

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT

## Multiple Choice Questions:

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### Earthquake

1. As the magnitude of natural disasters increases their frequency of occurrence\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) increases B)decreases C)remains the same D) cannot be predicted
2. Which natural hazard has caused the greatest number of deaths in a single event?  
A) earthquakes B)floods C)volcanic eruptions and related disasters D)hurricanes
3. Which natural hazard has resulted in the greatest monetary losses in a single event for the period of time listed? A) Earthquake B) hurricane C) fire D) flood
4. Which two natural hazards have caused the most damage both in terms of loss of life and monetary losses over the past 50 years on a global scale?  
A) Hurricanes and volcanoes B) hurricanes and floods C) hurricanes and tornadoes D) Hurricanes and earthquakes
5. Why do you suppose there has been an overall increase in the number of deaths and monetary losses related to natural disasters on Earth?  
a) The magnitudes of natural hazard events are increasing. b) Events are better documented today than in the past. c) Human populations are increasing in areas of risk. d) all of the above
6. An effect that natural disasters can have on people affected by the event is an increased rate of \_\_\_\_\_. a) homicide b) immigration c)population growth d) all of these
7. The Earth's human population is estimated at\_\_\_\_\_people.  
A) 670 million B) 1000 million C) 4.6 billion D) 7 billion
8. The Earth is divided into layers that differ in composition and density. What is the proper sequence of these layers if they are listed from least dense to most dense?  
A) inner core, outer core, mantle B) crust, mantle, core C) core, mantle, crust D)mantle, core, crust
9. Geologists consider the Earth to be 4.6 billion years old. If you counted to 4.6 billion by counting one number every second how long would it take?  
A) 32 years B) 146 years C) 14,600 years D) 1000 years
10. The Earth's internal heat is responsible for causing\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Hurricanes B) floods C) earthquakes D) tornadoes

11. The zone of the earth that is divided into rigid plates is the\_\_\_\_\_.

A) atmosphere B) lithosphere C) tectosphere D) biosphere

12. In the concept of plate tectonics the term "plate" refers to the\_\_\_\_\_. A) Continental crust B) crust and the entire mantle C) rigid Earth above the asthenosphere d) Earth from the surface to the base of the asthenosphere

13. The theory of plate tectonics states that rigid "plates" are driven by forces within the Earth and interact by\_\_\_\_\_.

A) colliding with each other B) pulling apart from each other C) sliding past each other D) answers A, B, and C

14. When two tectonic plates diverge (pull apart) the Earth is thinned. In this scenario, we can predict that the asthenosphere will\_\_\_\_\_.

A) rise B) sink C) rise then sink D) sink then rise

15. Earthquakes that occur along faults are created when\_\_\_\_\_.

a) melted rock is erupted along the fault zone b) stress builds up until rocks break c) the earth shifts and moves along fracture d) answers b and c

16. The type of energy that shakes the Earth during an earthquake is produced by\_\_\_\_\_. A) gravitational attraction B) density variations C) shock waves D) heat

17. The point at which a fault first ruptures in the Earth is called the\_\_\_\_\_.

A) hypocenter B) hypercenter c) epicenter D) pcenter

18. The Mercalli intensity is useful because

a) it is the only method of assessing the energy of an earthquake.

b) it allows us to assess the effect of an earthquake for which there are no instrumented records.

c) it helps determine the magnitude of small or distant earthquakes for which the Richter scale is inadequate

d) it predicts the next major earthquake.

19. The 1960 Chile earthquake (MW 9.5) is significant because

A) Charles Darwin observed it and wrote about it. B) It is the largest earthquake ever measured. c) Maximum people died d) all the above

20. From where earthquake waves are generated?

A. Focus B. Epicenter C. Solid inner Core D. None of these

21. Tsunami is:

A. Earthquake on land mass B. Volcanic eruption C. Earthquake in ocean crust D. None of these

22. Which one of the following does not cause Earthquake?

A. Colliding plates B. Coral reefs C. Sliding plates D. Dividing plates

23. The point in the earth from which seismic waves spread out in all direction is:

A. Earthquake focus B. Siesmic Center C. Epi Centre D. None of these

24. Windows may rattle and people may feel tremor at scale of

A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 2

Answer B

25. Vibrations radiate from focus in all direction as

A. Longitudinal waves B. Transverse waves C. Seismic waves D. Typanic waves

Answer C

26. Approximate range of earthquakes that occur each year is

A. hundreds B. thousands C. millions D. billions

Answer B

27. Poorly built buildings may collapse at a scale of A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8-10 Answer B

