

5. The collection systems in which the containers used for the storage of wastes remain at the point of waste generation except when moved for collection is known as
 - (a) Hauled- container system
 - (b) Stationary container system
 - (c) Hauled- container systems
 - (d) All the above
6. Communal collection of solid waste in rural areas is generally done by -----
 - (a) Community Rollers
 - (b) Tipping buckets
 - (c) Animal carts
 - (d) Bins
7. All means of reducing the amounts of waste that must be collected and disposed of by solid waste authorities is known as
 - (a) Waste reduction
 - (b) Source reduction
 - (c) Waste recovery
 - (d) Recycling
8. _____ involves conversion of waste into gaseous, liquid and solid conversion products with concurrent or subsequent release of heat energy.
 - (a) Hydrolysis processes
 - (b) Thermal treatment
 - (c) Chemical treatment
 - (d) Biological treatment
9. _____ are useful machines for the volume reduction of bulky waste such as reams of paper, paper materials, bumpers, tires, refrigerators and the shredding of different materials such as scrap iron, aluminum, copper, plastic as well as municipal solid waste and industrial waste.
 - (a) Grinders
 - (b) Shredders
 - (c) Trammels
 - (d) Wet pulping
10. _____ refers to compacted clay or shale, bitumen or soil sealants, etc., and are generally less permeable, resistant to chemical attack and have good sorption properties.
 - (a) Natural liners
 - (b) Synthetic liners
 - (c) Geo-membrane
 - (d) Geotextiles

PART – B (3 x 8= 24 Marks)

(Answer any three of the following questions)

11. Explain the methodologies for characterization of Municipal Solid Waste. (8)
12. Explain in detail about 3R principle (8)
13. Explain the constraints involved in collection and transfer of Solid waste. (8)
14. Explain in detail about Energy Recovery from MSW. Also list out the parameters affecting it. (8)
15. Describe the Disposal methods. (8)