Program: BE Civil Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Final Year Semester VII

Course Code: CE -DLO 7042 and Course Name: Solid Waste Management

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

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Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	What is the most expensive component of solid waste handling?
Option A:	Collection
Option B:	Storage
Option C:	Treatment
Option D:	Separation
Q2.	Calculate moisture content of 100 kg sample of solid waste with dry weight of 75.75.
Option A:	24.25 %
Option B:	30%
Option C:	25.24%
Option D:	26.25%
Q3.	Following is not chemical characteristics of solid wastes
Option A:	Fusing point of ash
Option B:	proximate analysis
Option C:	ultimate analysis
Option D:	Density
Q4.	The total amount of moisture which can be retained in a waste sample subject to gravitational pull
Option A:	low capacity
Option B:	maximum capacity
Option C:	field capacity
Option D:	moderate capacity
Q5.	The amount of material that can be transferred and hauled at small transfer station is
Option A:	more than 100 t/day
Option B:	less than 100t /day
Option C:	more than 200 t/day
Option D:	more than 250 t/ day
Q6.	The amount of material that can be transferred and hauled at large transfer

	station is
Option A:	more than 100 t/day
Option B:	less than 100 t /day
Option C:	more than 500 t/day
Option D:	more than 250 t/ day
Q7.	Papers, cardboards, textile, plastics and wood are included in …
Option A:	Garbage
Option B:	Non-combustible rubbish
Option C:	Waste
Option D:	Combustible rubbish
Q8.	Unit operations used for separation and processing of waste materials modify
Option A:	biological characteristics of wastes
Option B:	chemical characteristics of wastes
Option C:	pH value of wastes
Option D:	physical characteristics of wastes
Q9.	----------helps in obtaining final product in reasonably uniform and considerably reduced size in comparison to original form.
Option A:	size reduction
Option B:	material reduction
Option C:	volume reduction
Option D:	strength reduction
Q10.	A specialized plant that receives, separates, and prepares recyclable materials for marketing to end-user manufacturers is known as
Option A:	Refuse Derived Fuel
Option B:	Material Recovery Facility
Option C:	Transfer station
Option D:	pick up station
Q11.	_____ is the example of physical transformation of solid waste.
Option A:	Composting
Option B:	Incineration
Option C:	Shredding
Option D:	Gasification
Q12.	Combustion is _____ process.
Option A:	Exothermic
Option B:	Endothermic
Option C:	Exothermic and Endothermic
Option D:	Neither Exothermic nor Endothermic
Q13.	Incinerators are operated at temperature between
Option A:	2100°C – 2200°C

Option B:	400°C – 600°C
Option C:	1700°C – 2000°C
Option D:	900°C – 1100°C
Q14.	What happens to plastic waste?
Option A:	It is a biodegradable material, so it eventually disintegrates
Option B:	It never fully goes away, it just breaks into little pieces
Option C:	There is no such thing as plastic waste, all plastic is recycled
Option D:	It is dumped in the ocean for fish to eat
Q15.	Which of the following gas is produced from landfill wastes?
Option A:	Biogas
Option B:	Natural gas
Option C:	Liquified petroleum gas
Option D:	Oxygen
Q16.	The landfill site shall be large enough to last for _____.
Option A:	2-5 years
Option B:	10-15 years
Option C:	20-25 years
Option D:	5-10 years
Q17.	A coastal city produces municipal solid waste (MSW) with high moisture content, high organic materials, low calorific value and low inorganic materials. The most effective and sustainable option for MSW management in that city is
Option A:	Composting
Option B:	Dumping in sea
Option C:	Incineration
Option D:	Landfill
Q18.	As rain falls on a landfill, it sinks through the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW = garbage), picking up pesticides, heavy metals and organic compounds. This liquid is called
Option A:	Leachate
Option B:	Methane
Option C:	HCL
Option D:	Garbage liquid
Q19.	Following is the type of non-recyclable plastic
Option A:	Polypropylene
Option B:	Polystyrene
Option C:	Epoxies
Option D:	Acrylics
Q20.	Which of the following elements make e-waste hazardous in nature?
Option A:	Lead

Option B:	Glass
Option C:	Plastic
Option D:	Iron
Q21.	The WHO has classified the bio-medical waste into _____ categories.
Option A:	5
Option B:	4
Option C:	3
Option D:	2
Q22.	Which of the following is not a physical characteristic?
Option A:	Colour
Option B:	pH
Option C:	Odour
Option D:	Temperature
Q23.	------- is not a source of hazardous waste
Option A:	Research laboratories
Option B:	Mineral processing sites
Option C:	Kitchen wastes
Option D:	Agricultural facilities
Q24.	Disposal method for biological waste management for category 1& 2 is
Option A:	landfill
Option B:	deep burial
Option C:	composting
Option D:	decomposition
Q25.	The most valuable part of a PC or TV is the
Option A:	lead in the CRT
Option B:	circuit boards that contain silver and gold
Option C:	copper in the cathode yoke
Option D:	circuit boards and CRT