

1. What is the primary difference between organic and inorganic waste?
 - a) Organic waste contains carbon, while inorganic waste does not.
 - b) Organic waste is biodegradable, while inorganic waste is not.
 - c) Organic waste is typically hazardous, while inorganic waste is not.
 - d) There is no clear distinction between organic and inorganic waste.
2. Which of the following is an example of organic waste?
 - a) Plastic bottles
 - b) Aluminum cans
 - c) Food scraps
 - d) Glass containers
3. Inorganic waste includes materials that are...
 - a) easily decomposed by natural processes
 - b) derived from living organisms
 - c) not biodegradable
 - d) all of the above
4. Which of the following is an example of inorganic waste?
 - a) Banana peels
 - b) Metal scrap
 - c) Leaves and branches
 - d) Paper towels
5. Organic waste can be converted into valuable products like ...
 - a) fertilizer and compost
 - b) aluminum
 - c) recycled plastics
 - d) building materials
6. Inorganic waste is typically associated with:
 - a) Renewable resources
 - b) Non-renewable resources
 - c) Radioactive materials
 - d) None of the above
7. Which waste category is more likely to contribute to greenhouse gas emissions when not managed properly?
 - a) Organic waste
 - b) Inorganic waste
 - c) Both contribute equally
 - d) Neither contributes to greenhouse gas emissions
8. What is the primary environmental concern associated with inorganic waste?
 - a) Soil contamination
 - b) Air pollution
 - c) Car pollution

d) Biodiversity loss

9. Which type of waste can be harmful to wildlife if not properly managed?

- a) Organic waste
- b) Inorganic waste
- c) Hazardous waste
- d) Biodegradable waste

10. Which of the following is an example of hazardous inorganic waste?

- a) Glass bottles
- b) Lead-acid batteries
- c) Organic food waste
- d) Cardboard boxes

11. What is the primary method for managing organic waste in an environmentally friendly way?

- a) Landfill disposal
- b) Labelisation
- c) Composting
- d) Recycling

12. Inorganic waste can include materials such as... .

- a) paper and cardboard
- b) yard waste
- c) plastics and metals
- d) food scraps

13. What is the primary goal of recycling in the context of waste management?

- a) Reducing waste generation
- b) Creating more landfill space
- c) Generating revenue from waste
- d) Producing energy from waste

14. Which of the following materials is commonly found in electronic waste (e-waste)?

- a) Glass bottles
- b) Aluminum cans
- c) Old computers and cell phones
- d) Garden waste

15. Inorganic waste management strategies often involve

- a) burning in open pits
- b) landfilling
- c) recycling and incineration
- d) composting

16. Which of the following is a common source of organic waste in households?

- a) Plastic containers
- b) Old magazines

- c) Vegetable peels and coffee grounds
- d) Broken glass

17. Hazardous inorganic waste can include

- a) paints and solvents
- b) paper and cardboard
- c) glass containers
- d) grass clippings

18. What is the primary benefit of recycling inorganic waste?

- a) Reducing landfill space
- b) Enhancing soil fertility
- c) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- d) Promoting wildlife conservation

19. Which of the following is a recommended method for reducing organic waste in households?

- a) Using reusable shopping bags
- b) Composting food scraps
- c) Buying disposable plastic utensils
- d) Throwing all waste in a single bin

20. Which waste category is more likely to pose health risks to humans and the environment if not managed properly?

- a) Organic waste
- b) Inorganic waste
- c) Both pose similar risks
- d) Neither poses health risks when not managed properly