

100 MCQs for Unit 3 (Solid and Hazardous Waste Management) and 100 MCQs for Unit 4 (Environmental Impact Assessment) based on the provided syllabus. Correct answers are indicated.

### Unit 3: Solid and Hazardous Waste Management (100 MCQs)

1. What is the primary source of municipal solid waste in urban areas?

- a) Industrial effluent
- b) Agricultural runoff
- c) Household and commercial activities
- d) Biomedical waste

Answer: c) Household and commercial activities

2. Which of the following is the most preferred method in the waste management hierarchy?

- a) Disposal
- b) Recycling
- c) Prevention
- d) Recovery

Answer: c) Prevention

3. The "4R" principle in waste management stands for:

- a) Remove, Replace, Recycle, Reuse
- b) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover
- c) Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Replicate
- d) Reduce, Reuse, Refurbish, Remove

Answer: b) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover

4. Which of the following is classified as hazardous waste?

- a) Vegetable peels
- b) Wastepaper
- c) Discarded pesticides
- d) Construction debris

Answer: c) Discarded pesticides

5. Leachate from a landfill is a potential pollutant of:

- a) Air only
- b) Groundwater only
- c) Groundwater and soil
- d) Noise pollution

Answer: c) Groundwater and soil

6. Biomedical waste is best defined as waste generated from:

- a) Nuclear power plants
- b) Healthcare facilities
- c) Textile industries
- d) Automobile workshops

Answer: b) Healthcare facilities

7. Which of the following is a characteristic of hazardous waste?

- a) Biodegradability
- b) Inertness
- c) Toxicity
- d) High organic content

Answer: c) Toxicity

8. What does 'e-waste' primarily consist of?

- a) Biodegradable organic matter
- b) Discarded electronic devices
- c) Radioactive materials
- d) Sewage sludge

Answer: b) Discarded electronic devices

9. The most common method for disposing of municipal solid waste in India is:

- a) Incineration
- b) Composting
- c) Open dumping
- d) Pyrolysis

Answer: c) Open dumping

10. What is the main drawback of open dumping of waste?

- a) Low cost
- b) Groundwater contamination
- c) Energy recovery
- d) Reduction in waste volume

Answer: b) Groundwater contamination

11. Which of the following is an example of an inorganic component of municipal solid waste?

- a) Food scraps
- b) Yard waste
- c) Glass bottles
- d) Paper

Answer: c) Glass bottles

12. Which industrial waste is non-hazardous?

- a) Waste oil
- b) Fly ash from coal combustion (inert)
- c) Spent solvents
- d) Heavy metal sludge

Answer: b) Fly ash from coal combustion (inert)

13. The process of converting waste into reusable material is known as:

- a) Incineration
- b) Recycling
- c) Landfilling
- d) Shredding

Answer: b) Recycling

14. What is the primary environmental impact of biomedical waste if not treated properly?

- a) Noise pollution
- b) Aesthetic degradation

- c) Spread of infectious diseases
- d) Ozone depletion

Answer: c) Spread of infectious diseases

15. Which of the following is NOT a component of the 4R principle?

- a) Reduce
- b) Replace
- c) Reuse
- d) Recover

Answer: b) Replace

16. Hazardous waste is governed by which rules in India?

- a) Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
- b) Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
- c) Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
- d) E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016

Answer: c) Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016

17. Which of the following is a source of industrial hazardous waste?

- a) Bakery
- b) Electroplating unit
- c) Vegetable market
- d) Hotel kitchen

Answer: b) Electroplating unit

18. What is 'incineration'?

- a) Biological decomposition of organic matter
- b) Thermal treatment of waste at high temperatures
- c) Compaction of waste into bales
- d) Separation of waste by density

Answer: b) Thermal treatment of waste at high temperatures

19. What is the main advantage of incineration over landfilling?

- a) It is cheaper
- b) It requires no technology
- c) It reduces waste volume significantly
- d) It produces no emissions

Answer: c) It reduces waste volume significantly

20. Which waste management technique is most suitable for organic waste like food scraps?

- a) Landfilling with no gas capture
- b) Composting
- c) Open burning
- d) Deep sea disposal

Answer: b) Composting

21. The term "municipal solid waste" does NOT typically include:

- a) Household garbage
- b) Street sweepings
- c) Industrial hazardous waste
- d) Market waste

Answer: c) Industrial hazardous waste

22. Which of the following is a drawback of composting?

- a) Produces methane
- b) Requires sorting of waste to remove contaminants
- c) Reduces waste volume
- d) Produces a useful soil amendment

Answer: b) Requires sorting of waste to remove contaminants

23. The storage of hazardous waste should be done in containers that are:

- a) Corrodible
- b) Leak-proof and compatible with the waste
- c) Made of wood
- d) Open to the atmosphere

Answer: b) Leak-proof and compatible with the waste

24. What is the primary concern regarding e-waste?

- a) High volume of organic matter
- b) Presence of heavy metals like lead, mercury, and cadmium
- c) High water content
- d) Odor problems

Answer: b) Presence of heavy metals like lead, mercury, and cadmium

25. What is the correct order of the waste management hierarchy (from most to least preferred)?

- a) Disposal, Recycling, Reuse, Prevention
- b) Prevention, Reuse, Recycling, Disposal
- c) Recycling, Disposal, Prevention, Reuse
- d) Disposal, Recovery, Reuse, Prevention

