

FBQ1: ____ causes the alteration of natural ecosystems.

Answer: Environmental Hazards

FBQ2: Effects of the disaster caused by natural hazards can be greatly reduced by action taken in advance to reduce ____.

Answer: Vulnerability

FBQ3: ____ countries have made progress at reducing the impacts of hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and landslides.

Answer: Industrialized

FBQ4: Prevention, which includes structural and nonstructural measures is a ____ means of reducing the toll on life and property.

Answer: Cost-effective

FBQ5: Post-disaster relief and reconstruction measures are important for humanitarian reasons, and are designed to ____ future disasters.

Answer: Prevent

FBQ6: ____ is concerned with specific events that destroy lives and properties

Answer: Disaster management

FBQ7: ____ addresses the potentially detrimental effects of all natural hazardous events, whether or not they result in a disaster.

Answer: Hazard management

FBQ8: ____ offer sophisticated equipment and highly trained personnel for search and rescue missions.

Answer: Donor nations

FBQ9: Mitigation measure is better seen as a ____ investment

Answer: Fundamental

FBQ10: Environmentally Integrated development planning, relatively implies a ____ approach

Answer: Multicultural

FBQ11: Earthquakes simply demonstrate that the earth is consistently a ____ system.

Answer: Changing

FBQ12: Deep- focus earthquakes are those with focal depths over ____ km

Answer: 100

FBQ13: Seismic surface waves are somewhat similar to surface waves on water. True or false? ____

Answer: True

FBQ14: The ____ is instrument used measuring the magnitude of earthquake

Answer: Richter scale

FBQ15: ____ and movement along the fault are obvious hazards.

Answer: Ground shaking

FBQ16: Landslide can be a serious secondary earthquake hazard in ____

Answer: Hilly areas

FBQ17: What is hostile to the environment is hostile to man. True or false? ____

Answer: True

FBQ18: ____ of tsunamis, however, can easily be over 15 meters high in the case of large earthquake.

Answer: Breakers

FBQ19: A secondary hazard of ____ in cities is fire

Answer: Earthquakes

FBQ20: A flood may be referred to as a comparatively high flow of water that ____ the natural or artificial banks in any reach of stream.

Answer: Over-tops

FBQ21: ____ are caused by precipitation acting either directly by rainfall, or indirectly by snow or ice melt, and those resulting from dam collapse and earth slides.

Answer: River Floods

FBQ22: Flash floods are often the results of ____

Answer: Convection storms

FBQ23: Coastal Floods are of ____ types

Answer: Three

FBQ24: Floods may also be caused by the encroachment of hydraulic structures and cities on floodplains and coastal lands and by ____ of river channels.Â

Answer: Blocking

FBQ25: Floodplains soils are normally more ____ and ____ to till than those of uplands.

Answer: Fertile

FBQ26: Riverbanks have always been attractive locations for towns because they act as a focus for routes at ____ Â

Answer: Bridging Points

FBQ27: Flood has been known to cause damage to ____ and Landed Properties

Answer: Lives

FBQ28: ____ and ____ are becoming popular environmental problems in Nigeria today.

Answer: Drought, flood

FBQ29: Drought has been described as an extended and continuous duration of very

Answer: Dry weather

FBQ30: Globally, there are ____ basic types of drought.

Answer: Three

FBQ31: ____ requires varying moisture needs through their growth and development periods.

Answer: Crops

FBQ32: ____ drought takes place when the water needs of plants cannot be met by available precipitation.

Answer: Hydrological

FBQ33: ____ is land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors including climatic variations and human activities.

Answer: Desertification

FBQ34: ____ is the reduction in the ability of soils to transmit and store water for plant growth.

Answer: Drought

FBQ35: Gully and sheet erosion of soils by occasional heavy rainfalls appears to accumulate the eroded materials on ____

Answer: Valley floors

MCQ1: Volcanic gases are released by explosive eruptions and _____

Answer: Lava Flows

MCQ2: Environmental hazards are more of a negative

resource

Answer: resource

MCQ3: To monitor and solve the challenges of desertification, there is need to collect data about the target

Answer: Environment

MCQ4: The most important precursors of volcanic eruption are

Answer:

Earthquake Activity

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MCQ5: The truth about life is that environmental hazards are

inevitable

Answer:

Inevitable

MCQ6: Mass movements also add considerably to the wide range of hazards found in mountainous areas throughout the world (Smith-----)

Answer: 1991

MCQ7: Power lines and pipelines can be built with extra slack where they cross
a fault zone

Answer: Fault zone

MCQ8: The down slope movement of large volumes of surface materials under gravitational influences is an important environmental hazard

Answer: Environmental hazard

MCQ9: During the early 1970s, an average of nearly 600 people per year were killed by slope failures worldwide

Answer:

Worldwide

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MCQ10: The process called internal cohesion is produced by the interlocking, or sticking together, of granular particles

Answer: Internal cohesion

MCQ11: Landslides are down slope movements of rock and soil along
a slip surface

Answer:

Slip surfaces

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MCQ12: Water sprays are a possible method of diverting and controlling lava flows

Answer: Water Sprays

MCQ13: Coastal areas, especially around the Pacific Ocean basin where so many large earthquakes occur, may also be vulnerable to tsunamis

Answer:

Tsunamis

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MCQ14: Post-disaster relief and reconstruction measures are important for humanitarian reasons

Answer:

Reasons

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MCQ15: Flash floods are often the results of convection
Answer: Storms

MCQ16: The utilization of gas cookers, kerosene stoves, and solar energy appliances for domestic use will reduce the demand on the
Answer: Forests

MCQ17: Environmental hazards may be likened to Environmental
Answer:
Resources
A
A A

MCQ18: Ground shaking and movement along the fault are obvious
Answer: Hazards

MCQ19: Once the hazard is recognized, a wide range of potential adjustments is
Answer: Available

MCQ20: is related to avalanche frequency
Answer:
Slope angle

MCQ21: is the most important precursors of volcanic eruption
Answer:
Earthquake activity
A
A A

MCQ22: Measures the amount of ground motion
Answer:
Seismograph
A A

MCQ23: In the year ____, rockslide occurred in Alberta and Canada,
Answer:
1903
A
A A

MCQ24: Only twenty volcanoes worldwide are monitored by well-equipped local
Answer:
Observatories

MCQ25: Earthquake is one of the commonest environmental hazards that humans are

yet to subside.

Answer: Subside

MCQ26: Drought is no doubt an inevitable and often devastating

phenomenon.

Answer: Phenomenon

MCQ27: In February 1988 debris flows in Rio de Janeiro claimed at least

200 lives.

Answer: 200

MCQ28: Towns have always been attractive locations sites on riverbanks

Answer:

Towns

Answer

MCQ29:

The effects of disaster caused by natural hazards can be greatly reduced by

advance action taken

Answer

Answer

Answer

Answer

Answer

Answer: Advance

MCQ30: Slope distance is related to avalanche frequency

Answer: Slope distance

MCQ31: Rotational slides exist as curved slip surfaces

Answer:

Rotational slides

Answer

MCQ32: Earthquake induced most of the largest rock falls

Answer: Earthquake

MCQ33: To monitor and solve the challenges of desertification, there is need to collect data about the target environment

Answer:

Environment

MCQ34: Globally the term desertification has swallowed up a number of related terms such as desert encroachment

Answer:

Desert encroachment

MCQ35: Flash floods are often the results of convection

Answer: Storms