28. Richter scale is a

A. logarithmic scale B. calculus scale C. volumetric scale D. area to vibration ratio scale

Answer A

29. Earthquakes occur most frequently at

A. plate surface B. plate boundaries C. plate vacuum D. ocean beds

Answer B

30. Point at which earthquake takes place is known as

A. origin B. epicenter C. principal D. focus Answer D

31. Magnitude of earthquake indicates amount of

A. vibrations per second

B. vibrations per minute

- C. oscillations
- D. energy released

Answer D

32. Earthquakes occur when there is a sudden release of stored up energy in Earth's

- A. inner core
- B. outer core
- C. upper mantle
- D. lower crust

Answer C

33. Tremors that have occurred in Earth's crust are known as

- A. Earthquakes
- B. Volcanic eruptions
- C. Bed eruptions
- D. Volcano-Earth Quake

Answer A

34. Instrument used to measure earthquake is known as

- A. quake meter
- B. quake graph
- C. seismograph
- D. typanicgraph

Answer C

## TSUNAMI

1. What is a tsunami?

- a) a type of fish      b) a series of huge waves      c) a kind of volcano      d) Earthquake

Answer: a series of huge waves

2. The term Tsunami is coined from?

- a) Chinese term      b) Indian term      c) German term      d) Japanese term

Answer: Japanese term

3. Tsunamis are waves generated by ?

- a) Earthquakes      b) Volcanic eruptions      c) Underwater landslides      d) All the above

Answer: All the above

4. Amateur Radio is also known as?

- a) Ham radio      b) Home radio      c) Pocket radio      d) Silent radio

Answer: Ham radio

5. Tsunami can occur only during?

- a) Morning      b) Noon      c) Evening      d) Any time of day or nights

Answer: Any time of day or nights

6. National Institute of Disaster management is located at?

- a) Pune      b) Midnapur      c) New Delhi      d) Calcutta

Answer: New Delhi

6. Which of the following activities is covered by Disaster Management before, during or after a disaster?

- a) Reconstruction and Rehabilitation      b) Mitigation  
c) Emergency response      d) All the above

Answer: All the above

7. International Tsunami Information Centre is in?

- a) Honolulu      b) Goa      c) Jakarta      d) Pondicherry

Answer: Honolulu

8. What is the speed of tsunami waves?

- a) 40 meters/hour      b) 100 kms/hour      c) 9000 km/hour      d) 800 km/hour

Answer: 800 Km/hour

9. If you were at the beach, how would you know there may be a tsunami?

- a) There may be a warning      b) An alert comes over the radio  
c) There is a drop in the level of the ocean      d) all of the above

Answer: all of the above

10. What would you do if you heard a warning?

- a) Surf on the big waves
- b) Get out of the water quickly and move to higher ground
- c) Wait until you have finished your swim
- d) phone your friend

Answer: Get out of the water quickly and move to higher ground

11. When did Tsunami struck the east coast of India in recent times?

- a) December 26, 2004
- b) December 26, 2014
- c) December 24, 2004
- d) January 26, 1997

Answer : December 26, 2004

12) Tsunamis are most commonly found in which ocean?

- a) Pacific Ocean
- b) Atlantic Ocean
- c) Artic Ocean
- d) Indian Ocean

Answer: Pacific Ocean

13) What is the cause of tidal waves?

- a) wind
- b) gravitational force of the moon on the sea
- c) gravitational force of the sun on the sea
- d) gravitational force of the earth on the sea

Answer : gravitational force of the moon on the sea

14) Tsunami is classified as

- a) Water Hazard
- b) Environmental hazard
- c) Biological hazard
- d) Geological hazard

Answer : Geological hazard

15. Just prior to a tsunami coming ashore, sea level appears to fall quickly. This phenomenon is called

- a) Sea level drop
- b) Draw fall
- c) Drawdown
- d) Dip in sea level

Answer: Drawdown

16. Most major tsunamis are produced by earthquakes with magnitudes greater than

- a) 6
- b) 7
- c) 8
- d) 9

Answer: 7

17. The Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC) established at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Sciences is located in

- a) Chennai
- b)Goa
- c)Kochi
- d)Hyderabad

Answer: Hyderabad

18. Major tsunamis are produced by earthquakes with hypocenters less than

- a. 5 km
- b.10 km
- c.20 km
- d.30 km

Answer: 30 km

19. Major tsunamis are generated by earthquakes along

- a. Divergent margins
- b. Convergent margins
- c. Transform margin
- d.

