**Natural Disasters Canadian 3rd Edition Abbott Test Bank**
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# c1

*Student:* _____

1. Which of the following is the best definition for a natural disaster?

   A. An extreme event triggered by human activities, which poses a potential threat to human life or property.
   B. An extreme natural event that occurs in a remote unpopulated area.
   C. An event that kills a significant number of people or results in large economic losses, triggered by a natural event.
   D. An event that could be triggered by natural processes, which poses a potential threat to human life or property.
   E. An extreme event triggered by human activities that occurs in a remote unpopulated area.

2. Sites with natural hazards need to be studied and their risk evaluated to prevent a natural disaster. The frequency of an event is _____.

   A. the number of occurrences of an event within in a given time period
   B. the average number of years between events
   C. commonly used to forecast exactly when a natural event will occur
   D. the cyclic occurrence of events within a given space
   E. the range over which the upper and lower magnitudes for a given event are predicted

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3. The return period of a disaster is the average number of years _____.

   A. before survivors return to their homes
   B. before the economy returns to pre-disaster levels
   C. it takes for emotional recovery of victims
   D. between same-sized events
   E. between events of the same type, regardless of size

4. Most of the 40 deadliest disasters between 1970 and 2013 occurred in a belt running through Japan, China, Bangladesh, India, Iran and Turkey. This area was particularly vulnerable because _____.

   A. it has a high population density
   B. most of the world's earthquakes occur here
   C. precipitation rates are very high in this region, producing frequent, large, and sudden floods
   D. most of the world's and volcanic eruptions occur here
   E. most of the world's landslides occur here

5. During the last half of the 20th century, earthquakes, tsunami, and _____ account for the majority of deaths from natural disasters.

   A. volcanic eruptions
   B. floods
   C. landslides
   D. hurricanes/cyclones
   E. tornadoes

6. Which of the following communities are at the highest risk?

   A. High magnitude event; low vulnerability
   B. Low magnitude event; low vulnerability
   C. Moderate magnitude event; low vulnerability
   D. Low magnitude event; high vulnerability
   E. Moderate magnitude event; high vulnerability

7. Based on data for 2013, the continent of _____ experienced the greatest loss of life from natural disasters.

   A. North America
   B. South America
   C. Europe
   D. Africa
   E. Asia

8. The greatest insurance dollar losses as a result of natural disasters for the period 1970-2013 occurred in _____.

   A. Mexico
   B. China
   C. The United States
   D. Tibet
   E. India

9. Based on insurance industry records of economic loss from natural disasters, 28 of the 40 most expensive disasters between 1970 and 2013 were _____.

A. earthquakes
B. volcanic eruptions
C. storms
D. landslides
E. fires

10. The effects of a natural disaster are in part determined by the extent of a community's vulnerability to the hazard. Which of the following increases vulnerability?

A. Economic wealth and investment in infrastructure to mitigate the effects of a hazardous event
B. Insurance programs
C. Education programs and warning systems
D. Apathy as people tend to forget the tragedies of the past
E. The magnitude of the natural event

