LITTER QUIZ

Tick one or more of the following answers:

Elements which cause litter to spread from one point to another are

☐ dirt    ☐ wind    ☐ water    ☐ traffic

Litter means

☐ rubbish that is in a bin    ☐ contained waste
☐ rubbish outside the bin    ☐ any waste that is not where it’s meant to be

Problems litter can cause include

☐ road accidents from unsecured loads    ☐ hayfever for children at school
☐ fires from lit cigarette butts    ☐ threat to marine animals and wildlife

Controlling litter means

☐ motorists using litter containers    ☐ imposing heavier penalties
☐ pedestrians throwing litter on the ground not in gardens    ☐ all individuals disposing of waste appropriately

Place the letter that matches each answer in the space provided.

| A | litter | E | environment | I | education |
| B | habit  | F | littering   | J | hazard    |
| C | disposal | G | rubbish   | K | ecology   |
| D | waste  | H | receptacle | L | litterbug |

_____  A container used for the collection of litter.
_____  The act or process of getting rid of unwanted materials.
_____  The study of the environment.
_____  Unusable or unwanted material.
_____  The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives or operates.
_____  The tendency to repeat certain behaviour without thinking about it.
_____  Rubbish or waste left in an open or public place.
_____  Unimportant or valueless material.
_____  A person who carelessly drops rubbish on a footpath, in a park, along the highway, etc.
_____  The act of carelessly discarding waste.
_____  The act of training, developing or cultivating knowledge.
_____  A danger or risk.
True or False

_____ Dropping chewing gum isn’t really littering.

_____ You can be fined $200 for throwing a tissue out the car window.

_____ You don’t have to put your rubbish in the bin when you go to the football or cricket or other sporting event because people are paid to pick it up there.

_____ Litter you drop in the street could affect animals at the beach.

_____ People are less likely to litter in a clean area than in one which is dirty.

_____ Leaving apple cores and other food scraps on the ground for animals to eat isn’t littering.

_____ It doesn’t matter if the bin is so full that the lid won’t close when you put it out for collection.

_____ All rubbish is litter.

What would you do in this situation?

You have helped your dad to sweep up leaves around the house and on the footpath. What should you do with them after sweeping?

☐ Hose them down the drain.  ☐ Hose them onto next door’s property.

☐ Put them in the compost.  ☐ Spread them on the garden.

You go to the park for a picnic with your family. When you are ready to leave you have a bag of rubbish but the park bin is full. What do you do with it?

☐ Leave it beside the bin.  ☐ Take it with you to the next bin.

☐ Leave it next to a gate or fence.  ☐ Take it home and put it in the bin there.

You have just finished your lunch at school and have some foil from your sandwich left. Your friends have already gone to play and the bin is back near the classroom. What should you do?

☐ Put the foil in a crack in the wall you’re sitting on and hope no-one notices.  ☐ Put the foil in your lunchbox and take home to use again tomorrow.

☐ Walk back and put the foil in the bin.  ☐ Leave the foil where you were sitting because the cleaners will pick it up later.

You have had an ice-cream at the beach and need to dispose of the popstick but it’s a long walk up to the bin. What should you do with it?

☐ Put it in your bag and take it to the bin when you go home.  ☐ Bury it in the sand because it will eventually Decompose.

☐ Throw it in the sea because the water will help it to decompose.  ☐ Take it home and put it in the bin there.