MPH- DISASTER MANAGEMENT QUESTIONS-6\_12\_21

CHOOSE ONE ANSWER

1. Which of the following diseases appeared as public health concern in the last quarter of 20th

Century

* + 1. HIV
    2. Ebola virus
    3. Escherichia coli O157:H7
    4. All of the above

1. A disease that becomes unusually widespread and even global in its reach is referred to as
   * 1. Epidemic
     2. Pandemic
     3. Spanish flu
     4. Hyperendemic
2. Volcanic erupted material when inside the hill/earth/mountain it is called
   * 1. Lava
     2. Magma
     3. Lahars
     4. None of these
3. Which of the following is not a man-made hazard?
   * 1. Leakage of Toxic waste
     2. Wars and Civil Strife
     3. Drought
     4. Environmental pollution
4. High intensity and long duration of rainfall in Ethiopian highlands causes ---in lower Jabel State in Somalia
   * 1. Earthquakes
     2. Floods
     3. Landslides
     4. Cyclone
5. Disaster Management includes:
   * 1. Mitigation
     2. Reconstruction
     3. Rehabilitation
     4. All of the above
6. Tsunami’s can occur only during
   * 1. Evening
     2. Afternoon
     3. Any time of the day or night
     4. Australia
7. Effective hazard management largely rely on
   * 1. Govt. agencies
     2. Emergency responses
     3. Pre-disaster planning
     4. Volcanoes
8. Which of the following is seasonally related hazard
   * 1. Earthquake
     2. Volcanic eruption
     3. Terrorist attack
     4. None of the above
9. The level of harm by a hazard is governed by
   * 1. Magnitude of the hazard
     2. b. Frequency of the hazard
     3. Intensity at the impact point
     4. All of the above
10. Which of the following is not an atmospheric hazard
    * 1. Epidemic in human
      2. Hail
      3. Heavy rainfall
      4. hurricanes
11. The level of risk of a disaster depends on
    * 1. Nature of the hazard
      2. Vulnerability of the elements which are affected
      3. Economic value of the elements which are affected
      4. All of the above
12. The extent to which a community ,structure , services or geographic area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of particular hazard is termed as
    * 1. Capacity
      2. Vulnerability
      3. Risk
      4. Hazard assessment
13. The Richter scale expresses an earthquakes
    * 1. Magnitude
      2. Location
      3. Duration
      4. Depth
14. The point of the earth’s surface directly above the point where an earthquake occurs is called

the:

* + 1. Focus
    2. Epicenter
    3. Fracture
    4. Fault

1. Which of the following is a man-made disaster
   * 1. Terrorism
     2. Major fire
     3. Pollution
     4. All of the above
2. Vulnerability analysis comes in which part of the Disaster Management Cycle
   * 1. Mitigation
     2. Preparedness
     3. Response
     4. Recovery
3. Floods can be prevented by
   * 1. Afforestation
     2. Cutting the forest
     3. Tilling the land
     4. Removing the top soil
4. High vulnerability and high hazard are associated with
   * 1. Low disaster risk
     2. medium disaster risk
     3. high disaster risk
     4. None of the above
5. Which of the following is not a component of disaster management cycle?
   * 1. Preparedness
     2. Response
     3. Construction
     4. Recovery
6. Which of the following groups of people is more vulnerable in the event of disaster?
   * 1. Men, boys, old people
     2. Men, women, boys
     3. Women, children, old people
     4. None of the above
7. The Chernobyl disaster of 1986 in Ukraine was a case of
   * 1. Epidemic disaster
     2. Toxic gas disaster
     3. Nuclear disaster
     4. None of the above
8. What is it called when a large number of people in a community get a disease at the same time ?
   * 1. Influx
     2. Black death
     3. Epidemic
     4. Pandemic
9. Tuberculosis generally affects
   * 1. Kidney
     2. Stomach
     3. Lungs
     4. Skin
10. The common factors of wildfire hazards are:
    * 1. Lightening
      2. Volcanic eruption
      3. El-nino
      4. All of the above
11. Ultimate consequences of war are
    * 1. Decline in human population
      2. Outbreak of diseases and epidemics
      3. Rise in refugees
      4. All of the above
12. In disaster management, mitigation measures involves
    * 1. Governmental action and administration
      2. Community action and administration
      3. Military action and administration
      4. None of the above
13. Which one of the following is a geological disaster?
    * 1. Tsunami
      2. Storm surge
      3. Flood
      4. Wild fire
14. The cycle of disaster consists of the following components
    * 1. Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Recovery
      2. Preparedness, vulnerability assessment, risk assessment, recovery
      3. Mitigation, Risk assessment, Response and Recovery
      4. None of the above
15. What is drought?
    * 1. No rainfall for a long continuous period
      2. Heavy rainfall for a long continuous period
      3. Moderate rainfall for a long continuous period
      4. None of the above