



Sri Sai Vidya Vikas Shikshana Samithi ®

SAI VIDYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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Module-3

Environmental Pollution

- The main objective of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to:
A. Control the industrial waste
B. Prevent and control water pollution
C. Protect aquatic life
D. Promote water conservation
- Which of the following authorities is responsible for the enforcement of the Water Act?
A. Ministry of Environment and Forests
B. Central Pollution Control Board
C. Water Pollution Monitoring Authorities
D. Ministry of Water Resources
- Under the Water Act, who has the power to give direction to any person regarding the prevention and control of water pollution?
A. Central Pollution Control Board
B. State Pollution Control Board
C. Environmental Minister
D. Water Pollution Monitoring Authorities
- The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was constituted under the Water Act in which year?
A. 1974
B. 1975
C. 1981
D. 1980
- The term 'Pollution' under the Water Act refers to the contamination of:
A. Soil
B. Water
C. Air
D. Noise
- The state boards formed under the Water Act are called:
A. State Pollution Control Boards
B. Pollution Control Authorities
C. Local Water Monitoring Units
D. National Pollution Control Authority
- Who is responsible for implementing the Water Act at the state level?
A. Central Pollution Control Board
B. Water Pollution Monitoring Authorities
C. Ministry of Environment and Forests
D. State Pollution Control Board
- The Water Act prohibits the disposal of untreated effluents into water bodies under which section?
A. Section 24
B. Section 23
C. Section 22
D. Section 25
- What is the penalty for discharging pollutants into water bodies without consent under the Water Act?
A. Imprisonment and fine
B. Only fine

C. Only imprisonment

D. Warning and penalty

10. Which section of the Water Act talks about the powers of entry, inspection, and sampling of water pollution sources?

A. Section 12

B. Section 10

C. Section 11

D. Section 9

11. Which section of the Water Act provides for the establishment of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)?

A. Section 3

B. Section 5

C. Section 4

D. Section 6

12. Under the Water Act, consent for the discharge of pollutants is granted under which section?

A. Section 25

B. Section 27

C. Section 23

D. Section 29

13. Under the Water Act, which of the following is responsible for laying down standards for water quality?

A. Ministry of Water Resources

C. Central Pollution Control Board

B. State Pollution Control Board

D. National Environmental Agency

14. What is the term for the fine imposed on a person or industry for discharging pollutants without consent, according to the Water Act?

A. Financial Penalty

C. Environmental Fine

B. Water Conservation Tax

D. Environmental Penalty

15. What is the maximum period of imprisonment for a person found guilty of polluting water under the Water Act?

A. 1 year

B. 2 years

C. 3 years

D. 5 years

16. Under the Water Act, who is empowered to inspect any premises for compliance with the Act?

A. Central Government

C. Central Pollution Control Board

B. State Government

D. State Pollution Control Board

17. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Central Pollution Control Board under the Water Act?

A. Monitoring water quality

C. Granting consents for industrial effluent disposal

B. Recommending pollution control measures

D. Enforcing environmental fines

18. Which section of the Water Act provides for the appeal against orders made by the State Pollution Control Board?

A. Section 28

B. Section 30

C. Section 31

D. Section 32

19. Which of the following is included in the definition of 'pollution' under the Water Act?

A. Discharge of untreated effluent

C. Thermal pollution only

B. Air pollution

D. Noise pollution

20. The Water Act allows for the establishment of which of the following to monitor water pollution?

A. Water Pollution Monitoring Units

B. Pollution Control Agencies

C. Water Conservation Boards

D. Environmental Regulatory Bodies

21. Which section of the Water Act requires the prevention and control of water pollution in areas with major industrial activities?

A. Section 22

B. Section 24

C. Section 17

D. Section 21

22. Which of the following is an authority under the Water Act responsible for granting consent to discharge pollutants in states?

A. National Pollution Control Authority

C. State Pollution Control Board

B. Ministry of Environment and Forests

D. Central Water Commission

23. Under the Water Act, industries must provide what kind of effluent treatment before discharge?

A. Only chemical treatment

C. Biological treatment

B. Primary and secondary treatment

D. No treatment is required

24. What is the responsibility of the State Pollution Control Board under the Water Act?

A. Issuing guidelines for pollution control

C. Granting consent for the establishment of water projects

B. Monitoring and enforcing water quality standards

D. Making laws related to water conservation

25. Which section of the Water Act provides for the establishment of a Water Pollution Fund?

A. Section 25

B. Section 18

C. Section 16

D. Section 11

26. What is the primary objective of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981?

A. To control water pollution

B. To control air pollution

C. To conserve wildlife

D. To regulate solid waste

27. Under the Air Act, who is authorized to establish air pollution control boards at the central and state levels?

A. Ministry of Environment and Forests

B. Central Government

C. State Governments

D. Both Central and State Governments

28. Which section of the Air Act allows the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to specify air quality standards?

A. Section 16

B. Section 20

C. Section 17

D. Section 23

29. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 was enacted in which year?

A. 1974

B. 1980

C. 1981

D. 1990

30. Under the Air Act, which of the following is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act?

A. State Pollution Control Board

C. Ministry of Environment and Forests

B. Central Pollution Control Board

D. Both A and B

31. Which of the following is a function of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the Air Act?

A. Advising the state governments on air pollution control measures

C. Monitoring environmental laws at the state level

B. Issuing pollution control licenses to industries

D. Issuing fines for air pollution

32. Who is responsible for the preparation and implementation of action plans to control air pollution at the state level?

A. State Government

C. Central Pollution Control Board

B. Ministry of Environment and Forests

D. Pollution Control Authorities

33. Which section of the Air Act gives the power to the government to make rules regarding air pollution?

A. Section 21

B. Section 25

C. Section 24

D. Section 29

34. What type of air pollutants does the Air Act regulate?

A. Emission from vehicles

C. Dust and smoke from construction sites

B. Industrial emissions

D. All of the above

35. Which of the following is empowered to issue directions to industries regarding the control of air pollution?

A. State Pollution Control Board

C. Ministry of Environment and Forests

B. Central Pollution Control Board

D. District Environmental Officer

36. What is the penalty for violating air pollution control regulations under the Air Act?

A. Fine

C. Both fine and imprisonment

B. Imprisonment

D. Only a warning

37. The Air Act empowers the authorities to take action against which of the following?

A. Vehicles causing air pollution

C. Agricultural activities emitting smoke

B. Industries discharging air pollutants

D. All of the above

38. What is the maximum fine under the Air Act for a first-time offense?

A. Rs. 1,000

B. Rs. 10,000

C. Rs. 25,000

D. Rs. 50,000

39. The Air Act prohibits the use of certain fuels in industries if they cause air pollution. Which of the following is a prohibited fuel?

