1) Where do the forces for most external processes on the Earth come from?
A) The sun
B) The ocean
C) The atmosphere
D) The magnetic field of the Earth
E) The internal heat of the Earth

2) Natural Hazards differ from Disasters in that
A) natural hazards have the potential to impact human life
B) natural disasters refer to the effects of a hazard on a particular area at a particular time
C) natural hazards only refer to earthquakes and volcanoes
D) disasters mostly refer to hazards created by people

3) An earthquake in Mexico City with a moderate magnitude may cause a catastrophe rather than a disaster because:
A) Mexico City is densely populated
B) Some buildings in Mexico City are not well built
C) Earthquake may produce slides
D) Bridges and Highways may not be able to withstand a quake
E) All of the above are reasons for a catastrophe.

4) Which of the following locations are not at risk for Hurricanes?
A) Florida
B) Louisiana
C) Texas
D) California
E) All of the above are at risk for Hurricanes.

5) Which of the following areas of the United States are not at risk for any natural disaster?
A) San Francisco, CA
B) New York, NY
C) Detroit, MI
D) Miami, FL
E) All areas of the United States are at risk for some kind of natural disaster

6) Which describes the recent trend in worldwide natural disaster occurrence?
A) It has been decreasing steadily
B) It has been decreasing exponentially
C) It has remained constant
D) It has been increasing steadily
E) It has been increasing exponentially

7) Which of the following Hazards has the greatest potential for Catastrophe?
A) Flood
B) Landslide
C) Drought
D) Lightning
E) Coastal Erosion

8) Which of the following Hazards causes the greatest number of deaths per year in the United States?
A) Volcanoes
B) Hurricanes
C) Tornadoes & other windstorms
D) Landslides
E) Drought

9) Why do lightning strikes have a low potential for catastrophe?
A) Lightning is very rare in general
B) Lightning doesn't normally hurt people
C) Lightning doesn't usually affect people and property on a large scale
D) Lightning only occurs in the summer
E) It is too easy to protect people and property from lightning strikes

10) Why would urbanizing a location increase that location's potential for catastrophe?
A) People might be forced to live in low lying or unstable lands susceptible to slides or floods
B) Urbanization would interfere with the drainage of the land making it more likely to flood, slide or subside
C) Native plants would be removed increasing erosion of land
D) Higher population density would cause damage to become greater
E) All of the above are reasons why urbanization might increase catastrophes

11) Which of the following is something geologists look for in understanding the history of natural disasters in an area?
A) Folds B) Faults C) Lava flows D) Soil E) All of the above

12) What is the importance of the notion that "hazards are repetitive"?
A) We need to look to past events to understand what is probable for the future
B) If something has already happened, like a volcanic eruption, then we won't need to worry about it
C) New events will probably happen exactly like old ones, so we need to be prepared
D) Hazards keep happening constantly in an area, so people already know how to react to them
E) All of the above are true

13) Which of the following is not one of the Geologic Cycles?
A) The Tectonic Cycle
B) Kreb's Cycle
C) The Rock Cycle
D) The Hydrologic Cycle
E) The Biogeochemical Cycle

14) Which of the following would not be part of the Tectonic Cycle?
A) Earthquakes
B) Volcanoes
C) Mountain Building
D) Hurricanes
E) Continental formation

15) How do Igneous Rocks form?
A) Crystallization of magma
B) Deposition of sediment
C) Transportation of sediment
D) Heat from earth's core
E) Earthquakes create them

16) Why is the Rock Cycle considered a "cycle"?
A) Rock goes from one form to the next in a very strict order
B) Rock material is constantly being recycled into different forms or back to magma
C) Rocks are round like a cycle
D) Rocks periodically change on a set time scale
E) It describes one form that rocks can take in their lifetimes

17) The energy for the Hydrologic Cycle comes from
A) the magnetic field of the earth
B) heat from the sun
C) heat from the earth's core
D) gravity between the earth and moon
E) ocean currents

18) How long would it take for one drop of water to go through the entire hydrologic cycle?
A) days
B) years
C) hundreds of years
D) thousands of years
E) tens of thousands of years or more

19) Explanations of phenomena using the scientific method are sound because
A) They are based on data
B) They involve testing a hypothesis
C) They can be tested by other scientists
D) All of the above are reasons why the scientific method produces good explanations.

