

1. A disaster is a disruption that is greater than the local capacity to cope with the event, thus involving resources and officials at multiple levels such as local and state officials (True or False).

- A. True
- B. False

2. Which of the following are phases of the disaster management cycle (select one)?

- A. preparedness, MOU, response, mitigation
- B. preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation
- C. response, preparedness, recharge, protection
- D. emergency, crisis, disaster, catastrophe

3. Which of the following is the best description of the use of GIS in the Incident Command System (ICS) (select one)?

- A. GIS use in the Planning Section to prepare IAPs (Incident Action Plans) and incident maps.
- B. GIS use in the General Staff to generate situation awareness reports.
- C. GIS use in the Logistics Section to prepare routing fuel needs and staff time.
- D. GIS use by technical specialists to prepare cost/benefit conceptual maps.

4. SDI stands for (select one):

- A. Spatial Data Implementation
- B. Special Designated Infrastructures
- C. Spatial Data Infrastructures
- D. Spatial Deposit Information

5. Which of the following is the best description of the value of GIS Clearinghouses for Disaster Management (select one)?

- A. GIS Clearinghouses provide a forum for an international community of GIS users to share specific data from their town, village, county, or other organizational activities.
- B. GIS Clearinghouses provide a forum for processing vector and raster datasets for one organization.
- C. GIS Clearinghouses provide a forum for a statewide community of GIS users to share specific data from their town, village, county, or other organizational activities.
- D. GIS Clearinghouses provide a forum for FEMA in planning, preparing, recovering, and rebuilding activities.

6. How might a government agency rely on external, private sector GIS contractors (select one)?

- A. GIS data development, GIS software application development, map production analysis.
- B. Provide central GIS command-and-control structures to manage and coordinate very large-scale disasters spanning international boundaries.
- C. Participate in functional area briefings and GIS after-action reports.
- D. Address language, cultural, and social barriers between foreign GIS responders and native GIS technicians.

7. Which of the following is the best description of one issue with international disaster management (and response in particular) (select one)?

- A. Lack of central command-and-control structures to re-project datasets in real time that are from very large-scale disasters spanning international boundaries.
- B. Lack of central command-and-control structures to manage and coordinate very large-scale disasters spanning international boundaries.
- C. Working with unclear GIS metadata and politics of GIS software adoption.
- D. Operation in countries with unstable social media systems.

8. Which of the following is an important focus of World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) (select one)?

- A. Disaster risk reduction is a mapping challenge.
- B. Disaster risk reduction is a GIS technical challenge.
- C. Disaster risk reduction is an application programming challenge.
- D. Disaster risk reduction is a development challenge.

9. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is an insignificant disaster risk reduction framework followed by few members of the international community (True or False).

- A. True
- B. False

10. Which of the following is the best description of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) (select one)?

- A. UNDAC's primary mission is to serve an information management coordination role through the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of humanitarian information to the humanitarian community.
- B. UNDAC is a technology-intensive program of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).
- C. UNDAC teams support people who are displaced by a natural disaster, violent conflict, or any other situation that causes people to leave their home country seeking refuge in another country (refugees).
- D. UNDAC teams are deployed during the first phase of a rapid-onset emergency to support the UN and governments of disaster-affected countries.