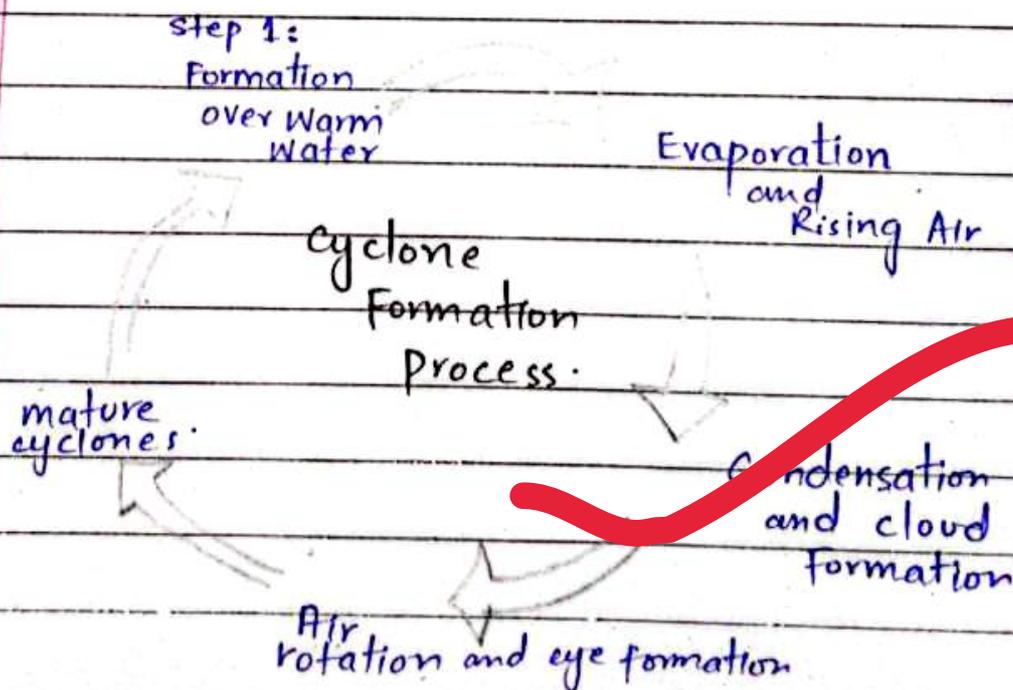
CYCLONE:

Definition:

"A cyclone is a large-scale air mass that rotates around a strong center with low atmospheric pressure."

Cyclones are associated with strong wind, heavy rains and stormy weather.

Formation of Cyclones:



1 Formation over Warm Water:

Cyclone usually form over hot water of oceans, temperature ranging from 26°C .

2 Evaporation and Rising Air:

The vapours formed evaporate and results in rising air over the water bodies.

3 Condensation and cloud formations:

After rising air condense through process of condensation and heavy clouds are formed.

4 Air rotation and Eye Formation:

The air the spread to fill the low atmospheric spaces and builds high pressure and start rotating around strong center in form of eye.

