

# Damon Coppola: Introduction to International Disaster Management, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition

## Chapter 2: Hazards

1. Disasters may spread from one country to any other because of which of the following?

- a. Globalization
- b. The speed and ease of international travel
- c. Global climate change patterns
- \*d. All of the above

2. The first step taken in any effective disaster management process should be which of the following?

- \*a. Hazard identification
- b. Risk analysis
- c. Needs assessment
- d. Risk assessment

3. Which of the following is not generally considered an intentional hazard?

- \*a. HazMat spill
- b. War
- c. Rioting
- d. Crime

4. Brainstorming is a form of which kind of hazard identification method?

- \*a. Prescriptive
- b. Definitive
- c. Creative
- d. Deductive

5. Which of the following officials is likely to have information that could assist a hazard identification effort?

- a. Floodplain manager
- b. Public works director
- c. City manager
- \*d. All of the above

6. Which of the following focuses on the many possible effects resulting from a single hazard?

- a. Fault tree
- \*b. Event tree
- c. Both of the above
- d. Neither of the above

7. Which of the following may be created by disaster managers to summarize all of the necessary information about a disaster into a succinct report?

- \*a. Risk statement
- b. Risk summary report
- c. Risk assessment
- d. Hazard brief

8. Which of the following is typically included in a community profile?

- a. Property
- b. Demographics
- c. Geography
- \*d. All of the above

9. Which of the following hazards is likely to affect a community in a uniform manner?

- a. Landslides
- b. Heavy rain
- \*c. Both a and b
- d. Neither a nor b

10. Which of the following is not normally found on a standard risk statement?

- a. Location of hazard
- b. Expected duration of the hazard event
- \*c. Secondary hazards caused by the hazard
- d. Available warnings for the hazard

11. Hazards associated with movement of the earth's plates are known as which of the following?

- a. Meteorological hazards
- b. Mass-movement hazards
- c. Tectonic hazards\*
- d. Expansive soil hazards

12. Which of the following is the distance below the earth's surface where the energy of an earthquake is released?

- a. Epicenter
- b. Focus
- c. Shockwave
- \*d. Focal depth

13. Which of the following is not one of the three main categories of volcanoes?

- a. Subduction
- \*b. Continental
- c. Rift
- d. Hotspot

14. Which of the following can cause a tsunami?

- a. Flash flood
- \*b. Landslide
- c. Hurricane
- d. None of the above

15. Expansive soils, avalanches, and land subsidence are all forms of which type of natural hazard?

- a. Meteorological hazard
- b. Tectonic hazard
- \*c. Mass movement hazard
- d. None of the above

16. The most common natural hazard throughout the world is which of the following?

- a. Earthquakes
- b. Landslides
- c. Wildfires
- \*d. Flooding

17. Which of the following may be used to measure drought risk?

- a. The Modified Mercalli Scale
- \*b. The Palmer Index
- c. The Saffir-Simpson Scale
- d. The Fujita-Pearson Scale

18. Tropical cyclones occur in which part of the world?

- a. Northwest Pacific Ocean, west of the International Date Line
- \*b. Southwest Indian Ocean
- c. North Atlantic Ocean
- d. Southwest Pacific Ocean west of 160E

19. In 2003, over 40,000 people died as the result of which hazard?

- a. Flooding
- b. Seismic activity
- c. Tsunami
- \*d. Extreme heat

20. Which of the following is not a type of biological weapon?

- a. Viruses
- b. Prions
- c. Bacteria
- d. Toxins

21. Which of the following weapons involves the movement of energy through space and material?

- a. Biological weapons
- b. Chemical weapons
- \*c. Radiological weapons
- d. All of the above

22. Governments should focus their efforts upon those hazards that are likely to result in the greatest undesirable consequences if they were to occur.

- \*a. True
- b. False

23. During hazard identification, emergency managers are not concerned with the likelihood or consequence of hazards.

- \*a. True
- b. False

24. In hazard identification, disaster managers must attempt to identify every scenario that could possibly occur within a given community or country.

- \*a. True
- b. False

25. Physical location dictates a nation's full hazard profile.

- a. True
- \*b. False

26. It is uncommon for hazards in one hazard category, such as a natural hazard, to cause a secondary hazard from any other category other than the one in which the original hazard is classified.

- a. True
- \*b. False

27. Dam failure is a hazard that exists in almost every country of the world.

- \*a. True
- b. False

28. Checklists are a good way to begin the hazard identification process.

- a. True
- \*b. False

29. In 2010, the United States was listed among the top 10 countries ranked by number of terrorist attacks.

- a. True
- \*b. False

30. In general, natural hazards are much less understood than technological hazards.

- a. True
- \*b. False

31. Though natural hazards have existed for thousands of years, technological and intentional hazards are both relatively new, emerging only in the past few decades.

- a. True
- \*b. False

32. The hazard identification process tells disaster managers little more than what hazards threaten the community.

- \*a. True

b. False

33. Meteorological drought is a measure of the difference between observed levels of precipitation and the normal range of values for precipitation in that same affected area.

\*a. True

b. False

34. Earthquakes are a secondary hazard of a tsunami.

a. True

\*b. False

35. The Hawaiian Islands are an example of a shield volcano.

\*a. True

b. False

36. On average, over 1 million avalanches occur each year.

\*a. True

b. False

37. On average, more people are killed each year by earthquakes than any other hazard.

a. True

\*b. False

38. The Richter Scale measures earthquake intensity.

a. True

\*b. False

39. Transportation accidents can involve both transportation vehicles and the systems upon which they depend.

\*a. True

b. False

40. Maritime accidents rarely involve passengers, causing most of their harm through the release of their hazardous cargo.

a. True

\*b. False

41. Chemical weapons have existed for centuries.

\*a. True

b. False

42. Landslides can occur slowly, over a course of days and even weeks.

\*a. True

b. False