

Urban waste and its disposal 3.2.3.6

Q1	<i>True or False?</i>	
A	There is sufficient space in urban areas for landfill sites.	
B	Landfill sites burn the waste.	
C	Human waste often ends up in water courses.	
D	E-waste often produces toxic fumes when materials are processed	
E	Poor disposal of human waste results in the spread of diseases such as typhoid.	

Q2	Match the correct term to the correct definition	
A	Converting waste into usable materials.	
B	The polluting of an area of land	
C	The disposal of waste material by burying it.	
D	Waste, refuse or sludge that has been discarded.	
E	Discarded electronic appliances, such as mobile phones and computers.	
Select from: Solid waste Landfill E-waste Recycling Contamination		

Q3	One sentence is incorrect in each of the explanations below. Identify the wrong one.	
A	Solid waste is an issue in cities due to the lack of space available to create suitable landfill. Most landfills are situated near the CBD so as to ensure that people can access them. The waste needs to be dealt with due to health risks and is often capped with a layer of clay.	
B	One way of dealing with waste, apart from landfill is to incinerate it. This is an efficient way to tackle the waste problem and many developing cities have adopted this strategy. The waste bulk is reduced through combustion.	
C	Waste is an issue in squatter settlements due to the lack of waste disposal sites available there. The waste is safe for human health but just looks unsightly. Communal toilet blocks concentrate the problem at particular sites.	
D	Electronic waste originates from developed nations. E-waste is sent over to developing countries and local businesses sort through and extract precious metals. Workers are given protective equipment to ensure they are safe and their health is not impacted by the work they do.	
E	Open sewers are problematic in developed countries and people have limited access to handwashing facilities and toilets. As a result, diseases are rife and spread quickly within the community. Water-borne diseases, such as cholera kill many people where sewage is not treated effectively	

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Q4	<i>Decide which heading the various factors would match with, in regards to urban waste disposal</i>	
	<i>Causes of urban waste issues</i>	<i>Impacts of ineffective urban waste disposal</i>
	Water-borne diseases	Rural-urban migration
	Consumer society	High disposable income
	Disorganised city authorities	Reduction in tourism
		Lack of space
		Overcrowding
		Poor air quality

Q5	<i>Think about the implications of managing urban waste</i>
A	What are some of the future negative implications?
B	What are some of the future positive implications?