**1. Disaster mitigation is: (select one)?**

A. Capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.

B. The overall ability of a community, society, government, or other organization to support disaster risk management initiatives by utilizing geographic information to make informed, evidence-based decisions and achieve agreed upon goals.

C. Transition of the built environment, business, people, and their communities back to a state of acceptable operation after a disaster event.

D. A guide to how the Nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies.

**2. Vulnerability is: (select one)?**

A. The ability of a system or community to withstand the impacts of an event and recover to an acceptable or existing or even an improved state in comparison to what was available before an event.

B. Conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

C. Transition of the built environment, business, people, and their communities back to a state of acceptable operation after a disaster event.

D. The overall ability of a community, society, government, or other organization to support disaster risk management initiatives by utilizing geographic information to make informed, evidence-based decisions and achieve agreed upon goals.

**3. Resilience is: (select one)?**

A. The ability of a system or community to withstand the impacts of an event and recover to an acceptable or existing or even an improved state in comparison to what was available before an event.

B. Conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

C. Transition of the built environment, business, people, and their communities back to a state of acceptable operation after a disaster event.

D. The overall ability of a community, society, government, or other organization to support disaster risk management initiatives by utilizing geographic information to make informed, evidence-based decisions and achieve agreed upon goals.

**4. Which of the following are examples of the seven core capabilities of the United States Department of Homeland Security National Mitigation Framework (select one)?**

A. Critical Transportation, Mass Care Services, Fatality Management Services

B. Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment, Community Resilience, Long-term Vulnerability Reduction

C. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), sub-national population geospatial reference data development, Memorandums of understanding (MOUs)

D. Provide support for human dialogue, information sharing, negotiation, and discussions

**5. UNDRR stands for:**

A. United Nations Office for Development Resilience Rise

B. United Nations Office for Data Risk Reduction

C. United Nations Office for Disaster Resilience Regeneration

D. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

**6. Which statement best describes what a spatial index is (select one)?**

A. A position of a vector element inside of a geodatabase schema.

B. A method for quickly finding a preexisting spatial unit or geographical region based on location.

C. A numerical value assigned to a preexisting spatial unit or geographical region.

D. A mechanism makes for finding out information about the use of GIS for disaster risk reduction activities around the world.

**7. Which of the following are examples of social variables (select one)?**

A. Age, Gender, Rural/urban, Education level

B. Building material, Slope percentage (%), Proximity to flood zones, Locations of critical infrastructures

C. Raster, Vector, TIN, Network

D. Medical supplies, Origins, Destinations, and Endpoints

**8. Which of the following are examples of physical variables (select one)?**

A. Age, Gender, Rural/urban, Education level

B. Raster, Vector, TIN, Network

C. Building material, Slope percentage (%), Proximity to flood zones, Locations of critical infrastructures

D. medical supplies, origins, destinations, and endpoints

**9. Which statement best describes what a site-selection technique is (select one)?**

A. Answering a question or testing a hypothesis by overlaying and comparing a variety of non-spatial variables of equal weight that are combined to select final candidates to create a final index score or match site-selection criteria.

B. Answering a question or testing a hypothesis by overlaying and comparing a variety of spatial variables that can be weighted and combined to select final candidates to create a final index score or match site-selection criteria.

C. Answering a question or testing a hypothesis by overlaying and comparing a variety of vector layers that are combined to select a single candidate to create a final index score or match site-selection criteria.

D. Answering a question or testing a hypothesis by overlaying and comparing a variety of raster layers that can be weighted and reviewed individually to select final candidates to create a final index score or match site-selection criteria.

**10. The Weighted Overlay Tool allows raster datasets to be combined together and weighted based on a given layer’s importance (True or False).**

A. True

B. False