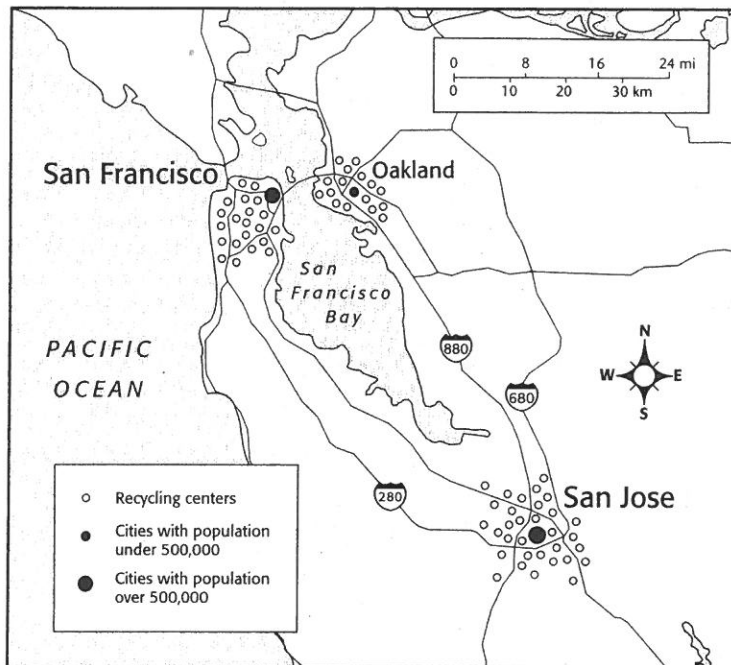


Map Skills



This map of the San Francisco Bay area shows the location of many of its recycling centers. Although many of these centers collect common recyclables, such as glass, plastic, and metal, others recycle clothing or computer parts. The purpose of recycling centers is to collect materials of all kinds for reuse.

Use the map above to answer the questions below.

1. **Using a Key** How many recycling centers are shown in San Francisco?

2. **Analyzing Data** If the population of San Francisco is approximately 750,000, how many people are served by each of its recycling centers?

3. **Finding Locations** How might communities between major cities utilize urban recycling centers? What problems might arise with this solution?

4. **Inferring Relationships** What relationship can you infer between recycling centers and population?

Assessment

Quiz

Section: Solid Waste**MATCHING**

Match the description on the left with the correct term on the right. Write your answer on the line provided.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. makes up most of the municipal solid waste | a. leachate |
| _____ 2. a liquid that has passed through compacted solid waste | b. manufacturing waste |
| _____ 3. garbage produced by households and businesses | c. paper |
| _____ 4. cannot be broken down by biological processes | d. municipal solid waste |
| _____ 5. makes up more than half of the total waste produced | e. plastic |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the word or statement that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

- _____ 6. An example of something that is biodegradable is
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. a leaf in a compost pile. | c. a polystyrene burger container in a trash can. |
| b. a plastic milk jug in a landfill. | d. All of the above. |
- _____ 7. The total amount of solid waste generated in the U.S. in the last 40 years
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. has doubled. | c. has not changed. |
| b. has tripled. | d. None of the above |
- _____ 8. The average person living in the United States produces
- | |
|--|
| a. about 400 pounds of solid waste per day. |
| b. about 4 pounds of solid waste per day. |
| c. about 400 pounds of solid waste per year. |
| d. about 4 pounds of solid waste per month. |
- _____ 9. From 1970 to the present, the percentage of waste that is recycled has
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. increased from 6.6% to 28%. | c. decreased from 28% to 19.6%. |
| b. decreased from 28% to 6.6%. | d. remained the same. |
- _____ 10. Which of the following are problems associated with landfills?
- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| a. source reduction and composting |
| b. surface improvement and leachate |
| c. leachate and methane production |
| d. all of the above |

Assessment

Quiz

Section: Reducing Solid Waste

MATCHING

Match the description on the left with the correct term on the right.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. broken down by sunlight | a. source reduction |
| _____ 2. enriches the soil | b. recycling |
| _____ 3. made with sugar | c. compost |
| _____ 4. using milk jugs to make park benches | d. photodegradable plastic |
| _____ 5. using canvas bags for shopping | e. green plastic |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the word or statement that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

- _____ 6. An example of source reduction is
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. composting. | c. using canvas shopping bags. |
| b. recycling. | d. All of the above |
- _____ 7. Making products from recycled materials
- | |
|---|
| a. is limited to metals. |
| b. can save energy and other resources during the manufacturing process. |
| c. uses so much energy that it is not economically workable. |
| d. None of the above |
- _____ 8. Which of the following is *not* a benefit of composting?
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. providing nutrients to the soil | c. anything can be composted |
| b. reducing the need for fertilizers | d. protecting soil from erosion |
- _____ 9. The difference between photodegradable plastic and green plastic is
- | |
|--|
| a. green plastic takes three to four times longer to degrade than does photodegradable plastic. |
| b. photodegradable plastic degrades chemically, while green plastic does not. |
| c. photodegradable plastic uses sunlight to degrade, while green plastic relies on soil bacteria in order to degrade. |
| d. green plastic degrades chemically, while photodegradable plastic does not. |
- _____ 10. Which of the following is the easiest to recycle?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. single-serving drink box | c. computers |
| b. soft drink can | d. batteries |

Assessment

Quiz

Section: Hazardous Waste

MATCHING

Match the description on the left with the correct term on the right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. passed in 1976 to regulate solid and hazardous waste disposal | a. Superfund Act |
| _____ 2. passed in 1980 to set aside money for cleanup of hazardous waste sites | b. deep-well injection |
| _____ 3. pumping wastes below groundwater level | c. incineration |
| _____ 4. toxic, corrosive, or explosive material | d. hazardous waste |
| _____ 5. often generates wastes that are more toxic than the original substance | e. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the word or statement that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ 6. Which regulation requires hazardous waste producers to document how waste is handled? | _____ 9. Deep-well injection involves |
| a. Superfund Act | a. lining a pond to seal it. |
| b. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act | b. pumping wastes into the ground below groundwater level. |
| c. Landfill Act | c. digging wells below landfills to search for water. |
| d. Hazardous Waste Act | d. removing hazardous wastes from below groundwater level. |
| _____ 7. What percentage of approved or proposed Superfund sites have been completely cleaned up? | _____ 10. Surface impoundment is a method for |
| a. 400 out of 1200 | a. packing a landfill down. |
| b. 75 out of 1200 | b. disposing of hazardous waste by bringing it to the surface. |
| c. 1175 out of 1200 | c. disposing of hazardous waste by allowing it to settle out and evaporate in a pond. |
| d. none of the above | d. recovering raw material from manufactured goods. |
| _____ 8. Which of the following is <i>not</i> a primary goal of the RCRA? | |
| a. exploring and developing alternative energy sources | |
| b. enforcing standards for hazardous waste treatment | |
| c. recycling and recovery of natural resources | |
| d. hazardous waste cleanup | |