

**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.