Answer: b) Prevention, Reuse, Recycling, Disposal

26. Which gas is primarily produced from the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste in landfills?

- a) Oxygen
- b) Carbon dioxide
- c) Methane
- d) Chlorofluorocarbons

Answer: c) Methane

27. What is the main objective of the "Reduce" principle?

- a) To minimize the amount of waste generated
- b) To find new uses for waste
- c) To burn waste for energy
- d) To bury waste safely

Answer: a) To minimize the amount of waste generated

28. Which of the following is a technique for recovering resources from waste?

- a) Open burning

- b) Energy recovery from incineration
- c) Ocean dumping
- d) Stockpiling

Answer: b) Energy recovery from incineration

29. Which of the following is a characteristic of non-hazardous industrial waste?

- a) Ignitable
- b) Corrosive
- c) Inert
- d) Reactive

Answer: c) Inert

30. The process of separation of waste at the source is crucial for:

- a) Increasing waste volume
- b) Effective recycling and composting
- c) Making landfilling cheaper
- d) Increasing the toxicity of waste

Answer: b) Effective recycling and composting

31. Which of the following is a type of hazardous waste?

- a) Food waste
- b) Radioactive waste
- c) Paper waste
- d) Cardboard

Answer: b) Radioactive waste

32. What is the major environmental concern associated with e-waste recycling in informal sectors?

- a) Noise pollution
- b) Soil erosion
- c) Exposure of workers to toxic substances
- d) Increased biodiversity

Answer: c) Exposure of workers to toxic substances

33. Which component of MSW has the highest biodegradability?

- a) Plastics
- b) Metals
- c) Glass
- d) Kitchen waste

Answer: d) Kitchen waste

34. Sanitary landfill differs from open dumping because it involves:

- a) Burning of waste
- b) Compaction and covering of waste with soil
- c) Dumping waste in water bodies
- d) Segregation only

Answer: b) Compaction and covering of waste with soil

35. Which of the following is NOT an effect of industrial waste on soil?

- a) Soil fertility enhancement
- b) Contamination with heavy metals
- c) Change in soil pH
- d) Accumulation of toxic chemicals

Answer: a) Soil fertility enhancement

36. What does the 'Recycle' component of 4R involve?

- a) Using a product multiple times
- b) Converting waste into a new product
- c) Not generating waste
- d) Extracting energy from waste

Answer: b) Converting waste into a new product

37. The primary effect of industrial waste on air is:

- a) Release of greenhouse gases and toxic fumes
- b) Reduction in oxygen levels
- c) Increase in humidity

d) Decrease in temperature

Answer: a) Release of greenhouse gases and toxic fumes

38. Which of the following is a correct method for disposal of biomedical waste?

- a) Mixed with municipal waste
- b) Incineration in a dedicated incinerator
- c) Open burning in residential areas
- d) Dumping in rivers

Answer: b) Incineration in a dedicated incinerator

39. What is the main drawback of using incineration for waste disposal?

- a) It produces a large volume of residue
- b) It requires a large land area
- c) It can release harmful air pollutants like dioxins
- d) It is only suitable for organic waste

Answer: c) It can release harmful air pollutants like dioxins

40. Which of the following is an example of 'reuse'?

- a) Melting plastic to make new bottles
- b) Using a glass jar to store spices
- c) Burning paper for energy
- d) Composting food waste

Answer: b) Using a glass jar to store spices

41. The term for waste that poses a substantial threat to public health or the environment is:

- a) Biodegradable waste
- b) Hazardous waste
- c) Inert waste
- d) Non-biodegradable waste

Answer: b) Hazardous waste

42. Which of the following is a drawback in waste management techniques in developing countries?

- a) Advanced technology
- b) High public awareness
- c) Lack of segregation at source
- d) Strict enforcement of laws

Answer: c) Lack of segregation at source

43. What is the role of 'storage' in waste management?

- a) Final disposal of waste
- b) Temporary holding of waste before treatment
- c) Conversion of waste to energy
- d) Mixing of different waste types

Answer: b) Temporary holding of waste before treatment

44. Which of the following best describes 'characterization' of municipal solid waste?

- a) Identifying the sources of waste
- b) Determining the physical and chemical composition of waste
- c) Transporting waste to the landfill
- d) Burning waste to reduce volume

Answer: b) Determining the physical and chemical composition of waste

45. What is the effect of heavy metals from industrial waste on water bodies?

- a) Eutrophication
- b) Bioaccumulation in aquatic life
- c) Increase in dissolved oxygen
- d) Neutralization of pH

Answer: b) Bioaccumulation in aquatic life

46. Which of the following is a sustainable waste management technique?

- a) Open burning
- b) Waste-to-energy plants with pollution control
- c) Uncontrolled landfilling
- d) Dumping in oceans

Answer: b) Waste-to-energy plants with pollution control

47. The process of extracting useful materials from waste streams is known as:

- a) Recovery
- b) Reduction
- c) Recharge
- d) Redemption

Answer: a) Recovery

48. Which of the following is NOT a classification of solid waste based on source?

- a) Municipal
- b) Industrial
- c) Gaseous
- d) Biomedical

Answer: c) Gaseous

49. What is a key challenge in managing hazardous waste?

- a) It is easy to treat
- b) It requires special handling and disposal methods
- c) It has a low volume
- d) It is non-toxic