11. The rapid increase in human population during the past several centuries is an example of _____ growth.

A. linear
B. algebraic
C. parabolic
D. integrated
E. exponential

12. As of 2011 the human population of the world was _____.

A. 500 million

B. 7 billion

C. 60 billion

D. 100 billion

E. 1 trillion

13. The world population of humans is growing at a rate of _____% per year.

A. 0.02

B. 0.12

C. 1.2

D. 12

E. 22

14. At present, the world population of humans grows by over _____ million per year.

A. 0.08

B. 0.8

C. 8

D. 80

E. 800

15. The overall increase in Canadian natural disasters from 1900 to 2013 is due mainly to _____.

A. geologic disasters

B. weather-related disasters

C. meteor impacts

D. man-made disasters

E. wild fires

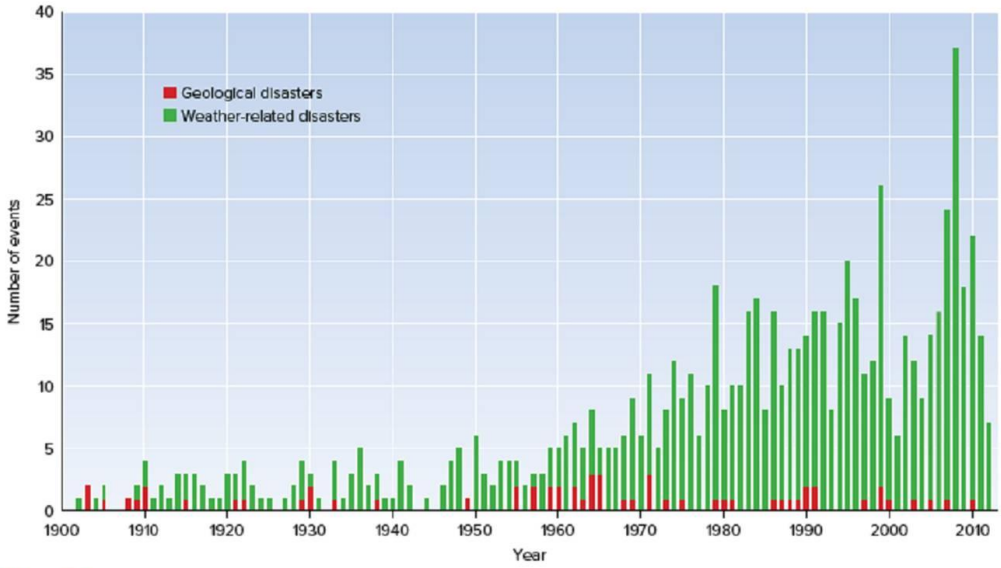


Figure 1.8

16. Which of the following statements best explains the trends shown in Figure 1.8?

A. The increase in weather related disasters is due solely to global warming.

B. The frequency and magnitude of geologic disasters has been increasing.

C. The trends in this graph are unlike the global trends in natural disasters.

D. Population growth and the impact of television and Internet reporting are likely responsible for some of the increase in weather related disasters.

E. The increase in weather-related disasters shows that Canadian Society has adapted more than adequately to extreme weather events.

17. Which of the following is not one of Public Safety Canada's four pillars of emergency management?

    A. Response
    B. Recovery
    C. Mitigation
    D. Evacuation
    E. Preparedness

18. The amount of water recommended for a home emergency kit is _____.

    A. 1 litre per person per day
    B. 2 litres per person per day
    C. 4 litres per person per day
    D. 8 litres per person per day

19. Canada's costliest natural disasters (insured cost only) do not make the international list because:

    A. no data from Canada is available
    B. most of the natural hazards in Canada are located in remote (uninhabited) areas
    C. Canada has not experienced a great natural disaster
    D. none of these
    E. all of these

20. Van der Vink's study compared deaths by natural disaster to the levels of _____ and _____.

A. world population; food production
B. industry production; food production
C. water usage; medical care
D. democracy; country preparedness
E. democracy; economic development

21. According to Princeton researchers more than 80% of deaths by natural disaster in the period 1964-2004 took place in 15 nations. Of these, 13 of countries are below the median GDP. Two countries are exceptions. What are those two countries and why?

A. Canada and USA; bad industrial performance between 1964-2004
B. Germany and France; slower industrial trend
C. Iran and Venezuela; oil rich counties
D. Ethiopia and Congo; greater agricultural and industrial production
E. None of these

22. Natural disasters occur where the Earth unleashes its concentrated energy in a short time.

True False

23. The magnitude of a hazardous event is related to the amount of energy fuelling the natural event.

True False

24. In general, there is an inverse correlation between the frequency and the magnitude of a disaster process.

True False

25. If a particular disaster has a high frequency of occurrence, then it also has a large return period (recurrence interval).

True False

26. In general, the larger and more energetic the disaster event, the shorter the return period between such events.

True False

27. The number of natural-disaster fatalities worldwide between 1980 and 2013 varies however, there is a general decreasing trend.

True False

28. Of the 40 worst disasters between 1970 and 2013, the most frequent mega-killers were earthquakes.

True False

29. In the period between 1970 and 2013, at least 27 of the 40 worst disasters occurred in a belt running from Japan, China, Bangladesh through India and Iran to Turkey.