A. Coal

B. Natural gas

C. Charcoal

D. All of the above

40. Under the Air Act, what is the role of the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)?

A. To implement and enforce air quality standards at the state level

B. To issue permits for air pollution control technologies

C. To set air quality standards for specific regions

D. To monitor national air quality trends

41. Which of the following is an example of an air pollutant controlled under the Air Act?

- A. Sulphur dioxide B. Nitrogen oxide C. Carbon monoxide **D. All of the above**

42. Which of the following is an important provision under the Air Act to control industrial emissions?

- A. Consent for establishment and operation** C. Provision of green belts around industries
B. Mandatory effluent treatment plant D. Monitoring of air quality at the central level

43. The Air Act empowers the government to declare which of the following as "air pollution control areas"?

- A. Industrial zones** B. Residential areas C. Forest regions D. Water bodies

44. Who can file complaints related to air pollution violations under the Air Act?

- A. Central Pollution Control Board C. State Pollution Control Board
B. Any citizen of India D. None of the above

45. Under the Air Act, what is the role of the Ministry of Environment and Forests?

- A. To formulate policies and guidelines for air pollution control** C. To issue industrial pollution permits
B. To implement air pollution control measures at the state level D. To monitor industrial emissions

46. Which section of the Air Act allows the government to close down polluting industries?

- A. Section 21** B. Section 22 C. Section 24 D. Section 25

47. What is required for industries before they can release any air pollutants under the Air Act?

- A. They must obtain consent from the State Pollution Control Board C. They must install air pollution control equipment
B. They must follow the prescribed air quality standards **D. All of the above**

48. What does the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 provide for in terms of penalties for violation?

- A. A fine up to Rs. 1 lakh B. Imprisonment up to 3 years **C. Both fine and imprisonment** D. A warning only

49. Which of the following air pollutants is primarily regulated under the Air Act concerning vehicular emissions?

- A. Carbon monoxide** B. Lead C. Sulfur dioxide D. Nitrogen dioxide

50. Which of the following is the primary cause of air pollution addressed by the Air Act?

- A. Industrial emissions B. Agricultural burning C. Vehicular exhaust **D. All of the above**

51. What is the main objective of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986?

- A. To regulate water pollution** B. To provide for the protection and improvement of the environment

C. To promote sustainable development D. To regulate air pollution

52. Under the Environmental Protection Act, which of the following is empowered to establish standards for the quality of the environment?

A. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) B. State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)

C. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) D. Both A and B

53. In which year was the Environmental Protection Act enacted?

A. 1981 B. 1984 **C. 1986** D. 1990

54. Which of the following authorities is responsible for the administration of the Environmental Protection Act?

A. Ministry of Environment and Forests B. Central Pollution Control Board

C. State Pollution Control Boards **D. All of the above**

55. Under the Environmental Protection Act, who is authorized to issue directions to prevent environmental pollution?

A. The Prime Minister B. The Ministry of Environment and Forests

C. The Central Government D. The State Government

56. Which of the following is NOT a power given to the Central Government under the Environmental Protection Act?

A. To impose restrictions on the discharge of pollutants B. To set environmental standards

C. To declare protected areas **D. To control industrial licenses**

57. The Environmental Protection Act authorizes the government to make rules for the protection and improvement of the environment under which section?

A. Section 3 B. Section 4 **C. Section 5** D. Section 6

58. What is the penalty for violating environmental protection rules under the Environmental Protection Act?

A. Imprisonment for up to 2 years and a fine B. Only fine C. Only imprisonment D. Warning or fine

59. The Environmental Protection Act empowers the government to take action for which of the following?

A. Preventing deforestation **B. Controlling industrial pollution**

C. Conserving wildlife D. Promoting green energy

60. Which section of the Environmental Protection Act provides for the establishment of an environment protection fund?

A. Section 3 B. Section 5 **C. Section 10** D. Section 7

61. Which of the following environmental standards is provided for under the Environmental Protection Act?

A. Air quality standards B. Water quality standards C. Noise standards **D. All of the these**

62. The Environmental Protection Act gives the central government the authority to take action against which of the following?

- A. Unauthorized deforestation B. Industrial effluent discharge
C. Excessive noise pollution **D. All of the above**

63. Which of the following is required under the Environmental Protection Act for new industrial projects?

- A. Environmental clearance** B. Construction of water treatment plants
C. Installing air purifiers D. Green belt development

64. Under the Environmental Protection Act, who can approach the courts for the protection of the environment?

- A. The public B. The government C. Environmental organizations **D. All of these**

65. The Environmental Protection Act also provides for the protection of which of the following?

- A. Ecosystems and biodiversity B. Forest areas C. Water bodies **D. All of these**

66. What does Section 5 of the Environmental Protection Act empower the central government to do?

- A. Take actions to control pollution B. Create environmental protection zones
C. Make rules for the protection and improvement of the environment D. Issue pollution control guidelines

67. Under the Environmental Protection Act, which authority is responsible for setting up rules regarding hazardous waste management?

- A. Ministry of Environment and Forests **B. Central Pollution Control Board**
C. State Pollution Control Board D. Environmental Justice Authority

68. Which of the following is a specific provision under the Environmental Protection Act for controlling air pollution?

- A. Industrial emission standards B. Prohibition of industrial activities in certain regions
C. Restriction on the use of pollutants in manufacturing processes **D. All of these**

69. The Environmental Protection Act authorizes the central government to issue directions to:

- A. Any person or authority** B. Only to industries C. Only to local bodies D. Only to government departments

70. What is the maximum imprisonment under the Environmental Protection Act for non-compliance with the rules?

- A. 1 year **B. 2 years** C. 3 years D. 5 years

71. The Environmental Protection Act provides for the control of pollution of which of the following?

- A. Air B. Water C. Soil **D. All of the above**

72. Which of the following is a responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Forests under the Environmental Protection Act?