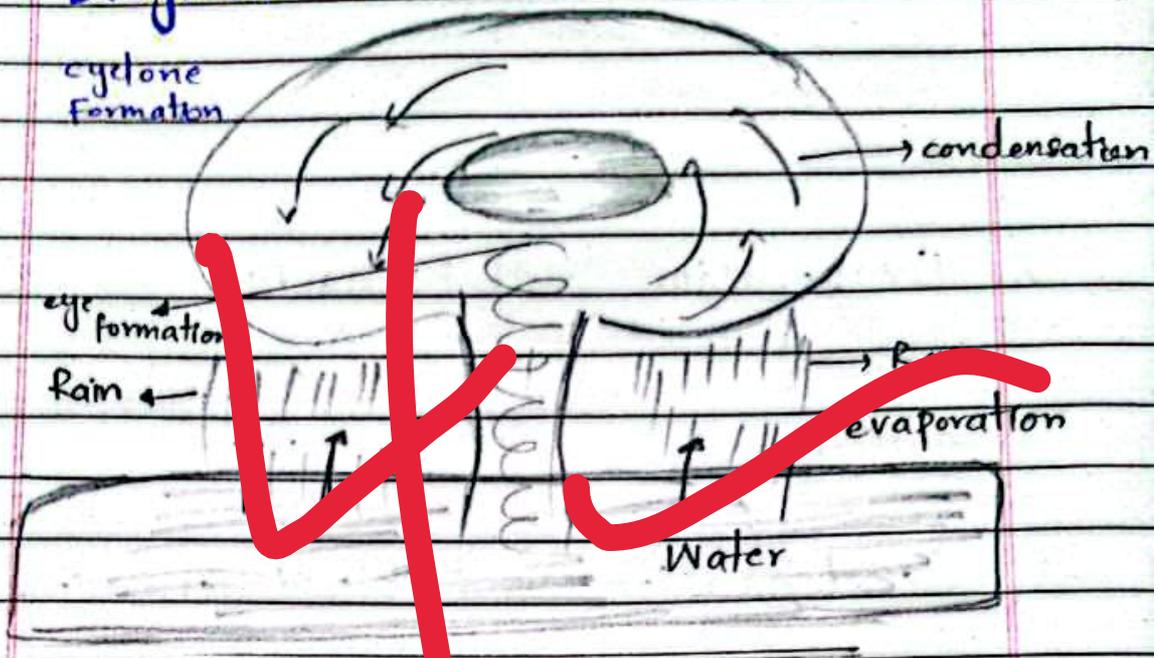
5 Mature cyclone:

It then develops into mature cyclone that are associated with strong weather and heavy rain.

Example:

Hurricanes, typhoons

Diagram:



Part: c :-

Enlist the functions of the following?

1 Carbohydrates:

Definition:

"Carbohydrates is important class of food that is composed up of elements such as carbon, hydrogen and oxygen."

Carbohydrates are also called as "Hydrates of Carbon".

Function of Carbohydrates:

Carbohydrates are obtained from

cereals, barley, bread, potatoes etc. It is largest class of food that exist on earth. It provides energy to the body and helps in metabolic activities.

Examples:

Glucose, Fructose, sucrose etc

2 Proteins:

Definition:

"Proteins is important class of food, composed up of amino acid that helps in growth and repair of body."

Amino acids are building block of proteins. Protein consist of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and some times sulphur.

Function of Proteins:

Protein perform many functions. It helps in growth and repair. Enzymes are proteins in nature that regulates body function. Antibodies are proteins in nature that helps in formation of immune system and protects from diseases.

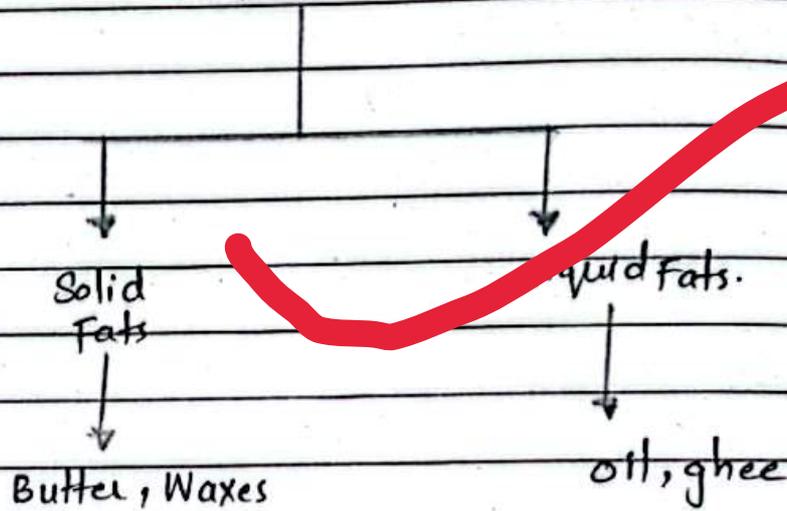
3 Fats:

Definition:

"Fats is important class of food that comprises of lipids and oils."

