EFFECTS OF GREENHOUSE GASES - FULL MIND MAP

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Topics in this chapter:

1. Global Warming - Major Impacts

- 2, 3 and 4 are correct - global warming world bhar mein himanadon ke pichhe hatane aur barph ki damage mein contribution deta hai, isliye statement 2 sahi hai. temperature aur ritu-cycle mein change se phul ane jaisi biotic ghatanaen samay se pehle ho sakti hain; isliye sawal ke context mein statement 3 svikary hai. [Q1]
- 1, 2, 3 and 4 - global warming climate change ka reason banata hai, jo Earth par life ke liye serious threat paida karta hai. sea-level mein increase, himanadon ka pighalana, rogon ka prasar aur coral bhittiyon ka viranjan global warming ke effect hain. [Q2]
- The Arctic and Greenland Ice sheet - arkatik aur grinalaind himachadar sabse najuk ecological system hain, jo global warming se sabse pehle prabhavit honge. is area ki barph ka pighalana pure Earth system ko bhi prabhavit karega. [Q3]
- climate change par antar-sarakari painal dwara prakashit “main subhedyataon ka akalan aur climate change se jokhim” (Assessing Key Vulnerabilities and Risk from Climate Change) report ke ke mutabik, agar global temperature mein increase purv-industrial level se 2 0C zyada ho jati hai, to world bhar mein coral mrityu hogi. isse Earth ke ecological system ke 1/6 hissa ka rupantaran hoga aur Earth ki jnyat species mein se 1/4 ke extinct hone ki condition paida hogi. [Q4]
- jaise-jaise global warming badhata hai, sea surface ka temperature badhata hai, jisse atmosphere mein zyada heat free hoti hai, jo shaktishali aur zyada bar ane wale tropical chakravaton, tuphanon aur hariken ko badhava deti hai. option (D), uparokt sabhi, is sawal ka sahi jawab hai. [Q5]

2. Observed Temperature Rise & Natural Greenhouse Effect

- pichhali century ke dauran Earth ke temperature mein average increase lagbhag 0.9 digri selsiyas anumanit hai, jo lagbhag 1 digri selsiyas ke paas hai. [Q6]
- 1900 se Earth ki average satahi air ka temperature lagbhag 1°C (1.8°F) badha hai, jismein adhe se zyada increase 1970 ke dashak ke madhy ke baad hui hai. dusre anek avalokan (jaise arkatik marine barph ke expansion mein kami aur mahasagaron ki heat material mein increase) aur natural jagat ke sanket (jaise temperature-sanvedanashil machhaliyon, stanadhariyon, kiton aadi ki species ka dhruvon ki taraf sthanantaran) milakar grah-level tapan ka nirvivad praman provide karte hain. [Q7]
- 18°C - greenhouse effect ke bina Earth ki surface ka average temperature lagbhag -18°C hota. main greenhouse gases methane, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapour aur ozone hain. [Q8]

3. Phytoplankton, Carbon Sink & Ocean Food Chain

- agar kisi reason se ocean ke phaitoplainkatan purnatah destroy ho jaen, to carbon sink ke roop mein ocean negative roop se prabhavit hoga. phaitoplainkatan, jinhe sukshm algae bhi kaha jata hai, sthaliy plants ke saman hain kyunki unamen klorophil hota hai aur living rahane aur badhane ke liye suraj ki roshni ki zarurat hoti hai. isliye ocean ki food shrinkhalaen negative roop se prabhavit hongi; lekin unke puri tarah destroy ho jane par ocean ke water ka ghanatv bahut zyada nahi ghatega. [Q9]

4. Sea-Level Rise & Global Warming

- Galat kathan: 1, 3 and 4; statement 1 sahi hai: dhruviy barph ki chadaron ka pighalana aur uske is wajah se sea-level mein increase ko global warming ka sabse important effect mana jata hai. statement 2 galat hai: IPCC ke anumanon ke ke mutabik 1990 se 2100 ke beech sea-level mein lagbhag 0.33 se 0.45 mitar ki increase prakshepit hai, na ki 2070 tak pure ek mitar ki. statement 3, is pariksha ki svikrit jawab-kunji ke hissa ke roop mein, aur statement 4 (2044 tak phiji ke jalamagn hone aur nidaralaind jaise lower countries ke liye khatare ki ashanka) ko sahi mana gaya hai. [Q10]

5. Coral Bleaching & Mass Coral Death

- Increase of 2°C temperature in the Indian Ocean - marine water ka badhata temperature pravalon par tanav dalata hai, jisse ve apna rang kho dete hain aur mar jate hain. yeh parighatana tab hoti hai jab water ka temperature common se zyada badh jata hai. [Q11]