- A. Preparing national environmental policies B. Monitoring pollution levels
C. Formulating action plans for environmental protection **D. All of these**

73. Which of the following activities is prohibited under the Environmental Protection Act?

- A. Unauthorized discharge of pollutants B. Open burning of hazardous waste
C. Operating industries without environmental clearance **D. All of these**

74. Under the Environmental Protection Act, which authority is responsible for promoting environmental education?

- A. Central Pollution Control Board B. State Pollution Control Board
C. Ministry of Environment and Forests D. Environmental NGOs

75. Which of the following sectors must comply with the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act?

- A. Industrial sector B. Transport sector C. Agriculture sector **D. All of these**

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES & E-WASTE MANAGEMENT (BCS508)

MODULE – 3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

1	Which of the following is the source of ground water			
	a) Oceans	b) <u>Springs</u>	c) Rivers	d) All
2	Which of the following is the source of surface water			
	a) <u>Streams</u>	b) Springs	c) Deep wells	d) All
3	Which of the following is the anthropogenic source of organic matter in water			
	a) Domestic sewages	b) Pulp mill effluent	c) Products of industrial processes	d) <u>All</u>
4	Which of the following compounds may be toxic to human beings			
	a) Amino acids	b) <u>Polychlorinated biphenyls</u>	c) Vitamins	d) Proteins
5	Water is an excellent solvent because			
	a) <u>It has high dielectric constant</u>	b) It is volatile	c) Both a & b	d) None of these
6	Many rivers of the world are polluted due to			
	a) Heavy flux of sewage	b) Industrial effluents	c) Agricultural wastes	d) <u>All</u>
7	Water bodies may be deteriorated by			
	a) Aquatic animals	b) Phytoplankton	c) <u>Decomposed vegetables</u>	d) None of these
8	Which of the following processes are anthropogenic source of water pollution?			
	a) Industrial processes	b) Use of fertilizers & pesticide in agriculture	c) Mining processes	d) <u>All</u>
9	Which of the following property is indicative of water pollution			
	a) Colorless	b) Odorless	c) <u>Oily and greasy</u>	d) None of these
10	Physical pollution of water is due to			
	a) Dissolved oxygen	b) <u>Turbidity</u>	c) pH	d) None of these
11	Which of the following industry generate coloured wastes?			
	a) Software industry	b) Textile industry	c) <u>Bio medical industry</u>	d) None of these
12	Turbidity in water mainly arises from,			
	a) <u>pH</u>	b) Dissolved solids	c) <u>Colloidal matter</u>	d) None of these

13	Odor in water can be eliminated by			
	a) Changing pH	b) Increasing dissolved solids	c) <u>Aeration</u>	d) None of these
14	Bacteriological pollution of water is due to the presence of			
	a) Silt and grit	b) <u>Parasitic worms</u>	c) Suspended particles	d) Floating materials
15	The effluents from urban areas contain			
	a) Oils and greases	b) Detergents	c) Nutrients	d) <u>All</u>
16	Polluted ground water is the major cause for the spread of epidemic and chronic diseases in man. It may cause			
	a) Arthritis	b) <u>Diarrhea</u>	c) Anaemia	d) All
17	Which of the following statement is not true			
	a) Sewage contains nitrogen & phosphorous	b) The main source of nitrogen in water is the agricultural run off	c) Sewage contains large amount of phosphate based detergents	d) <u>None of these</u>
18	Accumulation of sewage and domestic wastes in water bodies			
	a) Increases the water level	b) <u>Retards the self-purifying ability of water</u>	c) Makes water useful for agriculture	d) All
19	Which of the following statement about pesticide is wrong			
	a) They pollute the air through volatilization	b) <u>They do not pollute the aquatic ecosystem</u>	c) They are toxic to human beings	d) None of these
20	Which of the following is oxygen demanding waste?			
	a) <u>Human waste</u>	b) Heavy metals	c) Detergents	d) All of these
21	Lead poisoning may cause			
	a) Reduction in haemoglobin	b) Kidney damage	c) Mental retardation	d) <u>All of these</u>
22	Maximum dissolved oxygen is required by			
	a) <u>Fish</u>	b) Bacteria	c) Vertebrates	d) All of these
23	The process of rainwater harvesting			
	a) Is detrimental to environment	b) <u>Helps to improve ground water quality</u>	c) Decreases the collection of water in dams	d) All of these

24	Recycled waste water can be used for			
	a) Crop irrigation	b) Landscape gardening	c) Replenishing fast depletion aquifers	d) <u>All</u>
25	What is the permissible range of pH for drinking water as per the Indian standards			
	a) 6 to 9	b) <u>6.5 to 8.5</u>	c) 6 to 8.5	d) 6.5 to 7.5
26	Which of the following is a non- point source of water pollution			
	a) Factories	b) Sewage treatment plants	c) <u>Urban and suburban lands</u>	d) All of the above
27	Which of the following is not a method for water conservation?			
	a) Rainwater harvesting	b) <u>Ground water extraction</u>	c) Improving irrigation efficiency	d) Avoiding water wastage
28	Soils play an important role as an environmental agent. They are key links in global			
	a) Carbon cycle	b) Nitrogen cycle	c) Phosphorus cycle	d) <u>All</u>
29	The most abundant element in the earth's crust is			
	a) Oxygen	b) Silicon	c) Sodium	d) Iron
30	The primary source of organic matter in soil is			
	a) Plant tissues such as growing and dead plants	b) Litter such as leaves and branches that have fallen on the surface	c) <u>Both a & b</u>	d) None of these
31	The extent of leaching depends on			
	a) Rainfall	b) Irrigation	c) Soil texture	d) <u>All of these</u>
32	Which of the following is not a component of soil?			
	a) Mineral matter	b) Organic matter	c) <u>Ozone</u>	d) Soil air
33	Fly ash severely pollutes air, water and soil. Which of the following is the source of fly ash?			
	a) <u>Thermal power plants</u>	b) Vehicular exhaust	c) Sewage	d) None of these
34	Road traffic noise varies depending on			
	a) Number & type of operating vehicles	b) Traffic density	c) The hour of the day	d) <u>All of these</u>
35	Which of the following noise sources has maximum sound level in DB			