Answer: b) It requires special handling and disposal methods

50. Which of the following is a chemical characteristic of MSW?

- a) Density
- b) Moisture content
- c) Calorific value
- d) Particle size

Answer: c) Calorific value

51. Which of the following is a physical characteristic of MSW?

- a) pH
- b) Carbon-to-Nitrogen ratio
- c) Volatile solids

d) Moisture content

Answer: d) Moisture content

52. Which of the following is an effect of industrial waste on air quality?

- a) Release of SO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>
- b) Increase in groundwater level
- c) Soil salinization
- d) Thermal pollution

Answer: a) Release of SO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>

53. The transportation of hazardous waste must be done using:

- a) Open trucks
- b) Specially labeled, leak-proof containers
- c) Conventional garbage trucks
- d) Human labor

Answer: b) Specially labeled, leak-proof containers

54. What is the primary purpose of the "Recover" principle?

- a) To avoid generating waste
- b) To use a product again
- c) To extract value or energy from waste
- d) To convert waste into a new product

Answer: c) To extract value or energy from waste

55. Which of the following is an example of industrial waste?

- a) Leftover food from a restaurant
- b) Fly ash from a thermal power plant
- c) Garden waste
- d) Used syringes from a clinic

Answer: b) Fly ash from a thermal power plant

56. What is the main cause of groundwater contamination from landfills?

- a) Methane gas

- b) Leachate percolation
- c) Wind erosion
- d) Noise from heavy machinery

Answer: b) Leachate percolation

57. Which of the following is a drawback of recycling?

- a) Conserves natural resources
- b) Reduces energy consumption
- c) Can be expensive and energy-intensive
- d) Reduces landfill space

Answer: c) Can be expensive and energy-intensive

58. Which of the following is NOT a source of solid waste?

- a) Residential areas
- b) Commercial establishments
- c) Solar radiation
- d) Industrial facilities

Answer: c) Solar radiation

59. What is the main environmental impact of e-waste if dumped in landfills?

- a) Increases organic content
- b) Leaching of toxic metals into groundwater
- c) Improves soil fertility
- d) Acts as a carbon sink

Answer: b) Leaching of toxic metals into groundwater

60. Which of the following is an example of hazardous industrial waste?

- a) Scrap metal
- b) Paper waste from packaging
- c) Spent acids from chemical manufacturing
- d) Wooden pallets

Answer: c) Spent acids from chemical manufacturing

61. The "polluter pays" principle in waste management implies that:

- a) The government pays for pollution
- b) The public pays for waste management
- c) The generator of waste is responsible for its management costs
- d) Only industries pay for pollution

Answer: c) The generator of waste is responsible for its management costs

62. Which of the following is the least preferred option in waste management?

- a) Landfill without gas capture
- b) Recycling
- c) Waste prevention
- d) Reuse

Answer: a) Landfill without gas capture

63. What is the composition of a typical landfill gas?

- a) Primarily oxygen and nitrogen
- b) Primarily methane and carbon dioxide
- c) Primarily hydrogen sulfide
- d) Primarily chlorine

Answer: b) Primarily methane and carbon dioxide

64. Which of the following is an effect of industrial waste on water?

- a) Thermal pollution
- b) Increased dissolved oxygen
- c) Reduced turbidity
- d) Increased aesthetic value

Answer: a) Thermal pollution

65. What is the primary goal of solid waste management?

- a) To maximize waste generation
- b) To control, collect, process, and dispose of waste safely
- c) To dump waste in the nearest water body
- d) To burn all waste without any control

Answer: b) To control, collect, process, and dispose of waste safely

66. Which of the following is a method of treating biomedical waste?

- a) Autoclaving
- b) Landfilling without treatment
- c) Open burning
- d) Dumping in sewers

Answer: a) Autoclaving

67. Which of the following is a characteristic of inert waste?

- a) Highly reactive
- b) Biodegradable
- c) Chemically and physically stable
- d) Flammable

Answer: c) Chemically and physically stable

68. The main drawback of using incineration is that it:

- a) Reduces waste volume
- b) Requires a large land area
- c) Can produce toxic air pollutants
- d) Is suitable for all types of waste

Answer: c) Can produce toxic air pollutants

69. Which of the following is a source of biomedical waste?

- a) Chemical industry
- b) Diagnostic laboratories
- c) Automobile industry
- d) Agricultural fields

Answer: b) Diagnostic laboratories

70. Which of the following is the most effective way to reduce e-waste?

- a) Incinerating it
- b) Exporting it to other countries

- c) Extending the life of electronic products
- d) Dumping it in landfills

Answer: c) Extending the life of electronic products

71. Which of the following is NOT a method of solid waste disposal?

- a) Composting
- b) Landfilling
- c) Evaporation
- d) Incineration

Answer: c) Evaporation

72. The organic fraction of municipal solid waste is most suitable for:

- a) Landfilling only
- b) Incineration only
- c) Composting or anaerobic digestion
- d) Disposal in oceans

Answer: c) Composting or anaerobic digestion

73. What is the effect of industrial waste on soil microorganisms?

- a) Stimulates their growth
- b) Increases their diversity
- c) Can be toxic and reduce their population
- d) Has no effect

Answer: c) Can be toxic and reduce their population

74. Which of the following is an advantage of composting?

- a) Produces a valuable soil conditioner
- b) Requires no aeration
- c) Can handle all types of waste
- d) Does not produce any odor

Answer: a) Produces a valuable soil conditioner

75. Which of the following is a drawback in the collection of solid waste?

- a) Efficient vehicle routing
- b) Lack of door-to-door collection in many areas
- c) Use of modern compactors
- d) High public participation

