CH-06

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- **Tick the correct option:**

1.**Who creates the thousands of tonnes of waste thrown out everyday?**

[ ] Animals

[ ] Plants

[*] Human beings

[ ] Machines

2.**Which of the following is an e*ample of biodegradable waste?**

[*] Egg-shells and fruit peels

[ ] Polythene bags

[ ] Aluminium foil

[ ] Glass bottles

3.**What can biodegradable waste be converted into by dumping it in a pit covered with soil?**

[ ] Biogas only

[ ] Chemicals

[*] Compost

[ ] Plastics

4.**Animal and plant waste can be converted in rural areas into a domestic fuel called:**

[ ] LPG

[*] Biogas

[ ] Kerosene

[ ] Charcoal

5.**Why is human and animal waste left uncovered in open fields considered a health hazard?**

[ ] It creates construction blocks

[*] It causes health hazards and spreads germs

[ ] It turns directly into plastics

[ ] It reduces the amount of garbage

6.**In cities, where does toilet waste go through pipes?**

[ ] Into open streets

[ ] Directly into playgrounds

[*] To the treatment plants

[ ] Into deep pit landfills only

7.**What happens to the treated solid waste from city treatment plants?**

[ ] It is converted into plastic pieces

[*] It is separated and water is used for irrigation

[ ] It is thrown on roadsides

[ ] It is burned openly in public parks

8.**Which of the following items is non-biodegradable?**

[ ] Leftover food

[ ] Dry leaves

[*] Polythene bags and rubber

[ ] Vegetable peels

9.**What does "Recycling" mean?**

[ ] Burning waste items completely

[*] Separating usable materials from waste and converting them into new products

[ ] Throwing waste materials in open areas outside houses

[ ] Accumulating stinking garbage heaps

10.**Which metal can be recycled and made into useful items?**

[ ] Only wood

[*] Iron, copper, and aluminium

[ ] Non-recyclable chemical compounds

[ ] Soil mi*tures

11.**Which of the following is NOT a benefit of recycling?**

[ ] It reduces the amount of waste

[ ] It conserves our natural resources like timber and water

[*] It increases widespread land pollution

[ ] It saves energy

12.**What kind of bag should you carry in place of a plastic bag to reduce waste?**

[ ] Nylon bag

[*] Cloth bag

[ ] Polythene packaging

[ ] Aluminium mesh pouch

13**.What type of bulbs should be used to conserve energy according to the methods of reducing waste?**

[ ] High-voltage neon bulbs

[*] Energy-efficient light bulbs

[ ] Decorative open lamps

[ ] Unregulated filament tubes

14.**What is the popular name for recycling trash in Japan?**

[ ] Kobaad se jugaad

[ ] Landfill pits

[*] Trash

[ ] Compost pile

15.**What is "Kobaad se jugaad"?**

[ ] A waste collection truck system in Japan

[*] An organisation that makes useful and beautiful items from waste materials

[ ] A strict legislation passed in Singapore

[ ] A deep open pit system in rural areas

16.**What is a disadvantage of a landfill once it becomes completely filled?**

[ ] It starts producing heavy bricks

[*] New sites are required

[ ] It cleans the nearby water bodies

[ ] It produces fresh drinking water

17.**Which country severely punishes people with fines or public cleaning work for littering and spitting?**

[ ] Japan

[ ] India

[*] Singapore

[ ] China

18**.Approximately how much garbage per head does India produce every day?**

[ ] 5 kg to 10 kg

[ ] 1 kg to 2 kg

[*] 0.2 to 0.6 kg

[ ] 100 grams only

19.**Where are the roadside dustbins in India emptied by vans or sweepers?**

[ ] Public parks

[ ] Playgrounds

[*] Landfills

[ ] Residential gardens

20.**Where does Dr. Mehta spend his mornings and evenings cleaning and planting trees?**

[ ] In a factory site

[*] In the park at Keshavpuram

[ ] In a rural school playground

[ ] At a construction site in Dong village

- **Fill in the Blanks:**

1.Everyday thousands of tonnes of waste is thrown out from our households, offices, factories, playgrounds, and schools.

2.Household waste mainly consists of papers, broken glass, metal or plastic goods, vegetable and fruit peels, and leftover food.

3.Widespread use of polythene bags and packaging has led to a steady increase in the amount of garbage.

4.Open garbage becomes a breeding ground for germs, mosquitoes, flies, and rats.

5.Stinking garbage heaps can cause diseases like dysentery, typhoid, cholera, and plague.

6.Biodegradable wastes are dry leaves, vegetable and fruit peels, egg-shells, papers, and leftover food items.

7.Pit compost can be used as manure to enrich the soil.

8.Animal and plant waste can be converted into biogas that is used as a domestic fuel.

9.Non-biodegradable wastes are nails, polythene bags, aluminium foil, pins, glass, rubber, and plastic pieces.

10.Paper can be recycled to make newsprint and toilet paper.

11.Recycling protects the environment and conserves our natural resources like timber, water, iron, etc.

12.The slogan to adopt in everyday life is Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Re-think.

13.Three different ways of disposing of waste are landfills, burning the trash, and making compost.

14.Landfills pollute the air and harm the surroundings.

15.If waste is burnt, it pollutes the air and harms the surroundings.

16.In urban areas, more toilets must be constructed to prevent people from urinating in open areas.

17.People who litter public places in Singapore are fined and made to clean public roads.

18.Roadside dustbins are emptied into garbage trucks and taken to landfills.

19.Dr. Mehta has built a team of children volunteers who help him in cleaning the park.

20.Dr. Mehta believes that the greatest mistake is to do nothing.