	a) Normal conservation	b) Average office	c) <u>Boiler factory</u>	d) Printing press
36	The sound beyond which of the following level can be regarded as a pollutant			
	a) 40dB	b) <u>80dB</u>	c) 120dB	d) 150dB
37	Blaring sounds are known to cause			
	a) Mental distress	b) High cholesterol	c) Neurological problems	d) <u>All of these</u>
38	Noise pollution can be minimized by			
	a) Urbanization	b) Maintaining silence	c) <u>Reducing noise at source</u>	d) None of these
39	Noise is			
	a) Loud sound	b) <u>Unwanted sound</u>	c) Constant sound	d) Sound of high frequency
40	Environmental pollution is due to			
	a) Rapid urbanisation	b) Deforestation	c) Afforestation	d) <u>a & b</u>
41	Which of the following is air pollutant?			
	a) <u>CO</u>	b) Oxygen	c) Nitrogen	d) All
42	Which of the following are natural sources of air pollution			
	a) Volcanic eruption	b) Solar flare	c) Earth quake	d) <u>All</u>
43	Which of the following is the source of fly ash?			
	a) Vehicular exhaust	b) Sewage	c) <u>Thermal power plant</u>	d) All
44	Air pollution from automobiles can be controlled by fitting			
	a) Electrostatic precipitator	b) Wet scrubber	c) <u>Catalytic converter</u>	d) All
45	Which of the following is a point source of water pollution?			
	a) Factories	b) Sewage treatment plants	c) Urban and suburban urban & suburban lands	d) <u>a and b</u>
46	Noise pollution is controlled by			

	a) reducing the noise at the source	b) Preventing its transmission	c) Protecting the receiver	d) <u>All of these</u>
47	Noise pollution limits at residential area			
	a) <u>5dB</u>	b) 80dB	c) 55dB	d) 90dB
48	Noise pollution limits in industrial area			
	a) 5dB	b) 80dB	c) <u>65dB</u>	d) 90dB
49	Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant?			
	a) O	b) Sulphur dioxide	c) <u>Ozone</u>	d) Carbon dioxide
50	Which of the following is the factor adversely influencing automobile pollution			
	a) Free moving traffic	b) <u>High vehicular density</u>	c) Broad and smooth roads	d) None of these
51	The sound beyond which of the following level can be regarded as a pollutant?			
	a) 40dB	b) 80dB	c) 120dB	d) 150dB
52	Environmental pollution is due to			
	a) rapid urbanisation	b) deforestation	c) afforestation	d) a & b
53	Which of the following is air pollutant?			
	a) CO	b) oxygen	c) nitrogen	d) All
54	Which of the following are natural sources of air pollution?			
	a) volcanic reuption	b) solar flair	c) earth quake	d) All
55	Which of the following are biodegradable pollutants?			
	a) plastics	b) domestic sewage	c) detergents	d) all
56	Which of the following is the source of fly ash			
	a) vehucukar exhaust	b) sewage	c) thermal power plant	d) all

57	The liquid waste from baths and kitchens is called			
	a) siullage	b) domestic sewage	c) storm waste	d) run off
58	Smog is			
	a) natural phenomenon	b) combination of smoke and fog	c) colorless	d) all of the above
59	Which of the following is the factor adversely influencing automobile pollution?			
	a) Free moving traffic	b) High vehicular density	c) Broad and smooth roads	d) None of these
60	Which of the following is the reasons for automobile pollution in our country?			
	a) Poor quality of fuel	b) Advancement in automobile technology	c) Congested traffic	d) Outdated vehicles
61	Which of the following is the current control measure to reduce the automobile pollution?			
	a) Total ban on vehicles	b) Outer ring roads	c) Alternative fuel	d) None of these
62	Which among the following is considered as secondary pollutant?			
	a) Nitrous oxide	b) Carbon monoxide	c) Ozone	d) None
65	Which of the following chemical is not emitted by vehicles?			
	a) Carbon monoxide	b) Oxides of Nitrogen	c) Aluminium trioxide	d) Suspended particulate matter
63	Which of the following pollutant is not emitted by leaded gasoline vehicles?			
	a) Peroxy acetyl nitrate	b) Hydrocarbons	c) Sulphur dioxide	d) Lead
64	The diesel vehicles pollute the environment largely through			
	a) NOx	b) CO	c) Unburnt hydrocarbons	d) All of these
65	Increase in Asthma attacks has been linked to high levels of			
	a) Oxygen	b) Airborne dust particulars	c) Nitrogen	d) All
66	Two stroke motor cycle emit			

	a) Carbon monoxide	b) Unburnt Hydrocarbons	c) Both	d) None of these
67	Which of the following is oxygen supplier and used to reduce CO during fuel combustion in an automobile engine?			
	a) Cycloalkene	b) Ethanol	c) Oxides of nitrogen	d) None of these
68	Which of the following are considered as alternative fuels?			
	a) CNG	b) Kerosene	c) Coal	d) None of these
69	Which among the following is clean fuel?			
	a) Petrol	b) Diesel	c) Electricity	d) CNG
70	Which of the following oxygenate is biodegradable?			
	a) MTBE	b) C₂H₅OH	c) TBA	d) ETBE
71	Which of the following is an air pollutant			
	a) Nitrogen	b) Carbon monoxide	c) Carbon dioxide	d) Oxygen
72	Which of the following statements about carbon monoxide is true			
	a) It is the result of incomplete combustion of fossil fuels	b) It is a foul smelling gas	c) It is harmless to human beings	d) All
73	Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant			
	a) Carbon monoxide	b) Ozone	c) sulphur dioxide	d) Carbon dioxide

Module-4

Waste management

- What is the primary objective of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
A. To regulate hazardous waste **B. To ensure proper management and disposal of solid waste**
C. To promote plastic recycling D. To reduce industrial waste
- Under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, who is responsible for the segregation of waste at the source?
A. Municipal authorities **B. Waste generators** C. Waste pickers D. Environmental NGOs
- What is the minimum quantity of waste generated to be covered under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
A. 5 kg per day **B. 100 kg per day** C. 50 kg per day D. 500 kg per day
- Which of the following is considered a responsibility of local authorities under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
A. Ensuring the segregation of waste B. Setting up waste processing facilities
C. Creating awareness about waste management **D. All of these**
- Which of the following categories of waste is included under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
A. Municipal solid waste B. Plastic waste C. Bio-degradable waste **D. All of the above**
- What does the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, encourage waste generators to do?
A. Segregate waste into dry and wet categories B. Collect waste in a single bin
C. Dispose of waste in landfills D. Burn waste at home
- Under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, how should biodegradable waste be disposed of?
A. Incineration **B. Composting or biomethanation** C. Landfilling D. Dumping in rivers
- Which of the following waste types is considered “dry waste” under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
A. Food waste B. E-waste **C. Paper and plastic** D. Garden waste
- Who is responsible for the collection and transportation of segregated waste under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
- A. Waste generators **B. Local authorities** C. State authorities D. Central Government
The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, mandate that waste should be segregated into how many categories?
A. Two **B. Three** C. Four D. Five
- Which of the following is a provision under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, related to plastic waste management?

