



Daily Article (Bharath's Reading list) - Answers and Explanations 26.04.2024

Article link : [Link](#) (Staggering amounts of valuable metals are ending up in the trash)

1. According to the article, less than 1 percent of all rare earths in e-waste are recycled due to:

- A. Immaturity of the underlying recycling technologies
- B. Cost, and lack of push from the market or legislators to recover them
- C. Logistical challenges of collecting rare earth-rich components from technology
- D. All the above

Explanation : D

All given points are mentioned in the article.

2. Based on the article, which among of the following metals has the lowest rate of recycling?

- A. Copper
- B. Neodymium
- C. Palladium
- D. Aluminium



Explanation: B

Note the lines, 'Worldwide, Baldé and his colleagues estimated there were 7,248 metric tons of neodymium locked away in e-waste in 2022 — roughly three-quarters of the 9,768 metric tons of neodymium the wind and EV sectors required that year, per the IEA. Yet less than 1 percent of all rare earths in e-waste are recycled...'

3. Recycling valuable metals from e-waste presents a significant opportunity due to all the following reasons except:

- A. A staggering amount of metals is discarded by the world each year as e-waste even as the demand for these metals soars
- B. To build all of the solar panels, wind turbines, electric vehicle batteries, and other technologies necessary to fight climate change, we're going to need many valuable metals
- C. In the last decade, a detailed breakdown of the metals present in our electronic garbage, and how often they are being recycled has been published by the Global E-Waste Monitor every year
- D. Mining hard-to-source virgin metals from the Earth creates damage and pollution whereas recycling metals from e-waste is a less energy intensive, more cost effective, and more secure

Explanation: C

Option C is false: 'Released last month, the new Global E-Waste Monitor shows the staggering scale of the e-waste crisis, which reached a new record in 2022 when the world threw out 62 million metric tons of electronics. And for the first time, the report includes a detailed breakdown of the metals present in our electronic garbage, and how often they are being recycled.'