

FBQ1: -----is development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needsâ€™™
Answer: Sustainable development

FBQ2: Evaluating the effect of the waste on the immediate environment is an intervention option in ----- control
Answer: Waste

FBQ3: The control of emissions and effluents into air, water or soil is ----- control
Answer: Pollution

FBQ4: In the hierarchy of controls, pollution prevention and waste minimization are more desirable than-----control.
Answer: Pollution

FBQ5: ----- is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects
Answer: Recycling

FBQ6: ----- can prevent the waste of potentially useful materials
Answer: Recycling

FBQ7: ----- is a key component of modern waste reduction
Answer: Recycling

FBQ8: Environmental sustainability by substituting raw material inputs into and redirecting waste outputs out of the economic system explains the aim of -----.
Answer: Recycling

FBQ9: The action or practice of using something again, whether for its original purpose or to fulfil a different function refers to ----- in environmental management
Answer: Reuse

FBQ10: The re-processing of previously used items to help save time, money, energy and resources is known as ----
Answer: Reuse

FBQ11: The breaking down of used items to make raw materials for the manufacture of new products is -----
Answer: Recycling

FBQ12: ----- is a set of processes and practices intended to reduce the amount of waste produced
Answer: Waste minimization

FBQ13: Term used primarily to describe projects or programs intended to offset known impacts to an existing historic or natural resource such as a stream, wetland, or historic structure is known as ----
Answer: Environmental mitigation

FBQ14: The approach that seeks to increase efficiency of a process, reducing the amount of pollution generated is -----.

Answer: pollution prevention

FBQ15: ----- is an organic matter that has been decomposed in a process called composting

Answer: Compost

FBQ16: ----- is a condition promoting sanitary practices to the self

Answer: personal hygiene

FBQ17: ----- Practice encompasses both cleaning for the removal of physically observable matters and the use of chlorine for the removal of microorganisms.

Answer: Hygienic

FBQ18: Skin infections such as scabies, pimples and ringworm are results of poor body-----.

Answer: Hygiene

FBQ19: The decaying process that takes place on the surface of the teeth eventually produces a build-up called -----

Answer: Plaque

FBQ20: ----- is a hard, yellowish, calcified deposit on the teeth, consisting of organic secretions and food particles

Answer: Tartar

FBQ21: An unpleasant smelling breath (halitosis or stinking odour), teeth and gum infections could be a result of poor ----- hygiene

Answer: Oral

FBQ22: Hygienic ----- involves the mechanical removal of microorganisms from contaminated hand surfaces using soap or detergent.

Answer: hand washing

FBQ23: Our face reveals our daily practice of ----- hygiene.

Answer: Personal

FBQ24: Ear ----- accumulates in the ear canal that leads from the outer ear to the ear drum

Answer: Wax

FBQ25: If you feel wax has accumulated and is plugging your ears and interfering with hearing, consult your -----

Answer: Doctor

FBQ26: The hair follicles from which the hair grows produce oil from the sebaceous glands that keeps the hair -----

Answer: Smooth

FBQ27: Poor ----- hygiene could cause dandruff and skin infections such as Tinea capitis

Answer: Hair

FBQ28: ----- is dead skin on the scalp that comes off in tiny flakes when sebaceous glands produce too much oil and accumulates on the scalp.

Answer: Dandruff

FBQ29: ----- Hair is a good harbor for head lice (*Pediculus humanus capitis*) and nits (eggs of head lice).

Answer: Head

FBQ30: The head ----- is a tiny insect that lives by sucking blood

Answer: Louse

FBQ31: Lice ----- from one head to another when there is close contact as in school environments.