- A. Prohibition on the use of plastic **B. Extended producer responsibility (EPR)**
- C. Segregation of plastic waste at the source D. All of the above
12. Which of the following is the role of producers under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
- A. To collect and manage plastic waste B. To ensure the recycling of packaging materials
- C. To pay for the treatment of waste **D. All of these**
13. According to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, which of the following should be done to non-biodegradable waste?
- A. Landfilling **B. Recycling** C. Incineration D. Composting
14. Which of the following waste generators are required to comply with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
15. A. Households B. Industries C. Commercial establishments **D. All of these**
- Under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the waste processing plant should be set up by:
- A. Local authorities** B. Waste management companies C. Private citizens D. All of these
16. What is the key principle behind the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
- A. Recycling B. Waste to energy
- C. Waste minimization and segregation at the source** D. Direct disposal to landfills
17. Which of the following is a specific requirement for bulk waste generators under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
- A. Composting their waste **B. Segregating waste and handing over the segregated waste to authorized agencies**
18. C. Paying a fine for non-compliance D. Storing waste in centralized containers
- The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, include provisions for the management of which of the following?
- A. Construction and demolition waste B. Household waste C. Industrial waste **D. All of these**
19. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of local bodies under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
- A. Ensuring door-to-door collection of waste B. Setting up waste processing and treatment facilities
- C. Banning plastic use in markets** D. Implementing waste segregation programs
20. What does the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, say about the disposal of non-recyclable plastic waste?
- A. It should be buried in landfills **B. It should be incinerated**
- C. It should be collected and recycled D. It should be disposed of in rivers
21. What is the responsibility of waste management companies under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
- A. Collecting waste B. Recycling waste C. Managing waste processing plants **D. All of these**
22. According to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, who is responsible for creating awareness about solid waste management?

- A. Local authorities B. Producers and manufacturers C. Waste generators **D. All of these**
23. Under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, what is the responsibility of the municipal authorities regarding waste processing?
- A. They must create a plan for waste-to-energy processing **B. They must establish waste processing facilities** C. They must collect waste from individual households D. They must segregate waste
24. Which of the following is part of the extended producer responsibility (EPR) under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
- A. Producers must pay for the collection and recycling of plastic waste** B. Producers must ensure that their products are biodegradable
- C. Producers must create awareness about waste segregation D. Producers must dispose of waste in landfills
25. What is the significance of composting and bimethanation under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?
- A. They are methods to recycle plastic **B. They help in the treatment of biodegradable waste**
- C. They help reduce industrial waste D. They are methods to incinerate non-recyclable waste
26. Which of the following items must be placed in red bags in biomedical waste management?
- a) Contaminated dressings** b) Non-contaminated plastic
- c) Expired drugs d) Broken glass
27. What is one of the major concerns associated with industrial waste disposal?
- a) Harmful emissions into the atmosphere b) Overpopulation
- c) Excessive energy consumption **d) Toxic contamination of water sources**
28. What is one of the key objectives of proper industrial waste management?
- a) To increase industrial waste production **b) To minimize environmental impact**
- c) To encourage the use of more toxic chemicals d) To reduce waste recycling rates
29. What is municipal sludge?
- a) Wastewater from industrial processes **b) The solid byproduct of sewage treatment plants**
- c) Agricultural waste d) Household garbage
30. Which of the following is a common method for disposing of municipal sludge?
- a) Dumping in the ocean **b) Composting and land application**
- c) Ignoring the sludge d) Open-air burning
31. What is one of the main concerns with improperly disposed of municipal sludge?
- a) It can cause water and soil contamination** b) It helps in increasing biodiversity
- c) It promotes agricultural growth d) It creates clean air
32. Which of the following best describes the treatment of municipal sludge?
- a) Municipal sludge is treated chemically to remove toxins b) It is incinerated without any treatment
- c) It undergoes anaerobic digestion to reduce volume and pathogens** d) No treatment is necessary
33. What is a potential use of treated municipal sludge in agriculture?

- a) As a soil conditioner or fertilizer b) As a pesticide
c) As an insect repellent d) As an herbicide

34. Which of the following is a potential risk of using untreated municipal sludge in agriculture?

- a) Improvement in soil fertility **b) Introduction of pathogens or heavy metals into the soil**
c) Reduction in plant growth d) Decrease in air quality

35. Which of the following processes is used to reduce pathogens in municipal sludge?

- a) Biological treatment b) Thermal treatment (e.g., incineration)
c) Anaerobic digestion **d) All of the above**

36. What is the maximum temperature used during the autoclaving process for sterilizing biomedical waste?

- a) 100°C **b) 121°C** c) 150°C d) 180°C

37. In the context of biomedical waste, sharps refer to:

- a) Soft waste such as tissues and bandages **b) Items like scalpels, needles, and syringes**
c) Broken glass containers d) Food waste from hospitals

38. How should human blood waste be disposed of?

- a) Burned in an incinerator b) Disposed of in the sewer system
c) Placed in yellow bags and treated as hazardous waste d) Flushed down the toilet

39. Which of the following should be done if biomedical waste is accidentally spilled?

- a) Ignore it, as it poses no risk **b) Clean it immediately using proper disinfectants and protective gear**
c) Sweep it into a regular trash bag d) Wait for the next shift to clean it up

