

## Chemistry Worksheet Class 6 on Chapter 16 Garbage In, Garbage Out with Answers - Set 2

**Q1.** Which of the following is/are a biodegradable waste?

- a.) Paper
- b.) Fruits and Vegetable peel
- c.) Animal waste
- d.) All of the above

**Correct Answer–** (d.) All of the above.

**Q2.** Which of the following is not an appropriate method for managing waste?

- a.) Landfill
- b.) Burning of plastic
- c.) Composting
- d.) Chemical treatment

**Correct Answer–** (b.) Burning of plastic.

**Q3.** The low-cost method for disposing of the waste is-

- a.) Vermicomposting
- b.) Landfill
- c.) Recycling
- d.) All of the above

**Correct Answer–** (a.) Vermicomposting and (b.) Landfill

**Q4.** Fill in the blanks.

- a.) The \_\_\_\_ is the type of earthworm used for composting.
- b.) Landfills can be used for developing parks and \_\_\_\_.
- c.) Improper disposal of waste can be \_\_\_\_.

**Answer.**

- a.) The redworm is the type of earthworm used for composting.
- b.) Landfills can be used for developing parks and playgrounds.
- c.) Improper disposal of waste can be toxic/harmful.

**Q5.** State True or False.

- a.) Plastics cannot be reused again and again.
- b.) We should never throw garbage or rubbish from our homes, schools, shops, or offices.
- c.) Recycling is the reuse of discarded waste materials.

**Answer.**

- a.) Plastics cannot be reused again and again – False.
- b.) We should never throw garbage or rubbish from our homes, schools, shops, or offices – False.
- c.) Recycling is the reuse of discarded waste materials – True.

**Q6.** What are redworms?

**Answer.** Redworms are earthworms that help in the preparation of compost from kitchen waste and plant or animal parts.

**Q7.** Which types of garbage are not composted by the red worms?

**Answer.** Cloth, polythene bags, broken glass, aluminium wrappers, nails, and broken toys are not composted by red worms.

**Q8.** What can we do to overcome the garbage problem?

**Answer.** We should produce as little garbage as possible. This can be done by:

- Reducing
- Reusing
- Recycling

**Q9.** What is the source of waste?

**Answer.** Waste can come from four different sources:

- Domestic: Various household wastes accumulated while cooking and performing other household tasks. For example, vegetable leaves, excreta, ashes, and so on.
- Commercial waste: It is the waste generated in commercial settings such as shops and offices.
- Industrial waste: It is the waste generated by industries. Industries dump their waste into rivers or on land, polluting the environment. For example, glass, smoke, plastics, and so on.
- Agricultural: A variety of garbage substances found in agricultural fields, such as husk, weeds, and cattle waste.

**Q10.** What can we do to reduce the overuse of plastics?

**Answer.** To reduce the overuse of plastics, we should take the following steps:

- We should avoid storing food in plastic bags.
- We should not leave used plastic bags lying around.
- Plastic bags and other plastic items should never be burned.

- We should not dispose of garbage in plastic bags.

**Q11.** Differentiate between biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage.

**Answer.**

Biodegradable	Non-biodegradable
It decomposes naturally in the environment by the action of microorganisms.	It does not decompose naturally.
It is environment friendly.	It is harmful to the environment and causes pollution.
It is made up of natural ingredients.	It is made up of synthetic materials.
It can be converted into manure or recycled.	It can be either reused or recycled.
Examples: Waste paper, wood crumbles, etc.	Examples: Plastic bags, cans, disposable bottles, etc.

**Q12.** What is compost? Explain the process of composting.

**Answer.** Compost is rotted plant and animal waste, including kitchen waste, used as manure for growing plants. Composting is the rotting process of converting plant and animal waste material into manure. In general, biodegradable household garbage such as fruit and vegetable peels, leftover food, and fallen leaves can be composted and used as manure or fertiliser for growing plants. We must remember that composted is a natural fertiliser that contains nutrients necessary for plant growth.

**Q13.** The municipality provides two types of garbage cans. One is blue coloured, while the other is green. Which of the following wastes will you dispose of in which bin?

Plastics, metals, and glass items, plant and animal waste, fruit and vegetable peels, dried leaves and twigs, and meat remains such as flesh.

**Answer.** Blue bins are used to collect recyclable materials.

Green bins are used to collect kitchen waste as well as other plant or animal waste. When buried in the soil, this type of waste rots completely.

The table below categorises the wastes listed.

Blue can	Green can
Plastics	Plant and animal waste

Metals	Fruit and vegetable peel
Glass items	Dried leaves and twigs
	Meat remains such as flesh

**Q14.** What will happen if garbage is not regularly removed from our homes and surroundings?

**Answer.** If garbage is not removed from our homes and surroundings regularly, it will become dirty. Some garbage (such as leftover food) will start emitting a foul smell. Disease-causing organisms such as cockroaches, flies, and mosquitoes will breed in the rotting garbage and will infect us. Hence, it is necessary to remove garbage from our homes and surroundings regularly.

**Q15.** Describe how the process of vermicomposting is carried out.

**Answer.** Vermicomposting is the process of using a specific species of earthworm to carry out the decomposition process, which results in the production of a better end product. This is simply the method of producing compost using earthworms.

There are specific steps that must be taken during the vermicomposting process.

- The first step is to collect the biomass and sun dry it. Biomass is stored in a concrete tank.
- The next step is to sprinkle cow dung slurry on the Biomass to speed up the decomposition process. The Biomass is then evenly distributed on a layer of soil at the bottom of the tank.
- Following that, earthworm species are added to the mixture, which is then covered with dry straws to begin the decomposition process.
- Water is sprinkled regularly to keep the compost's water content stable. The raw material is completely converted into vermicompost after 25 days.
- This vermicomposting process nourishes and nurtures the soil by providing growth hormones such as oxygen, as well as increasing the soil's fertility and water resistance.