True False

30. Today, the world growth rate for human population is rapidly declining.

True False

31. By the year 2011 B.C.E., the world's total population was over 8 billion.

True False

32. At present, the world population is growing at about 1.2 percent per year for a doubling time of 58 years.

True False

33. The majority of Canadian disasters from 1900 to 2013 are not due to natural causes.

True False

34. The list of most costly Canadian disasters is dominated by earthquakes, volcanoes, and tsunami.

True False

35. The fact that Canada has not experienced a great geological disaster is in part due to the relatively short history of the country.

True False

36. According to the population distribution map of Canada by census division (CD) (2011), the population in rural areas is constantly rising from 1980.

True False

37. The stronger the democracy index, the higher the death totals from natural disasters.

True False

38. The overreliance of our modern lifestyle on technology could have created new vulnerabilities.

True False

39. Natural hazards generally involve significant causalities and large economic losses.

    True  False

40. Natural hazards, such as large snow avalanches and mass movements that occur every year in the uninhabited areas in the Rockies, are considered by Canadians to be natural disasters, since they are large magnitude events.

    True  False

41. The terms preparedness, mitigation and adaptation describe actions performed when disaster strikes.

    True  False

42. In Canada, like in most industrialized nations, flood coverage is included in a typical homeowner insurance policy.

    True  False

# c1 Key

1. Which of the following is the best definition for a natural disaster?

A. An extreme event triggered by human activities, which poses a potential threat to human life or property.
B. An extreme natural event that occurs in a remote unpopulated area.
**C.** An event that kills a significant number of people or results in large economic losses, triggered by a natural event.
D. An event that could be triggered by natural processes, which poses a potential threat to human life or property.
E. An extreme event triggered by human activities that occurs in a remote unpopulated area.

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #1*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 01-01 Distinguish between natural disasters and natural hazards.*

2. Sites with natural hazards need to be studied and their risk evaluated to prevent a natural disaster. The frequency of an event is _____.

**A.** the number of occurrences of an event within in a given time period
B. the average number of years between events
C. commonly used to forecast exactly when a natural event will occur
D. the cyclic occurrence of events within a given space
E. the range over which the upper and lower magnitudes for a given event are predicted

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #2*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the relationship between frequency and magnitude of natural disasters.*

3. The return period of a disaster is the average number of years _____.

A. before survivors return to their homes

B. before the economy returns to pre-disaster levels

C. it takes for emotional recovery of victims

D. between same-sized events

E. between events of the same type, regardless of size

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*

*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the relationship between frequency and magnitude of natural disasters.*

4. Most of the 40 deadliest disasters between 1970 and 2013 occurred in a belt running through Japan, China, Bangladesh, India, Iran and Turkey. This area was particularly vulnerable because _____.

A. it has a high population density

B. most of the world's earthquakes occur here

C. precipitation rates are very high in this region, producing frequent, large, and sudden floods

D. most of the world's and volcanic eruptions occur here

E. most of the world's landslides occur here

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

5. During the last half of the 20th century, earthquakes, tsunami, and _____ account for the majority of deaths from natural disasters.

A. volcanic eruptions
B. floods
C. landslides
**D.** hurricanes/cyclones
E. tornadoes

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #5*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

6. Which of the following communities are at the highest risk?

A. High magnitude event; low vulnerability
B. Low magnitude event; low vulnerability
C. Moderate magnitude event; low vulnerability
D. Low magnitude event; high vulnerability
**E.** Moderate magnitude event; high vulnerability

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #6*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the relationship between frequency and magnitude of natural disasters.*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

7. Based on data for 2013, the continent of _____ experienced the greatest loss of life from natural disasters.

A. North America
B. South America
C. Europe
D. Africa
**E.** Asia

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #7*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

8. The greatest insurance dollar losses as a result of natural disasters for the period 1970-2013 occurred in _____.

A. Mexico
B. China
**C.** The United States
D. Tibet
E. India

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #8*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

9. Based on insurance industry records of economic loss from natural disasters, 28 of the 40 most expensive disasters between 1970 and 2013 were _____.

