Chapter 16. Garbage in, Garbage out

Very Short Q&A:

Q1: We never throw rubbish or garbage fron our homes, school, shops and offices. True/ False

Ans: false

Q2: The wrapping material of grains, biscuits and milk go out as _____.

Ans: Garbage

Q3: WE generate so much _____ in our day to day activities

a. Garbage
b. Water
c. air

Ans: Garbage

Q4: Who collect the garbage from the bins to the landfill?

Ans: Safai karamcharis

Q5: Name the area of land where garbages are collected or dumped, the area is later converted into a park.

Ans: Landfill

Q6: A garbage has both useful and non useful components. True/ False

Ans: True

Q7: Name some of the kitchen garbage.

Ans: Fruits and vegetable peels, egg shells, waste food tea leaves.

Q8: Polythene bags are useful components of garbage or not?

Ans: No

Q9: Some of the materials in the garbage rots to form_____.

Ans: Compost

Q10: Garbage heaps of dried leaves should be

a. Burned
b. Converted into useful compost
c. Thrown in water bodies

Ans: Converted into useful compost

Q11: Define composting

Ans: Compost is organic matter that has been decomposed and recycled as a fertilizer and soil amendment. The method of making compost is called composting.

Q12: What are the colours of two different dustbins provided by municipalities for garbage?

Ans: Blue and green

Q13: Blue coloured dustbins are meant for what type of garbage?

Ans: For materials that can be used again such as plastics, metals and glasses.

Q14: What is the nature of garbage that are dumped into green coloured dustbin?

Ans: Kitchen ,plants and animals waste, that can be rot completely when burried in the soil.

Q15: What type of waste materials rot completely when burried in the soil?

Ans: Kitchen ,plants and animals waste.

Q16: Which will rot completely: plants waste or plastic?

Ans: Plant waste

Q17: Sort the materials as waste of blue bin or green bin Kitchen waste, glass lens,egg shell, plastic bottle, animal wastes, dried leaves, metal container,.

Ans: Blue bin: glass lens, plastic bottle, metal container Green bin- Kitchen waste,egg shell, , animal wastes, dried leaves.

Q18: Gardener is burning garbage heap of dried leaves? Do you think he is doing right?

Ans: No, because burning of leaves produce harmful gases and pollute our environment.

Q19: Burning of any substances causes air pollution.True/ False

Ans: True

Q20: We can be friends of plants by supplying them with composting. True /False

Ans: True

Q21: What is vermicomposting?

Ans: The process of making compost with the help of redworms is called vermicomposting.

Q22: Which type of earthworm is used for composting?

Ans: Redworm

Q23: Do redworm shave teeth?

Ans: No

Q24: What will you feed a redworm?

Ans: Vegetables and fruits waste, coffee and tea remains nad weed from the fields and garden.

Q25: Redworm grows in _____ surrounding.

Ans: Moist

Q26: Can we recycle paper?

Ans: Yes

Q27: Why polythene bags create a big problem in garbage disposal?

Ans: Because it did not rot.

Q28: Paper can be recycled to get useful products. True /False

Ans: True

Q29: Drains do not get choked due to plastic thrown by us. True /False

Ans: False

Q30: Which one is the better to use- compost or chemical fertilisers?

Ans: Comost pit

Short Q&A:

Q1: Rag pickers always suffer from diseases why?

Ans: Garbage dumps have flies, cockroaches and mosquitoes, which later turn into breeding grounds for micro-organisms that may cause disease. When rsg pickers go near these garbage dumps, they get infected by these microorganisms and fall sick.

Q2: Why earthworm's are called farmer friend?

Ans: An earthworm helps in vermicomposting and thus helps in increasing the fertility the soil. Thus they are called farmer's friends.

Q3: Which kind of garbage is not converted into compost by the red worms?

Ans: plastic bags, tins, bottles, glass, aluminum foils, broken bangles could not be converted into compost by the redworms.

Q4: Do you saw any anyother organism other than earthworm in a compost pit?

Ans: Sometimes we do see small insects, bugs, beetles, spiders. Then there are microorganisms too.

Q5: Garbage disposal the responsibility only of the government? do you agree with the statement?

Ans: No, it is our responsibility also. We should use and reduce on grabage. We should use And reuse the thing before throwing it.

Q6: what do you do with the left over food at home?

Ans:

We should do following to the left over food

- Pre serve properly and reuse
- Convert it to some other food preparation and consume.

Q7: If you and your friend are given the choice of eating in a plastic plate or a banana leaf platter at a party, which one would you prefer
and why?

Ans: Banana leaf platter, because.

- easy disposal
- easy be recycled,
- more environment-friendly

Q8: How will you make a vermicomposting pit?

