

- a. Reuse
- b. Non-Decaying
- c. Floaters
- d. Sinkers

_____ 18. It is also known as waterborne diseases.

- a. Ringworm
- b. Scabies
- c. Dysentery
- d. Typhoid

_____ 19. If they can be recycled and reused by using technology.

- a. Non-Decaying
- b. Reduce
- c. Recycled
- d. Decaying

_____ 20. It usually holds certain key information that includes: The name of the product. A logo for the larger brand, if the product is part of a line.

- a. Product Label
- b. Non-Porous
- c. Porous
- d. Food Label

_____ 21. It is putting a product to a new use instead of throwing it away.

- a. Reuse
- b. Reduce
- c. Recycle
- d. Product Label

_____ 22. It means to minimize the amount of waste we create.

- a. Recycle
- b. Reduce
- c. Reuse
- d. All of the above

_____ 23. It can help you limit the amount of **fat**, **sugar** and **cholesterol** in your diet by making it easy for you to compare one food item with another and choose the one with lower amounts.

- a. Nutrition Facts
- b. Product Label
- c. Nutrition Label
- d. Food Label

_____ 24. It is easily absorbing water like cotton, tissue and cloth.

- a. Porous
- b. Decaying
- c. Non-Decaying
- d. Non-Porous

_____ 25. If the weight force of an object is balanced by the upward push of the water on the object.

- a. Porous
- b. Sink
- c. Non-Porous
- d. Float

III. Write the word DECAYING if the material will be decayed and NON DECAYING if it is not. Write your answer on the space provided.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| _____ 26. Glass | _____ 31. Gold |
| _____ 27. Styrofoam | _____ 32. Textile |
| _____ 28. Animals | _____ 33. Vegetables |
| _____ 29. Paper | _____ 34. Metal |
| _____ 30. Leaves | _____ 35. Food |
| _____ 36. Wood | |

ENUMERATION

IV. Give the four (4) common diseases that effects of decaying materials.

37.

38.

39.

40.