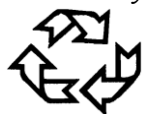


Garbage and their Disposal

1. Which of these includes culturing of earthworms and redworms?
(a) Pediculture (b) Vermicomposting
(c) Sericulture (d) Pisciculture
2. In which of these places bio-degradable waste is dumped and converted to organic manure?
(a) Rivers (b) Ponds
(c) Lakes (d) Pits

3. Observe and identify the figure given below.



- (a) bio-degradable waste
 - (b) danger
 - (c) decomposting
 - (d) recycled and reused
4. Why should the inorganic garbage be not burnt?
(a) It pollutes the environment
(b) Soil becomes warm and dry
(c) Decomposers in the soil get destroyed
(d) Water in the soil get dried up

5. Observe some of these items given below.



Which of these items cannot be recycled?

- (a) P (b) Q
 - (c) R (d) S
6. The exposed garbage bin encourages the spread of
(a) non - infectious diseases
(b) deficiency diseases
(c) congenital diseases
(d) infectious diseases

7. Anish buried the following in a corner of his garden to dispose them off.

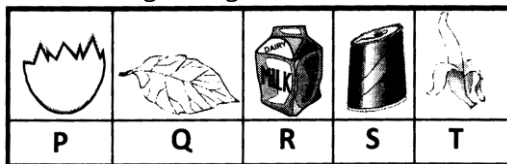
- A broken egg shell
- Pencil shavings
- Dry leaves
- Plastic carry bags
- Fruit vegetable peels

If the corner is dug up 5 years later, which of these is most likely to have remained the same?

- (a) Dry leaves
- (b) A broken egg shell
- (c) Plastic carry bags
- (d) Fruit and vegetable peels

8. Some things were buried in wet ground. Several years later they were dug up. Which thing is most likely to have stayed the same?
 (a) A newspaper (b) A paper cup
 (c) A potato peel (d) A plastic glass
9. Which of the following is the best way of keeping our surroundings clean?
 (a) Throwing garbage on the road.
 (b) Letting waste water to flow on the road.
 (c) Throwing garbage into covered bins.
 (d) Spitting in the open.
10. Which of the following get completely decompose?
 (a) Left over food (b) Broken glass
 (c) Aluminium wrapper (d) Polythene bags
11. Which of these articles cannot be recycled and used again?
 (a) Newspaper (b) Banana peel
 (c) Raincoat (d) Plastic bags
12. Which of the following is a good practice, concerning with the garbage collected from our houses?
 (a) Organic wastes should be dumped in garden.
 (b) Organic wastes should be thrown in public places.
 (c) Organic wastes should be dumped in compost pit.
 (d) Organic wastes should be thrown on the road side.
13. Why should we keep the vermi-composting waste layer moist and loose?
 (a) To allow worms to move.
 (b) To allow gases to release.
 (c) NOT to allow sufficient air and moisture.
 (d) NOT to decompose the garbage.

14. Observe the given figures. Which of the following are biodegradable waste?



- (a) P, Q, S (b) Q, R, T
 (c) P, Q, T (d) P, Q, R, S, T
15. Solid kitchen wastes can be
 (a) composted.
 (b) vermin composted.
 (c) dumped in pit.
 (d) all of the above
16. The vermi compost is prepared by using
 (a) red worms (b) tapeworms
 (c) roundworms (d) flatworms
17. Which of the following processes can be done to reuse used materials?
 (a) Production (b) Reduction
 (c) Recycle (d) Composting

- 18.** Non-biodegradable waste like plastic and metals should be
(a) recycled.
(b) burnt.
(c) composted.
(d) dumped in land fills.
- 19.** The rotting and conversion of some materials into manure is called
(a) recycling. (b) composting.
(c) garbage. (d) land fill.
- 20.** Which of these is non-biodegradable?
(a) Newspaper
(b) Orange peel
(c) Egg shell
(d) Coketin
- 21.** A material X is biodegradable, can be recycled and is nontoxic and very useful. What is 'X'?
(a) Glass bottle
(b) Plastic bottle
(c) Metal can
(d) Paper
- 22.** How can dried leaves and rotten vegetables be useful?
(a) By converting them to compost.
(b) By treating them with acids.
(c) By recycling.
(d) By burning.
- 23.** Which of the following products will rot fastest when buried in soil?
(a) Vegetable wastes
(b) Plastic bottle
(c) Glass jar
(d) Eraser
- 24.** Landfills are most commonly used method of soil waste disposal. Which is the best place for landfill in a city?
(a) Near a school.
(b) Outside the city.
(c) Near a hospital.
(d) Near a park.
- 25.** Why is it desirable to use a jute bag for shopping?
(a) Jute is biodegradable.
(b) Jute bags are stronger.
(c) Jute is natural.
(d) All of these.
- 26.** Which of the following 3R's are useful to save the environment?
(a) Revise, Reuse, Redeem.
(b) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.
(c) Reduce, Resell, Redeem.
(d) Revise, Resell, Reuse.

