

Specific Hazards And Mitigation

Question 1.

Which one of the following is different from others:

- (a) Drought
- (b) Earthquake
- (c) Tsunami
- (d) Volcanic eruption

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Drought

Droughts are slow onset hazard while others are sudden-on-set hazard.

Question 2.

Which of the following is the example of sudden onset hazards:

- (a) Famine
- (b) Drought
- (c) Environmental degradation
- (d) Earthquake

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Earthquake

Is correct, other- are the examples of slow onset hazard.

Question 3.

Are the examples of, system failure, fire, explosion, chemical leakage:

- (a) Industrial hazards
- (b) Slow onset hazards
- (c) Sudden onset hazards
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Industrial hazards

Is correct, because all incidence occur in industrial units.

Question 4.

Following is the sequence of specific hazards, arrange it in correct order:

- (a) Onset type
- (b) Warning
- (c) Element at risk
- (d) Typical effect
- (e) Hazards assesment
- (f) Main mitigation strategies
- (g) Community based mitigation

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Element at risk

Is correct, on arranging in sequence of specific hazards is formed in The way they happen.

Question 5.

Which of the following is not an Epidemic:

- (a) Earthquake
- (b) Water borne disease
- (c) Food borne disease
- (d) Person to person disease

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Earthquake

Earthquake is correct, because b, c and d are the examples of Epidemics while a is an example of sudden onset hazard.

Question 6.

Which of the following is a manmade disaster:

- (a) Fires
- (b) Traffic (road accidents)
- (c) Rail accidents
- (d) Terrorist attacks

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Terrorist attacks

is correct, because all these hazard happen due to careless nature of human beings.

Question 7.

Match the type of hazard with examples:

Column A	Column B
(A) Epidemic	(i) Explosion
(B) Sudden onset	(ii) Environmental degradation
(C) Slow onset	(iii) Tsunami
(D) Industrial and Technological	(iv) Vector-borne disease

- (a) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- (b) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
- (c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (d) A-2, B-1, C-2, D-1

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
is correct, on matching it gives correct combination.

Question 8.

What can be of the cause of the release of chemicals (Identification) :

- (i) Human errors
 - (ii) Technological failure
 - (iii) Natural activities
- (a) only (i)
(b) only (i) and (ii)
(c) only (iii)
(d) All (i), (ii) and (iii)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All (i), (ii) and (iii)
is correct.

Question 9.

Which one of the following is different from others in respect to type of hazard :

- (a) famine
- (b) chemical accident
- (c) terrorist attack
- (d) rail accident

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) famine
Famine because it is a natural hazard while others are manmade.

Question 10.

What precautions must be kept in mind while constructing a building in an earthquake prone area:

- (a) Building should be built along fault lines
- (b) It should be improperly designed
- (c) It should be constructed according to the by-laws laid by the municipality
- (d) The material used for construction should be heavy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) It should be constructed according to the by-laws laid by the municipality
While constructing by laws laid by municipality is to be followed to make the buildings earthquake resistant.

Question 11.

Which of the following houses are affected by floods:

- (a) Houses trade by grass, bamboo

- (b) Houses built on stilts
- (c) Houses built on elevated areas
- (d) Houses built away from flood plains

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Houses made by grass, bamboo
Houses built by grass and bamboo cannot withstand floods.

Question 12.

Hari lives in coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh. The roof of his house is blown away. Which of the following hazard could be the reason for this:

- (a) Flood
- (b) Earthquake
- (c) Cyclone
- (d) Drought

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Cyclone
Cyclones blow away roofs of houses made up of light material.

Question 13.

Seismograph is an instrument to measure:

- (a) Atmospheric pressure
- (b) To measure landslides
- (c) To measure earthquake
- (d) To measure flood

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) To measure earthquake
Seismograph is used to measure earthquake.

Question 14.

Which one of the following hazard is different from others in respect to damage it cause:

- (a) Earthquake
- (b) Drought
- (c) Flood
- (d) Cyclone

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Drought
Droughts do not cause any structural damage.

Question 15.

Warning in case of floods is issued by:

- (a) PWD
- (b) CWC
- (c) CPWD
- (d) CNC

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) CWC

CWC-Central Water Commission issues warning in case of floods.

Question 16.

Floods are caused due to:

- (a) Heavy rainfall
- (b) Cyclonic storms
- (c) Trembling of earth
- (d) No rainfall

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Heavy rainfall

Heavy rains cause floods.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. Droughts are caused because of heavy rainfall.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

2. Coastal shelter belt plantation program is essential to prevent cyclones.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

3. Contamination of water supply may cause viral outbreaks and diarrhoea.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. Landslides are caused mostly in hilly areas.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

5. While constructing houses in an earthquake-prone areas, wood should be used as it is very light.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

6. Orissa is affected by earthquake.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

7. The roof of a house should be securely tied in a cyclone-prone area.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. Retaining walls can stop land from slipping.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. People staying in low-lying areas are not affected by cyclones.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

10. Buildings traditionally constructed using earth, rubble, bricks are not prone to earthquake.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

11. Droughts can be mitigated through rainwater harvesting.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. Evacuation must begin soon after the warning is sounded in case of an earthquake.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. After an earthquake keep close watch on your family members especially elders and children.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. During any hazard one must panic.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. Severe droughts result in food shortage.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column A	Column B
1. Cyclone	(a) a natural hazard caused due to failure of rain for a long period.
2. Floods	(b) Stopping masses of rock, earth debris which moves by force of their own weight.
3. Earthquake	(c) Violent storms characterised by high winds.
4. Drought	(d) Inundation of large areas as a result of increase in reservoir due to heavy rains.
5. Landslides	(e) Sudden trembling or shaking of earth.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
1. Cyclone	(c) Violent storms characterised by high winds.
2. Floods	(d) Inundation of large areas as a result of increase in reservoir due to heavy rains.
3. Earthquake	(e) Sudden trembling or shaking of earth.

4. Drought	(a) a natural hazard caused due to failure of rain for a long period.
5. Landslides	(b) Stopping masses of rock, earth debris which moves by force of their own weight.

Fill in the blanks

1. The cheapest and most effective way of arresting landslides is to increase cover.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: vegetation

2. The building should be constructed on an in the flood plains.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: elevated area

3. will illustrate the areas vulnerable to the cyclone in any given year.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Hazard mapping

4. Reforestation is an affective method to prevent

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: floods

5. In Kerala the most prevalent, recurring and disastrous type of mass movement is

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (e) debris-flows.