Fats are found in dairy products, cheese, butter and oils.

Fats:



Function of Fats:

Fats provides alot of energy that is needed and required by body for performing different functions. It is stored in body cell and utilized by body when needed.

4 Calcium:

Definition:

(P.T.O.)

Calcium is important mineral that makes teeth and bones strong."

Function of Calcium:

Calcium is important mineral that is required by bones and teeth. It makes bones and teeth strong and also regulates other body functions. It is found in milk and other dairy products.

-5 IRON:

Definition:

"Iron is important mineral required by hemoglobin in the blood."

Function of Iron:

Iron gives strength to the body and is important element required by hemoglobin in the blood and also helps in transfer of oxygen from within the body through hemoglobin of the blood.

Part d:

How remote sensing can be employed for environmental purpose?

Answer:

Remote sensing can be effectively used for environmental purpose. The use of satellites, drones and aircrafts collect data and examines environment

Environmental Applications of Remote Sensing:

1 Forest Monitoring:

It is an effective method to examine and monitor deforestation and mafias that are involved in removal of trees illegally. It also monitors the effective control of deforestation and implementation of reforestation schemes.

-2 Disaster Management:

It also detects the disasters and conditions within effective cities. It makes the control of management easy and noticeable.

3 Water Resource Management:

Large area projects are hard to manage
 Remote sensing makes it easier and
 effective. Large areas can be managed
 smoothly in effective way.

Managing Agricultural Projects:

It also manages agriculture
 projects and land resource management.
 It helps in fulfilling large land
 project and provides effective
 examination.

SECTION B

Question no 6

Part b:

Solution:

Given data:

$$\text{Speed} = 12 \text{ km/hr} = 200 \text{ m/min}$$

$$\text{Distance (perimeter)} = 200 \times 8 = 1600$$

To Find area = ?

$$\text{Let length} = 3x, \text{ breath} = 2x$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 2(3x + 2x) = 1600$$

$$10x = 1600$$

$$x = \frac{1600}{10}$$

$$x = 160$$

$$\text{Area} = 3x \times 2x = 6x^2$$

Now we have value of x

$$= 6(160)^2$$

$$= 153600 \text{ g.m. Ans.}$$

Part "a":

Solution

It is given that : Anson's brother's daughter is Anson's niece.

The woman's grand daughter is Anson's niece.

"So woman is Anson's Mother."

Part "c"

Solution:

Let number = $10a + b$

$$b = a + 2$$

$$(10a + b)(a + b) = 144$$

put value of "b"

$$(10a + a + 2)(a + a + 2) = 144$$

$$(11a + 2)(2a + 2) = 144$$

Let $a = 2, b = 4$

The number is 24.

Part "d"

Solution:

The numbers are $2x, 3x$

So L.C.M = $6x = 48$

$$x = \frac{48}{6}$$

$$x = 8$$

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Now putting x into $2x$ and $3x$

$$x = 8$$

$$3x = 3(8) = 24$$

Now the sum of numbers is

$$8 + 24 = 40 \text{ Ans.}$$

Question no 7

Part "a"

Solution:

Let the number is " x " and " y "

According to the situation:

$$40\% \text{ of } x = \frac{2}{3}(y)$$

$$0.4x = \frac{2}{3}y$$

$$x = \frac{2/3}{0.4}y$$

$$x = \frac{5}{3}y$$

$$x : y = 5 : 3$$

Part "c"

Solution:

$$\text{Son's age} = x$$

$$\text{Man's age} = x + 24$$

$$\text{In 2 years} = (x + 24 + 2) = 2(x + 2)$$

$$x + 24 + 2 = 2(x + 2)$$

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$$x + 20 = 2x + 4$$

$$x = 22$$

Son's age is 22 Ans.