



THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

SEMESTER 1, 2022 EXAMINATION

CD214 DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT

QUESTION PAPER

DATE: WEDNESDAY 6th JUNE, 2022 **TIME:** 12:50 am – 03:50 pm. **VENUE:** CDS Rooms

MARKS: 80

WEIGHTING: 50%

EXAMINER: MR. KURI

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your Student ID No., Name, Subject Code (CD214), Course of Study (Communication and Development) & Year of Study (BACD 2), Examination Date, and Signature on the ANSWER BOOKLET. DO IT NOW!
2. You have 10 minutes reading time and **3 Hours** to do the EXAM.
3. There are **5 SECTIONS** with **27 QUESTIONS** in this exam. You are required to answer **ALL** questions. The marks are indicated next to each question. Write **ALL** answers to the questions in the **ANSWER BOOKLET** provided. No additional material will be attached to the answer booklet.
4. **NO ELECTRONIC DEVICES, MOBILE PHONES and BAGS** are allowed in the room. **ONLY** your stationery (i.e. ruler, biros) is allowed. Place your ID card next to you to be checked by the Exam Invigilator.
5. **RULE a line** through any mistakes; correction fluid is not allowed. No additional papers will be provided; you are to use the blank side of the exam sheets for rough work.
6. Check that you have **pages numbered 1 to 6 on your Exam Paper**. The exam contents are as follows:

SECTION	QUESTION NO.	PAGE NO.	MARKS
A. MULTIPLE CHOICES	1 – 15	2 – 3	15
B. MATCHING	16	3 – 4	10
C. COMPREHENSION	17	4 – 5	10
D. SHORT ANSWERS	18 – 26	5 – 6	25
E. SUMMARY WRITING	27	6	20
TOTAL			80

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICES (15 MARKS)

For questions 1 – 15 below, select the correct answers from the choices given.

- Q1.** All individuals who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence refer to a:
- A. family
B. household
C. community
D. population
- Q2.** Which of the following concepts is measured by the “exposure and proximity” to a disaster?
- A. disaster
B. hazard
C. risk
D. vulnerability
- Q3.** Which of the following is the correct order of disaster risk management process?
- A. Identification, monitoring, analysis, treatment, and evaluation.
B. Evaluation, identification, analysis, treatment, and monitoring
C. Identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation
D. Identification, treatment, monitoring, analysis and evaluation
- Q4.** When epidemiologists conduct studies on a disaster affected population, they are interested in finding out:
- A. Diseases, sicknesses and spread.
B. Casualties suffered in the disaster.
C. Vulnerable population.
D. Number of deaths in a family.
- Q5.** The resulting consequences suffered by Ukrainians in the war between Ukraine and Russia can be caused by:
- A. Primary disasters.
B. Secondary disasters.
C. Complex disasters.
D. Technological equipment.
- Q6.** During which phase of a disaster cycle should you conduct assessments of vulnerable population?
- A. preparedness phase
B. response phase
C. recovery phase
D. mitigation phase
- Q7.** Developing actions and policies to reduce disaster-related risks to people and properties is:
- A. Preparation for disasters.
B. Preparation for mitigation.
C. Preparation for recovery.
D. Preparation for rescue.
- Q8.** Covid-19 disease outbreak is an example of a:
- A. Natural disaster.
B. Human-induced disaster.
C. Technological disaster.
D. Multiple disasters.
- Q9.** A term that describes a condition of urgent need for action or assistance refers to:
- A. Human impact.
B. Emergency.
C. Disaster.
D. Risk.

emergency management	6	A public health practice used to assess health effects, monitor the effectiveness of relief efforts, respond to public concerns and media inquiries, and facilitate planning for future disasters.
evacuation	7	A list of activities taken by the people to prevent/mitigate the loss of life, livelihoods and property in case a disaster occur.
disaster surveillance	8	Injury, death or health effects on humans as a result of a disaster.
disaster epidemiology	9	A possible source of danger which may cause injury, harm or death.
resilience	10	Organization and control of resources and responsibilities to deal with immediate crises, in preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.

SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION (10 MARKS)

Q17. Read the passage below and select the correct words from the given list at the top to fill in the blank spaces. Each word must be used once only. Leave out the one that does not belong.

Natural hazards and disaster risk reduction

- hazards losses, vulnerable, multiple, educating, sustainable, disasters, risk, violent, combination, countries.

Natural hazards are severe and extreme weather and climate events. Although they occur in all parts of the world, some regions are more _____ (1) to certain hazards than others. Natural hazards become disasters when people's lives and livelihoods are destroyed.

The global expected average annual loss in the built environment associated with tropical cyclones (wind and storm surge), earthquakes, tsunamis and floods is now estimated at US\$314 billion. This risk presents a real challenge to the global agenda of _____ (2) development. (...) In absolute terms, global average annual loss is concentrated in large, higher-income, hazard-exposed economies. However, in relation to annual capital investment or social expenditure, many low and middle-income countries, and in particular small island developing states (SIDS), have the highest concentrations of _____ (3).

Human and material _____ (4) caused by such disasters are a major obstacle to sustainable development. By issuing accurate forecasts and warnings in a form that is readily understood and by _____ (5) people on how to prepare against such hazards, before they become _____ (6), lives and property can be protected. Emphasis is on disaster risk reduction: one dollar invested in disaster preparedness can prevent seven dollars' worth of disaster-related economic losses – a considerable return on investment.

Natural _____ (7) occur across different time and area scales and each is in some way unique. Tornadoes and flash floods are short-lived, _____ (8) events, affecting a relatively small area. Others, such as droughts, develop slowly, but can affect most of a continent and entire _____ (9) for months or even years. An extreme weather event can involve _____ (10) hazards at the same time or in quick succession. In addition to high winds and heavy rain, a tropical storm can result in flooding and mudslides. In temperate latitudes, severe thunderstorms can be accompanied by a combination of large, damaging hail stones, tornadoes, strong winds or heavy rain resulting in flash floods. Winter storms with high winds and heavy snow or freezing rain can also contribute to avalanches on some mountain slopes and to high runoff or flooding later on in the melt season.

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Some National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and specialized centers have responsibility for investigating geophysical hazards including volcanic explosions (airborne ash) and tsunamis, and hazardous airborne matter (radionuclides, biological and chemical substances) and acute urban pollution.

UNISDR: Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015.

SECTION D: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (25 MARKS)

Read and understand each of the instructions given below and carefully answer the questions that follow. Write your answers on the **Answer Sheet Provided**.

Q18. Name three characteristics that help determine (measure) the severity of a hard. (3)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

Q19. Name the three main classifications or categories of disasters. (3)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

Q20. Disasters are classified based on two main characteristics. List those. (2)

- a) _____
- b) _____

Q21. What is the difference between natural hazard and human-induced disaster? (2)

Q22. What causes natural disasters? (2)

Q23. What is the purpose of hazard zonation mapping? (3)

Q24. Explain how hazard, risk and disaster are interconnected. (4)

Q25. Explain the process leading to secondary and multiple hazards, or disaster. (4)