None of the above

Answer: Convergent margin

20. During a tsunami a series of waves radiating out ward from a central disturbance of the sea floor is called a

- a. Ocean storm
- b. Wind-generated disturbance
- c. Wave train
- d. Wavelets

Answer: Wave train

21. When the stress exceeds the resistance to shearing along the locked interface between two converging plates, what will happen?

- a. The seafloor will suddenly subside
- b. The seafloor will suddenly be driven upward
- c. The seafloor will slide passively in a lateral direction parallel to the strike of the interface
- d. Nothing will happen

Answer: The seafloor will suddenly be driven upwards

22. If the seafloor is suddenly displaced upward, then what happens to the sea surface?

- a. It will subside
- b. It will remain unchanged
- c. It will momentarily rise
- d. Nothing will happen

Answer: It will momentarily rise.

23. Just prior to a tsunami coming ashore, sea level appears to fall quickly. This phenomenon is called

- a. Sea level drop
- b. Draw fall
- c. Drawdown
- d. Dip in sea level

Answer: Drawdown

24. As a tsunami approaches shallow water which of the following set of transformations occur?

- a. Wavelength increases, wave period decreases, and wave height stays the same
- b. Wavelength decreases, wave period decreases, and wave height increases
- c. Wavelength decreases, wave period increases, and wave height increases
- d. Wavelength decreases, waver period stays the same, and wave height increases

Answer: wavelength decreases, their periods remain constant, and their wave heights increase.

25. The wave height of a tsunami is typically less than

- a. 0.1 m
- b. 0.2 m
- c. 1 m
- d. 0.5 m
- e. 0.3 m

Answer: 1 m

26. What does "tsunami" mean in Japanese?

- a. severe earthquake
- b. Huge wind
- c. Harbour wave
- d. Terrible storm

Answer: Harbour wave

27. What are the three phases of disaster management planning?



a. Preparation, Response and Recovery  
Perception

b. Preparation, Planning and

c. Evacuating, Rebuilding and Re-branding  
Answer: Preparation, Response and Recovery

d. Planning, Evacuating and Recovery

28. What does the acronym ISDR stand for?

a. International Significant Disaster Resources  
Development Report

b. International Sustainable

c. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction  
Developing Recreation

d. Intergovernmental Strategy for

Answer: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

29. A clear concise document which outlines preventive and preparatory measures n the event of a disaster to minimize its effect is

a. Disaster plan      b. Disaster manual      c. Disaster guide      d. Disaster record

