

416129



Final Semester Examination 2024 UG II Sem

Paper Code – GGS-103 MCQs

[METHOD AND TECHNIQUES TOWARDS DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT]

Time :2 hrs

Maximum marks :50

Answer all the question

(1 mark each)

1. An active volcano Mauna Loa is located in:
 - a. Hawaii, USA
 - b. Brazil
 - c. Japan
 - d. None of the above
2. Which of the following volcanoes is known for its most destructive volcanic eruption in recorded history
 - a. Mount Kilimanjaro
 - b. Mauna Loa
 - c. Krakatoa
 - d. Mount St Helens
3. Bhopal Gas Disaster is a kind of
 - a. Natural disaster
 - b. Manmade disaster
 - c. None of the above
4. What is Ring of Fire?
 - a. Belt of volcanoes in the Circum Pacific region
 - b. Belt of volcanoes in the mid-continental region
 - c. Belt of volcanoes in the mid-atlantic region
 - d. None of the above
5. Volcanoes are generally found where
 - a. Intraplates pull apart or are coming together
 - b. Tectonic plates pull apart or are coming together
 - c. Earth's crust pull apart or are coming together
 - d. None of these pull apart or are coming together
6. Which of the following is not a man-made hazard?
 - (a) Leakage of Toxic waste (b) Wars and Civil Strife (c) Drought (d) Environmental pollution



7. Cyclones occurring in North Atlantic ocean are called
- (a) Typhoon (b) Hurricanes (c) Tornado (d) None of the above
8. Disaster Management includes:
- a. Mitigation
b. Reconstruction
c. Rehabilitation
d. All of the above
9. Which of the following is seasonally related hazard
- a. Earthquake
b. Volcanic eruption
c. Terrorist attack
d. None of the above
10. The level of harm by a hazard is governed by
- a. Magnitude of the hazard
b. Frequency of the hazard
c. Intensity at the impact point
d. All of the above
11. Which of the following is not an atmospheric hazard
- a. Epidemic in human
b. Hail
c. Heavy rainfall
d. hurricanes
12. The level of risk of a disaster depends on
- a. Nature of the hazard
b. Vulnerability of the elements which are affected
c. Economic value of the elements which are affected
d. All of the above
13. The point of the earth's surface directly above the point where an earthquake occurs is called the:
- a. Focus
b. Epicenter
c. Fracture
d. Fault



14. Floods can be prevented by
 - a. Afforestation
 - b. Cutting the forest
 - c. Tilling the land
 - d. Removing the top soil
15. Bhopal Gas Disaster is a kind of
 - d. Natural disaster
 - e. Manmade disaster
 - f. None of the above
16. The word disaster comes from
 - A) Greek word B) Latin word C) French word D) German
17. High vulnerability and high hazard are associated with
 - a) low disaster risk b) medium disaster risk c) high disaster risk d) none of the above.
18. Which of the following groups of people is more vulnerable in the event of disaster?
 - A) Men, boys, old people
 - B) Men, women, boys
 - C) Women, children, old people
 - D) None of the above
19. The instrument which records earthquake wave is called
 - A) Climograph B) Seismograph C) Hythergraph D) None of the above
20. The name of the largest active volcano in the world is
 - A) Mauna Lao in Hawaii
 - B) Mount Fuji in Japan
 - C) Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania
 - D) None of the above
21. Which of the following is known as the light house of the Mediterranean sea?
 - A) Vesuvius B) Stromboli C) Krakatoa D) Popa
22. Which country is known as the most forest fire prone country in the world ?
 - A) Uganda B) Canada C) Australia D) India
23. The Chernobyl disaster of 1986 in Ukraine was a case of
 - A) Epidemic disaster B) Toxic gas disaster C) Nuclear disaster D) None of the above
24. Zika virus is spread by
 - A) Rat B) Mosquito C) Fly D) Pig



