



STUDENTS' WORKSHEET



DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

"VOCABULARY RELATED TO DOMESTIC WASTE ISSUES"

NAME 8

CLASS 8

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