Answer: Disaster plan

30. What are the technologies involved in the detection of Tsunami?

a. Satellites to provide warning of tsuna-migenic earthquakes  
gauges

b. Coastal tidal

c. Tsunami detectors linked to land by submarine cables

d. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

31. The number of tsunami waves generated by one earthquake is generally:

a. one      b. 10 or 12      c. about 50      d. about 100-120

Answer: 10 or 12

32. Which is the most dangerous location for a tsunami hazard?

a. a straight stretch of coast directly exposed to the open sea

b. a rocky point protruding into the ocean in deep water

c. a bay with a nice sandy beach at its end

d. a small boat in the deep ocean

Answer: a bay with a nice sandy beach at its end

Cyclone

I. Choose the Best Answer From Among the Given Alternatives:-

1. The name of cyclone in the north Indian ocean is\_\_\_\_\_.  
a)Typhoon b) Hurricane c) Severe cyclonic storm d) None of these
2. Length of Indian coast line is\_\_\_\_\_.  
a)6500 Km Approx b) 7500 Km Approx c) 8500 Km approx d) None of these
3. Andhrapradesh is in\_\_\_\_\_.  
a)West coast b) East coast c) North India d) None of these
4. The state lies in west coast is\_\_\_\_\_.  
a)Karnataka b) Tamilnadu c) Andhra Pradesh d) West Bengal
5. The nodal department for wind detection IMD refers to  
a)Indian meteorological department b) Indian metrological department  
c)Indian metallurgical department d) None of these
6. Mapping method used for tracking wind speed and direction is  
a) Hazard mapping b) Mind mapping c)Speed mapping d) None of these
7. Percentage of Indian total area prone to cyclone is a)  
6% b) 8% c)10% d) 12%
8. ACWC refers to  
a) Area cyclone warning centre b) Asian cyclone warning centre  
c) Atlantic cyclone warning centre d) none of these
9. Increase in carbon dioxide in atmosphere causes  
(i) Rise in earth temperature (ii) fall in earth temperature  
(iii) Uniform earth temperature (iv) increase in ultraviolet rays
10. The doldrums is an area of  
(i) Low temperature (ii) low pressure (iii) low rainfall (iv) low humidity
11. An example of natural disaster is :  
i. Tsunami ii. Flood iii. Storm iv. All of these
12. Which of the following is most likely to be in the 'eye' of a cyclone ?  
i. It is an area of high pressure ii. It is an area of low pressure  
iii. It has high speed winds iv. It has lots of clouds
13. In the earth atmosphere  
i.increase with height ii. Decreases with height  
iii. Remains constant with height iv. first increases and then decreases with height
14. Which of the following is the best thing to do during heavy lightning ?  
i. lie on the ground in an open place.  
ii. Go into a water body  
iii. Stay indoors, away from metallic doors and windows.  
iv. Stand under a tall tree.
15. The monsoon has well developed cycle in  
i. south and south east asia ii. North Australia iii. Africa iv. East united state
16. When wind speed increases, air pressure s  
(a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) remains constant (d) None of these

17. What is the name given to the wind blowing from sea to land?  
 (a) Thunderstorm (b) Land breeze (c) Sea breeze (d) cyclone
18. Which one of the following statement is INCORRECT?  
 (a) When air gets heated, it expands.  
 (b) When air gets cooled, it contracts.  
 (c) The warm air is heavier than cold air .  
 (d) Air moves from high pressure region to low pressure region.
19. The direction of air flow is affected by Earth's rotation. It is called\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Corollas Effect (b) Elnino Effect (c) La Nina Effect (d) Greenhouse Effect
20. An instrument used to study the speed of winds is called\_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Manometer (b) anemometer (c) ammeter (d) speedometer
21. The word has been derived from Arabic word 'Mausam' which means season. The word is\_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Bearish (b) Monsoon (c) ElNino (d) Typhoon
22. with increase in temperature, atmospheric pressure\_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Increases (b) decreases (c) remains constant (d) can decrease or increase
23. Which one of the following is NOT recommended during Lightening or thunderstorm?  
 (a) Take Shelter in a bus or car.  
 (b) In a forest, seek shelter in a low area under a thick growth of small trees.  
 (c) Take shelter under isolated tree.  
 (d) Get away from tractors and other metal farm equipment .
24. Equator is a region of\_\_\_\_\_pressure while poles are regions of\_\_\_\_\_pressure  
 (a) high, low (b) low, high (c) low, low (d) high, high
25. The eye of a cyclone is  
 (a) cloudy and highly stormy.(b) full of strong winds.  
 (c) calm and cloudless.(d) site with high atmospheric pressure.
26. The wind speed during the cyclone that hit mount Washington during the year 1934 on 12th April was  
 a. 372km/hr b. 200km/hr c. 150km/hr d. 100km/hr
27. The paper ball kept near the mouth of a plastic bottle will be pushed out because  
 a. the air pressure inside the bottle is same as that at the mouth  
 b. the air pressure inside the bottle is more than that at the mouth  
 c. the air pressure inside the bottle is less than that at the mouth

d. the pressure inside and outside the bottle same.

28. Warm air is \_\_\_\_\_ than cold air  
i. Heavier ii. lighter iii. no difference in weight iv. very much lighter
29. The centre of a cyclone is a calm area and is called the \_\_\_\_\_ of the storm.  
a. eye b. Focus c. Centre d. Radius
30. A cyclone is called a \_\_\_\_\_ in the American Continent.  
a. Hurricane b. Typhoon c. Tornado d. Thunderstorm
31. A cyclone is called a \_\_\_\_\_ in Philippines and Japan.  
a. Hurricane b. Typhoon c. Tornado d. Thunderstorm