20) Why it is necessary for scientists to study natural hazards?
A) A study of natural hazards can tell us where different hazards are possible.
B) A study of natural hazards can tell us what effects to expect from a hazard
C) A study of natural hazards can tell us what effects we may have on the frequency of a hazard
D) A study of natural hazards may give us more time to make predictions and warnings
E) All of the above are reasons why scientists study natural hazards

21) Which of the following constitutes a prediction rather than a forecast for a natural event?
A) An 4.5 magnitude earthquake will occur in Tacoma, WA on August 15, 2006 at 2pm.
B) Landslides are expected in the Tacoma, WA area throughout the weekend.
C) Tremors from an earthquake may cause damage to poorly built structures.
D) There is a 50% chance of thunderstorms in the Seattle region on Saturday.
E) Four to five inches of rain may fall with the category 2 storm off of the coast of Alabama.

22) Which of the following is a misconception about natural hazards?
A) Natural hazards are caused by humans
B) Any natural hazard can happen in any location at any time
C) Scientists have no idea where or when a hazard may occur
D) Natural hazards are always dangerous and always cause disasters
E) All of the above are misconceptions about natural hazards

23) Which of the following is not true about the concept of uniformitarianism as related to natural disasters?
A) If you have earthquakes in a location, then you will probably have them in the future
B) The reason why volcanoes erupt today is the same as it was in the past
C) The processes that caused the erosion of the land have been doing their work since the Earth's formation
D) Natural disasters are a natural part of the Earth, nothing that humans can do will affect them
E) All of the above are true about uniformitarianism

24) Choose the best answer: Do humans have an effect on the frequency of natural disasters?
A) No. Natural disasters are caused by forces internal to the Earth
B) No. Natural disasters are random and people cannot affect them
C) Maybe. Some natural disasters are random, but some are caused by humans
D) Yes. Land use by humans can increase natural disasters such as flooding or landslides
E) Yes. Humans can control many natural disasters such as earthquakes and tornadoes

25) Which of the following is used to calculate risk?
A) Probability of event
B) Amount of property damage expected
C) Number of deaths possible
D) Amount of damage to roads and bridges
E) All of the above are used to calculate risk

26) Which of the following statements best explain why events that have caused disasters in the past are now causing catastrophes?
A) People are less aware of disasters and are less prepared.
B) Governments are not as interested in preparing for disasters as they are for other
C) Human population growth has caused a greater concentration of population in certain areas and puts a greater demand on earth's resources.
D) The earth is aging and therefore becoming more prone to natural hazards.
E) Scientists understand less today about disasters than they did in the past.

27) What does the impact of Natural Hazards depend on?
A) Climate
B) Magnitude of the event
C) Frequency of event
D) Land use
E) All of the above affect the impact of natural hazards

28) Which of the following is not an anticipatory response to the problem of flooding?
A) Restricting building on sections of the floodplain
B) Requiring insurance for homes built in potentially hazardous areas
C) Building dams to control the water flow
D) Delivering food and clothing to the most hard-hit areas
E) Evacuating people before the floodwaters rise

29) Which of the following is not a reactive response to Hurricane Katrina?
A) Levees are raised
B) Homes are rebuilt
C) People are given counseling for fears that they may still have
D) Communication lines are restored
E) Money is given by the government to rebuilt small businesses

30) Which of the following is an anticipatory response to earthquakes in San Francisco?
A) Monitoring along the San Andreas and other fault lines
B) Earthquake drills conducted in schools
C) Retrofitting older buildings that don't meet earthquake codes
D) Providing a fund for insurance for victims of the possible earthquake
E) All of the above are anticipatory responses to earthquakes

31) Which of the following is not true about benefits of natural hazards?
A) Flooding can provide nutrients to the land
B) Volcanoes add new islands
C) Landslides can dam rivers to create new lakes
D) Wildfires clear old growth to create new forests
E) Natural hazards are never beneficial and always cause disaster

32) The global climate is currently warming. Which of the following is not an impact this might have on natural hazards?
A) Sea levels will rise, causing more erosion
B) Magma will rise, causing more volcanoes
C) Deserts are likely to expand
D) Warmer ocean water will increase storm activity
E) All of the above are impacts of climate change