40. The storage of biomedical waste should ideally be done in:

- a) An open field **b) A locked and secured area with proper labeling**
c) Any corner of the hospital d) Non-sterile areas

41. Which of the following is a biodegradable component of biomedical waste?

- a) Used syringes b) Surgical gloves **c) Organic tissues** d) Blood bags

42. The Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules in India are regulated by:

- a) World Health Organization (WHO) **b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)**
c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare d) Indian Medical Association (IMA)

43. What is the color code for discarding human anatomical waste such as organs and tissues?

- a) Yellow** b) Red c) Blue d) Green

44. What is the proper procedure for sharps disposal in a hospital?

- a) Placing them in a plastic container **b) Placing them in a puncture-proof container with a lid**
c) Throwing them in regular trash d) Burning them without prior treatment

45. Non-hazardous biomedical waste is typically placed in which color-coded bag?

- a) Blue b) Green c) Yellow **d) Black**

46. Which of the following biomedical waste is classified as chemical waste?

- a) Expired medicines **b) Disinfectants** c) Syringes d) Human tissues

47. The treatment of chemical waste in biomedical waste management typically involves:
a) Incineration **b) Dilution and neutralization** c) Shredding d) None of the above
48. Expired pharmaceuticals should be disposed of by:
a) Flushing them down the toilet b) Throwing them in the general trash
c) Burning them in a controlled incinerator d) Recycling for reuse
49. Which of the following is classified as hazardous waste?
a) Paper b) Kitchen waste **c) Used batteries** d) Cardboard
50. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of hazardous waste?
a) Ignitable b) Corrosive **c) Biodegradable** d) Toxic
51. What is the primary concern with improperly handled hazardous waste?
a) Increase in production costs **b) Environmental contamination and health hazards**
c) Aesthetic damage to landscapes d) Waste accumulation in landfills
52. Which agency in the United States regulates hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)?
a) Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) **b) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
c) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) d) Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
53. Which of the following materials is classified as radioactive hazardous waste?
a) Uranium b) Plastic c) Paint d) Paper
54. Which of the following is a characteristic of toxic hazardous waste?
a) It reacts violently with water b) It releases harmful gases when burned
c) It is harmful or fatal when ingested or inhaled d) It is harmless to the environment
55. What type of hazardous waste is produced from chemical manufacturing processes?
a) Solid waste b) Biological waste **c) Chemical waste** d) Infectious waste
56. Which of the following is an example of biohazardous waste?
a) Used surgical gloves b) Medical sharps c) Expired medicines **d) All of the above**
57. Which method is commonly used to treat hazardous waste?
a) Recycling **b) Incineration** c) Composting d) None of the above
58. What is the most common disposal method for flammable hazardous waste?
a) Burial in landfills b) Recycling **c) Incineration** d) Dumping in oceans
59. Which of the following is an example of a corrosive hazardous waste?
a) Mercury **b) Acidic cleaning agents** c) Paint d) Plastic
60. Which of the following color-coded container is typically used for hazardous waste disposal?
a) Blue b) Yellow **c) Red** d) Green
61. Which of the following is a significant risk associated with improperly managed hazardous waste?

- a) Air pollution b) Water contamination c) Soil contamination **d) All of the above**
62. Which of the following is NOT considered a heavy metal hazardous waste?
- a) Lead b) Cadmium c) Mercury **d) Sodium**
63. What is the color code for containers used for the disposal of chemical hazardous waste?
- a) Yellow **b) Blue** c) Green d) Black
64. What is the proper disposal method for expired pharmaceutical waste?
- a) Flush down the toilet b) Recycle **c) Incineration in a controlled facility** d) Bury in a landfill
65. What is the key feature of persistent hazardous waste?
- a) It degrades quickly in the environment
- b) It remains in the environment for a long time without breaking down**
- c) It evaporates at room temperature d) It is biodegradable
66. Which of the following is an example of electronic waste (e-waste), which can be hazardous?
- a) Old computers** b) Cardboard boxes c) Organic food waste d) Fabric waste
67. What should be done with sharps (needles, scalpels, etc.) as hazardous waste?
- a) Place in puncture-proof containers** b) Throw in regular trash
- c) Recycle them d) Flush them down the toilet
68. What is the most common environmental impact of hazardous waste?
- a) Soil erosion b) Loss of biodiversity **c) Soil and water contamination** d) Improved air quality
69. Which of the following is an example of flammable hazardous waste?
- a) Asbestos **b) Paint thinners** c) Organic waste d) Non-toxic plastics
70. What is the term for the process of neutralizing hazardous waste to make it non-toxic?
- a) Incineration **b) Detoxification** c) Composting d) Recycling
71. What is the role of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in hazardous waste management?
- a) Creating waste disposal facilities **b) Developing and enforcing regulations for hazardous waste handling**
- c) Funding recycling programs d) Collecting hazardous waste from industries
72. Which of the following is the proper method to handle radioactive hazardous waste?
- a) Incineration **b) Burial in specialized landfills**
- c) Recycling d) Flushing down the toilet
73. Which of the following is a proper precaution when dealing with hazardous waste in a laboratory?
- a) Wearing protective gear such as gloves and goggles** b) Disposing of waste in regular bins
- c) Ignoring proper labelling d) Handling without using a fume hood
74. Which regulation governs the management of biomedical waste in India?
- a) Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 1998** b) The Environment Protection Act, 1986
- c) The Hazardous Waste Management Rules d) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