## Flood

1. A flash flood is a flood that
  - a. is caused by heavy rain rather than from the flooding of a river
  - b. occurs in urban areas
  - c. occurs suddenly and unexpectedly and for a short duration
  - d. is caused by the blocking of drains.
2. A flood can vary in:
  - a. size
  - b. speed of water flow
  - c. duration
  - d. all of the above.
3. When a river's water level reaches 10 metres, this means that:
  - a. the water level is 10 metres above an arbitrary 'zero' level
  - b. the water level is 10 metres above mean sea level
  - c. the water level is 10 metres above mean sea level or an arbitrary 'zero' level
  - d. it will flood.
4. The size of a flood is measured by:
  - a. the rate of flow of water in a waterway or river
  - b. the level of water in a waterway or river
  - c. a river gauging station
  - d. all of the above.
5. Which of the following is associated with a La Niña event?
  - a. the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) is strongly negative
  - b. the ocean surface off the coast of South America is warmer than usual
  - c. there is an increased chance of above average rainfall in eastern Australia
  - d. all of the above.
6. Which of the following potentially affects the size of a flood?
  - a. bridges and other structures in waterways
  - b. the size and windiness of a river

- c. vegetation in and around a river
  - d. all of the above
7. Which of the following is an environmental consequence of floods?
- a. dispersal of weed species
  - b. erosion of soil
  - c. release of pollutants into waterways
  - d. all of the above.
8. Which of the following is used to estimate which areas will be inundated during a flood, based on river height information?
- a. satellite and radar images models
  - b. flood maps / floodplain hydraulic models
  - c. river gauging stations
  - d. all of the above.
9. Which of the following statements is false?
- a. weather forecasts for a small region are more accurate than those for a large region
  - b. weather forecasts are more accurate in Melbourne than in Darwin
  - c. forecasts of temperature are more accurate than forecasts of rainfall
  - d. all of the above
- .10. Which of the following is true?
- Flood warnings:
- a. should not be released until the information is certain
  - b. should indicate what the threat is, what action should be taken, by whom and when
  - c. are best if they come from a single source
  - d. all of the above.
11. Flood risk refers to:
- a. the chance of a flood occurring
  - b. the number of people and properties exposed to floodwaters if a flood occurs
  - c. the vulnerability of people and properties that are exposed to floodwaters
  - d. all of the above.
12. Which of the following can reduce the risk of flooding?
- a. zonings and building regulations for new developments
  - b. dams, detention basins and levees

- c. flood awareness and education programs
  - d. all of the above.
13. The Probable Maximum Flood is:
- a. an estimation of the largest possible flood that could occur at a particular location
  - b. the maximum flood experienced in the last 100 years
  - c. the maximum flood experienced in the last 200 years
  - d. the maximum flood experienced since flood records have existed.
14. For good land use planning, buildings should be built:
- a. above the 1 in 100 year flood level
  - b. above the level of the Probable Maximum Flood
  - c. based on the chance and consequences of a flood for that particular building
  - d. above the level of the largest historical flood.
15. In the future, which of the following is expected to increase the risk of flooding?
- a. population growth
  - b. urbanisation
  - c. climate change
  - d. all of the above.
16. In the future, which of the following is unlikely?
- a. there will be an increased chance of flash flooding and coastal inundation
  - b. flood risk will increase due to population growth and urbanisation
  - c. improvements in flood forecasting and warning technologies will reduce the impacts of floods
  - d. we will be able to eliminate the risk of flooding.
17. The change in elevation of a stream per unit length is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. base level
  - b. gradient
  - c. velocity
  - d. discharge
18. The lowest level to which a stream may erode is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. base level
  - b. gradient
  - c. velocity
  - d. discharge

19. As the discharge in a stream increases, load usually \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. increases
  - b. decreases
  - c. stays the same
  - d. none of the above
20. A stream with too much bed load will usually have what type of channel pattern?
- a. straight
  - b. meandering
  - c. braided
  - d. dendritic
21. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a braided stream?
- a. branching channels
  - b. high gradient
  - c. abundant bed load
  - d. constant discharge
22. Usually the largest floods in a stream occur \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. very frequently, several times in one year
  - b. frequently, every few years
  - c. rarely, about every ten years
  - d. rarely, or once every few 100 years
23. If a dam is removed, then upstream from the former dam the river responds by
- a. downcutting (lowering its bed)
  - b. raising its bed
  - c. avulsion
  - d. becoming a braided stream
  - e. decreasing its discharge
  - f. making no change
24. Which of the following measurements is not needed to estimate stream discharge?
- a. stream velocity
  - b. width of stream
  - c. bed load of stream
  - d. depth of stream
25. Which is not a characteristic of a regional flood?
- a. An extended rise of river elevation for weeks to months.
  - b. Large storm systems or an extended period of rainfall.
  - c. A small drainage basin.
  - d. Floodplains covered with floodwaters.
26. Most of the damage done by floods in the U.S. occurs \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. on floodplains
  - b. in small tributaries
  - c. in delta regions
  - d. on uplands along major rivers
  - e. in deserts



