**Paper Code – 5502**

# M.Sc. Semester-III (Environmental Science) (Old Course)

## July-September-2021

## CES-302 (Environmental Management System and Risk Assessment)

**કુલ સમય : ૬૦ મીનીટ** **કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦** **વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫**

**નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.**

1. ISO 14000 standards are for the _____
   (a) Quality Management System (b) Environmental Management System (c) Administration (d) Supply chain
2. In which year did the ISO create the ISO 14000 family of standards?
   (a) 1956 (b) 1966 (c) 1978 (d) 1996
3. Which of the following pair of ISO 14000 standards fall under the category of Environmental Management System?
   (a) ISO 14001 and ISO 14004 (b) ISO 14010 and ISO 14001 (c) ISO 14011 and ISO 14001 (d) ISO 14011 and ISO 14004
4. Environmental aspects in product standards belong to the area of Product Evaluation Standards in ISO 14000 series.
   (a) True (b) False
5. ISO 14012 refers to qualification criteria for environmental auditors.
   (a) True (b) False
6. Which of the following pair of ISO 14000 standards belong to the category of Life Cycle Assessment?
   (a) ISO 14041 and ISO 14023 (b) ISO 14041 and ISO 14004 (c) ISO 14040 and ISO 14041 (d) ISO 14040 and ISO 14020
7. Modern concept of sustainable development focuses more on
   (a) economic development (b) social development (c) environmental protection (d) all of the above
8. Which 'R' is including in CP?
   (a) Reduce (b) Reuse (c) A&B (d) None of the
9. What is the full form of GCPC?
   (a) Gujarat Clear production Centre (b) Gujarat Cleaner Production Centre
   (c) Gujarat Clean Profit Centre (d) All of the above
10. Cleaner Production is the _____type of tool
    (a) Management (b) Environment (c) Economic (d) All of the above
11. Which is a CP indicator?
    (a) Fresh Water Consumption (b) Energy Use (c) Global Warming Potential (d) All of the above
12. Which is a not a part of EMS stages
    (a) Environmental Policy (b) Planning (c) Implementation (d) All are in EMS stages
13. EIA is defined as
    (a) process of identifying, predicting, and evaluating the likely impacts of a proposed project or development to define mitigation actions to reduce negative impacts and to provide positive contributions to the natural environment and well-being
    (b) report written by government representatives on the planned development impacts of environment, socio-economic issues and culture
    (c) project life-cycle assessment
    (d) none of above
14. What is the purpose of the "screening" step of EIA?
    (a) To assess the quality of the project design
    (b) To facilitate informed decision making by providing clear, well-structured, factual analysis of the effects and consequences of proposed actions
    (c) To determine whether a full EIA needed
    (d) b and c both
15. Scoping is procedure of environmental issues.
    (a) identifying (b) impact (c) physical impact (d) attributes
16. EIA is intristic link between and economic growth.
    (a) ecological (b) polluted (c) beneficial (d) environment
17. what is EIAS?
    (a) environmental impact assessment statement (b) environmental Indian association statement
    (c) environmental international assess state (d) none of the above
18. EIA report is prepared and submitted to the for approval.
    (a) Agency (b) Authority (c) Supervisor (d) Governor
19. Proponent conducts an EIA study either directly or through a .
    (a) supervisor (b) consultant (c) MOEF (d) Auditor
20. _____provides a legal space for people of an area to come face-to-face with the project proponent.
    (a) Public hearing (b) Public discipline (c) Advertise (d) Information
21. Environmental Clearances for projects are granted at the State level.
    (a) Category A (b) Category B (c) Category C (d) None of above
22. EIA is usually a formal document, known as an which sets out factual information relating to the development.
    (a) EIS (b) GPCB (c) SEIA (d) EAC

