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## Class 9 science chapter 12 question answer in assamese

When the Black Death raged through the cities of the Middle Ages, no one knew exactly how or why the terrible disease spread. After many generations, we realized that rat fleas and bacteria were to blame. It was a time of spreading the power of science. Centuries later, science continues to investigate difficult and puzzling questions every day. Yet, even with bright minds converging across a global computer network, we still don't have all the answers. In fact, some people might argue that we are only now learning how to ask really big questions. What happens to us after we die? How did so much life appear on our planet when others seem to be speciesless? Who, if anyone, pulls the strings of our universe? Is he an almighty god in control or are there physical and mathematical principles driving the engine of our existence? Sometimes, after centuries of missteps, we humans finally stumble upon real answers to real questions, like why diseases spread. At other times, we get caught in the darkness of our ignorance and wonder what it really means. In some cases, these questions are so difficult that even our children's children probably still struggle for answers. But humanity will keep trying. On your latest adventures with your eyes closed, you cut off the head of a six-legged rabbit wearing a neon pink hood and screaming "Gesundheit" at the top of your lungs. You're not sure that dream means anything, unless it's maybe you consumed too many hallucinogens in college, or just ate some bad carrots yesterday. Scientists and sleep experts know when people normally dream. Typically, you dream during the fast-eye motion (REM) portion of the sleep cycle. You can see when a person (or even your cat or dog) is experiencing REM sleep because their eyes zip to and fro and their bodies can twitch and masturbate, too. Electrical models of the brain are very active at this stage, just like when you're awake. But researchers don't really know why he dreams. It can be a way to reflect or release the stress of everyday life, or even an unconscious way to help you discover challenging experiences. It could be a way for your mind to protect itself from threats and dangers. It could be a biochemical way for your brain to sort, file or store information in the short or long term. Perhaps dreams are a way to reconcile your past and present experiences to prepare and carve yourself for the future. Regardless of their purpose, dreams are a cornerstone of human experience. They entertain and persecute us and serve as a reminder that our inner world is as deep and strange as the outer world around us. Cancer is a common terror Every year, more than half a million people die from various tumors in the United States alone. The familiarity of him, however, does not make it less scary. Cancer takes many forms and affects many parts of the body, but the badge sign of these diseases is cellular replica. The tumors expand and spread, ruining bodies and causing death. Growth is due to DNA damage. DNA, of course, provides instructions for all body functions, including cell growth. Such damage can happen due to some lifestyle factors, such as sun exposure, tobacco smoking or exposure to carcinogenic chemicals. Some estimates, more than a third of the tumors could be prevented by avoiding the habits that cause cancer. However, life choices are only part of the equation. Other factors also play a role. Many people inherit faulty DNA from their parents and have a predisposition for the development of certain types of cancer, even if they live totally healthy lives. Myriad variables and the unique genetic makeup of humans make sure that some scientists have ever had a cure for all cancer types. There are only too many environmental assaults and tiny body malfunctions for any magic bullet to attack. The good news is that our perspective and treatment for tumors are evolving. Every year, we understand new aspects of the disease. Therapies continue to improve, reduce suffering and add quality of life. So, even if we can never completely defeat cancer, we will continue to beat it back, making our lives better and diagnose less terrifying. The whole planet on the planet would like a better idea of what happens to her after they die. And hey, there are billions of people who already know the answer to that question. Unfortunately, they can't talk to us because, well, they're all dead. The subject of the afterlife - or its lack - is one of the oldest questions worrying about humanity. Are we all gonna float in Eternal Bliss? Is evil among us going to be damned to the mouths of hell? Will our conscience simply disappear once our bodies have expired? Or will we all be reincarnated as angry hippopotamuses or soft cats? Scientist understands the early stages of death. They know how the human body begins to turn off. Like the employees of the store who turn the lights into a megastore after closing hours, your body cells start flashing, one by one, until your heart and brain cease activities. What happens after your brain snaps, however, is still a complete mystery. Many people who have gone through almost dead experiences and then come back to life talk about tunnels of light or flashback to life events or conversations with loved ones who are dead. All those experiences may have biological origins, perhaps stimulated