27. The process of avulsion causes \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. downcutting of the riverbed
  - b. wider floodplains for the river
  - c. slow shifting of the river's channel
  - d. formation of a new course for the river channel
28. The process of avulsion is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. erosion of the river channel
  - b. buildup of sediment in the river channel
  - c. widening of the channel
  - d. destruction of natural levees
29. Urbanization usually results in an increase in flood frequency because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. less water is able to runoff in streams
  - b. less water is able to infiltrate into the ground, so instead is discharged rapidly into streams
  - c. more water is used by humans and then discharged to streams
  - d. rainfall is greater in urban areas than in rural areas
30. Channelization of streams is designed to reduce flooding by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. speeding the passage of floodwaters
  - b. reducing bank erosion
  - c. slowing down river velocity so as to reduce damage
  - d. increase the meandering of streams
31. Dams are designed to reduce flooding by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. protecting river banks from erosion
  - b. providing storage for flood water
  - c. increasing the downstream velocity of flood water
  - d. trapping sediment behind the dam so it can't be deposited downstream
32. Flood can not occur due to
- a. Cyclone
  - b. Tsunami
  - c. Heavy rain
  - d. Biological disaster
33. The largest floods in prehistoric times were probably the result of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. very heavy rainfall                      b. hurricanes
  - c. ice dam failures                              d. meteorite impacts
34. In ancient Egypt the Nile River
- a. destroyed large areas of farming land every year
  - b. had to be regulated because it carried too much water
  - c. brought nutrients that made the fields fertile
  - d. changed its course almost every year
35. The flooding of New Orleans in 2004 was caused by
- a. an earthquake                              b. a tsunami
  - c. a hurricane                                  d. a tornado
36. In alpine regions reservoirs are created
- a. to regulate the flow of melting water from icefields
  - b. to give the alpine populations enough water
  - c. to make larger rivers smaller
  - d. to get enough water into the main rivers
37. Dikes and dams are lined up along the coast of the Netherlands
- a. to generate electricity for its population
  - b. to change the course of rivers that flow into the North Sea
  - c. to keep storms away from the country
  - d. to keep ocean water out of the lower lying land
38. Flash floods are often caused
- a. by thunderstorms                              b. dikes and dams that are too high
  - c. by rainfall over many days                      d. by river beds that are too high
39. Flooding in London is prevented by
- a. a barrier that is raised and lowered              b. gates in the western part of the city
  - c. westerly winds                                  d. high dams along the Thames
40. When forests are cut or burned down

- a. water can flow away very quickly and cause mudslides
  - b. nutrients are washed deep into the soil
  - c. water stands in fields and cannot flow away
  - d. rainfall can get into the ground more quickly
41. The tsunami that killed over 250,000 people in south and southeast Asia in 2004 was caused by
- a. a volcanic explosion
  - b. an earthquake
  - c. a hurricane
  - d. a tropical storm
42. A flood can be caused by:
- a. Rising rivers
  - b. High tides
  - c. Heavy rain in a small area
  - d. All of the above
43. Which of the following should you do in a flood?
- a. Go sight-seeing
  - b. Drink the water
  - c. Put valuables high up
  - d. Water the garden
44. What is a flash flood?
- a. A sophisticated flood
  - b. Power lines fallen in flood waters
  - c. A deep flood
  - d. A flood that happens fast with little warning
45. Which is the most common type of disaster in New Zealand?
- a. Floods
  - b. Earthquakes
  - c. Tsunami
  - d. Volcanoes
46. Which of these problems can be caused by floods?
- a. Landslips
  - b. Sewage contamination
  - c. Destroyed crops
  - d. All of the above
47. How many inches of fast-moving flood water can knock you off your feet?
- a. 6 inches
  - b. 8 inches
  - c. 10 inches
48. What factors contribute to flooding?
- a. Rainfall intensity.
  - b. Rainfall duration.
  - c. BOTH of the above; rainfall intensity and rainfall duration.

49. What causes most flash flooding?

- a. Tornadoes.
- b. Slow-moving thunderstorms, thunderstorms repeatedly moving over the same area, or heavy rains from hurricanes and tropical storms.
- c. Hailstorms.