75. Which of the following is the primary objective of the Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 in India?
- a) To reduce the generation of biomedical waste
b) To ensure the safe and environmentally sound disposal of biomedical waste
 c) To regulate the transportation of medical supplies d) To encourage biomedical research
76. In the U.S., which of the following organizations regulates the disposal of biomedical waste?
- a) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) b) Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 c) Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) **d) Both a and c**
77. Which of the following is a category of waste regulated by the Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 1998 in India?
- a) Sharp items such as needles and syringes** b) Organic waste from hospitals
 c) Solid waste from construction d) Food waste from healthcare facilities
78. Under the Biomedical Waste Management Rules in India, what is the recommended disposal method for infectious biomedical waste?
- a) Landfilling without treatment **b) Incineration or autoclaving**
 c) Disposal in public sewage systems d) Open burning
79. Which Act regulates the disposal of municipal sludge in the U.S.?
- a) Clean Water Act (CWA)** b) Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
 c) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) d) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
80. Under the Clean Water Act (CWA) in the U.S., what does the term "sludge" typically refer to?
- a) Organic waste from food production **b) Solid byproducts from wastewater treatment plants**
 c) Wastewater from industrial processes d) Household garbage
81. Which of the following is regulated by the Sludge (Use or Disposal) Regulations in Europe?
- a) The safe disposal or recycling of municipal sludge** b) The transportation of sludge between countries
 c) The cleaning of urban drainage systems d) The banning of all sludge production
82. Which of the following is a potential environmental hazard of untreated municipal sludge?
- a) Increased biodiversity **b) Groundwater contamination with heavy metals**
 c) Improved soil quality d) Reduced air pollution
83. What is one of the disposal methods for municipal sludge outlined in the Clean Water Act (CWA) in the U.S.?
- a) Composting b) Dumping in the ocean
c) Land application (soil conditioning) d) Burial in landfills without treatment
84. What is a key focus of the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 in India regarding municipal sludge?
- a) Encouraging recycling of sludge b) Banning the use of sludge in agriculture
 c) Mandating the incineration of all municipal sludge
d) Ensuring safe collection, transportation, and disposal of sludge

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES & E-WASTE MANAGEMENT (BCS508)

MODULE – 4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

1.	Which of the following solid wastes describes the term ‘Municipal Solid Waste’?			
	(a) Toxic	b) Hazardous	c) Non-toxic	d) <u>Non-hazardous</u>
2.	Why is it difficult to recycle plastics?			
	e) It is very hard	f) It comes in different sizes	g) It is adhesive	h) <u>It contains different types of polymer resins</u>
3.	Which of the following is done on an individual level?			
	e) Burning	f) Disposal	g) Recycling	h) <u>Source reduction</u>
4.	Why is recycled paper banned for use in food containers?			
	e) Because it creates a lot of spaces	f) <u>Because it creates contamination</u>	g) Because paper can be used only one time	h) Because paper is very thick and can't cover the food containers
5.	Which of the following plans is used as a waste management plan?			
	e) Plan for reuse	f) Plan for recycling	g) <u>The integrated plan</u>	h) Plan for reducing
6.	The organic material of the solid waste will decompose			
	e) By the flow of water	f) By the soil particles	g) <u>By the action of microorganisms</u>	h) By oxidation
7.	Which of the following wastes is called the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)?			
	a) Food wastes	b) Wood pieces	c) Plastic cans	d) <u>All of the above</u>
8.	The process of burning municipal solid wastes under suitable temperature and conditions in a specific furnace is called _____.			
	e) Landfill	f) <u>Incineration</u>	g) Recycling	h) Vermicomposting
9.	The burning of solid waste is not recommended because			

	a) It is very costly	b) It requires a lot of space	c) It requires modern technologies	d) <u>It causes several environmental issues</u>
10.	When the organic matter present in the sanitary landfill decomposes, it generates			
	a) <u>Methane</u>	b) Nitrogen	c) Hydrogen	d) All of the above
11.	Which of the following is the oldest and the most common method used to dump solid wastes?			
	e) River	f) Ocean	g) <u>Landfill</u>	h) None of the above
12.	The disposable wastes contain			
	e) Solids	f) Slurries	g) Liquids	h) <u>All of the above</u>
13.	Find the correct statement			
	e) The waste from one process becomes the input for another process	f) All the processes related to consumption and production produce some kind of waste	g) There is no real waste in nature	h) <u>All of the above</u>
14.	Which of the following methods is better for the solid waste problem?			
	e) <u>Recycling</u>	f) Landfilling	g) Both a and b	d) None of the above
15.	Which of the following statements is incorrect for plastic wastes?			
	e) <u>It is used to make compost</u>	f) It lasts for a longer period of time	g) Toxic fumes are produced when burnt	h) All of the above
16.	Which of the following can be recycled many times?			
	e) Wood	f) <u>Aluminium</u>	g) Plastic	h) Organic materials
17.	Which of the following gas is produced from landfill wastes?			
	a) <u>Biogas</u>	b) Natural gas	c) Liquified petroleum gas	d) All of the above
18.	Which of the following statements is true about zero waste management?			
	e) Separate collection of each kind of waste	f) Segregation of garbage at the source	g) Community involvement	h) <u>All of the above</u>
19.	How many main components are there in integrated waste management?			
	e) Two	f) <u>Three</u>	g) Seven	h) Eleven
20.	Which of the following area has the lowest chance of producing a biomedical waste?			

	a) Hospitals	b) Clinics	c) Laboratories	d) <u>Agricultural lands</u>
21.	Which of the following is not a Biomedical waste?			
	e) Animal waste	f) Microbiological waste	g) Chemical waste	h) <u>Domestic waste</u>
22.	Biomedical wastes are not infectious.			
	a) True	b) <u>False</u>		
23.	Which of the following is categorized as an incineration waste?			
	e) <u>Incineration ash</u>	f) Animal waste	g) Solid waste	h) Cytotoxic drugs
24.	Which of the following should not be mixed with other wastes to avoid contamination?			
	e) Tarry residue	f) <u>Animal waste</u>	g) Oily sludge	h) Vegetable oil
25.	Which of the following is not a waste treatment method for biomedical wastes?			
	a) Incineration	b) Chemical disinfecting	c) Autoclaving	d) <u>Sieving</u>
26.	Which of the following requires special treatment of bacteria?			
	e) Packaging of waste	f) Labelling of waste	g) Transport of waste	h) <u>Degradation of waste</u>
27.	Which of the following can be used to produce marketable compost from dry solid wastes?			
	e) <u>Aerobic composting</u>	f) Vermicomposting	g) Anaerobic digestion	h) Anaerobic composting
28.	Which of the following can be used to treat wastes with simple organic matter with high water content?			
	e) Vermicomposting	f) Aerobic composting	g) Incineration	h) <u>Anaerobic digestion</u>
29.	Genetically engineered microorganisms can treat biomedical wastes.			
	e) <u>True</u>	f) False		
30.	What is the primary objective of the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016?			
	A) To regulate the disposal of hazardous waste	B) <u>To ensure proper segregation, collection, and disposal of biomedical waste</u>	C) To promote recycling of biomedical waste	D) To reduce the generation of biomedical waste
31.	Which of the following is NOT a category of biomedical waste as per the 2016 rules?			

