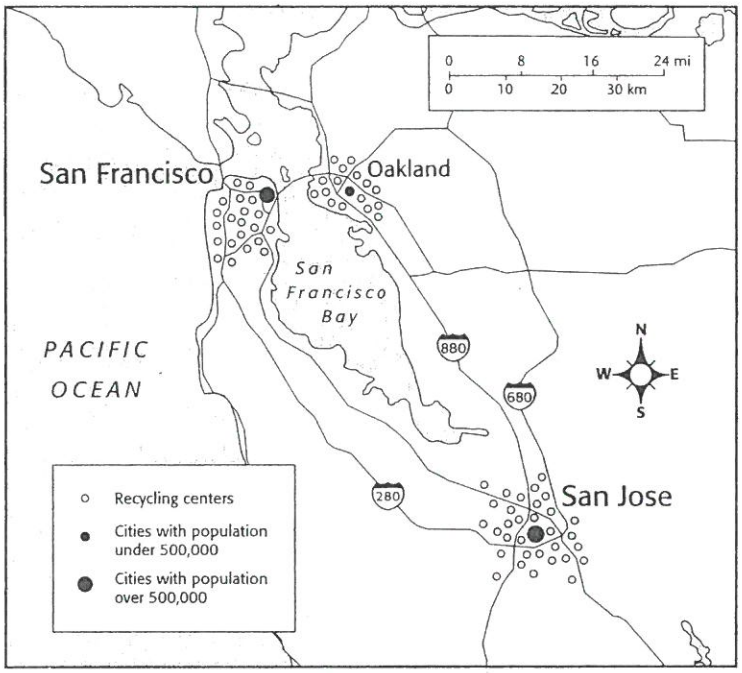
Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Skills Worksheet

RECYCLING CENTERS

Map Skills

19



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?

21

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

750,000 ÷ 21 = 35,714

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

Take their stuff there

Transportation costs (there may be too much @ the centers)

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

More centers in areas with more people

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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.

C **1.** makes up most of the municipal solid waste

A **2.** a liquid that has passed through compacted solid waste

D **3.** garbage produced by households and businesses

E **4.** cannot be broken down by biological processes

B **5.** makes up more than half of the total waste produced

a. leachate
b. manufacturing waste
c. paper
d. municipal solid waste
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.

A **6.** An example of something that is biodegradable is
a. a leaf in a compost pile.
b. a plastic milk jug in a landfill.
c. a polystyrene burger container in a trash can.
d. All of the above.

A **7.** The total amount of solid waste generated in the U.S. in the last 40 years
a. has doubled.
b. has tripled.
c. has not changed.
d. None of the above

B **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.

A **9.** From 1970 to the present, the percentage of waste that is recycled has
a. increased from 6.6% to 28%.
b. decreased from 28% to 6.6%.
c. decreased from 28% to 19.6%.
d. remained the same.

C **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

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Quiz

Section: Reducing Solid Waste

MATCHING

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

D **1.** broken down by sunlight

C **2.** enriches the soil

E **3.** made with sugar

B **4.** using milk jugs to make park benches

A **5.** using canvas bags for shopping

a. source reduction
b. recycling
c. compost
d. photodegradable plastic
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.

C **6.** An example of source reduction is
a. composting.
b. recycling.
c. using canvas shopping bags.
d. All of the above

B **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

C **8.** Which of the following is *not* a benefit of composting?
a. providing nutrients to the soil
b. reducing the need for fertilizers
c. anything can be composted
d. protecting soil from erosion

C **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.

B **10.** Which of the following is the easiest to recycle?
a. single-serving drink box
b. soft drink can
c. computers
d. batteries

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Quiz

Section: Hazardous Waste

MATCHING

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

E 1. passed in 1976 to regulate solid and hazardous waste disposal

A 2. passed in 1980 to set aside money for cleanup of hazardous waste sites

B 3. pumping wastes below groundwater level

D 4. toxic, corrosive, or explosive material

C 5. often generates wastes that are more toxic than the original substance

a. Superfund Act
b. deep-well injection
c. incineration
d. hazardous waste
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.

B 6. Which regulation requires hazardous waste producers to document how waste is handled?
a. Superfund Act
b. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
c. Landfill Act
d. Hazardous Waste Act

B E 7. What percentage of approved or proposed Superfund sites have been completely cleaned up?
a. 400 out of 1200
b. 75 out of 1200
c. 1175 out of 1200
d. none of the above

A 8. Which of the following is *not* 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

B 9. Deep-well injection involves
a. lining a pond to seal it.
b. pumping wastes into the ground below groundwater level.
c. digging wells below landfills to search for water.
d. removing hazardous wastes from below groundwater level.

C 10. Surface impoundment is a method for
a. packing a landfill down.
b. disposing of hazardous waste by bringing it to the surface.
c. disposing of hazardous waste by allowing it to settle out and evaporate in a pond.
d. recovering raw material from manufactured goods.