

Garbage In Garbage Out

Question 1.

Some substances that are difficult to dispose off:

- (a) Glass
- (b) Plastics
- (c) Metals
- (d) All of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) All of these

Glass, plastics, metals are difficult to dispose off.

Question 2.

Completely rotting of garbage provides to the plants.

- (a) Nutrients
- (b) Vitamin
- (c) Calcium
- (d) Protein

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) Nutrients

Completely rotting of garbage provides nutrients to the plants.

Question 3.

The rotting and conversion of some material and manure is called:

- (a) Land fill
- (b) Biodegradable substance
- (c) Non-biodegradable
- (d) Compositing

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) Compositing

The rotting and conversion of some material into manure is called compositing.

Question 4.

Compost make the soil.

- (a) Fertile
- (b) Non-fertile
- (c) Clayey
- (d) Sandy

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) Fertile
Compost make the soil fertile.

Question 5.
What are colour of dustbins ?
(a) Blue
(b) Red
(c) Green
(d) Both (a) and (c)

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) Both (a) and (c)
The colour of dustbins are blue and green.

Question 6.
Which garbage is put in blue dustbin ?
(a) Plastics
(b) Metals
(c) Glass
(d) All of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) All of these
The blue dustbin is for materials that do not such as glass, metals and plastics.

Question 7.
Which garbage is put in green dustbins ?
(a) Kitchen wastes
(b) Plants wastes
(c) Animal wastes
(d) All of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) All of these
The green dustbin for collecting kitchen and other plants or animal wastes that rot completely when buried in the soil

Question 8.
Red worms have a structure called:
(a) Egg shells
(b) Sea shells
(c) Gizzard
(d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) Gizzard

Red worms have a structure called 'gizzard' which help them in grinding food.

Question 9.

In which climate do red worms survive ?

- (a) Very hot surroundings
- (b) Very cold surroundings
- (c) Moisture surroundings
- (d) Rainy

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) Rainy

Redworms survive in moisture surroundings.

Question 10.

What is food of red worms ?

- (a) Vegetable and fruit wastes
- (b) Coffee and tea remains
- (c) Weeds from fields or gardens
- (d) All of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) All of these

Vegetable, fruit wastes, coffee and tea remains and weeds from the fields or gardens are food of red worms.

Question 11.

A low lying open area is called a

- (a) Composting
- (b) Landfill
- (c) Vermicomposting
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) Landfill

A low lying open area is called a landfill.

Question 12.

Method of preparing compost with the help of redworms is called:

- (a) Composting
- (b) Land fill
- (c) Vermicomposting
- (d) None of these

▼ Answer

(c) Vermicomposting

Method of preparing compost with the help of redworms is called vermicomposting.

Question 13.

Those substances which are decomposed by natural processes are:

- (a) Composting
- (b) Landfill
- (c) Vermicomposting
- (d) Biodegradable substances

▼ Answer

(d) Biodegradable substances

Those substances which are decomposed by natural process are biodegradable substances.

Question 14.

Those substances that cannot be decomposed by natural processes are:

- (a) Composting
- (b) Non-biodegradable substances
- (c) Vermicomposting
- (d) Biodegradable substances

▼ Answer

(b) Non-biodegradable substances

Those substances that cannot be decomposed by natural process, or if they can then the process is very slow are non-biodegradable substances.

Question 15.

Give examples of some things which are thrown as garbage everyday from our homes, schools, shops and offices ?

- (a) Sharpened pencils are thrown
- (b) Rough papers are thrown
- (c) Packing plastics bags or tins are thrown as garbage
- (d) All of these

▼ Answer

(d) All of these

Sharpened pencils, rough papers, packing plastics bags or tins are thrown as garbage everyday.

Question 16.

Safai Karamcharis collect the garbage in

- (a) Trucks
- (b) Bus

- (c) Train
- (d) Auto-rickshaw

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) Trucks
Safai Karamcharis collect the garbage in trucks.

Question 17.

The safai Karamcharis separate out the components and then cover it with a layer of soil.

- (a) Useful
- (b) Non-useful
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) Non-useful
The Safai Karamcharis separate out the non-useful components and then cover it with a layer of soil.

Question 18.

The useful components are dumped in making areas developed near the land fill.

- (a) Compost
- (b) Decomposed
- (c) Biodegradable
- (d) Non-biodegradable

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) Compost
The useful components are dumped in compost making areas developed near the landfill.

[Fill in the blanks:](#)

Question 1.

..... helps us to get rid of wastes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Compost

Question 2.

The transform old newspaper, bottles and things made of metal and plastics in new products is called

▼ [Answer](#)

recycling

Question 3.

It is easy to carry food and other thing packed in

▼ [Answer](#)

plastic bags

Question 4.

Plastics bags often get stuck in and block them.

▼ [Answer](#)

drain

Question 5.

It is harmful to burn leaves because pollution is caused by it.

▼ [Answer](#)

air

Question 6.

Red worms have

▼ [Answer](#)

teeth

Question 7.

Sea shells help red worms in their food.

▼ [Answer](#)

grinding

Question 8.

The methods of preparing compost with the help of red worms is called

▼ [Answer](#)

vermicomposting

Question 9.

Completely rotting of garbage provides to the plants.

▼ [Answer](#)

nutrients

Question 10.

A low lying open area is called

▼ [Answer](#)

landfill

State whether the statements are True or False:

Question 1.

It is harmful to burn leaves because water pollution is caused by it.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

Question 2.

Red worms survive in cold climate.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

Question 3.

The transform old newspaper, bottles and things made of metal and plastic into new products is called recycling.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Question 4.

We recycle paper.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Question 5.

We do not use vermicomposting at home and deal with our kitchen waste usefully.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