	A) Human anatomical waste	B) Animal waste	C) Microbiology and biotechnology waste	D) <u>Municipal solid waste</u>
32.	Who is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, in a healthcare facility?			
	A) Occupier	B) Operator	C) Generator	D) <u>All of the above</u>
33.	What is the prescribed limit for the concentration of chromium in the ash generated from the incineration of biomedical waste?			
	C) 1%	A) 0.01%	B) <u>0.1%</u>	D) 2%
34.	Who has the authority to grant authorization to a healthcare facility or a common biomedical waste treatment facility?			
	A) <u>State Pollution Control Board</u>	B) Central Pollution Control Board	C) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	D) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
35.	What is the minimum percentage of waste that must be segregated at source as per the 2016 rules?			
	A) 20%	B) 30%	C) <u>50%</u>	D) 100%
36.	Who is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, in a municipal area?			
	A) <u>Municipal Commissioner</u>	B) State Pollution Control Board	C) Central Pollution Control Board	D) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
37.	Which of the following is a requirement for a waste processing facility?			
	A) It must be located at least 100 meters away from any residential area	B) It must have a dedicated area for segregation of waste	C) It must have a trained operator for the treatment and disposal of waste	D) <u>All of the above</u>
38.	What is the minimum frequency for collection of biomedical waste from a healthcare facility?			
	a) <u>Daily</u>	B) Weekly	C) Monthly	D) Quarterly
39.	What is the prescribed method for disposal of human anatomical waste?			
	A) <u>Incineration</u>	B) Autoclaving	C) Microwaving	D) Burial
40.	Which of the following is NOT a category of solid waste as per the 2016 rules?			
	A) Household waste	B) Sanitary waste	C) Construction and demolition waste	D) <u>Hazardous waste</u>

41.	The active period of landfill ranges from _____ years.			
	a) <u>10-20</u>	b) 20-30	c) 30-40	d) 40-50
42.	A landfill should be constructed within _____ m of highway.			
	a) 00	b) <u>200</u>	c) 300	d) 400
43.	Waste is any material that is not needed by the			
	a) Owner	b) Producer	c) Processor	d) <u>All of the above</u>
44.	Most disposable wastes are in the form of			
	a) Solids	b) Liquids	c) Slurries	d) <u>All of the above</u>
45	The simplest and most common method used in the cities is to collect and dump the waste in a —			
	a) <u>landfill</u>	b) River	c) Ocean	d) Any of the above
46	As the matter inside the sanitary landfill breaks down, it generates gases including			
	a) Nitrogen	b) Hydrogen	c) <u>Methane</u>	d) All of the above
47	A good way of dealing with the solid waste problem is			
	a) Land filling	b) <u>Recycling</u>	c) Both (a) and (b)	d) None of the above
48	_____ can be produced from landfill waste			
	a) Natural gas	b) Liquefied petroleum gas	c) <u>Biogas</u>	d) Any of the above
49	Following statement is not true for plastic waste.			
	a) Produces toxic fumes when burnt	b) <u>Can be used to make compost</u>	c) It lasts long	d) All of the above
50	Which of the following solid wastes describe the term ‘Municipal Solid Waste’?			
	a) Toxic	b) Hazardous	c) Non-toxic	d) <u>Non-hazardous</u>
51	Why are plastics difficult to recycle			

	a) Because it is a very hard material	b) Because of the different sizes of plastic	c) Because it is very adhesive in its nature	d) <u>Because of different types of polymer resins</u>
52	Which integrated waste management is reduced on an individual level			
	a) Burning	b) Disposal	c) Recycling	d) <u>Source reduction</u>
53	Which of the following plans are used as a waste management plan			
	a) Use a waste management plan	b) <u>The integrated waste management plan</u>	c) Recycling of waste management plan	d) Reducing the waste management plan
54	Which of the statements is true for the organic material in the buried solid waste that will decompose			
	a) By the flow of water	b) By the soil particles	c) <u>By the action of microorganisms</u>	d) By the action of oxidation
55	Which of the following wastes are called the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)			
	a) Food wastes	b) Wood pieces	c) Plastic cans	d) <u>All of the above</u>
56	The process of burning municipal solid wastes in a properly designed furnace under suitable temperature and these operating conditions is called _____			
	a) Landfill	b) <u>Incineration</u>	c) Recycling	d) Vermicomposting
57	The burning of the wastes is not an acceptable practice of solid waste management because			
	a) It is very costly	b) It requires a lot of space	c) It requires modern technologies	d) <u>It causes several environmental issues</u>
58	Which of the following is the simplest and most common method used in the cities to dump the collected wastes			
	a) River	b) Ocean	c) <u>Landfill</u>	d) None of the above
59	Which of the following statements are the features of zero waste management?			
	a) Separate collection of each kind	b) Separation of garbage at the source	c) Involvement of the community in all activities	d) <u>All of the above</u>

60	The most serious environmental effect posed by hazardous wastes is			
	a) Air pollution	b) <u>Contamination of groundwater</u>	c) Increased use of land for landfills.	d) None of these
61	Metals are produced as waste in industries like			
	a) Skiing	b) Mining	c) <u>Electroplating</u>	d) Digging
62	What is the order of waste management hierarchy, from most to least favoured			
	a) Prevention-Recycle-Reuse-Disposal	b) Prevention-Reuse-Disposal-Recycle	c) Prevention-Disposal - Reuse-Recycle	d) <u>Prevention-Reuse-Recycle-Disposal</u>
63	Which of the following statement regarding recycling is wrong			
	a) Saves precious resources	b) Require stable market	c) Improves efficiency of treatment processes	d) <u>Increases the needs for mining virgin materials</u>
64	What is the most expensive component of solid waste handling			
	a) <u>Collection</u>	a) Storage	b) Treatment	c) Separation
65	What is the process flow in an integrated solid waste management system			
	a) Generation-Source separation-facility separation-collection-Transfer and transport-Landfill	b) Generation-Source separation-collection-Transfer and transport - facility separation-Landfill	c) <u>Generation-Source separation-collection-facility separation-Transfer and transport-Landfill</u>	d) Generation-Source separation-collection-Landfill -facility separation Transfer and transport