



STUDENTS' WORKSHEET



DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

“VOCABULARY RELATED TO DOMESTIC WASTE ISSUES”

NAME :

CLASS :

- 1. Mengidentifikasi dan Memahami Kosakata:** Peserta didik dapat menjodohkan kata-kata kunci (vocabulary) yang berkaitan dengan masalah sampah domestik (domestic waste issues) dengan artinya yang tepat.
- 2. Menggunakan Kosakata dalam Konteks:** Peserta didik dapat melengkapi bagian rumpang (fill in the blanks) pada teks deskriptif sederhana yang membahas masalah sampah domestik dengan kosakata yang tepat.
- 3. Menjelaskan Isu Sampah Domestik:** Peserta didik dapat menjelaskan secara singkat konsep dasar masalah sampah domestik dan upaya penanganannya menggunakan kosakata yang telah dipelajari.



Match the following word with the meaning by drawing arrow !
(Listen by pushing the button to help you figure out the meaning)



LISTEN 

Waste	Another word for waste, especially things like old papers, packaging, or food scraps.
Rubbish (N):	Things we throw away because we don't need them anymore.
Garbage (N):	A container for waste. Also called a trash can or dustbin.
Litter (N/V):	(N) A mix of old food and garden waste that becomes good soil for plants. (V) To make compost.
Recycle (V):	Similar to rubbish, often used for food waste or things from the kitchen.
Compost (N/V):	To make new things from old materials (like plastic bottles or paper).
Landfill (N):	(N) Small pieces of waste left on the ground, not in a bin. (V) To throw waste on the ground.
Bin (N):	Harmful things in the air, water, or land that make them dirty or unsafe.
Separate (V):	To put different things into different groups or places.
Pollution (N):	A large place where a lot of waste is buried in the ground.
Environment (N):	Can break down naturally and safely into the ground by bacteria or other living things.
Biodegradable (Adj):	To throw away or get rid of something.
Non-biodegradable (Adj):	The natural world around us (air, water, land, animals, plants).
Dispose (V):	To use or make less of something.
Reduce (V):	Cannot break down naturally; stays in the environment for a very long time.





VOCABULARY RELATED TO DOMESTIC WASTE ISSUES

Match the following word with the definition by drawing arrow !

Reuse (V):

A place or machine that burns waste to get rid of it.

Incinerator (N):

To use something again instead of throwing it away.

Hazardous waste (N):

The action of separating waste into different types (e.g., paper, plastic, glass).

Sorting (N):

Able to continue for a long time without causing harm to the environment.

Sustainable (Adj):

Waste that is dangerous to people or the environment (e.g., old batteries, chemicals).





Fill the blank spaces with the suitable word by dragging and dropping !

bins

recycle

reduce

pollution

incinerator

waste

landfill

sorting

separate

environment

litter

compost

dispose

hazardous

biodegradable

rubbish

garbage

sustainable

non-biodegradable

Every day, our homes produce a lot of (1)_____, which we often call (2)_____ or garbage. It's important to manage this waste well to protect our (3)_____. If we don't, it can cause a lot of (4)_____. One good way to help is to (5)_____our waste into different bins. For example, we can (6)_____plastic bottles and paper, instead of sending them all to a (7)_____. Some food waste is (8)_____, so we can (9)_____it to make good soil for plants. But things like plastic are (10)_____ and stay in the environment for a long time. We should also try to (11)_____the amount of waste we create and (12)_____items whenever possible. Never (13)_____by throwing waste on the ground; always (14)_____of it in a proper (15)_____. For very dangerous items, like old batteries, we must remember they are (16)_____waste and need special handling, not just regular (17)_____. Sometimes, cities use an (18)_____to burn some (19)_____. By being careful with our waste, we can live in a more (20)_____way.