Answer: b) Lack of door-to-door collection in many areas

76. What is the term for waste that is produced in the course of health care activities?

- a) Industrial waste
- b) Municipal waste
- c) Biomedical waste
- d) Agricultural waste

Answer: c) Biomedical waste

77. Which of the following is a method of energy recovery from waste?

- a) Recycling
- b) Pyrolysis
- c) Reusing
- d) Reducing

Answer: b) Pyrolysis

78. What is the main environmental concern of plastic waste?

- a) Biodegradability
- b) Non-biodegradability and threat to wildlife
- c) High water absorption
- d) Low calorific value

Answer: b) Non-biodegradability and threat to wildlife

79. Which of the following is NOT a physical characteristic of solid waste?

- a) Density
- b) Moisture content
- c) Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
- d) Particle size distribution

Answer: c) Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

80. Which of the following is an effect of industrial waste on water?

- a) Increases water clarity
- b) Adds nutrients causing eutrophication
- c) Decreases water temperature
- d) Increases dissolved oxygen

Answer: b) Adds nutrients causing eutrophication

81. Which of the following is a type of collection system for solid waste?

- a) Pyrolysis system
- b) Composting system
- c) Hauled container system
- d) Incineration system

Answer: c) Hauled container system

82. What is a key factor in the chemical composition of MSW?

- a) Wind speed
- b) Geographic location and season
- c) Atmospheric pressure
- d) Altitude

Answer: b) Geographic location and season

83. Which of the following is a drawback of landfilling?

- a) Low operational cost
- b) Generation of leachate and methane
- c) Simple technology
- d) Can handle large volumes

Answer: b) Generation of leachate and methane

84. Which of the following is an example of non-hazardous waste?

- a) Asbestos
- b) Lead-acid batteries
- c) Cardboard packaging

d) Pesticide containers

Answer: c) Cardboard packaging

85. Which of the following is a correct statement about e-waste?

- a) It is biodegradable
- b) It contains valuable and hazardous materials
- c) It is safe to burn in the open
- d) It does not require special handling

Answer: b) It contains valuable and hazardous materials

86. Which of the following is an example of a 'reuse' practice?

- a) Melting aluminum cans to make new ones
- b) Using a cloth bag instead of a plastic bag
- c) Refilling a water bottle
- d) Burning waste for energy

Answer: c) Refilling a water bottle

87. Which of the following is a hazardous characteristic of waste?

- a) Reactivity
- b) Biodegradability
- c) Inertness
- d) Stability

Answer: a) Reactivity

88. Which of the following is a common method of hazardous waste disposal?

- a) Open dumping
- b) Deep well injection
- c) Disposal in municipal landfills
- d) Burning in the open

Answer: b) Deep well injection

89. What is the main purpose of a waste management plan?

- a) To increase waste generation

- b) To provide a framework for handling waste effectively
- c) To promote open dumping
- d) To discourage recycling

Answer: b) To provide a framework for handling waste effectively

90. Which of the following is NOT an impact of solid waste on the environment?

- a) Groundwater contamination
- b) Soil contamination
- c) Increase in ozone layer thickness
- d) Air pollution from burning

Answer: c) Increase in ozone layer thickness

91. Which of the following is a benefit of source segregation of waste?

- a) Increases the volume of waste
- b) Makes recycling more efficient
- c) Increases the cost of waste management
- d) Makes composting more difficult

Answer: b) Makes recycling more efficient

92. Which of the following is a major component of MSW in India?

- a) Glass
- b) Metals
- c) Organic matter
- d) Hazardous chemicals

Answer: c) Organic matter

93. What is the role of the informal sector in waste management in India?

- a) They have no role
- b) They contribute significantly to recycling
- c) They are the primary regulators
- d) They only collect hazardous waste

Answer: b) They contribute significantly to recycling

94. Which of the following is a drawback in the disposal of hazardous waste?

- a) It is easily biodegradable
- b) It requires long-term monitoring
- c) It is non-toxic
- d) It does not contaminate groundwater

Answer: b) It requires long-term monitoring

95. Which of the following is an example of 'recovery'?

- a) Using a broken chair as firewood
- b) Extracting methane from a landfill to generate electricity
- c) Using a plastic bottle as a flower pot
- d) Avoiding the use of disposable cups

Answer: b) Extracting methane from a landfill to generate electricity

96. Which of the following is the most environmentally sound method for managing hazardous waste?

- a) Waste minimization at source
- b) Uncontrolled incineration
- c) Dumping in rivers
- d) Long-term storage without treatment

Answer: a) Waste minimization at source

97. Which of the following is a source of hazardous waste?

- a) Residential kitchens
- b) Printing industry
- c) Agricultural fields
- d) Paper industry

Answer: b) Printing industry

98. What is the primary environmental effect of open burning of waste?

- a) Water contamination
- b) Release of toxic gases and particulate matter
- c) Soil enrichment

d) Reduction in greenhouse gases

Answer: b) Release of toxic gases and particulate matter

99. Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-managed sanitary landfill?

a) Uncovered waste

b) No leachate collection system

c) Daily cover of soil

d) Open access to scavengers

Answer: c) Daily cover of soil

100. Which of the following is the most important step for sustainable waste management?

a) Advanced disposal technology

b) Public awareness and participation

c) High-capacity incinerators

d) Large landfills

Answer: b) Public awareness and participation

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**Unit 4: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (100 MCQs)**

1. What is the primary objective of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)?

- a) To stop all development projects
- b) To identify and mitigate the environmental impacts of a proposed project
- c) To promote projects without considering the environment
- d) To provide loans for development