- 27.** After a science lesson on 'Man and his environment' a group of pupils grouped as P, Q, R and S made the following statements about recycling.

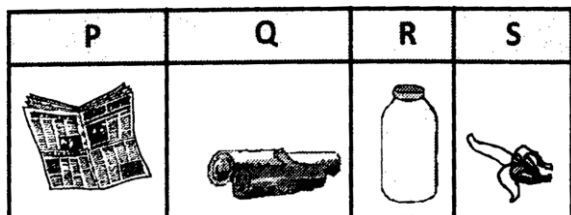
P - Recycling reduces pollution
Q - Recycling makes the environment unfit of living things
R-Recycling helps to conserve energy
S - Recycling results in wastage of natural resources

Who has made the correct statement?

- (a) P and Q (b) P and R
(c) Q and S (d) Q and R
- 28.** Which of these articles can be recycled and used again?
(a) Newspaper (b) Plastic bags
(c) Banana peel (d) Both (A) and (B)
- 29.** Which of the following terms is used for rotting and conversion of some materials into manure by using redworms?
(a) Manuring (b) Vermicomposting
(c) Garbage (d) Landfill
- 30.** Which of the following takes the least time to decompose?
(a) Pen (b) Book
(c) Grapes (d) Rain coat
- 31.** My Which of the following processes reduce pollution from animal excreta and organic waste from kitchen and also used economically in producing energy?
(a) Recycling.
(b) Using them for producing biogas.
(c) Dumping in landfills.
(d) Using them directly as bio fertilizers.
- 32.** Which of the following materials can be recycled?
(a) Papers such as old newspapers, magazines and boxes.
(b) Metals such as tin and aluminium used a food cans.
(c) Food scraps such as chicken and fish bones.
(d) Both (A) and (B)
- 33.** What happens when waste materials is/ are NOT properly disposed of?
(a) Pollution of water sources such as rivers and ponds.
(b) Pollution of soil.
(c) Breeding of disease - carrying vectors.
(d) All of these
- 34.** Which of the following is/are NOT an disadvantage of waste decay?
(a) Decaying wastes give out poisonous gases.
(b) Decaying wastes give out an unpleasant smell.
(c) Biodegradable wastes are used to make compost. This make the soil fertile and help plants to grow strong and healthy.
(d) All of these.

- 35.** Indiscriminate disposal of plastic wastes can cause environmental pollution. Which of the following statements is/are true?
- (a) Plastics are made by chemicals.
 - (b) Plastics are non-biodegradable.
 - (c) Plastics produce toxic gases when burnt.
 - (d) All of these

- 36.** Observe the given figures. Which of the following will rot first?



- (a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

- 37.** Given below is the information about waste management. Which of the following is/are the results of waste management?

- (i) Reduction of air, water and land pollution.
- (ii) Conservation of natural resources
- (iii) Increase of air, water and land pollution.

- (a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (i) and (iii) only
(c) (ii) and (iii) only (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

- 38.** Why is it difficult or impossible to degrade non-biodegradable wastes?

- (a) Because non-biodegradable wastes can be recycled.
- (b) Because microorganisms cannot decompose it.
- (c) Because it is a solid waste.
- (d) All of the above.

- 39.** Read the information about a substance 'P' given below.

P
Can be recycled
Bio-degradable
Non-toxic and useful

Which of the following substance is 'P'?

- (a) Paper (b) Glass bottle
(c) Metal can (d) Plastic bottle

- 40.** In a campaign to save the environment, the following habits are encouraged.

