I'm not robot

There are three major types of environmental pollution: air, ground, and water pollution. Historically, the primary source of air pollution has been from industries and transportation, mainly due to the burning of oil and coal in factories, power stations, and cars, which releases harmful sulphur and nitrogen into the air. When these substances combine with water vapor, they form acid rain that falls to the ground as acid rain, resulting in significant environmental problems. The excessive use of coal and oil has led to millions of tonnes of acid rain being released into the atmosphere, carried by winds across long distances, affecting various countries. For instance, Canada faces a substantial amount of acid rain from the USA, while Norway experiences significant amounts from Britain. Moreover, industrial activities contribute to the greenhouse effect, also known as global warming or climate change, by releasing large quantities of carbon dioxide (CO2) into the atmosphere. This increases the Earth's temperature, leading to changes in weather patterns, including droughts and floods. In extreme cases, such as in Chile in 1999, lack of water has resulted in severe consequences, including electricity cuts. The ozone layer, which protects us from harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation, is being depleted due to the release of certain chemicals. This depletion has devastating effects on human health, particularly in Australia, where an increased incidence of skin cancer has been reported. In addition, animals such as sheep are also affected, with some species becoming blind due to the reduced ozone layer. People throw away many things with their household rubbish, like plastics which don't break down easily. Burning this waste pollutes the air, dumping it in rivers and seas makes water dirty. Rubbish tips are a mess and take up space we could use. Getting rid of plastic is hard. Wood and paper get rotten over time, but plastic doesn't decay. The more we throw away, the more trash is made. Scientists want to make plastics that break down naturally so they don't harm us. To stop pollution, waste must be buried deep underground. Poisonous pesticides can have unintended consequences, harming both desired and undesired species. When animals ingest poisoned plants or contaminated water, the toxins accumulate in their bodies, potentially causing harm to humans who consume these animals or their byproducts. This passage offers a comprehensive overview of infectious diseases, complete with illustrative examples. Additionally, it provides readers with practical guidelines on preventing these illnesses, while also listing various types of infections to be aware of. Passage No-18: GANGA - This section revolves around the Ganga river, often referred to as Gangaa by some individuals. Passage No-19: SMOKERS - This definition delves into smoker-related facts and health consequences, including common symptoms experienced by smokers. It also explores what happens to a smoker's body over time. Passage No-20: PILGRIMAGE - Here, the focus is on understanding the meaning of pilgrimage and identifying notable pilgrimage sites, with a particular emphasis on India's rich spiritual heritage.

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