Answer: b) To identify and mitigate the environmental impacts of a proposed project

2. EIA is a tool used for:

- a) Post-project monitoring only
- b) Pre-decision making in project planning
- c) Financial auditing
- d) Employee performance evaluation

Answer: b) Pre-decision making in project planning

3. What does EIA stand for?

- a) Environmental Integrity Assessment
- b) Environmental Impact Assessment
- c) Ecological Impact Analysis
- d) Environmental Inspection Agency

Answer: b) Environmental Impact Assessment

4. Which of the following is a key component of an EIA report?

- a) Project cost analysis
- b) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- c) Employee payroll details
- d) Marketing strategy

Answer: b) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

5. What is the main purpose of scoping in the EIA process?

- a) To approve the project
- b) To identify the key issues and impacts to be studied

- c) To collect baseline data
- d) To implement the mitigation plan

Answer: b) To identify the key issues and impacts to be studied

6. Which of the following is a key principle of sustainable development?

- a) Meeting present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs
- b) Maximizing resource exploitation
- c) Ignoring environmental costs
- d) Prioritizing economic growth over all else

Answer: a) Meeting present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs

7. What is an Environmental Management Plan (EMP)?

- a) A plan to increase pollution
- b) A plan outlining mitigation measures and monitoring programs
- c) A financial plan for the project
- d) A blueprint for the project's construction

Answer: b) A plan outlining mitigation measures and monitoring programs

8. The EIA notification in India was first issued under which act?

- a) Water Act, 1974
- b) Air Act, 1981
- c) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- d) Forest Act, 1927

Answer: c) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

9. Which of the following is NOT a stage of the EIA process?

- a) Screening
- b) Marketing
- c) Scoping
- d) Public Hearing

Answer: b) Marketing

10. What is the purpose of 'screening' in EIA?

- a) To determine if a project requires a full EIA
- b) To collect primary data
- c) To implement mitigation measures
- d) To audit the project after completion

Answer: a) To determine if a project requires a full EIA

11. What does the term 'baseline data' refer to in EIA?

- a) The cost of the project
- b) The existing environmental conditions of the project area
- c) The predicted impacts of the project
- d) The opinions of the project proponents

Answer: b) The existing environmental conditions of the project area

12. Which of the following is a key component of the EIA methodology?

- a) Social media analysis
- b) Impact prediction and evaluation
- c) Stock market analysis
- d) Product packaging design

Answer: b) Impact prediction and evaluation

13. What is the role of public participation in EIA?

- a) To delay the project indefinitely
- b) To provide input and express concerns about the project
- c) To finance the project
- d) To conduct the EIA study

Answer: b) To provide input and express concerns about the project

14. What is an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)?

- a) A document that details the findings of the EIA
- b) A financial statement of the project
- c) A marketing brochure for the project
- d) A legal notice of project completion

Answer: a) A document that details the findings of the EIA

15. Which of the following is a key objective of the ISO 14000 series?

- a) Financial management
- b) Environmental management
- c) Human resource management
- d) Information technology management

Answer: b) Environmental management

16. What is the purpose of an environmental audit?

- a) To check compliance with environmental regulations
- b) To increase pollution
- c) To avoid environmental laws
- d) To conduct a financial audit

Answer: a) To check compliance with environmental regulations

17. Which of the following is a direct benefit of EIA?

- a) Increased project cost
- b) Informed decision-making
- c) Project delays
- d) Reduced public participation

Answer: b) Informed decision-making

18. The concept of sustainable development was popularized by which report?

- a) Brundtland Report
- b) Kyoto Protocol
- c) Montreal Protocol
- d) Rio Declaration

Answer: a) Brundtland Report

19. Which of the following is a key element of an EMP?

- a) Mitigation measures
- b) Project design

- c) Raw material sourcing
- d) Product marketing

Answer: a) Mitigation measures

20. What does 'mitigation' mean in the context of EIA?

- a) Enhancing the negative impacts
- b) Avoiding, reducing, or compensating for negative impacts
- c) Ignoring the impacts
- d) Delaying the project

Answer: b) Avoiding, reducing, or compensating for negative impacts

21. Which of the following is a method used for impact identification?

- a) Cost-benefit analysis
- b) Checklist method
- c) SWOT analysis
- d) Regression analysis

Answer: b) Checklist method

22. What is the purpose of post-project monitoring?

- a) To approve the project
- b) To ensure that mitigation measures are implemented and effective
- c) To conduct the EIA again
- d) To stop the project

Answer: b) To ensure that mitigation measures are implemented and effective

23. Which of the following is a requirement for projects under the EIA notification in India?

- a) Environmental Clearance
- b) Tax clearance
- c) Trade license
- d) Import license

Answer: a) Environmental Clearance

24. What is the role of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in EIA?

- a) To promote projects without scrutiny
- b) To grant environmental clearance for Category A projects
- c) To conduct EIA studies
- d) To provide funding for projects

Answer: b) To grant environmental clearance for Category A projects

25. Which of the following is a key principle of EIA?

- a) Transparency
- b) Secrecy
- c) Profit maximization
- d) Centralization

Answer: a) Transparency

26. What is the main focus of ISO 14001?

- a) Product quality
- b) Environmental management system (EMS)
- c) Occupational health and safety
- d) Energy management

Answer: b) Environmental management system (EMS)

27. Which of the following is a category of projects under the EIA notification?

- a) Category A and Category B
- b) Category 1 and Category 2
- c) Red, Orange, Green
- d) Large, Medium, Small