A. earthquakes
B. volcanic eruptions
**C.** storms
D. landslides
E. fires

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #9*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

10. The effects of a natural disaster are in part determined by the extent of a community's vulnerability to the hazard. Which of the following increases vulnerability?

A. Economic wealth and investment in infrastructure to mitigate the effects of a hazardous event
B. Insurance programs
C. Education programs and warning systems
**D.** Apathy as people tend to forget the tragedies of the past
E. The magnitude of the natural event

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #10*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

11. The rapid increase in human population during the past several centuries is an example of _____ growth.

A. linear
B. algebraic
C. parabolic
D. integrated
**E.** exponential

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #11*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

12. As of 2011 the human population of the world was _____.

A. 500 million
**B.** 7 billion
C. 60 billion
D. 100 billion
E. 1 trillion

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #12*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

13. The world population of humans is growing at a rate of _____% per year.

A. 0.02

B. 0.12

**C.** 1.2

D. 12

E. 22

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #13*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

14. At present, the world population of humans grows by over _____ million per year.

A. 0.08

B. 0.8

C. 8

**D.** 80

E. 800

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #14*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

15. The overall increase in Canadian natural disasters from 1900 to 2013 is due mainly to _____.

A. geologic disasters

**B.** weather-related disasters

C. meteor impacts

D. man-made disasters

E. wild fires

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #15*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

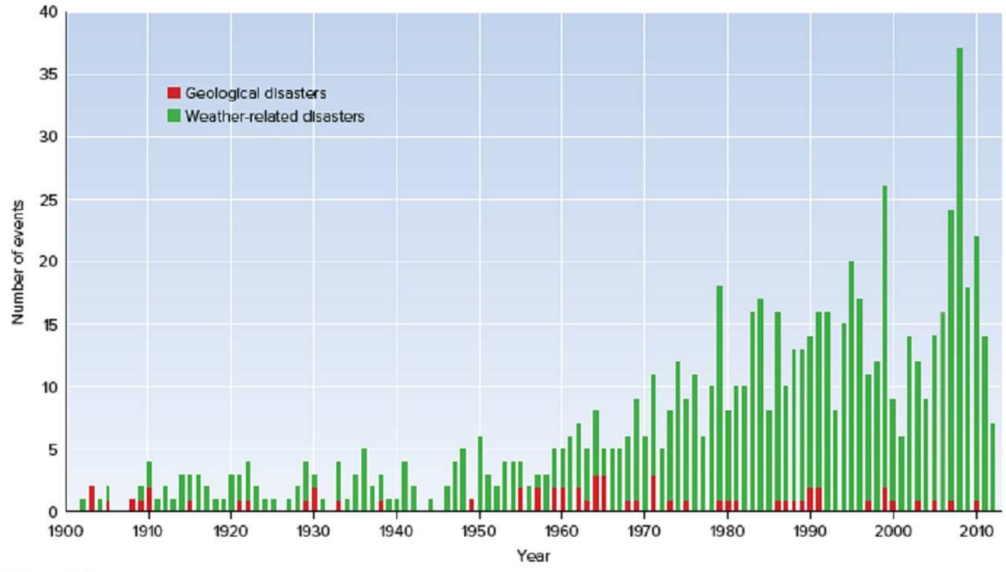


**Figure 1.8**

*Abbott - Chapter 01*

16. Which of the following statements best explains the trends shown in Figure 1.8?

A. The increase in weather related disasters is due solely to global warming.
B. The frequency and magnitude of geologic disasters has been increasing.
C. The trends in this graph are unlike the global trends in natural disasters.
**D.** Population growth and the impact of television and Internet reporting are likely responsible for some of the increase in weather related disasters.
E. The increase in weather-related disasters shows that Canadian Society has adapted more than adequately to extreme weather events.

