Architecture for Disaster Relief Final Exam

1. In a high-wind event, _____ pressures work to pull the parts of the house up.
    a. Downdraft
    b. Lateral
    c. Uplift
    d. Crosswind

2. In determining the performance of buildings in hurricanes. _____ shapes are best.
    a. Compact
    b. Symmetrical
    c. Simple
    d. All of the above

3. Prior to European arrival in the Caribbean, most indigenous homes had walls made of _____.
    a. Adobe
    b. Wattle and daub
    c. Brick
    d. None of the above

4. _____ are classified as either in-ground, above-ground, or within a basement
    a. Bunkers
    b. Bomb shelters
    c. Safe rooms
    d. Conservatories

5. The two types of flood proofing are _____.
    a. Up and down
    b. Wet and dry
    c. Bitumen and polyurethane
    d. None of the above

6. The _____is by far the best shape for earthquake and hurricane resistance.
    a. Triangle
    b. Cube
    c. Dome
    d. Ellipse

7. When responding to the immediate situation after a disaster it is important that people see _____.

a. Who is in charge
b. Action as soon as possible
c. What caused the disaster
d. Government involvement

8. _____ is one of the best natural materials for shingle making.

a. Asphalt
b. Rubber
c. Birch bark
d. None of the above

9. In addition to the obvious physical challenges, there are also _____ needs to be addressed.

a. Psychological
b. Emotional
c. Social
d. All of the above

10. Some disasters that would have previously been attributed to natural causes, are the result of _____.

a. Nuclear reactions
b. Actions of man
c. Meteorological cycles
d. None of the above

11. It is important to establish temporary housing in locations that will allow people to _____.

a. Earn a livelihood
b. Be close to ancestral homesites
c. Access infrastructures
d. All of the above

12. Providing adequate _____ is one of the most intractable problems in international humanitarian response.

a. Water
b. Food
c. Healthcare
d. Shelter

13. Due to the _____ Fukushima populations had to go to provisional housing further away.

a. Destruction of infrastructures
b. Radiation
c. Lack of potable water
d. None of the above

14. Haiti's is one of the _____ countries in the Western Hemisphere.

a. Hottest
b. Windiest
c. Poorest
d. Most humid

15. A significant problem with designing and building in Haiti is the lack of available _____.

a. Electricity
b. Skilled labor
c. Timber
d. Building inspectors

16. Early examples of man-made buildings were most likely fabricated from _____.

a. Wood
b. Bones
c. Hides
d. All of the above

17. In addition to their network of roads, Rome was also famous for their impressive _____ system.

a. Aqueduct
b. Welfare
c. Horticultural
d. Agricultural

18. When disaster strikes, _____ is of the essence.

a. Planning
b. Time
c. Construction
d. None of the above

19. When providing emergency shelter, materials should be _____.

a. Minimal
b. Inexpensive
c. Able to be on site as soon as possible.
d. All of the above

20. The short-term response phase may last _____.

a. Days
b. Weeks
c. Months
d. Years

21. Many designs for houses after the earthquake of 2010 in Haiti were deliberately designed as _____.

a. Gazebos
b. Cabanas
c. Shacks
d. Tiny houses

22. Approximately_____ percent of all the energy released in earthquakes comes from the Circum-Pacific Belt.

a. 20
b. 40
c. 60
d. 80