Answer: a) Category A and Category B

28. What is the purpose of a 'public hearing' in the EIA process?

- a) To hear the project proponent only
- b) To allow affected people and stakeholders to express their views
- c) To approve the project

d) To collect baseline data

Answer: b) To allow affected people and stakeholders to express their views

29. Which of the following is a potential impact of a project that EIA would assess?

a) Impact on the stock market

b) Impact on biodiversity

c) Impact on corporate branding

d) Impact on employee morale

Answer: b) Impact on biodiversity

30. What does the term 'cumulative impact' refer to in EIA?

a) The impact of a single project

b) The combined impact of multiple projects or activities

c) The impact that occurs immediately

d) The financial impact of the project

Answer: b) The combined impact of multiple projects or activities

31. Which of the following is a limitation of EIA?

a) It is always accurate

b) It can be subjective and rely on uncertain predictions

c) It always prevents environmental damage

d) It is free of cost

Answer: b) It can be subjective and rely on uncertain predictions

32. What is the 'scoping' stage intended to determine?

a) The cost of the EIA

b) The terms of reference for the EIA study

c) The project's financial viability

d) The names of the project consultants

Answer: b) The terms of reference for the EIA study

33. Which of the following is a type of EIA?

a) Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- b) Financial Environmental Assessment
- c) Political Environmental Assessment
- d) Social Media Environmental Assessment

Answer: a) Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

34. What is the main goal of an Environmental Audit?

- a) To predict future impacts
- b) To verify past environmental performance
- c) To conduct a baseline study
- d) To design mitigation measures

Answer: b) To verify past environmental performance

35. Which of the following is a key element of the EIA report?

- a) Description of the proposed project
- b) Marketing strategy
- c) Employee details
- d) Company profit statement

Answer: a) Description of the proposed project

36. What is the status of EIA in India?

- a) Voluntary for all projects
- b) Mandatory for specified projects
- c) Not applicable
- d) Only for government projects

Answer: b) Mandatory for specified projects

37. Which of the following is a methodology used for impact assessment?

- a) Matrix method
- b) Random sampling
- c) Focus groups
- d) Literature review

Answer: a) Matrix method

38. What is the role of the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)?

- a) To grant clearance for Category A projects
- b) To grant clearance for Category B projects
- c) To conduct public hearings
- d) To prepare EIA reports

Answer: b) To grant clearance for Category B projects

39. Which of the following is a key concept related to sustainable development?

- a) Intergenerational equity
- b) Intragenerational inequity
- c) Resource depletion
- d) Pollution maximization

Answer: a) Intergenerational equity

40. What is the purpose of an EMP?

- a) To describe the project's construction
- b) To outline how mitigation measures will be implemented
- c) To market the project to investors
- d) To conduct a financial audit

Answer: b) To outline how mitigation measures will be implemented

41. Which of the following is NOT a typical component of the EIA process?

- a) Decision-making
- b) Implementation
- c) Product sales
- d) Monitoring

Answer: c) Product sales

42. What does the term 'alternatives' refer to in EIA?

- a) Different project locations or technologies
- b) Different financial models
- c) Different marketing strategies
- d) Different company names

Answer: a) Different project locations or technologies

43. Which of the following is a key benefit of integrating EIA into project planning?

- a) It ensures that environmental concerns are considered from the beginning
- b) It guarantees project approval
- c) It eliminates all environmental impacts
- d) It reduces public participation

Answer: a) It ensures that environmental concerns are considered from the beginning

44. What is the role of the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC)?

- a) To market the project
- b) To review EIA reports and recommend clearance
- c) To conduct EIA studies
- d) To provide funds for the project

Answer: b) To review EIA reports and recommend clearance

45. Which of the following is a social impact that might be considered in EIA?

- a) Impact on local employment
- b) Impact on corporate profits
- c) Impact on global stock indices
- d) Impact on international trade

Answer: a) Impact on local employment

46. What is the main purpose of ISO 14000?

- a) To standardize financial reporting
- b) To help organizations minimize their environmental impact
- c) To regulate international trade
- d) To set product quality standards

Answer: b) To help organizations minimize their environmental impact

47. Which of the following is a key challenge in implementing EIA in India?

- a) Overly strict enforcement
- b) Lack of public interest

- c) Inadequate baseline data and capacity constraints
- d) Too many environmental experts

Answer: c) Inadequate baseline data and capacity constraints

48. What is the concept of "precautionary principle" in EIA?

- a) Proceed with the project regardless of risks
- b) Take preventive action in the face of uncertainty to avoid environmental harm
- c) Wait for scientific certainty before acting
- d) Ignore potential risks

Answer: b) Take preventive action in the face of uncertainty to avoid environmental harm

49. Which of the following is a type of environmental audit?

- a) Compliance audit
- b) Financial audit
- c) Marketing audit
- d) IT audit

Answer: a) Compliance audit

50. What does EIA aim to integrate?

- a) Environmental considerations into project planning
- b) Marketing strategies into project planning
- c) Financial goals into environmental planning
- d) Political agendas into project planning

Answer: a) Environmental considerations into project planning

51. Which of the following is a common method for predicting impacts?

- a) Mathematical modeling
- b) SWOT analysis
- c) PESTLE analysis
- d) Force field analysis

Answer: a) Mathematical modeling

52. What is the role of the project proponent in EIA?

- a) To conduct the public hearing
- b) To prepare the EIA report and apply for clearance
- c) To grant environmental clearance
- d) To monitor the project after approval

