

Waste water Story

<1M>

1. Waste water which flows from homes into drains is called-
(A) Sewage. (B) Effluent. (C) Emission. (D) Sludge.
2. Materials that are of no use before recycling are called-
(A) Waste. (B) Goods. (C) Pollution. (D) None of these.
3. Underground pipes that carry waste water are called-
(A) Sewers. (B) Effluent. (C) Tank. (D) Compost.
4. Sludge is used as-
(A) Fertiliser. (B) Insecticide. (C) Pesticide. (D) Food.
5. Malaria can be triggered by-
(A) Open drains. (B) Closed drains. (C) Taps. (D) Pipelines.
6. Which of the following is the stage of wastewater treatment for removing large particles?
(A) Disinfection. (B) Secondary. (C) Primary. (D) Chlorination.
7. What is waste water ?
8. Name the inorganic impurities present in waste water?
9. Name the organic impurities present in waste water?
10. Which instrument removes the solids like faeces and other substances from the waste water?
11. Name 2 diseases caused by micro-organisms present in sewage.
12. What is the function of skimmer in waste water treatment plant?
13. Which chemicals are used to disinfect water?
14. Who decomposes the sludge?
15. What is the use of bar screens in a waste water treatment plant?
16. What are contaminants?
17. Name 2 bacterial diseases.
18. Name 2 techniques which are used to improve sanitation?
19. Name the byproducts of waste water treatment.
20. In sewage, nitrates and phosphates are-
(A) Organic impurities. (B) Inorganic impurities.
(C) Both of them. (D) None of them.
21. Disinfection is the..... step of wastewater treatment.
(A) last (B) first (C) second last (D) None of these.
22. Dissolved or suspended impurities present in sewage are called-

- (A) Sludge. (B) Effluent. (C) Contaminants. (D) None of these.
23. Sullage water is a type of-
(A) Liquid. (B) Liquid waste. (C) Sewage. (D) None of these.
24. Network of pipes through which sewage flows is called-
(A) Sewerage. (B) Sewer. (C) Pipeline. (D) None of these.
25. WWTP is-
(A) Waste Water Treatment Process. (B) Waste Water Treatment Plant.
(C) Waste Water Treatment Principle. (D) None of them.
26. Toilet water is a kind of
(A) Sewage. (B) Agricultural waste water.
(C) Industrial waste water. (D) Both (a) and (b).
27. A toilet in which human excreta is treated by earthworms is called-
(A) Vermi-composting toilet. (B) Vermi-processing toilet.
(C) Vermi-treated toilet. (D) None of these.
28. The fertilisers and pesticides sprayed on crops go in-
(A) Effluent. (B) Sewage. (C) Agricultural waste water. (D) Sludge.
29. Industrial and commercial organisations produce-
(A) Foul waste. (B) Trade waste. (C) Sullage water. (D) None of them.
30. Secondary treatment is also called-
(A) Chemical treatment. (B) Mechanical treatment.
(C) Biological treatment. (D) None of these.
31. refers to the solids accumulated from primary and secondary treatment.
(A) Sewage (B) Sludge (C) Garbage (D) Manure
32. Sewage is a kind of-
(A) Agricultural waste. (B) Liquid waste. (C) Mining waste. (D) Gaseous waste.
33. Wastewater generated from houses is commonly called-
(A) Sludge. (B) Sewage. (C) Effluent. (D) None of these.
34. Tertiary treatment is a process.
(A) biological (B) mechanical (C) chemical (D) physical
35. Waste that can be broken down by bacteria is-
(A) Biological. (B) Biochemical. (C) Biodegradable. (D) Chemical.
36. Disinfection of water is done by-
(A) Chlorine. (B) Ozone. (C) UV radiation. (D) All of these.

37. The disease caused by polluted water is-
(A) Jaundice. (B) Dysentery. (C) Cholera. (D) All of these.
38. Waste water discharged from the factories is called-
(A) Industrial sewage. (B) Industrial sludge. (C) Industrial effluent. (D) Industrial emission.
39. Chlorine is used in municipal water treatment to-
(A) Increase the taste of water. (B) Prevent evaporation.
(C) Kill the harmful micro-organisms. (D) Prevent sedimentation.
40. Solid matter separated from sewage is used-
(A) As food. (B) As polymers. (C) To generate biogas. (D) To prepare higher polymers.
41. Which of the following processes are employed in the purification of water in a municipal water treatment system?
(A) Sedimentation, sublimation and filtration. (B) Sublimation, evaporation and filtration.
(C) Sedimentation, distillation and sublimation. (D) Sedimentation, filtration and chlorination.
42. Which of the following is used to kill the micro-organisms present in water?
(A) Iodine. (B) Sodium. (C) Chlorine. (D) Calcium.
43. Bacteria present in sewage can cause-
(A) Cholera. (B) T.B. (C) AIDS. (D) Malaria.
44. Why are eucalyptus trees planted along the sewage ponds?
45. Why should we not throw chemicals into the drains?
- <2M>
46. What do you mean by sewage. Why untreated sewage should not be discharged into rivers or seas?
47. What do you understand by sludge? How is it treated?
48. Why should oils and fats not be discharged in the drain?
49. What do you understand by sewerage system?
50. What is clarified water?
51. Which problems arise due to open drain system?
52. What do you understand by "Sewage Treatment"?
53. Explain why untreated human excreta is a health hazard?
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54. What is the relationship between sanitation and disease?

55.How does the kitchen waste block the drains?

56.List some better house keeping practices?

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57.Write the steps involved in getting clarified water from wastewater.

58.How would you improve sanitation conditions of an area?