

Marks Scored:

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
March/April, 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 APR 10 2017

SECTION "A"

[10 Q. × 0.5= 5 marks]

- I. Choose the correct answer. Mark (×) in the box (□) provided with ink. Any other marks will be considered invalid.
- TOR (Terms of Reference) is prepared to
 assist in alternative analysis assist in screening procedure
 systematizing the working procedure formulating the Act
 - In grading of an EIA report, highest marks are given to
 project descriptions existing conditions
 alternative analysis environmental impacts
 - Re-grade and replant a borrow pit after construction is finished, is an example of
 preventive mitigation measures corrective mitigation measures
 compensatory mitigation measures control measures
 - One of the following is not a checklists method of identifying impacts
 scaling questionnaire descriptive mapping
 - Location of archaeological, historical and religious sites falls under the category class of
 physical impacts social impacts
 economic impacts cultural impacts
 - Screening criteria in Nepal do not include the criteria
 project type sensitive areas
 transboundary impact soil productivity
 - This document is not required in IEE
 scoping EMP
 screening alternative analysis
 - The EIA process do not comprises
 screening scoping mitigation compensatory
 - The Espoo Convention on EIA in a Transboundary Context was held in the year,
 1988 1989 1990 1991
 - Activity made after the project is completed to determine how close the EIA's predictions were to the actual impacts of the project
 screening monitoring mitigating auditing

SECTION "B"

[10 Q × 0.5 = 5 marks]

- II. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate answer:
11. High risk means highand the priority of mitigation.
 12. An EMP refers to the documentation pertaining to theof predicted impacts in the project cycle.
 13. TOR is prepared following Scoping, if theexercise indicates that there is a need for EIA.
 14. is the only aspect of environmental health in Special Ecosystems as environmental component.
 15.is use as the last resort within the framework of impact mitigation.
 16. EIA differs from other types of project related studies in the scope and of the work.
 17. Impact that covers study of cost-benefit analysis is called.....impact.
 18. Mathematical models in impact prediction are use to show..... and relationships.
 19. Choice of prediction methods is dependent on nature, size andof the project.
 20. Environmental monitoring is a necessary complement to

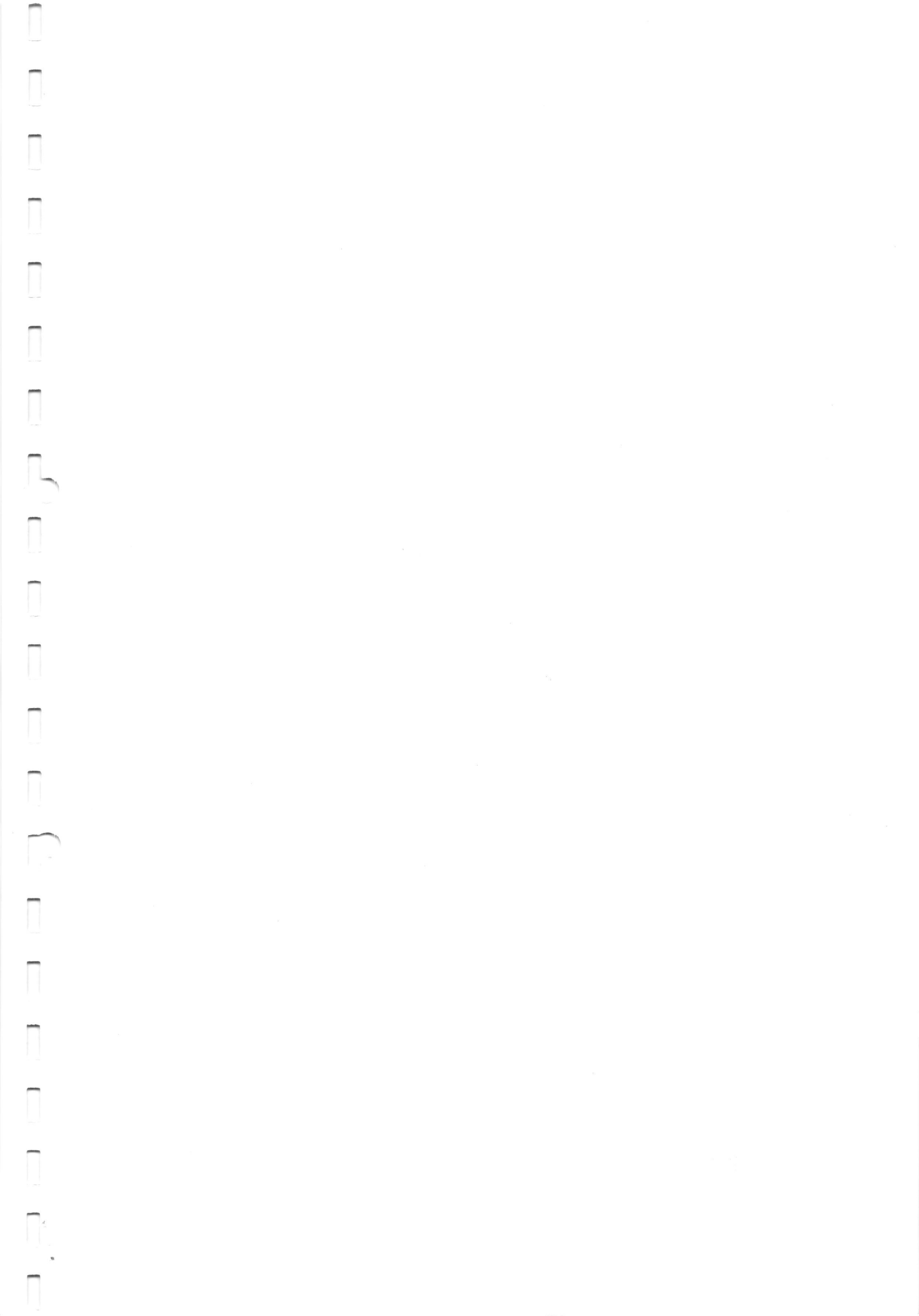
SECTION "C"

