Lecture 36: Geologic Hazards

36. Which of the following is NOT a type of geologic hazard?
   A. earthquake
   B. flood
   C. tsunami
   D. wildfire
   E. erosion

36. Which of the following geologic phenomena does NOT constitute a geologic hazard?
   A. avalanches
   B. slumps
   C. lahars
   D. weathering
   E. floods

36. “Any physical phenomenon that may impact on the surface of the planet, regardless of whether or not it has a likelihood of causing damage or threatening society in any way” refers to:
   A. geologic risk
   B. either geologic risk or geologic hazard
   C. geologic hazard
   D. rapid onset hazards only
   E. slow geologic hazards only

36. Which of the following phenomena is always going to be a geologic risk, no matter where it happens?
   A. an earthquake
   B. a volcanic eruption
   C. a landslide
   D. a tsunami
   E. none of the above

36. Which of the following is always going to be a geologic hazard?
   A. an earthquake
   B. a flood
   C. an avalanche
   D. a meteorite impact
   E. all of the above

36. Which of the following phenomena is NOT an example of a rapid onset hazard?
   A. meteorite impact
   B. flash flood
   C. subsidence
   D. tsunami
   E. earthquake

36. Which of the following constitutes the GREATEST geologic risk?
   A. a tsunami along the coastline of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska
   B. a flood on the Brahmaputra River delta, Bangladesh
   C. a volcanic eruption on an uninhabited volcanic island
   D. an earthquake in the middle of the Sahara desert
   E. an avalanche in central Greenland

36. Which of the following constitutes the GREATEST geologic risk?
   A. a tsunami along the coastline of the Pacific Northwest
   B. a backcountry forest during peak fire season
   C. a volcanic eruption on an uninhabited volcanic island
   D. a magnitude 7.9 earthquake in central Alaska
E. an avalanche in central Greenland

36. An example of a country that had poor building codes and thus a high risk, resulting in a great amount of damage and loss of life during a M7.4 earthquake in 1999 is:
   A. U.S.A.
   B. Japan
   C. Bangladesh
   D. Turkey
   E. Phillipines

36. Which of the following actions is NOT considered to be a part of a geologic hazard assessment?
   A. creating a geologic hazard map
   B. determining the history of a particular type of geologic hazard in a region
   C. determining what the hazard would be like if it were to happen today
   D. determining how often the hazard is likely to occur
   E. determining how many people would be affected by the hazard

36. Which of the following geologic hazards is NOT likely to be characterized using a hazard map?
   A. earthquakes
   B. volcanic eruptions
   C. landslides
   D. meteorite impacts
   E. floods