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #16*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

17. Which of the following is not one of Public Safety Canada's four pillars of emergency management?

A. Response
B. Recovery
C. Mitigation
**D.** Evacuation
E. Preparedness

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #17*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

18. The amount of water recommended for a home emergency kit is _____.

A. 1 litre per person per day

**B.** 2 litres per person per day

C. 4 litres per person per day

D. 8 litres per person per day

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #18*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

19. Canada's costliest natural disasters (insured cost only) do not make the international list because:

A. no data from Canada is available

B. most of the natural hazards in Canada are located in remote (uninhabited) areas

**C.** Canada has not experienced a great natural disaster

D. none of these

E. all of these

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #19*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

20. Van der Vink's study compared deaths by natural disaster to the levels of _____ and _____.

A. world population; food production
B. industry production; food production
C. water usage; medical care
D. democracy; country preparedness
**E.** democracy; economic development

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #20*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

21. According to Princeton researchers more than 80% of deaths by natural disaster in the period 1964-2004 took place in 15 nations. Of these, 13 of countries are below the median GDP. Two countries are exceptions. What are those two countries and why?

A. Canada and USA; bad industrial performance between 1964-2004
B. Germany and France; slower industrial trend
**C.** Iran and Venezuela; oil rich counties
D. Ethiopia and Congo; greater agricultural and industrial production
E. None of these

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #21*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

22. Natural disasters occur where the Earth unleashes its concentrated energy in a short time.

**TRUE**

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #22*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 01-01 Distinguish between natural disasters and natural hazards.*

23. The magnitude of a hazardous event is related to the amount of energy fuelling the natural event.

TRUE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #23*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the relationship between frequency and magnitude of natural disasters.*

24. In general, there is an inverse correlation between the frequency and the magnitude of a disaster process.

TRUE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #24*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the relationship between frequency and magnitude of natural disasters.*

25. If a particular disaster has a high frequency of occurrence, then it also has a large return period (recurrence interval).

FALSE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #25*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the relationship between frequency and magnitude of natural disasters.*

26. In general, the larger and more energetic the disaster event, the shorter the return period between such events.

FALSE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #26*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the relationship between frequency and magnitude of natural disasters.*

27. The number of natural-disaster fatalities worldwide between 1980 and 2013 varies however, there is a general decreasing trend.

FALSE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #27*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

28. Of the 40 worst disasters between 1970 and 2013, the most frequent mega-killers were earthquakes.

TRUE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #28*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

29. In the period between 1970 and 2013, at least 27 of the 40 worst disasters occurred in a belt running from Japan, China, Bangladesh through India and Iran to Turkey.

TRUE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #29*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

30. Today, the world growth rate for human population is rapidly declining.

FALSE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #30*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

31. By the year 2011 B.C.E., the world's total population was over 8 billion.

FALSE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #31*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

32. At present, the world population is growing at about 1.2 percent per year for a doubling time of 58 years.

TRUE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #32*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

33. The majority of Canadian disasters from 1900 to 2013 are not due to natural causes.

TRUE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #33*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

34. The list of most costly Canadian disasters is dominated by earthquakes, volcanoes, and tsunami.

FALSE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #34*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

35. The fact that Canada has not experienced a great geological disaster is in part due to the relatively short history of the country.

TRUE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #35*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

36. According to the population distribution map of Canada by census division (CD) (2011), the population in rural areas is constantly rising from 1980.

FALSE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #36*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

37. The stronger the democracy index, the higher the death totals from natural disasters.

FALSE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #37*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

38. The overreliance of our modern lifestyle on technology could have created new vulnerabilities.

TRUE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #38*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

39. Natural hazards generally involve significant causalities and large economic losses.

FALSE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #39*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-01 Distinguish between natural disasters and natural hazards.*

40. Natural hazards, such as large snow avalanches and mass movements that occur every year in the uninhabited areas in the Rockies, are considered by Canadians to be natural disasters, since they are large magnitude events.

FALSE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #40*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-01 Distinguish between natural disasters and natural hazards.*

41. The terms preparedness, mitigation and adaptation describe actions performed when disaster strikes.

FALSE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #41*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-04 Define risk and mitigation.*

42. In Canada, like in most industrialized nations, flood coverage is included in a typical homeowner insurance policy.

FALSE

*Abbott - Chapter 01 #42*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe natural disaster trends in Canada and the world.*

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# c1 Summary

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| Difficulty: 2 Medium | 27 |
| Difficulty: 3 Hard | 4 |
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