[10 Q × 1 = 10 marks]

- III. Answer precisely in your own words.
21. Difference between 'effect' and 'impact'.
 22. Importance of baseline information.
 23. What is Scoping?

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24. Why is selection of alternative considered as a form of mitigation?
25. What is a desirable and not desirable type of mitigation?
26. Purpose of compliance monitoring?
27. The contents of Environmental Management Plan
28. What is Biological Impacts?
29. Distinguish between participation and consultation.
30. Stages of stakeholder involvement.



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Year : IV
Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

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Semester : I
F. M. : 55

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. State the meaning of EIA and describe the Environmental Assessment Review and public participation processes in Decision Making. [2+5=7]
2. What is needed in monitoring? Present a design for monitoring of a project while measuring water quality impacts from a point source of pollution. [2+5=7]
3. Draw (no descriptions needed) EIA activities relevant for each stage in the project cycle? Give your opinion with an example on how delaying an EIA to the late stages of the project cycle can result in the cancellation of a project. [5+2=7]
4. What is the purpose of collecting baseline information? Explain methods used in collecting baseline data with example of Arun III Hydroelectric project. [3+4=7]

SECTION "E"
[Short answer questions]

5. Write short notes on the following: [4 Q × 2 = 8]
 - a. Adverse impacts from stone mining
 - b. EIA and constitution of Nepal
 - c. Environmental auditing procedure
 - d. Methods of impact prediction
6. Distinguish between [4 Q × 2 = 8]
 - a. Extent and magnitude of impacts
 - b. Compliance monitoring and impact monitoring
 - c. EIA and cumulative Impact Assessment
 - d. Simple matrix and stepped matrix
7. Give an account of *ANY THREE* of the following: [3 Q × 4 = 12]
 - a. Use of networks method in identification of impacts due to vehicle movements
 - b. Delphi Techniques (DT) in impact evaluation
 - c. Principles of monitoring
 - d. Methods for public involvement
8. Give reasons/your opinion on the following statements. [4 Q × 1.5 = 6]
 - a. EIA delays projects and is too complex.
 - b. Threshold criteria in selection of projects requiring IEE or EIA is not practical?
 - c. Proponents prefer IEE over EIA, why?
 - d. For any scale of sand and gravel extraction, EIA should be mandatory?

