Printed Page:- 04		-	Subject Code:- ABT0711					
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N	NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA						PΑ	
		(An Autonomous Institute Affiliate B.Tech	ed to AKI	TU, Luck	(now			
		SEM: VII - THEORY EXAMINA	TION (2	024- 202	25)			
		Subject: Waste management	,					
Tim	e: 3 H	Hours	1	C		Max	. Mar	ks: 100
		structions:						
		fy that you have received the question paper						
		estion paper comprises of three Sections -A, (MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.	B, & C. I	t consist	s of Mi	ultiple	Choic	ce
		m marks for each question are indicated on t	right -har	nd side o	f each	auesti	on.	
		e your answers with neat sketches wherever	_	,	, ceren	questi	0711	
4. Ass	ume s	suitable data if necessary.	·					
		bly, write the answers in sequential order.						
		t should be left blank. Any written material a	fter a bla	nk sheet	will no	ot be		
evalud	itea/ci	checked.						
<b>SECT</b>					2	X		20
1. Atte	_	all parts:-						
1-a.	W	What is the primary characteristic of waste? (	(CO1, K1	)				1
	(a)	It is generated through deliberate human a	actions	/				
	(b)	It is always harmful to the environment						
	(c)	It is a finite resource that can be depleted	)					
	(d)	It has no economic, social, or environment	ıtal value					
1-b.	W	What is the role of a clarifier in an ETP? (CC	01, K2)					1
	(a)	It removes suspended solids through sedir	mentation	1				
	(b)	It disinfects the wastewater using UV ligh	nt					
	(c)	It reduces the chemical oxygen demand (	COD) of t	the efflu	ent			
	(d)	It adds nutrients to the water for aquatic p	lant grow	/th				
1-c.	W	Why Do Plastics Fall Under a Difficult Mate	rial to Re	cycle? (	CO2, K	(2)		1
	(a)	Because it is a very hard material						
	(b)	•	ure					
	(c)	Because of different types of polymer resi						
	(d)							
1-d.	W	Which microorganisms are essential for the c	ompostin	ig proces	ss? (CC	02, K1	.)	1
	(a)	Bacteria and fungi			`	•		
	(b)	_						
	(c)	Reptiles and amphibians						

(d)	irds and mammals		
What is the key benefit of using 3D printing with recycled materials in manufacturing? (CO3, K2)			
(a)	Higher production costs		
(b)	Reduced design flexibility		
(c)	Lower environmental impact		
(d)	Limited material availability		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	
(a)	Electronic waste		
(b)	Hazardous waste		
(c)	Paper waste		
(d)	Glass waste		
ha	azardous waste and promote environmentally sound management of such	1	
(a)	Paris Agreement		
(b)	Basel Convention		
(c)	Kyoto Protocol		
(d)	Montreal Protocol		
Which term describes the process of converting organic waste into nutrient-rich soil conditioner? (CO4, K2)			
(a)	Landfilling		
(b)	Incineration		
(c)	Composting		
(d)	Recycling		
	Which of the following is an example of "upcycling" in waste management? (CO5, K1)		
(a)	Composting food scraps into nutrient-rich soil		
(b)	Turning plastic bottles into new plastic products		
(c)	Burning waste to generate electricity		
(d)	Repurposing old furniture into unique home décor		
What is the role of extended producer responsibility (EPR) in sustainable waste management? (CO5, K2)			
(a)	Shifting the responsibility for waste management from producers to consumers		
(b) disp	Holding producers accountable for the entire lifecycle of their products, including osal		
(c)	Encouraging consumers to dispose of products responsibly		
(d)	Promoting the export of products to other countries for recycling		
	(a) (b) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	What is the key benefit of using 3D printing with recycled materials in manufacturing? (CO3, K2)  (a) Higher production costs (b) Reduced design flexibility (c) Lower environmental impact (d) Limited material availability Which type of waste can be effectively treated using bioremediation techniques? (CO3, K2)  (a) Electronic waste (b) Hazardous waste (c) Paper waste (d) Glass waste Which international agreement aims to reduce the transboundary movement of hazardous waste and promote environmentally sound management of such waste? (CO4, K2)  (a) Paris Agreement (b) Basel Convention (c) Kyoto Protocol (d) Montreal Protocol Which term describes the process of converting organic waste into nutrient-rich soil conditioner? (CO4, K2)  (a) Landfilling (b) Incineration (c) Composting (d) Recycling Which of the following is an example of "upcycling" in waste management? (CO5, K1)  (a) Composting food scraps into nutrient-rich soil (b) Turning plastic bottles into new plastic products (c) Burning waste to generate electricity (d) Repurposing old furniture into unique home décor What is the role of extended producer responsibility (EPR) in sustainable waste management? (CO5, K2)  (a) Shifting the responsibility for waste management from producers to consumers (b) Holding producers accountable for the entire lifecycle of their products, including disposal (c) Encouraging consumers to dispose of products responsibly	

2. Attem	pt all parts:-	
2.a.	What is the definition of waste management and its importance in sustainable development? (CO1, K2)	2
2.b.	What are the environmental concerns associated with waste incineration? (CO2, K2)	2
2.c.	Mention any specific health risks associated with waste recycling. (CO3, K3)	2
2.d.	What are the main steps involved in conducting a lifecycle analysis? (CO4, K2)	2
2.e.	How does waste upcycling differ from recycling? (CO5, K2)	2
<b>SECTIO</b>	0N-B	30
3. Answe	er any <u>five</u> of the following:-	
3-a.	Discuss the importance of vehicle emission standards in reducing air pollution. (CO1, K2)	6
3-b.	Discuss the application of technologies such as activated carbon adsorption, membrane filtration in achieving higher pollutant removal efficiency. (CO1, K2)	6
3-c.	What measures are taken to ensure the safe and responsible operation of waste incineration plants, particularly regarding emissions and ash management? (CO2,K2)	6
3-d.	Write short notes on anaerobic digestion and pyrolysis.(CO2,K2)	6
3.e.	What are the key challenges associated with the management of landfill leachate, and how can they be addressed? (CO3,K2)	6
3.f.	Analyze the major sources of carbon emissions globally and their impact on the environment. (CO4,K3)	6
3.g.	How can governments, businesses, and individuals collaborate to promote and support waste upcycling initiatives on a larger scale? (CO5,K2)	6
<b>SECTIO</b>	<u>ON-C</u>	50
4. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
4-a.	Explain the difference between physical, chemical, and biological treatment processes. (CO1,K2)	10
4-b.	Elaborate the process of liquid waste collection, treatment and disposal system. (CO1,K3)	10
5. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
5-a.	What are the potential future developments or advancements in energy from waste technology? (CO2,K2)	10
5-b.	In the context of waste-to-energy conversion, what are the most promising technological advancements that allow for efficient and sustainable generation of energy from waste? (CO2,K3)	10
6. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
6-a.	Explain the potential health risks of exposure to hazardous substances during the waste recycling process and how they can be minimized. (CO3,K2)	10

O-D.	environment. (CO3, k2)	10
7. Answ	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
7-a.	Explain the concept of carbon footprinting and its significance in the context of climate change. How does it relate to greenhouse gas emissions? (CO4,K2)	10
7-b.	In what ways have recent technological advancements improved the overall effectiveness and efficiency of waste recycling and recovery processes, leading to the production of higher quality value-added products? (CO4,K3)	10
8. Answ	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
8-a.	Explain the concept of waste upcycling and how it is different from other waste management practices such as recycling and disposal? (CO5,K2)	10
8-b.	How Smart Tech Is Changing the Future of Waste Management? (CO5.K2)	10

