

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
February/March, 2019

Mark Scored:

Level : B. Sc./B.Tech.

Year : IV

Course : ENVS 402

Semester: I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date: 05 MAR 2019

SECTION "A"
[10 Q. × 0.5 = 5 marks]

Mark "X" in the appropriate box.

1. Environmental assessment guideline, which is taken as first lesson learnt document of EIA in Nepal was prepared in the year:
 1995 1990 1998 1993
2. Projects requiring EIA are listed inof EPR 1997.
 Schedule 1 Schedule 2 Schedule 3 Schedule 4
3. For scoping purpose, the proponent publishes a notice in national daily to ask the stakeholders of suggestions within.....:
 05 days 15 days 25 days 45 days
4. According to the interaction-matrix method developed by Leopold et al. (1971), the term "M" denotes magnitude whereas "I" denotes :
 Importance Interaction Items Impact
5. The cost of mitigation measures recommended by EIA report is usually about of the total cost of the project (although it depends on the nature, size, location etc. of the project).
 10 % 1 % 0.1 % 5 %
6. Sometimes is also referred as PRE-AUDIT STUDY.
 Surveillance Monitoring Impact Monitoring
 Compliance Monitoring Baseline monitoring
7. Scoping of significant issues are done at stage:
 Project concept Feasibility Pre-feasibility Design
8. "Caring for the Earth: A strategy for Sustainable Development" was proposed at the meeting of:
 UNEP, 1987 WCED, 1987
 IUCN/UNEP/WWF, 1991 OECD, 1985
9. As per EPA/EPR 1997, a project of constructing a resort inside Sagarmatha National Park will require:
 IEE SEA EIA None

10. Environmental Auditing is done at stage.
 Design Phase Preconstruction Phase
 Construction Phase Operation Phase

SECTION "B"
 [10 Q. × 1 = 10 marks]

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word(s).

11. EIA was first introduced in the USA within the framework of the National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) in 1969 which became a law on.....
12. is a mechanism for identifying projects requiring EIA.
13. A stepped matrix is also called "cross-impact matrix" that can be used to address of initiating actions.
14. SeEA stands for.....
15. Environmental monitoring is systematic measurement of over time, within a particular geographic area, and systematic evaluation of the implementation of mitigation measures.
16. Environmental Auditing is undertaken by the MOE after the commencement of the services of the project.
17. The aim of is to ensure that EIA study addresses all pertinent issues and provide sound basis for decision making.
18. EMAP in EIA stands for
19. Three aspects of Alternative Analysis in EIA projects are,,
20. model utilizes satellite images, physical maps or aerial photos and GIS to predict the impacts.

SECTION "C"
 [5 Q. × 1 = 5 marks]

Define the following terms in a sentence.

21. EPMs

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22. Baseline information

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23. *Status quo* alternative

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24. Cumulative impacts

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25. IEE

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Year : IV
Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Course : ENVS 402
Semester: I
F. M. : 55

SECTION "D"

[3 Q. × 7 = 21 marks]

Attempt *ANY THREE* questions.

1. Enlist any five principles of EIA? Briefly explain major types of EIA.
2. What are major methods used in scoping process? Elaborate scoping requirement in Nepal.
3. Describe in detail the importance and types of environmental monitoring.
4. Highlight the purposes of baseline information. Explain the major sources and environmental parameters to be included in baseline data for EIA? [3.5 + 3.5]

SECTION "E"

5. Write short notes on (*ANY FOUR*) [4 × 4 = 16]
 - a. Terms of reference (ToR) in EIA.
 - b. Matrices method of impact identification.
 - c. Environmental management plan.
 - d. Screening criteria in Nepal.
 - e. Framework for impact mitigation.
6. Justify the following statements. [4 × 2.5 = 10]
 - a. There is sometimes a tendency to avoid EIA requirements in developmental projects.
 - b. Public involvement is vital in EIA systems.
 - c. Alternative analysis can be considered as one of the best mitigation measures.
 - d. Expert judgement or Professional Judgement is considered a 'best' estimate during impact prediction
7. Differentiate between: [4 × 2 = 8]
 - a. Normative and Extrapolative method.
 - b. Reversible and Irreversible impact.
 - c. Simple and Descriptive checklists.
 - d. Decision point and Implementation auditing in EIA.