Answer: b) To prepare the EIA report and apply for clearance

53. Which of the following is an example of a mitigation measure?

- a) Installing a pollution control device
- b) Increasing the project budget
- c) Extending the project timeline
- d) Changing the project name

Answer: a) Installing a pollution control device

54. What is the primary focus of sustainable development?

- a) Economic growth only
- b) Social equity only
- c) Environmental protection only
- d) Balancing economic, social, and environmental factors

Answer: d) Balancing economic, social, and environmental factors

55. Which of the following is a key output of the EIA process?

- a) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- b) Project completion report
- c) Annual financial report
- d) Employee handbook

Answer: a) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

56. What is the purpose of the 'decision-making' stage in EIA?

- a) To collect baseline data
- b) To decide whether to approve the project and under what conditions
- c) To conduct the public hearing
- d) To design mitigation measures

Answer: b) To decide whether to approve the project and under what conditions

57. Which of the following is a key principle of ISO 14001?

- a) Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle
- b) Just-in-time manufacturing
- c) Total quality management
- d) Six Sigma

Answer: a) Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle

58. What is the main objective of an environmental audit?

- a) To identify areas of non-compliance and recommend improvements
- b) To approve the EIA report
- c) To conduct baseline monitoring
- d) To replace the EIA process

Answer: a) To identify areas of non-compliance and recommend improvements

59. Which of the following is a direct benefit of public participation in EIA?

- a) Reduced project transparency
- b) Incorporation of local knowledge
- c) Increased project costs
- d) Delayed decision-making

Answer: b) Incorporation of local knowledge

60. What is the concept of 'carrying capacity' in the context of EIA?

- a) The financial capacity of the project proponent
- b) The ability of the environment to absorb impacts without significant degradation
- c) The number of people employed by the project
- d) The size of the project site

Answer: b) The ability of the environment to absorb impacts without significant degradation

61. Which of the following is a key consideration in the EIA of a dam project?

- a) Impact on river ecology and displacement of people
- b) Impact on the project proponent's profit
- c) Impact on the construction material market

d) Impact on the local real estate prices

Answer: a) Impact on river ecology and displacement of people

62. What is the role of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in EIA?

a) To conduct EIA studies

b) To adjudicate on environmental disputes, including EIA violations

c) To grant environmental clearance

d) To prepare EIA guidelines

Answer: b) To adjudicate on environmental disputes, including EIA violations

63. Which of the following is a common criticism of the EIA process in India?

a) It is too rigorous

b) Lack of transparency and post-clearance monitoring

c) It is too expensive

d) It has too many public hearings

Answer: b) Lack of transparency and post-clearance monitoring

64. What is the primary purpose of post-project monitoring?

a) To ensure compliance with clearance conditions

b) To conduct a new EIA

c) To market the project

d) To increase the project's scope

Answer: a) To ensure compliance with clearance conditions

65. Which of the following is a component of an Environmental Management Plan?

a) Monitoring program

b) Marketing strategy

c) Recruitment plan

d) Financial investment plan

Answer: a) Monitoring program

66. What is the difference between EIA and SEA?

a) EIA is for policies, SEA is for projects

- b) SEA is for policies, plans, and programs; EIA is for projects
- c) There is no difference
- d) EIA is mandatory, SEA is voluntary

Answer: b) SEA is for policies, plans, and programs; EIA is for projects

67. Which of the following is a key element of sustainable development?

- a) Resource efficiency
- b) Resource exploitation
- c) Pollution creation
- d) Habitat destruction

Answer: a) Resource efficiency

68. What is the purpose of the 'alternatives analysis' in EIA?

- a) To identify the most environmentally sound and feasible option
- b) To select the cheapest option
- c) To choose the most profitable option
- d) To ignore all other options

Answer: a) To identify the most environmentally sound and feasible option

69. Which of the following is a key skill required for an EIA practitioner?

- a) Financial auditing
- b) Interdisciplinary knowledge
- c) Software programming
- d) Human resource management

Answer: b) Interdisciplinary knowledge

70. What is the primary focus of an environmental audit regarding a facility?

- a) Its product quality
- b) Its environmental performance and legal compliance
- c) Its employee satisfaction
- d) Its market share

Answer: b) Its environmental performance and legal compliance

71. Which of the following is a potential positive impact of a project?

- a) Creation of green spaces
- b) Increased air pollution
- c) Loss of biodiversity
- d) Water contamination

Answer: a) Creation of green spaces

72. Which of the following is a key stage in the EIA cycle?

- a) Project decommissioning
- b) Impact identification
- c) Product launch
- d) Stock valuation

Answer: b) Impact identification

73. What is the main goal of the 'public hearing'?

- a) To inform the public about the project and gather their concerns
- b) To provide a platform for the project proponent only
- c) To finalize the EIA report
- d) To grant environmental clearance

Answer: a) To inform the public about the project and gather their concerns

74. Which of the following is a key principle of EIA?

- a) Participation
- b) Exclusion
- c) Secrecy
- d) Profit

Answer: a) Participation

75. What does the term 'mitigation hierarchy' refer to?

- a) Avoid, minimize, restore, compensate
- b) Compensate, restore, minimize, avoid
- c) Ignore, accept, transfer, mitigate
- d) Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover

Answer: a) Avoid, minimize, restore, compensate

76. Which of the following is a type of environmental audit?

- a) Pre-investment audit
- b) Product audit
- c) Marketing audit
- d) Supply chain audit

