

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination [C]
July, 2017

Level : B. Sc. /B. Tech.
Year : IV

Course : ENVS 402
Semester : I

Exam Roll No. : Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No. :

Date : JUL 09 2017

SECTION "A"

[10 Q × 0.5=5 marks]

Choose the correct answer. Mark (×) in the box (□) provided with ink. Any other marks will be considered invalid.

1. An EMP is a document referring to,

<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring and evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> Alternative analysis
<input type="checkbox"/> Method of impact identification	<input type="checkbox"/> Act and regulations
2. This report or document is prepared only in the case of EIA, not IEE,

<input type="checkbox"/> TOR	<input type="checkbox"/> Scoping
<input type="checkbox"/> EMP	<input type="checkbox"/> Screening
3. Environmental Protection Rules (EPR, 1997) of the Govt. of Nepal was first amended in the year,

<input type="checkbox"/> 1994	<input type="checkbox"/> 1995
<input type="checkbox"/> 1996	<input type="checkbox"/> 1999
4. A method for identifying project requiring IEE from EPA/EPR 1997,

<input type="checkbox"/> With reference to Schedule 1	<input type="checkbox"/> With reference to Schedule 3
<input type="checkbox"/> With reference to Schedule 2	<input type="checkbox"/> With reference to Schedule 4
5. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is an organized plan required by the law,

<input type="checkbox"/> NEPA, 1971	<input type="checkbox"/> Section 2
<input type="checkbox"/> UNGA, 1982	<input type="checkbox"/> EPR, 1997
6. To identify the important issues and prepare terms of reference is,

<input type="checkbox"/> Screening	<input type="checkbox"/> Impact analysis
<input type="checkbox"/> Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/> Mitigation
7. Type of Impact produced by different projects at a time in the same ecosystem.

<input type="checkbox"/> Direct	<input type="checkbox"/> Indirect
<input type="checkbox"/> Cumulative	<input type="checkbox"/> Local
8. A form of Mitigation in terms of impact, cost and technology

<input type="checkbox"/> Alternatives	<input type="checkbox"/> Decommissioning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/> Compensation
9. Environmental parameters NOT considered under Bio-physical category of impact,

<input type="checkbox"/> Plants	<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems
<input type="checkbox"/> Animals	<input type="checkbox"/> Human

10. In impact prediction, cause and effect relationships are shown with this model,
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory | <input type="checkbox"/> Geographical |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mathematical | <input type="checkbox"/> Statistical |

SECTION "B"

[10 Q × 0.5 = 5 marks]

Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate answer:

11. Risk is affected by and of construction activity.
12. IEE is conducted if there is no definite solution in
13. In grading of EIA report, highest marks is given to and
.....
14. Consultation is simply involvement, whereas is a process of gaining power.
15. is systematic measurement of key environmental indicators over time within a particular geographical area.
16. Evaluation of impacts should be based on comparing the values against set
.....
17. Type of impact where implications of developmental projects on the role of women in society is studied is called impact.
18. The purpose of mitigation measures is, or minimize unwanted impacts.
19. is primarily designed to check the implementation of mitigation measure.
20. According to Canter (1996), methodologies which integrate impact causes and consequences through identifying interrelationships between casual actions and the impacted environmental factors, including those representing secondary and tertiary effects are
.....

SECTION "C"

[10 Q × 1 = 10 marks]

Answer precisely in your own words.

21. What do you understand by Biodiversity Convention, 1992

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22. Why is Environmental Monitoring important?

23. What is Scoping?

24. Environmental components as examples of indicators?

25. Purposes of baseline data collection?

26. Purpose of compliance monitoring?

27. Major socio-economic parameters to be considered in EIA?

28. What is Extent Category of impact?

29. What is adaptive mitigation?

30. Distinguish monitoring from auditing.

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SECTION "D"

(Long answer questions)

[3 Q × 7 = 21 marks]

Attempt *ANY THREE* questions from the following. Support your answer with diagrams wherever possible.

1. Provide simplest meaning of EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment). Explain 'screening' and screening criteria with an example from EPA/EPR 1997. [2+5]
2. Elaborate the importance of impact prediction in EIA. Explain methods of impact prediction known to you and any uncertainties associated with such methods. [2+5]
3. Mention the purpose of mitigation measures. Describe different types of mitigation measures and give your opinion on the statement that the selection of alternatives is also a form of mitigation in terms of impact, cost and technology? [2+5]
4. Outline the procedure for Scoping? Describe any two methods of impact identification known to you. [3+4]

SECTION "E"

(Short answer questions)

5. Write short notes on the following [4 Q × 2 = 8]
 - a) Key provisions of NEPA 1971
 - b) Alternative Analysis
 - c) Main TOR (Terms of Reference) components
 - d) Principles of Monitoring
6. Distinguish between [4 Q × 2 = 8]
 - a) EIA and IEE in report preparation
 - b) Pre-feasibility Phase and Feasibility Phase
 - c) Extrapolative and Normative methods in impact prediction
 - d) Monitoring and Auditing
7. Give an account of any THREE of the following [3 Q × 4 = 12]
 - a) Role of consultation in Stakeholder identification
 - b) Uncertainty category- likelihood and consequences
 - c) Selection of Alternatives as a form of Mitigation
 - d) Concept of Stepped Matrices
8. Give reasons on the following statements. [4 Q × 1.5 = 6]
 - a) High risks has high impact and the priority for mitigation.
 - b) IEE is more preferred than EIA.
 - c) Approval of EIA takes much longer period in Developed than Developing countries
 - d) Compensation measures must be last resort in project management.