Answer: Spread

FBQ32: ----- is the hygienic practice of cleaning the anus after defecation

Answer: Anal cleansing

FBQ33: Personal hygiene applies to all parts of the body, but hand hygiene is probably the most important for ----- health

Answer: Public

FBQ34: The promotion of personal hygiene should aim to change ----- behavior

Answer: Human

FBQ35: the general term used to describe several different types of parasitic worm is ---

Answer: Helminthes

MCQ1: Sweat also encourages fungal growth between the toes. This is called -----

Answer: Athlete's foot

MCQ2: The head ----- is a tiny insect that lives by sucking blood

Answer: Louse

MCQ3: Head hair is a good harbor for head----- (*Pediculus humanus capitis*) and nits (eggs of head lice)

Answer: Lice

MCQ4: Poor ----- hygiene could cause dandruff and skin infections such as Tinea capitis

Answer: Hair

MCQ5: The oil, sweat and dead cells all add together and can make the hair greasy and

Answer: Dirty

MCQ6: The hair follicles from which the hair grows produce oil from the sebaceous glands that keeps the hair -----

Answer: Smooth

MCQ7: Putting in hairpins, safety pins or blunt-edged things for cleaning purposes might ----- the ear.

Answer: Harm

MCQ8: a hard yellowish, calcified deposit on the teeth, consisting of organic secretions and food particles)Â

Answer: Tartar

MCQ9: a sticky deposit on which bacteria grow that is then converted into tartar

Answer: Plaque

MCQ10: The decaying process that takes place on the surface of the teeth eventually produces a build-up called

Answer: Plaque

MCQ11: The ----- is the area of the body most prone to collecting harmful bacteria and generating infections

Answer: Mouth

MCQ12: the use of chlorine solution removes the

Answer: Invisible microorganisms

MCQ13: The cleaning process using detergent is for the removal of

Answer: Visible dirt

MCQ14: The practice that focuses on the prevention of diseases through the use of cleaning as one of several inputs is.

Answer: Hygiene

MCQ15: Removing dirt, wastes or unwanted things from the surface of objects using detergents and necessary equipment refers to.

Answer: Cleaning

MCQ16: a condition promoting sanitary practices to the self

Answer: Personal hygiene

MCQ17: a concept that is commonly used in medical and public health practices

Answer: Personal hygiene

MCQ18: which of these is not a renewable source of energy

Answer: Fossil fuels

MCQ19: the aspects of the physical environment that enable people to live and thrive are ----- except

Answer: infertile land

MCQ20: one of these is a physical environment that make it more difficult for people to survive

Answer: Infertile Land

MCQ21: the major environmental events that damage homes, property and agriculture

Answer: earthquakes

MCQ22: Our relationship with the environment changed with industrialization, which began in the

Answer: 18th century

MCQ23: The term ----- health is used to describe human health in relation to environmental factors

Answer: Environmental

MCQ24: The control of all the factors in a person's physical environment that have, or can have, a damaging effect on their physical, mental or social wellbeing refers to----- health

Answer: Environmental

MCQ25: One of these is not a renewable source of energy

Answer: Fossil fuels

MCQ26: Which of these is a problem caused by over-exploitation of natural resources, which occurs when forest areas are cleared and the trees are not replanted or allowed to regrow is called.

Answer: Deforestation

MCQ27: The direct use of water by people are ----- except

Answer: defeats against enemy

MCQ28: Adequate water supplies, in both quality and quantity, to meet the current and future needs of people and of the environment refers to

Answer: Sustainable water supply

MCQ29: Countries which have less than 1700 m³ of water per person per year for all purposes are defined as water stressed by

Answer: United Nations, 2014

MCQ30: Water scarce countries have been defined as those with less than ----- of water per person per year.

Answer: 1000 m³

MCQ31: The introduction into the environment of substances liable to cause harm to humans and other living organisms means

Answer: Pollution

MCQ32: the release of so-called greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, which contribute to human-induced

Answer: Climate change

MCQ33: negative impacts of agriculture on our environment, includes ----- except

Answer: Source of income

MCQ34: which of these is not an Infectious agent

Answer: Man

MCQ35: Environmental hazards in workplaces include ----- except

Answer: Mosquito bites