Reduce the use of paper Recycle newspaper Reuse paper bags
--

What is the aim of the campaign?

- (a) To conserve petrol.
(b) To use more plastic.
(c) To save the forest.
(d) To avoid water pollution.

Answers and Solution

1. (b) Culturing of earthworms and redworms is called vermicomposting.
2. (c) Bio-degradable waste are dumped into pits to convert it into organic matter or manure.
3. (d) The given sign is labelled on some products to show that they can be recycled and reused.
4. (a) Burning of inorganic garbage is crime. It pollutes the environment and causes air pollution. Burning of solid waste is bad to health.
5. (B) Biodegradable wastes or organic wastes cannot be recycled.
6. (d) Houseflies that sit on garbage carries germs to the food particles when it sits on it. When these food substances are consumed cause cholera.
7. (c) Plastic carrybags are non-biodegradable wastes. Hence they should be reduced by regarding.
8. (d) A plastic glass is a non-biodegradable substance.
9. (c) Garbage should be thrown into covered bins to keep our surroundings clean.
10. (a) Left-over food is a biodegradable substances. Biodegradable substances get decomposed by the action of decomposers like bacteria.
11. (b) Banana peel is a biodegradable food substance and it cannot be recycled.
12. (c) Garbage containing organic wastes should be dumped into compost pit to make into useful maures.
13. (a) Vermicomposting layer is kept moist and loose to allow worms to move.
14. (c) In the given figures P, Q and T are biodegradable substances.
15. (d) Kitchen wastes are mostly organic wastes. Hence, should be converted to compost by dumping in a pit.
16. (a) The vermicompost is prepared by using redworms.

- 17.** (c) Recycling process is helpful in using non-biodegradable substances to be reused.
- 18.** (a) Non-biodegradable substances should be recycled.
- 19.** (b) Rotting and conversion of some biodegradable wastes by the action of decomposers is called composting.
- 20.** (d) Coke tin is a non-biodegradable substance.
- 21.** (d) The product 'X' is paper. Paper is biodegradable, useful and can be recycled into paper once again. On the contrary, glass, metals and plastics are man-made products and cannot be decomposed easily.
- 22.** (a) Dry leaves and rotten vegetables should be converted to compost.
Compost is a natural fertilizer produced by the decomposition of organic waste from kitchen, farms, vegetable etc.
- 23.** (a) Vegetable wastes are plant products. Therefore, these are biodegradable and can be decomposed easily. On the contrary, man-made products such as plastic and metals take very long time to decompose. Hence they are non-biodegradable.
- 24.** (b) Land fills are man-made pits that are filled with waste. They are usually far away from the city to ensure that rotting garbage does not pollute the land and water used by people.
- 25.** (d) Jute bags are stronger and is made of natural product called Jute. Hence, it is desirable to use jute bags for shopping.
- 26.** (b) Reducing, reusing and recycling are the 3 Rs. of waste conservation.
- 27.** (b) Recycling of materials reduces pollution and conserves energy.
- 28.** (d) Plastic bags and news papers can be recycled.
- 29.** (b) The rotting and conversion of some materials into manure by red worm is called vermicomposting.
- 30.** (c) Organic wastes take least time to decompose.
- 31.** (b) Organic wastes from kitchen and animal excreta are used for producing biogas.

- 32.** (d) Paper, metal tins and cans can be recycled.
- 33.** (d) If waste material is not properly disposed it leads to water and soil pollution and it becomes a breeding place for disease causing organisms.
- 34.** (c) Biodegradable waste is used as manure.
- 35.** (d) Plastics are made up of strong chemicals, when burnt it produce toxic gases and is non biodegradable.
- 36.** (d) In the given figures fruit is an organic waste, it takes least time to decompose.
- 37.** (a) Waste management reduces air, soil and water pollution and conserves natural resources.
- 38.** (b) It is difficult or rather impossible to de- grade non-biodegradable wastes be-cause microorganisms cannot decompose them.
- 39.** (a) Paper is made from wood pulp of trees. It is biodegradable, useful and can be recycled into paper once again. Hence, paper has all the qualities given for P.
- 40.** (c) Paper is made from the wood pulp of trees. Hence, by recycling, reducing and reusing the papers. We can save forests.