

Chittagong Government City College

পরীক্ষাঃ mid term

বিষয়ঃ physics 1st

শ্রেণীঃ 10

বিষয় কোডঃ 101

পূর্ণমানঃ 30

সময়ঃ 30 minute

বিঃদ্রঃ উত্তরপত্রে ক্রমিক নম্বরের বিপরীতে সর্বমোট 7 টি প্রশ্ন লিখো। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের ডান পাশে মান সংযুক্ত রয়েছে।

1. 3D-printed food could reduce agricultural land use by 50% while personalizing nutrition. NASA tests printed pizzas for Mars missions, but consumer acceptance remains below 30% due to 'unnatural' perceptions. Startup costs average \$250,000 per printer—prohibitive for developing nations.

ক) List two potential benefits of food printing technology

খ) Diagnose the main barriers to widespread adoption

গ) Design a marketing campaign to improve consumer acceptance

ঘ) Propose a cost-sharing model for developing countries

2. Melting Arctic ice unlocks 30% of Earth's undiscovered gas and 13% of oil, triggering territorial claims by Russia, Canada, and Denmark. Indigenous communities report 300% more industrial encroachment since 2015. The UNCLOS treaty governs disputes but lacks enforcement mechanisms for environmental violations.

ক) Estimate the economic motivation behind Arctic competition

খ) Map the stakeholders in Arctic resource conflicts

গ) Predict consequences of unchecked industrial expansion

ঘ) Draft amendments to strengthen UNCLOS for ecological protection

3. The '15-minute city' urban model aims to provide all essential services within walking/biking distance. Paris has converted 50km of roads to pedestrian zones, while Melbourne's '20-minute neighborhoods' show 23% lower carbon emissions. Critics argue such plans may inadvertently create segregated communities.

ক) Define the core principle of a 15-minute city

খ) Analyze the environmental evidence from Melbourne

গ) Debate the potential social risks mentioned

ঘ) Adapt this model for a car-dependent American suburb

4. Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) could provide 30,000 TWh annually—10x global electricity demand. Pilot plants in Hawaii achieve 5% efficiency, but \$200 million installation costs remain prohibitive. Deep seawater extraction also risks disrupting marine ecosystems if scaled improperly.

ক) Calculate OTEC's theoretical potential vs current global demand

খ) Analyze the main barriers to commercialization

গ) Propose environmental safeguards for large-scale deployment

ঘ) Design a public-private partnership funding model

5. Over 128 million debris fragments orbit Earth, traveling at 15,700 mph. A single 1cm particle can impact with the force of an exploding hand grenade. Collision risks threaten the \$469 billion global satellite industry. The ESA's 'ClearSpace-1' mission (2026) will test debris removal using robotic arms—a solution costing €120 million per target.

ক) Convert the debris speed from mph to km/s (1 mile = 1.6 km)

খ) Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of current debris removal methods

গ) Explain why small debris particles pose disproportionate risks

ঘ) Propose international regulations to prevent future debris accumulation

6. Lab-grown diamonds now constitute 8% of the global diamond market, requiring 90% less water than mined gems. De Beers' synthetic division grows stones at \$300/carats compared to \$4,000 for natural ones. However, the energy-intensive process still relies on 60% fossil fuels in most facilities.

ক) Calculate the price difference percentage between synthetic and natural diamonds

খ) Evaluate the environmental trade-offs of diamond alternatives

গ) Propose strategies to green the production process

ঘ) Develop an ethical sourcing certification system

7. Deepfake cases increased 900% from 2019-2023, with 95% being non-consensual pornography. Detection tools achieve only 79% accuracy, while AI-generated voices can mimic humans with just 3 seconds of audio. South Korea mandates watermarking synthetic media, but enforcement remains inconsistent globally.

क) Identify the most alarming statistic about deepfake misuse

ख) Compare the effectiveness of technological vs legal solutions

ग) Storyboard a public service announcement to combat deepfake harms

घ) Design a school curriculum module on digital media literacy

8. By 2030, AI and automation may displace 400 million workers globally while creating 97 million new tech-focused roles. This shift requires massive reskilling—the World Economic Forum estimates 50% of employees will need training by 2025. Countries like Singapore invest \$3 billion annually in lifelong learning programs, whereas developing nations risk being left behind.

क) Calculate the net job loss/gain predicted by 2030 based on the data

ख) Analyze how the 'reskilling gap' could widen global inequality

ग) Design a 3-tier workforce adaptation program for a mid-sized city

घ) Propose metrics to evaluate the success of reskilling initiatives

9. Vertical farming yields 100x more produce per square foot than traditional agriculture but consumes 40% more energy. Singapore's 120 vertical farms now supply 14% of its leafy greens, while Dubai's \$40 million 'Food Tech Valley' aims for 300% higher productivity using AI-controlled environments.

क) Identify the key productivity statistic mentioned

ख) Compare the energy vs space efficiency tradeoff

ग) Design a hybrid farm model balancing both approaches

घ) Calculate the ROI for a vertical farm serving 50,000 people

10. The global e-waste crisis sees 57 million tons discarded annually—equivalent to 5,500 Eiffel Towers. Only 17% is properly recycled, while 83% leaks toxins like mercury into ecosystems. Ghana's Agbogbloshie dump receives 40% of Europe's illegal e-waste exports, causing severe health impacts.

क) Visualize the e-waste volume comparison

ख) Trace the illegal e-waste supply chain described

ग) Develop a smartphone take-back incentive program

घ) Draft legislation to hold manufacturers accountable

11. Google's 72-qubit processor solves in 200 seconds what supercomputers need 10,000 years for. China invests \$15 billion in quantum research annually, while the US prioritizes military applications. Ethical concerns include breaking current encryption—potentially exposing 98% of global financial data.

क) Paraphrase the quantum advantage described

ख) Assess national strategies in the quantum race

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