

1. Which of the following is the best example of how geographic information capacity (GIC) is applicable to disaster planning and preparation (select one)?

- A. Insufficient use of spatial statistics for public outreach and citizen participation during disaster planning and preparation activities.
- B. Overuse of public outreach and citizen participation during disaster planning and preparation activities.
- C. Insufficient availability of digital geographic information to support disaster-response decision-making.
- D. Overuse of vector data models when raster models provide better decision making capacity.

2. Which of the following are the best examples of essential disaster management map layers (select one)?

- A. cadastral data, geodetic control, hydrography, geographic area boundaries
- B. geographic area boundaries, social media points, space-based data, retail locations
- C. raster, vector, TIN, networks
- D. hydrography, soil conditions, slope run off, troposphere

3. A “data model”, as per the discussions on essential disaster management map layers is how real-world entities are modeled in terms of database representations and relationships between entities and conceptual hierarchies (True or False)?

- A. True
- B. False

4. MOU stands for (select one):

- A. Memorandums of Unification
- B. Memorandums of Understanding
- C. Majority of Understanding
- D. Minimum of Understatement

5. Which of the following is a best example of attributes that must be available within a road network dataset for evacuation route plans (select one)?

- A. The data types of the road network dataset attributes.
- B. The type of pavement for which the road is rated.
- C. The projection of the road network dataset.
- D. The speed for which the road is rated for travel.

6. Spatial factors to include in defining evacuation zones include (select one):

- A. shelter names, elevation controls, access to GIS datasets
- B. shelter locations, elevation, access to medical facilities
- C. highway shields, radio towers, fire hydrants, police service areas
- D. map coverage, network directions, shelter materials, GPS signals

7. A tabletop exercise is (select one):

- A. Using a simulation to assess and test the ability of an individual to respond to the given GIS operation.
- B. Placing maps on a table to exercise possible outcomes to the given scenario.
- C. Using a variety of approaches such as straight-line distance, Euclidean distance, or travel time to respond to the given scenario.
- D. Using a simulation to assess and test the ability of a group to respond to the given scenario.

8. Heat mapping is a technique to find statistically high or low value clusters, hot spot mapping is a technique for density mapping (True or False).

- A. True
- B. False

9. Which of the following is a good reason to use paper maps for public outreach communication (select one)?

- A. This medium is accessible to a very wide range of people.
- B. Provides mapping techniques to counter dominant power structures to achieve broader goals.
- C. This medium is accessible to a very wide range of GIS specialists.
- D. Paper maps are effective for overcoming issues related to distortions causes by map projections.

10. As GIS for disaster management grows more important with the increase and intensity of natural disasters, average citizens increasingly are (select one):

- A. Both disaster survivors and planners.
- B. Both disaster mappers and managers.
- C. Both disaster survivors and responders.
- D. Both disaster professionals and GIS technicians.