**1. The support and information management role of GIS in disaster management comes primarily through:**

A. Databases

B. Maps

C. Graphics

D. Computers

**2. Which of the following is the best definition of the “geographical context of a disaster” (select one):**

A. News reporter asking for the basic “who, what, where, why, and how” aspects of a disaster situation

B. First responder asking where supplies are located.

C. Decision makers asking for the basic “how much will this cost” aspects of a disaster situation.

D. Private citizen asking “when” will the power be restored after a disaster.

**3. Which question below is an example of GIS to facilitate disaster-management reasoning (select one):**

A. What are the number of people impacted by the disaster?

B. Where are supplies located?

C. How did an area become vulnerable to a disaster?

D. What is the status of the movement of relief supplies?

**4. Interactive querying capabilities of GIS allow for (select one):**

A. Incorporation and sharing data in varying formats with other disaster-management teams.

B. Making comparisons to understand how a disaster evolved.

C. Quick access to information that would otherwise be difficult to obtain.

D. Areas of interest to be quickly viewed.

**5. Which of the following is the best definition of situation assessment (select one):**

A. A process where information about the relevant factors in the environment is acquired.

B. All of the factors that must be accounted for by a disaster-management team to guide and direct actions being taken.

C. Comprehension of the state of the environment within a geographic extent.

D. Making maps that show disaster locations.

**6. Which of the following best illustrates problems with recent disasters like 2017 Hurricanes Harvey and Maria, 2018 California Wildfires, 2019 flooding in the Mid-West USA, and Tropical Cyclone Idai in southeast Africa (select one):**

A. Larger and increasingly diverse segments of society are being impacted by disasters.

B. Computing power is not able to keep up with data-demands for disaster response.

C. Disaster are having less impact on society, this requiring decreased use of GIS for disaster management.

D. Coordination, sharing, and interoperability of non-GIS resources.

**7. Which statement best describes the combined challenges of Humanitarian Crisis and GIS (select one):**

A. Lack of spatial thinking skills among disaster management professionals.

B. Changes in climate and weather conditions and their effects on natural hazards are even more pronounced at the international scale.

C. Refugee camps are often located in remote locations of a host country lacking infrastructure for access or are on lands generally not suitable for human settlement

D. Many of the countries where these types of situations occur often suffer from their own lack of development and capacities for handling situations

**8. An example of challenges that still exist in the coordination, sharing, and interoperability of GIS resources would be:**

A. Lack of comprehensive infrastructures for data sharing across local, state, and federal resources.

B. Lack of comprehensive computer resources for first responders.

C. Overabundance of infrastructures for data sharing across local, state, and federal resources.

D. Lack of comprehensive use of drones by local, state, and federal agencies.

**9. A mapping mashup is:**

A. A combination of myriad data sources onto a map.

B. A combination of myriad maps sources into a database.

C. A combination of myriad pictures sources into a database.

D. A combination of myriad spatial thinking operations on a map.

**10. Which of the following is NOT a component of spatial thinking (select one):**

A. Properties of space.

B. Visual representations.

C. Reasoning processes.

D. Properties of reasoning.