A trash bank in East Java helps create economic and environmental benefits as citizens make and sell products from recycled materials

Direction: Search for the meaning of the words and phrases inside the box. Read through the article extensively and choose the words and phrases to fill in the gaps in order to come up with a comprehensive reading selection. Click the drop- down arrow to choose the right answer.

shape the mindset	beverage	biodegradable	consensus	a cooperative	
discarded	brooches	fertiliser and compost	gather	inorganic	a glimpse of

1 As heat from the morning sun rises, a number of women and elders are packing used articles and trash into plastic bags and sacks in their house yard. These early risers take the packs by motorcycle and pushcart to a local resident's house to be weighed. This is just **(a)** ... the waste handling activities in a trash bank community unit in Malang, East Java, Indonesia. The Bank Sampah Malang (BSM) is **(b)** ... set up in 2011, which also serves as the centre of trash collection and management, receiving three tonnes of dry or **(c)** ... rubbish daily.

2 The members of the BSM cooperative are from community units and school groups, as well as individuals, who **(d)** ... and sort trash from their homes and workplaces, separating organic and inorganic rubbish. The former is **(e)** ... and can be processed in the presence of oxygen, and can be recycled as **(f)** ... later on, while the latter is any waste of non-biological origin, of industrial origin or some other non-natural process, for example: plastics and synthetic fabrics. Group members take their separated trash for weighing to a local leader, while individual members send their trash directly to the central BSM location. Trash delivery time is based on a **(g)** ... for groups, and once a month for individuals. The trash is collected by dump trucks and taken for further sorting, packing and weighing by warehouse workers, and information is then sent to the trash bank where calculations are made about its value, and payments are made to individuals' or groups' bank accounts. Members who strictly sort their rubbish according to the 70 categories for inorganic trash can earn a lot more money, and information is readily available for them on how to do this.

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3 Used plastic **(h)** ... bottles are directly processed into plastic chips after being separated from their labels and caps and grouped by colour. **(i)** ... plastic bags, paper, iron and bottle caps are packed and sent to factories in Malang and Subabaya, where some of what was once seen as trash will return to the central BSM in the form of plastic sheets for making handicrafts. Plastic packaging for food, soap, detergent, shampoo and coffee, among others, is also recycled into various everyday products,

including umbrellas, handbags, hats, tissue holders and jewellery such as **(j)** ...

4 As a BSM member, each person receives training and learns skills in how to make handicrafts using recycled materials. They are also advised about how to sell their products online. Not all of the money earned through the trash bank can be distributed freely, especially for group members, as some of the earnings are spent on environmental development, such as a park construction or tree planting. Additionally, BSM assists members with their savings which can be exchanged for basic necessities, electricity bill payments and health insurance.

5 So far, only inorganic waste is handled by the BSM, leaving wet garbage to the Supit Urang landfill as the trash bank's land area is too small for a worm-breeding and compost-making site. However, BSM feels it has provided a solution for the problem of inorganic waste, and believes that its efforts will gradually **(k)** ... of locals so that they avoid carelessly and unnecessarily dumping waste.

Adapted from: 'Earning from Waste' in *Muscat Daily* newspaper 17 February 2016

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