

NCERT SOLUTIONS- GARBAGE IN, GARBAGE OUT

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 16 Garbage in, Garbage out is the essential study material to perfect garbage-in and garbage-out topics. The NCERT Class 6 Science solutions provided here correctly answer NCERT textbook questions. Solutions curated in a comprehensive manner will help students understand the subtopics in this chapter in a better way.

IMPORTANT SUB-TOPICS MENTIONED IN THE NCERT CLASS 6 SCIENCE CHAPTER 16 GARBAGE IN, GARBAGE OUT:

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 16 Garbage in, Garbage out has the following sub-topics as given below:

Sr. no	Topics
1.	Dealing with garbage
2.	Vermicomposting
3.	Garbage disposal
4.	Recycling of paper
5.	Plastics – boon or a curse?

NCERT SOLUTIONS CLASS 6 SCIENCE CHAPTER 16 GARBAGE IN, GARBAGE OUT:

- (a) Which kind of garbage is not converted into compost by the red worms?
 (b) Have you seen any other organisms besides red worms in the pit? If yes, try to find out their names. Draw pictures of these.

ANS-

- The red worms do not turn scraps of fabric, polythene bags, shattered glass, aluminium cans, nails, or broken toys into compost.
- Earthworms, small insects like ants and millipedes, are found in pits.



- Discuss:**
 (a) Is garbage disposal the responsibility only of the government?
 (b) Is it possible to reduce the problems relating to the disposal of garbage?

ANS-

- a. No, everyone is accountable for garbage removal, not only the government. We should separate wet and dry waste, recycle non-biodegradable materials, and lessen the amount of trash that ends up in our homes and on the streets.
- b. Yes, by disposing of waste scientifically, by separating different types of waste, and by reusing waste products, we can lessen the problems associated with rubbish.

- 3. (a) What do you do with the leftover food at home?
(b) If you and your friends are given the choice of eating on a plastic plate or a banana leaf platter at a party, which one would you prefer and why?**

ANS-

- a. Compost can be made from collected leftover food. Compost provides the nutrients that plants need to grow and develop.
- b. Because banana leaves operate as a harmless item that aids in the formation of manure during the composting process, we choose to eat on them rather than plastic plates, which cannot be decomposed into harmless materials. Plastic plates can stay in the environment and generate a variety of issues because they are not biodegradable.

- 4. (a) Collect pieces of different kinds of paper. Find out which of these can be recycled.**

(b) With the help of a lens, look at the pieces of paper you collected for the above question. Do you see any difference in the material of recycled paper and a new sheet of paper?

ANS-

- a. Papers such as newspapers, notebooks and magazines can be recycled easily. However, shiny and coated papers cannot be easily recycled.
- b. When compared to a fresh sheet of paper, recycled paper is typically thick or rough.

- 5. (a) Collect different kinds of packaging material. What was the purpose for which each one was used? Discuss in groups.**

(b) Give an example in which packaging could have been reduced?

(c) Write a story on how packaging increases the amount of garbage.

ANS-

- a. Different kinds of packaging materials used commonly are given below:
 - Cardboard – Shoes, soap, bulbs and other boxes.
 - Plastic Bags – Toys covers, saree bags, shopping bags, etc.
 - Wooden Boxes – Fruit baskets and boxes for hardware.
 - Jute Bags – School bags, shopping bags, vegetable bags, etc.
- b. By reducing the packaging material, we can reduce the plastic accumulation.
- c. The primary goals of packaging are to safeguard the product from tampering and to preserve its integrity and freshness. However, the majority of the packing supplies are employed to embellish the boxes and enhance their shelf appeal. Unfortunately, a significant amount of packaging material is wasted and thrown away.

For instance, the dustbins are typically stuffed with chip and biscuit wrappers.

It causes an unnecessary rise in waste. Due to superfluous packaging, the product's price is also increased. We should give needless packaging some serious thought.

6. Do you think it is better to use compost instead of chemical fertilisers? Why?

ANS- Yes, using compost rather than chemical fertilisers is preferable for the following reasons:

- Composting is simple to prepare.
- Compost is environmentally beneficial because it poses no health risks to people or animals.
- Pollution won't be caused by compost.
- Soil fertility is increased by compost.
- Compost degrades naturally.

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