50. How many feet of fast-moving flood water can sweep a vehicle away?

- a. 3 feet
- b. 2 feet
- c. 4 feet

Answers:

- |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. d  | 11. d | 16. d | 21. d | 26. a | 31. b | 36. a | 41. b | 46. d |
| 2. d | 7. d  | 12. d | 17. b | 22. d | 27. d | 32. d | 37. d | 42. d | 47. a |
| 3. c | 8. b  | 13. a | 18. a | 23. a | 28. b | 33. c | 38. a | 43. c | 48. c |
| 4. d | 9. a  | 14. c | 19. a | 24. c | 29. b | 34. c | 39. a | 44. d | 49. b |
| 5. c | 10. b | 15. d | 20. c | 25. c | 30. a | 35. c | 40. a | 45. a | 50. b |

## DROUGHT

1. Absence of normal pattern of rainfall in a region for an extended period of time is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Deforestation   b) landslide   c) flood   d) drought
2. Approximately \_\_\_\_\_% of earth's surface is covered with water.  
a) 80   b) 60   c) 55   d) 12
3. Of the total water percentage in earth \_\_\_\_\_% is a fresh water level that we can use. a)  
0.2   b) 1   c) 5   d) 10
4. \_\_\_\_\_drought is often identified by sunny days and hot weather.  
a) Meteorological drought   b) Hydrological drought  
c) Agricultural drought   d) Socio-economic drought
5. \_\_\_\_\_drought leads to reduction of natural stream flows and ground water levels.  
a) Meteorological drought   b) Hydrological drought  
c) Agricultural drought   d) Socio-economic drought
6. \_\_\_\_\_drought makes the soil's moisture level insufficient to maintain the average crop yield.  
a) Meteorological drought   b) Hydrological drought  
c) Agricultural drought   d) Socio-economic drought
7. \_\_\_\_\_drought correlates the supply and demand of goods with the all other droughts.  
a) Meteorological drought   b) Hydrological drought  
c) Agricultural drought   d) Socio-economic drought
8. If the deficiency of a particular year's rainfall exceeds 25% of normal it is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Onset Of Drought   b) Moderate Drought  
c) Severe Drought   d) none of the above.
9. Deficiency of a particular year's rainfall exceeds 26 –50 % of normal it is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Onset Of Drought   b) Moderate Drought  
c) Severe Drought   d) none of the above.
- 10) If the deficiency of a particular year's rainfall more than 50 % of normal it is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Onset Of Drought   b) Moderate Drought  
c) Severe Drought   d) none of the above.
- 11) About \_\_\_\_\_percentage of India's total area is drought prone to drought.

- a) 80   b) 68   c) 15   d) 25
12. Drought unequal distribution of food increased population and flooding are causes of  
a) Typhoid   b) dengue fever   c) malaria   d) famine
13. Situation in which there is no enough food in an area to feed people is called  
a) Famine   b) drought   c) monsoon   d) thunderstorms
14. Higher level of floods and droughts are led by  
a) sand storms   b) lower precipitation   c) higher precipitation   d) none of the above
15. Percentage of earth surface which is covered by oceans and seas is a)  
50%   b) 65%   c) 85 %   d) 97 %
16. Percentage of surface of earth is covered by water is a)  
70%   b) 85 %   c) 90 %   d) 60 %
17. The grass is dry. the soil is dry  
a) drought   b) flood   c) earthquake   d) landslide
18. There has been little rain for months  
a) drought   b) cyclone   c) earthquake   d) landslide
19. We can't use too much water, because we don't have a lot of it  
a) drought   b) flood   c) tsunami   d) earthquake
20. The most catastrophic weather or climate related disasters in terms of lives lost are  
a) droughts   b) severe storms   c) floods   d) tornados
21. What are the reason for causes of drought  
a) Floods   b) tsunami   c) landslide   d) excessive use of ground and surface water
22. Meteorological drought means  
a) Simple absence/deficit of rainfall from the normal  
b) Leads to reduction of natural stream flows or ground water levels  
c) Level in soil is insufficient to maintain average crop yields  
d) Correlates the supply and demand of goods and services
23. Severe Drought for identifying  
a) Deficit of rainfall more than 50 per cent of normal.  
b) Deficit of rainfall between 26-50 per cent of normal.  
c) Deficiency of a particular year's rainfall exceeding 25 per cent of normal.  
d) None of the above.