by the lack of oxygen or wild biochemical fluctuations. The many questions we face about our existence, this is one that could never have been solved. Instead, we will all be left to wonder, A type of meaning in death. Some might think that we are the only intelligent life structures in the universe. If this is the case, the universe is unimaginably alone. Other researchers say that there is almost no way in which the land is the only home of life for life - there could be up to 40 billion habitable planets galaxy. This is a lot of potential for alien life. There are some requirements needed to arise life. Not only does a planet need the right mix of elements and conditions, there must also be a spark that gives rise to living creatures. Then, of course, those creatures must somehow evolve into intelligent beings. Announcing to modern human science, the simplest of life forms on our planet is still an extremely complex stew of chemical reactions and cells. We don't really understand how they emerge, evolve, and survive in an incredibly diverse range of environmental conditions. This makes searching, identifying and communicating with alien beings much more complicated. Despite these challenges, NASA researchers think we can find traces of life in the next couple of decades. The most powerful telescopes could be a key to finding him. Could be that life here is just a statistical aberration, an accident of the strangest kind. Maybe this strange swamp of a planet is really a jewel of the universe, undoubted and different from anywhere else, everywhere, yet we know that water and similar gases and elements exist on many other planets. If we continue to search and figure out to find even a shred of evidence, such as fossilized remains or tiny bacteria, it seems more likely that somewhere among the stars that even another species is also looking up at the skies and meditating even potential neighbors somewhere in the universe. We humans have an awareness of our surroundings and also of ourselves. Our minds Teem inner conversations and questions about who we are and our purpose in the world. We are, as far as we know, the only creatures with this kind of active consciousness. We also have no idea where this consciousness comes from. Our brains, of course, are the mainframes of our bodies, controlling biological functions and helping us think about all the loops and obstacles in life. Brain scans show how incredibly active our brains are, shaking with constant activity as our 100 billion nerve cells burn incessantly, like a compact but enormously complex digital network. But the brain is not the mind. Electrical activity does not explain how a physical substance can create a non-physical condition like consciousness. Some religions explain consciousness as a gift of God, embodied in our bodies to guide us through this world. The basketballists turned more towards the biological origins - they see consciousness as a collection of biological processes that build up towards a more complicated thought that eventually culminates in itself - Awareness. Scientists has determined that animals, such as dogs, almost certainly have consciousness, but that it is a lower (or different) level of awareness than that of man. Arth is home to a dazzling creatures and plants, the pink flamingos fill the skies, the same elephants stomp through the savannahs and the strange fruits and the ferns hide in crevices everywhere, we will never know how many different species roam roam There are too many. But this does not prevent scientists from trying to determine that elusive number. Carl Carl Linnaeus realized two and a half centuries ago that humans needed a system to keep track of the species of our planet. He began to classify both plants and animals that use a taxonomic language that nominated, classified and classified creatures and plants. After work generations, from some estimates we still have accounted for only 1.5 million species, or about 15% of the total number. This means that most organisms still need an adequate description. This is especially true for species underestimated and underestimated as mushrooms, of which we really described only 10%. On the contrary, we did a great job with our mammalian companions, most of which are already registered. All the numbers are simply statistical hypotheses, so we may never know if they are accurate. Perhaps the biggest worry is that species seem to disappearing a fee faster than at any time since dinosaurs vanish 65 million years ago. After all, if creatures are disappearing en masse, we humans could be next. Reality Humana is a slippery concept. Anyone wake up by a vivid nightmare knows what it means feeling stuck somewhere between a memory and a dream. Those experiences lend credit to the idea that there are limitations to our senses. Perhaps our eyes, ears and sense of smell don't really tell the story of reality around us. Things and people in our lives are simply illusions. How do we know that any of these objects and creatures actually exists? Perhaps they are constructed of our internal mechanisms, generated by our subconscious for unknown purposes. The universe could be a hologram, a "Matrix" style computers created to trap our minds and enslave to a purpose nefarious. Scientists and physical are not sure that we will understand the nature of reality. The deepest deepen in physics, the stranger has become the mechanics of our universe. We continue