Ans: A vermicomposting pit is made with a wooden box or big cement rings. A mesh is spread at the bottom of the pit. Vegetable waste, fruit waste, waste paper which is not shiny or coated with plastic, is spread over the mesh. Water is sprinkled to create moisture so that the red worms can live. A vermicomposting pit takes nearly two to four weeks to completely convert waste into manure. Waste material that is rich in oils, salt, meat and vinegar stops the growth of red worms. These red worms have a special structure called gizzards with which they grind food material. A red worm eats food equal to its weight every day. Red worms do not survive in too hot or too cold conditions.

Q9: Describe steps involved in recycling a paper.

Ans: Steps involved in recycling paper

- Tear paper into small pieces.
- Soak these pieces in water for a day.
- Make a thick paste and spread it on a net or sieve.
- Let water drain off completely.
- Use an old cloth or newspaper to remove the extra water from the paste and dry it.
- Use this paste to get beautiful patterns

Q10: Enlist all plastic items that we use in our daily life.

Ans: We use many plastic items such as tooth brush, combs, containers, bottles, shoes, toys, wires, frames and bags every day but using plastic is very harmful in terms of health and as well as the environment.

Q11: Why plastics are not suitable fo storing cooked foods?

Ans: Plastics are not suitable for storing cooked food because they emit harmful chemicals when they are exposed to high temperatures. Using plastics causeshealth problems such as heart disease, diabetes and reproductive dysfunction.

Q12: Why it is important to disposed plastics in a proper way?

Ans: Harmful gases are emitted from burning plastics, which cause cancer and they kill living beings. That is why plastics should be disposed in the right way.

Q13: Why polythene bags should be avoided for garbage disposal?

Ans: Plastics thrown casually get into drains and sewages, often blocking the way and causing water-logging. So polythene bags should not be used for garbage disposal.

Q14: Suggest any measure to prevent ourself from the dangerous effect of plastics?

Ans: Measures taken to prevent from the dangerous effects of plastics:

- Reduce, reuse and recycle plastics.
- Carry jute or cloth bags for shopping
- Do not store food items in plastic bags.
- Do not burn plastic items.
- Recycle plastics so that new plastic items can be made.

Q15: What kind of waste should be deposited in blue dustbin and in green dustbin?

Ans: Waste that does not decompose should be put in blue dustbins, while waste that decomposes easily should be put in green dustbins.

Q16: Explain vermicomposting.

Ans: Conversion of the waste generated in the kitchen into organic matter with the combined action of earthworms and micro-organisms is called vermicomposting . The organic matter so formed is used as manure for plants

Q17: Explain the useful components of garbage.

Ans: Useful garbage components are those that can be decayed easily. The process of decaying is known as composting. Useful garbage components are fruit and vegetable waste, plant and animal waste, tea leaves, coffee grounds and paper. These useful components of garbage are converted into manure in the soil.

Q18: Explain the non- useful components of garbage.

Ans: Non-useful garbage components include polythene bags, plastics, glass and aluminum foils. These take longer to decay. Decaying of these non-useful components is known as decomposition. When non-useful components decay, they release harmful gases that damage the environment. To avoid the adverse impact, these garbage items are sent for recycling.

Q19: How can you make a vermicomposting pit?

Ans: A vermicomposting pit is made with a wooden box or big cement rings. A mesh is spread at the bottom of the pit. Vegetable waste, fruit waste, waste paper which is not shiny or coated with plastic, is spread over the mesh. Water is sprinkled to create moisture so that the red worms can live. A vermicomposting pit takes nearly two to four weeks to completely convert waste into manure.

Long Q&A:

Q1: Explain the diadvantages of using plastics bags and measure to prevent from the dangerous effects of plastic bags.

Ans:

We use many plastic items such as tooth brush, combs, containers, bottles, shoes, toys, wires, frames and bags every day but using plastic is very harmful in terms of health and as well as the environment. Plastics are not suitable for storing cooked food because they emit harmful chemicals when they are exposed to high temperatures. Using plastics causeshealth problems such as heart disease, lungs infection and diabetes. Plastics should be disposed in the right way because harmful gases are emitted from burning plastics, which cause cancer and they kill living beings. That is why Plastics thrown casually get into drains and sewages, often blocking the way and causingwater-logging. So polythene bags should not be used for garbage disposal.
Measures taken to prevent from the dangerous effects of plastics:

- Reduce, reuse and recycle plastics.
- Carry jute or cloth bags for shopping
- Do not store food items in plastic bags.
- Do not burn plastic items.
- Recycle plastics so that new plastic items can be made.
- Waste that does not decompose should be put in blue dustbins, while waste that decomposes easily should be put in green dustbins.