

Chapter 17

Waste

1. MCQ

- a. Redworm
- b. Indraprastha Park, Delhi
- c. Trees
- d. Solid waste
- e. Earthworm

2. True/ false

- a. False
- b. False
- c. True
- d. True
- e. True

3. One word

- a. Recycle
- b. Vermicomposting
- c. Landfill
- d. Compost pit

4. Very Short Answer type questions:

- a. Non- biodegradable waste
- b. Green
- c. Redworms
- d. Indraprastha Park, Delhi

5. Short Answer Type questions:

- a. The conversion of solid biodegradable waste into manure by the action of microorganisms like bacteria and fungi is called composting.
- b. Earthworms are called “farmer’s friend” because they move the soil, helping to loosen it and increasing soil fertility by the addition of their wastes or faeces to the soil.

c. **Vermicomposting** : It is the process of preparing compost with the help of redworms.

d. **3R's** stand for:

Reduce, Reuse and Recycle

6. Long answer type questions:

a.

<u>S No</u>	<u>Biodegradable Wastes</u>	<u>Non-biodegradable Wastes</u>
1.	Wastes that can be decomposed or broken down by the action of microorganisms like bacteria and fungi are called biodegradable wastes.	Wastes that cannot be decomposed or broken down by the action of microorganisms like bacteria and fungi are called biodegradable wastes.
2.	Such wastes do not harm the environment.	They harm and pollute the environment.
3.	Ex: Vegetable and fruit peel, animal dung, waste paper, leftover food	Ex: Plastics, detergents, soaps, metals, glass, pesticides, harmful chemicals from factories.

b. Landfill: A landfill is a large, open, low-lying area outside the city where solid waste is dumped.

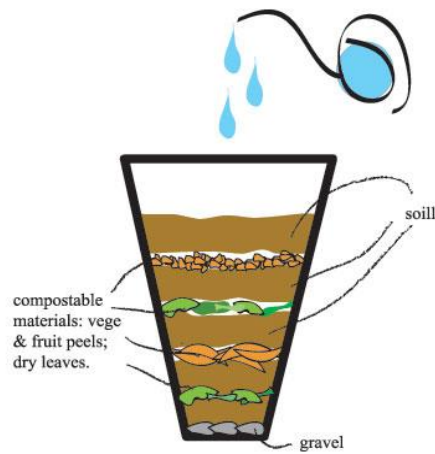
Advantages:

- i) Landfills can keep cities, towns and districts clean.
- ii) Landfills are relatively safer than other waste management and disposal techniques.

c. Preparing compost pit:

- i) Dig a small pit in a cool, shady corner of a garden.
- ii) Add biodegradable waste, like kitchen waste, paper, fallen leaves, waste food, etc. into it.
- iii) When the pit is full, add a bucket of water to it and mix the contents with a stick.
- iv) Cover the pit with soil and leave it undisturbed for one month.
- v) Observe it after one month.
- vi) It will into loose, soil-like material.

- vii) This is compost, which you can use in your garden as a natural fertilizer.



Compost Pit

d. Harmful effects of plastics:

- i) Food packed or stored in plastic bags and containers may sometimes prove to be harmful and unsafe to consume.
- ii) On being burnt, some type of plastics release harmful gases, which can cause health problems.
- iii) Most plastics are non-biodegradable and hence their disposal is a major environmental issue.
- iv) Plastic bags enter drains and sewage systems, causing them to choke, resulting in overflowing of water on the roads.

e. We can minimize the use of plastic by following ways:

- i) Reuse plastic items like bottles and boxes.
- ii) Do not store eatables in plastic bags.
- iii) Carry your own cloth bag, when you go for shopping.
- iv) Do not throw plastic bags carelessly here and there.
- v) Spread awareness in school and in your neighborhood about the ill effects of plastic.