## Landslide

1. The movement of earthy materials from higher region to lower region due to gravitational pull is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Earth quake                      b. soil erosion                      c. landslide                      d. cyclone Ans:  
 c. landslide
2. Downhill movement of earth is mainly caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Monsoon failure                      b. rain                      c. drought                      d. pollution. Ans:  
 b. rain
3. Movement of heavy vehicles on the unstable sloppy region creates \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Earth quake                      b. flood                      c. volcano                      d. landslide. Ans:  
 d. landslide
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the device which is used to detect landslides.  
 a. Vibration sensor                      b. piezo electric crystal  
 c. strain gauge                      d. proximity sensor. Ans:  
 c. strain gauge
5. To prevent landslide, improving the cultivation in the sloppy region, the roots of which Provide \_\_\_\_\_ effect.  
 a. Erosion                      b. coherent                      c. cohesion                      d. flood. Ans:  
 c. cohesion
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a downward movement of wet soil along the slopes under the influence of gravity.  
 a. Creep                      b. Lahars                      c. Debris flow                      d. Solification Ans:  
 d. solification.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is extremely slow downward movement of dry surfacial matters.  
 a. Lahars                      b. Creep                      c. Solification                      d. Debris flow Ans:  
 b. creep.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is ash from a volcanic mixer with water to form a thick river of mud.  
 a. Lahars                      b. Solification                      c. Debris flow                      d. Creep Ans:  
 a. lahars.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the form of rapid mass movement of earthy matters.  
 a. Solification                      b. Creep                      c. debris flow                      d. Lahars Ans:  
 c. debris flow.
10. Movement of earthquake waves through the ground can produce \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Solification                      b. Creep                      c. Liquefaction                      d. Lahars Ans:  
 liquefaction.
11. Hotspot of landslide in India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Himalayan valleys                      b. Sri lanka                      c. Indonesia                      d. All the above Ans:  
 d. All the above
12. Land slide and can be defined as the \_\_\_\_\_ of slope.  
 a. Downward movement                      b. Upward movement  
 c. Outward movement                      d. Downward and Outward movement Ans  
 : d. downward and outward movement
13. The slope forming materials composed of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Rocks                      b. Soils                      c. Artificial fills                      d. All the above Ans:  
 d. All the above
14. The land slide surfaces of separation by \_\_\_\_\_.



- a. Falling      b. Sliding      c. Flowing      d. All the above    Ans:  
d. All the above
15. The surface falling or sliding, \_\_\_\_\_ from one place to another.  
a. Slowly      b. Quickly      c. Either Slowly or Quickly    Ans:  
c. either slowly or quickly
16. What is a landslide?  
a shaking of Earth      b. an opening in Earth similar to a sinkhole  
c. soil, rock, and debris sliding down a slope    d. an eruption of lava
17. Which of these is NOT a contributing factor to landslides?  
a. Water    b. unstable subsurface      c. a trigger      d. gravity
18. Which choice is a man-made trigger of landslides?  
a. earthquakes    b. Volcano    c. blasting      d. erosion
19. The zone of the earth that is divided into rigid plates is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) atmosphere B) lithosphere C) tectosphere D) biosphere
20. Which of the following is responsible for periodic change?  
a. Eruption of volcano    b. Heartbeat    c. A car accident    d. Landslide
21. Landslides, global warming, floods and soil erosions are all effects of  
a. Deforestation    b. afforestation    c. overpopulation    d. global warming
22. Considering pyramid of numbers, consumers that are maximum in number and smallest in size are called
- a. tertiary consumers    b. producers    c. tertiary decomposers      d. secondary decomposers
23. Tertiary consumers that are fed on primary carnivores are also known as
- A. primary carnivores    b. tertiary carnivores      c. secondary carnivores      d. secondary herbivores
24. Process of photosynthesis converts solar energy into the
- a. hydro energy    b. chemical energy    c. mechanical energy    d. tidal energy
25. Non-living factors of ecosystem are called
- a. abiotic components    b. biotic components    c. biosphere components    d. ecology components
26. Lakes and forests are best classified as examples of
- a. artificial ecosystem    b. natural ecosystem    c. natural biosphere      d. artificial biosphere
27. Considering ecological organizations, range between tops of highest mountains and floor of oceans is classified as
- a. biosphere      b. exosphere      c. troposphere    d. stratosphere
28. Forests clearing by humans or natural causes is classified as

a.Urbanization b.localization c.deforestation d.deplantation

29.All substances that are major causes of pollution are classified as

a.compounds b.acids c.oxides d.pollutants

30. Ultraviolet rays in radiations of sun is absorbed by a.troposphere

b.thermosphere c.stratosphere d.ozone

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