

WORKSHEET 2

CHAPTER 19 – WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT

A. Choose the correct option.

- Air scrubber is used to separate
 - particulate pollutant.
 - gaseous pollutant.
 - both (a) and (b).
 - none of these.
- The process of separating wastes into various categories is called
 - dumping.
 - composting.
 - incineration.
 - segregation.
- The most convenient reusable wastes are
 - old newspaper.
 - broken glass.
 - flyash.
 - medical instrument.
- The most rapidly increasing and much harmful waste today is
 - plastic.
 - pesticides.
 - electronic waste.
 - municipal waste.
- A biodegradable waste is
 - sawdust.
 - DDT.
 - plastic.
 - metal can.

B. Give reasons.

- Plastic should not be burnt.
- E-bins must be kept for e-wastes.
- Landfills are coming up fast near large cities.
- Radioactive wastes should be disposed-off carefully.
- Non-biodegradable wastes cannot be broken down.

C. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- Incineration should be carried out at very high temperature.
- Some of the electronic wastes may contain valuable metals such as gold and copper.
- Scrubbers are used to remove gaseous and particulate air pollutant.
- Bagasse is obtained from cowdung.
- Flyash is a gaseous waste of thermal power plant.

D. Name the following.

- The waste generated from factories.
- A mining waste after excavation and concentration used for making tiles.
- A device that removes particulate air pollutants by attracting them to electrically charged plates.
- Putting organic waste material to decay to be used as manure.
- Any three waste released from mining industry.

Name:

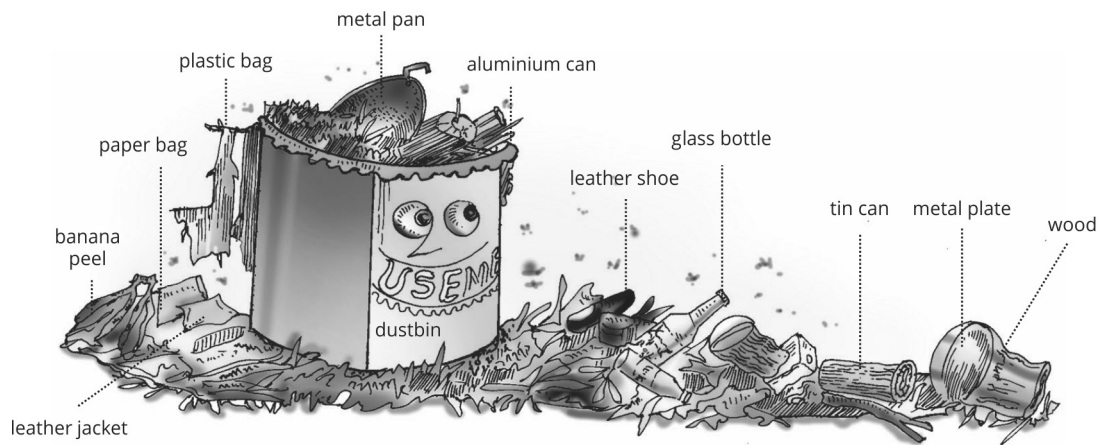
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Class: IX

Date:

E. Study the figure given below and answer the following questions.

1. Make a list of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste shown in the given figure.
2. Differentiate between these two types of waste.
3. List few methods of safe disposal of these wastes.



ANSWERS

WORKSHEET 2

A. Choose the correct option.

1. c. 2. d. 3. a. 4. a. 5. a.

B. Give reasons.

1. Burning of plastic releases harmful gases in the atmosphere which can have serious effects on our health. It can increase the risk of heart disease and aggravate respiratory ailment like asthma and emphysema.
2. Recycling processes of disposed e-waste are harmful, causing health problems including cancers. Burning of printed wiring boards give out harmful fumes if inhaled and certain residues which may unknowingly enter food chain via the crop cause body ailments. Hence, special e-bins should be kept for dumping discarded e-waste and special arrangement should be made for their disposal.
3. Landfill is a very efficient way of getting rid of waste by burial areas that have minimum human inhabitation. Large cities have more population, generating more waste which needs to be collected and disposed. That is why landfills are coming up fast near large cities.
4. Radiation waste undergo decay and emits harmful radiation which have serious effect on the environment and our health. Hence, it should be disposed-off carefully.
5. Decomposition of waste is done with the help of microorganisms which have enzymes to convert them into simpler substances. These enzymes are highly specific. They do not work on non-biodegradable substances to decompose them into simple non-poisonous substances.

C. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False

D. Name the following.

1. Industrial waste 2. Mine tailing
3. Electrostatic Precipitator 4. Composting
5. Coal, copper and zinc

E. Study the figure given below and answer the following questions.

1. Biodegradable – Leather jacket, banana peel, paper bag, leather shoe, wood.

Non-biodegradable – Plastic bag, metal can, aluminium can, glass bottles, tin can, metal plate.

2. Biodegradable

- a. Can be broken down to simple non-poisonous substance by action of microorganisms.
- b. Can produce useful products after biodegradation.
- c. Do not disturb ecological balance in nature.

Non-biodegradable

- Cannot be broken down to simple non-poisonous substances by action of microorganisms in nature.
- Remain unchanged chemically because they are not biodegradable.
- Most of the time they disturb ecological balance in nature.

3. Few safe waste disposal methods are

- a. Landfilling b. Composting
- c. Treating effluent before discharge d. Use of electrostatic precipitator and wet scrubber.