Assignment 1.1.

After watching the video, write a summary of 17 things you have learned about e Waste Recycling and share it with your classmates.

Also, write 5 questions about things you don't understand or want to know more about. Ask your classmates any questions you might have. Finally, choose the questions from one of your classmates, do some research and try to answer them.

Multiple choice questions:

1. Which of the following toxic materials is commonly found in electronic waste?

A. plastics
B. gold
C. rare earth
D. glass

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Rear Earth Materials contain numerous toxic elements as lead, Phosphor, Indium, Arsenic, etc… that could be transferred to the environment if it is not properly treated in appropriate plants.

2. What practical step can individuals take to help improve e-waste recycling efforts?

A. It can be refined based on findings
B. It cannot be changed after completion
C. It is done only once
D. It is only used in academic settings

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: LCA is iterative, meaning findings can lead to changes in earlier stages like redefining the functional unit or improving data collection.

3. Implementing greener daily habits includes reducing electronic consumption and choosing products designed for easy recycling.

A. To design buildings faster
B. To reduce labor costs
C. To assess materials, energy efficiency, and waste
D. To increase property value

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Reuse electrical devices, Making longer life duration and selecting eco design products are considered as major habit to reduce carbon footprint by reducing the e waste production

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4. Which international agreement addresses the regulation of hazardous waste movement, including e-waste?

A. The Paris Agreement
B. The Montreal Protocol
C. The Basel Convention
D. The Kyoto Protocol

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Basel Convention signed under UE organization has been launched in 1998 and now signed by more than 96 countries. The Basel Convention controls transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, including e-waste, to protect human health and the environment.

5. Why are gold and rare earth metals important to recover from e-waste?

A. They are radioactive and must be disposed of carefully
B. They cause e-waste to become non-recyclable
C. They are harmless and can be thrown away
D. They are valuable and their mining has significant environment impacts

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Actually, recovery of gold provides double volume that extracted gold in mines.

6. Which e-waste component is most associated with causing lead contamination in recycling sites?
A. Iron frames
B. Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) from older monitors
C. Plastic casings
D. Lithium-ion batteries

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Cathode Tubes contain more than 4kgs of lead, they are identified as the most dangerous e waste

7. Leaving e-waste unused in homes indefinitely has no environmental impact.

A. True
B. False

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Correct Answer: False

Explanation: E waste must be treated instead of packed in local places or buried underground

8. How does improper disposal of e-waste contribute to air pollution?

   A. by causing dust storms from accumulated waste
   B. By increasing pollen levels in the air
   C. By releasing carbon dioxide directly from devices
   D. By releasing toxic fumes during incineration

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: e waste contains toxic chemical elements that occurs pollution in the air when it is burned

9. Exporting hazardous e-waste to developing countries is a sustainable recycling practice.

   A. True
   B. False

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Exporting e waste promotes the international traffic

10. How can community education programs impact e-waste recycling?

A. By promoting throwing e-waste in regular trash
B. By raising awareness, they encourage responsible disposal behaviors
C. By making e-waste more expensive to recycle
D. By decreasing the availability of recycling facility

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Educate young generation is more efficient that promoting expensive program for recycling

11 What impacts does informal e-waste recycling have on local communities in developing countries?

A. It encourages increased electronic consumption with no consequences
B. It completely eliminates pollution from e-waste
C. It leads to hazardous exposure to toxic substances
D. It provides safe jobs with proper worker protections

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Correct Answer: C

Explanation: e waste are based on toxic elements that should be localized in safety area.

12. Which of the following components in e-waste is known to contain lead, a toxic heavy metal?

A. Lithium-ion batteries
B. Silicon chips
C. Plastic casings
D. Cathode ray tubes (CRTs) in older monitors

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: e waste are based on toxic elements that should be localized in safety area. Older CRT monitors contain leaded glass which is toxic and requires careful handling during disposal to prevent lead contamination.

13. What is a key characteristic of a sustainable e-waste recycling facility?

A. Employing environmentally sound processes with minimal emissions
B. Use of open burning to recover metals
C. Dumping waste in unregulated landfills
D. Exporting unprocessed e-waste to developing countries

Correct Answer: A

Explanation Sustainable recycling facilities use controlled mechanical processes and proper waste management to minimize environmental and health risks.

14. How can consumer choices influence the e-waste problem?

A. By discarding devices immediately after use
B. By ignoring product recycling programs
C. By purchasing disposable electronics only
D. By prioritizing devices with longer lifespans and repairability

Correct Answer: D

Explanation Choosing durable and repairable products reduces turnover and waste generation, easing the e-waste burden.

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15. Recycling rare earth elements from e-waste is not important because they are abundant and have no environmental extraction impacts.

A. True
B. False

Correct Answer: False

Explanation Rare earth elements are limited in supply and their mining causes significant environmental damage; recycling them helps conserve resources and reduce harm.

16. What role does refurbishment play in e-waste management?

C. It prolongs device life by repairing and reusing electronics
D. It is identical to open dumping of electronics
E. It increases e-waste by encouraging disposal
F. It has no impact on resource conservation

Correct Answer: A

Explanation Refurbishment reduces waste generation and resource demand by restoring devices for further use instead of immediate disposal.

17. What is the primary environmental concern associated with landfill sites receiving untreated e-waste?

A. They require large amounts of energy for maintenance
B. They can lead to soil and groundwater contamination due to leaching of toxic substances
C They contribute to greenhouse gas emissions by decomposing organic matter
D.They often become breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other pests

Correct Answer: B

Explanation untreated e waste leads to toxic contamination of soils and rivers

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