Answer: a) Pre-investment audit

77. What is the main purpose of an Environmental Management System (EMS) as per ISO 14001?

- a) To ensure that environmental aspects are systematically managed
- b) To replace EIA
- c) To increase pollution
- d) To avoid regulatory compliance

Answer: a) To ensure that environmental aspects are systematically managed

78. Which of the following is a key consideration for EIA of a thermal power plant?

- a) Air emissions and ash disposal
- b) Impact on local fashion trends
- c) Impact on the global economy
- d) Impact on the tourism industry in another country

Answer: a) Air emissions and ash disposal

79. What is the significance of the year 2006 in the context of EIA in India?

- a) The first EIA was conducted
- b) The EIA Notification was amended
- c) EIA was abolished
- d) ISO 14000 was introduced

Answer: b) The EIA Notification was amended

80. Which of the following is a benefit of EIA?

- a) Improved project design

- b) Guaranteed project approval
- c) Elimination of all environmental risks
- d) Increased project cost

Answer: a) Improved project design

81. What is the purpose of the 'scoping' report?

- a) To outline the key issues to be studied in the EIA
- b) To provide final approval for the project
- c) To detail the construction plan
- d) To present the financial budget

Answer: a) To outline the key issues to be studied in the EIA

82. Which of the following is a key challenge in EIA for linear projects like roads?

- a) They have no environmental impact
- b) They impact a large geographical area and multiple ecosystems
- c) They are always environmentally friendly
- d) They do not require public hearing

Answer: b) They impact a large geographical area and multiple ecosystems

83. What is the role of the Environmental Information System (ENVIS) in India?

- a) To conduct EIA studies
- b) To provide environmental information to support decision-making
- c) To grant environmental clearance
- d) To enforce environmental laws

Answer: b) To provide environmental information to support decision-making

84. Which of the following is a key aspect of the 'baseline study'?

- a) Predicting future impacts
- b) Collecting data on current environmental conditions
- c) Designing mitigation measures
- d) Conducting public hearing

Answer: b) Collecting data on current environmental conditions

85. What is the primary goal of the 'precautionary principle'?

- a) To prevent environmental degradation
- b) To promote economic growth
- c) To ignore scientific uncertainty
- d) To shift the burden of proof to the environment

Answer: a) To prevent environmental degradation

86. Which of the following is a component of an EIA?

- a) Economic and social impact assessment
- b) Only ecological impact assessment
- c) Only air quality assessment
- d) Only water quality assessment

Answer: a) Economic and social impact assessment

87. What is the primary purpose of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP)?

- a) To serve as a legal document for clearance
- b) To act as a guide for project implementation and monitoring
- c) To replace the EIA report
- d) To market the project

Answer: b) To act as a guide for project implementation and monitoring

88. Which of the following is a key principle of ISO 14000?

- a) Continuous improvement
- b) Static management
- c) Non-compliance
- d) Profit only

Answer: a) Continuous improvement

89. What is the role of the 'project proponent' in the public hearing?

- a) To present the project and its potential impacts
- b) To oppose the project
- c) To grant clearance
- d) To conduct the hearing

Answer: a) To present the project and its potential impacts

90. Which of the following is a key factor in determining whether a project requires EIA?

- a) Project location
- b) Project name
- c) Project proponent's name
- d) Project's marketing budget

Answer: a) Project location

91. What is the main objective of the 'decision-making' stage?

- a) To ensure that the project is approved without conditions
- b) To ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into the final decision
- c) To ignore the EIA findings
- d) To conduct a public hearing

Answer: b) To ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into the final decision

92. Which of the following is a key output of the monitoring stage?

- a) Compliance report
- b) EIA report
- c) Public hearing minutes
- d) Scoping report

Answer: a) Compliance report

93. What is the primary purpose of an environmental audit?

- a) To verify environmental performance
- b) To predict environmental impacts
- c) To conduct baseline studies
- d) To replace the EIA process

Answer: a) To verify environmental performance

94. Which of the following is a key concept in ISO 14001?

- a) Environmental policy
- b) Market policy

- c) Human resource policy
- d) Financial policy

Answer: a) Environmental policy

95. What is the main challenge in impact prediction?

- a) It is always accurate
- b) It involves uncertainty and complexity
- c) It is too simple
- d) It does not require data

Answer: b) It involves uncertainty and complexity

96. Which of the following is a key benefit of public participation?

- a) It can lead to better project outcomes
- b) It always delays the project
- c) It is not useful
- d) It increases conflict

Answer: a) It can lead to better project outcomes

97. What is the purpose of an 'Environmental Statement' under ISO 14001?

- a) To communicate the organization's environmental performance to the public
- b) To market the product
- c) To provide financial information
- d) To recruit employees

Answer: a) To communicate the organization's environmental performance to the public

98. Which of the following is a key element of the EIA process?

- a) Review and decision-making
- b) Project implementation only
- c) Marketing only
- d) Sales only

Answer: a) Review and decision-making

99. What is the primary goal of sustainable development in the context of EIA?

- a) To ensure that development is environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable
- b) To stop all development
- c) To promote development at any cost
- d) To ignore social impacts

Answer: a) To ensure that development is environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable

100. Which of the following is a key reason for conducting an EIA?

- a) To ensure that development projects are environmentally responsible
- b) To reduce the cost of the project
- c) To increase the project's speed
- d) To avoid public scrutiny

Answer: a) To ensure that development projects are environmentally responsible

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