25. About 2/3rd of the cyclones that occur in the Indian coastline occur in the
- A) Bay of Bengal
 - B) Coastal area of south India
 - C) Coastal area of west India
 - D) None of the above
26. Tuberculosis generally affects
- A. Kidney
 - B. Stomach
 - C. Lungs
 - D. Skin
27. The most calm part of the tropical cyclone is
- A. Limb
 - B. Eye
 - C. Periphery
 - D. None of the above
28. The word Tsunami has been derived from
- A. French word
 - B. Latin word
 - C. Japanese word
 - D. Greek word
29. The common factors of wildfire hazards are:
- A. Lightning
 - B. Volcanic eruption
 - C. El-Nino
 - D. All of the above
30. In northern hemisphere, the wind of the tropical cyclone blows in
- A. Anticlockwise direction
 - B. Clockwise direction
 - C. Straight
 - D. None of the above
31. Tropical cyclones rarely develop within 5° of the equator because Coriolis' effect is
- A. weakest there
 - B. moderate there



- C. Strongest there
D. None of the above
32. Which is the only active volcano in India?
- A. Volcano Popa
B. Volcano of Barren Island
C. Volcano Etna
D. None of the above
33. The highest volcanic mountain in the world is
- A. Mauna Lao
B. Cotopaxi
C. Vesuvius
D. None of the above
34. Percentage of drought prone area in the India is
- A. 8%
B. 30%
C. 15%
D. None of the above
35. Ultimate consequences of war are
- A. Decline in human population
B. Outbreak of diseases and epidemics
C. Rise in refugees
D. All of the above
36. What is the primary goal of disaster risk reduction efforts?
- a) To eliminate all risks associated with disasters
b) To minimize the impact of disasters on communities and ecosystems
c) To transfer all risks to other regions or countries
d) To create more opportunities for disasters to occur.
37. The total flood prone area in India is
- a. 30%
b. 20%
c. 12%
d. 10%
38. the total cyclone prone area in india isa.
15%



- b. 10%
- c. 8%
- d. 20%
39. the mount vesuvius is the example of a/an
- active volcano
 - dormant volcano
 - extinct volcano
 - none of the above
40. which one of the following is a geological disaster?
- tsunami
 - storm surge
 - flood
 - wild fire
41. what is drought?
- no rainfall for a long continuous period
 - heavy rainfall for a long continuous period
 - moderate rainfall for a long continuous period
 - none of the above
42. what do you mean by 'doldrums' ?
- environmental condition found during el nino
 - environmental condition found on equatorial calm over the sea
 - both (a) and (b) are correct
 - c).none of the above
- 43 . What does the term "disaster vulnerability" refer to?
- The likelihood of a disaster occurring in a specific area
 - The ability of a community to prepare for a disaster
 - The degree to which a community is susceptible to the impacts of a disaster
 - The speed at which a disaster strikes a region
44. . Which of the following factors contributes to increased vulnerability to disasters?



- a) Strong community infrastructure
 - b) High levels of education in the population
 - c) Poor urban planning and land use management
 - d) Effective early warning systems
- 45 . What is the difference between disaster vulnerability and disaster risk?
- a) Vulnerability refers to the potential loss, while risk refers to the likelihood of a disaster occurring.
 - b) Vulnerability refers to the likelihood of a disaster occurring, while risk refers to the potential loss.
 - c) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
 - d) Vulnerability refers to natural disasters, while risk refers to man-made disasters.
- 46 . Which of the following is an example of social vulnerability to disasters?
- a) A community located in a high-risk seismic zone
 - b) Lack of access to healthcare and emergency services
 - c) Implementation of strict building codes and regulations
 - d) Availability of disaster relief funds from the government
- 47 . What is the purpose of conducting risk assessments in disaster management?
- a) To predict the exact timing of a disaster
 - b) To determine the economic cost of a disaster
 - c) To identify potential hazards and vulnerabilities
 - d) To allocate blame for a disaster after it occurs
- 48 . Which of the following is NOT a factor that influences disaster vulnerability?
- a) Socioeconomic status
 - b) Geographic location
 - c) Political stability
 - d) Frequency of past disasters in the region
- 49 . What role does climate change play in increasing disaster vulnerability?
- a) It has no impact on disaster vulnerability



- b) It decreases the frequency of extreme weather events
 - c) It amplifies the intensity and frequency of certain types of disasters
 - d) It only affects developed countries, not developing ones.
- 50 . How does population density affect disaster vulnerability?
- a) Higher population density decreases vulnerability
 - b) Higher population density increases vulnerability
 - c) Population density has no effect on vulnerability
 - d) Population density only affects urban areas, not rural ones.