to discover new particles and fundamental forces, from molecules to atoms, which guide our bodies and our world. It is quite possible that the universe could be composed of dozens or thousands of sizes that we will never experience directly. It is unlikely that the scientific hole of the rabbit we have excavated. No matter how intelligent our collective species is, the reality will always be an abstraction that we can never pin down. Your planet is teeming with trees, herbs, birds and bees. He is also swarming with countless bacteria. Everything is life, and all that reproduces to maintain its live genre. But how did life in the world first? That a mass of cells moved from an inert collection of organic molecules in a wiggling being and sometimes even intelligent? The short answer is: we do not know exactly how life was born. There's a possibility that the 4 billion years ago, the aliens left some microbes and let them runAnd, of course, many religions have supernatural explanations for the origins of life. Many scientists think that life is a natural progression for planets that characterize the ingredients necessary for biology, such as carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and other fundamental building blocks. With the right spark — let's say, a lightning bolt — those cornerstones slowly develop in the cell walls and DNA that are suitable for reproducible life. Researchers are continually experimenting like this in laboratories, hoping to enlarge the formula to make life. Try as they may, it is a mystery as those pieces of non-living parts have gathered in real living creatures. It could be like to return to history to witness a Roman battle in action. Perhaps it is even more intriguing to think about how our world would seem if you could immediately peek 1,000 years in the future. As it turns out, time travel may not be fiction. Maybe we haven't figured out how to make it work yet. A possibility is wormholes, which are bridges of a sort that could help people move through time and space. If you could violate an opening in a wormhole, you could theoretically enter and then end up on the other side of the galaxy in a different place and time. We could try to travel at the speed of light, at that point your world slows down considerably compared to what you leave behind. Our current science says nothing can move faster than light, but, and even if we could, it could destroy our bodies. Maybe we could orbit huge black holes, which have such an amazing gravitation pulling that really slow down time. Exit from a black hole and your time experience would last approximately compared to life on Earth. If you returned 10 years later for your perception, your family would have aged 20 years in that period. Or maybe we could use cosmic strings, so-called cracks in the universe, to navigate over time. These strings (which are also sometimes loops) have so much mass that can actually cause space-time around them to fluctuate. Manipulate one of these scenarios could give us the power to finally realize the journey over time. We can also understand science, however, there are numerous paradoxes that could make time to travel unreliable or dangerous. So for now, time travel is still simply stuffbooks and movies. When you look on a dark night and you see the unaccountable stars scattered in all the heavens, it is easy to think of the universe as infinite. Or maybe you see those lights as similar to the shining stars on yourceiling, only nice decorations to see, a high ceiling but no exit. In either case, science cannot yet tell us whether the universe is infinite or finite.As with everything else, researchers have theories. After analyzing the maps generated by observations made with the Baryon Oscillation Spectrographic Survey (BOSS), a superpower telescope in New Mexico, a group determined that the universe has an extremely flat plan. The survey was based on the observation of "only" 1.2 million galaxies, a drop in the universal sea, but it is a strong indication that our universe is not spherical. So is this flatness infinite? Impossible to say. A prevalent thought is that the Big Bang is causing the universe to constantly expand faster than the speed of light. Since we cannot see beyond the speed of light, we will never really know if there is a limit to the universe. We will probably have to spend our lives wondering what the true nature of the size of the universe is. It is a mystery, like so many others, that overflows with a captivating charm that attracts our minds but never offers real answers. Whether you're struggling with the greatness of the universe or the origin of life on Earth, our lives are filled with bizarre twists of nature that we can't explain and may never understand. These questions can disturb and haunt us for the rest of our lives, but they are also an essential part of the human experience.Originally Published: Apr 6, 2016It's easy for modern people to look back at their ancestors with more than a little contempt. Living in caves, really? Where's your dignity, monkey? But most of us understand that in 100 years our grandchildren will look back at us with the same kind of sympathy, thinking of us as primitive and unconscious. The evolution of human science and knowledge has this kind of effect. So maybe 20 or 50 years from now, this list of unanswered questions will seem bizarre and naive. 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