23. EIA may defined as formal process used to predict the environmental consequences of any development.
(a) project (b) consequence (c) deontae (d) None of above
24. To prepare, outlining the measures for improving the environmental quality.
(a) EIA (b) EMP (c) SEIA (d) SECC
25. What is the main purpose of hazard identification?
(a) To minimise the effect of a consequence (b) For better risk management
(c) To characterize adverse effect of toxins (d) To reduce probability of occurrence
26. The _____ process determines whether exposure to a chemical can increase the incidence of adverse health effect.
(a) Hazard identification (b) Exposure assessment (c) Toxicity assessment (d) Risk characterization
27. Which of the following data is not required for hazard identification?
(a) Land use (b) Contaminant levels (c) Affected population (d) Estimation of risk
28. Hazard is defined as the probability of suffering harm or loss.
(a) True (b) False
29. Why does site history have to be considered for hazard identification?
(a) To estimate the risk (b) To calculate carcinogenic exposure
(c) To know the probable source and causes of contamination on site (d) For determination of remedial actions
30. What is the main objective of risk assessment?
(a) To evaluate hazard and minimize the risks (b) Remediation of contaminated sites
(c) Hazard management (d) To know source of pollutants
31. What is the first stage of risk assessment?
(a) Exposure assessment (b) Hazard identification (c) Toxicity study (d) Risk characterization
32. An incident can be called hazardous only when?
(a) Stressor has the potential to cause harm to humans and ecological systems (b) Poses threat to surrounding
(c) Monitoring is failed (d) Outburst of chemicals
33. The purpose of risk management is to identify potential problems before they occur so that risk-handling activities may be planned.
(a) False (b) True
34. Hazard identification mainly focus on _____
(a) Chemical source and concentration (b) Chemical exposure (c) Chemical analysis (d) Chemical pathway
35. What is the main objective of risk characterization?
(a) Estimation of the potential for adverse health or ecological effects to occur from exposure to a stressor (b) Determination of pathways
(c) Estimation of exposure (d) Collection of data
36. What is the final stage of risk assessment?
(a) Hazard identification (b) Risk characterization (c) Exposure assessment (d) Toxicity assessment
37. Head office of the National Institute of Disaster Management is situated in India's city/ state?
(a) Kolkata (b) New Delhi (c) Hyderabad (d) Manipur
38. When the situation of hazard arise?
(a) When there is the threat of natural calamity (b) When there is a threat to the consequences of the disaster
(c) When there is a threat to property and lives from calamities (d) All of the above
39. Seismic waves cause disaster named as ……
(a) Nino (b) Typhoon (c) Tsunami (d) hurricane
40. Which is the calm part of a tropical cyclone?
(a) Eye (b) Limb (c) Periphery (d) None
41. Among which of the following Hazards and Disasters are classified?
(a) Cultural and Social (b) Natural and Man-made (c) Chemical and physical (d) Human and Physical
42. What year Bhopal Gas Tragedy happens, and due to which gas?
(a) In 1986, Ethyl isocyanate (b) In 1984, Methyl isocyanate (c) In 1984, Potassium isothiocyanate (d) In 1987, Sodium isothiocyanante
43. According to WHO, which precaution should be taken from coronavirus?
(a) Social Distancing (b) Covering of mouth and nose with a mask (c) Sanitizing hands at a short interval of time (d) All of the above
44. Coronavirus belongs to which family of viruses?
(a) Adinoviridae (b) Coronaviridae (c) Filoviridae (d) None of the above
45. Which of the following is not an example of a rapid-onset disaster?
(a) Earthquake (b) Drought (c) Cyclone (d) Tsunami
46. Which option refer to as Ring of Fire?
(a) Area encircling the pacific ocean named as Circum-Pacific Belt (b) Area encircling by a belt of volcanoes of mid-Atlantic ocean
(c) Area encircling by the belt of volcanoes of the mid-continental region. (d) None of these
47. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDM(A) is headed by
(a) Prime Minister of India (b) President of India (c) Governor of States (d) Chief Minister of States
48. A disease that becomes unusually widespread and even global in its reach is referred to as
(a) Epidemic (b) Pandemic (c) Spanish flu (d) Hyperendemic
49. Volcanoes are generally found where
(a) Intraplates pull apart or are coming together (b) Tectonic plates pull apart or are coming together
(c) Earth's crust pull apart or are coming together (d) None of these pull apart or are coming together
50. Disaster Management includes:
(a) Mitigation (b) Reconstruction (c) Rehabilitation (d) All of the above