

CERTIFICATE IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT
TECHNOLOGY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

TD 011

SESSIONAL EXAMINATION

Marks: 100

Duration - 3 hrs

Instructions to students:

1. The examination consists of **Four** sections: A, B, C and D
2. Begin each answer to a new question on a new page
3. Answer questions according to instructions given in each section
4. Write answers in the answer booklet provided
5. Write in grammatical English



Answer all the questions by choosing the correct answer from the alternatives given.

1. _____ is one of the management systems.
 - a. Hazmat
 - b. Communication
 - c. Response
 - d. Transmission

2. GIS and the disaster management cycle involve all these except _____.
 - a. Planning
 - b. Mitigation
 - c. Recovery
 - d. Satellite

3. _____ refers to an object or system that absorbs all the electromagnetic radiation that falls.
 - a. Blackbody Radiation
 - b. Infrared Radiation
 - c. Landsat
 - d. Radiation

4. _____ can use geographical information system (GIS).
 - a. Pilots
 - b. Electricians
 - c. Managers
 - d. Emergency Planners

5. A satellite that produces images on earth is called a _____.
 - a. Sensor
 - b. Landsat
 - c. Radar
 - d. Vaccine preventable disease



6. _____ is not an example of print media.
- Radio
 - Newspapers
 - Journals
 - Magazines
7. Select the two major types of mass media from the choices below.
- Television and Radio
 - Radio and Satellite radio
 - Electronic and print
 - Television and Print
8. The ultimate purpose of emergency management is to _____.
- Training
 - Protect property
 - Testing
 - Recovery
9. Electromagnetic waves are not involved in _____.
- The sense of touch
 - Radio Use
 - Record keeping
 - Science
10. _____ is not an example of print media.
- Magazines
 - SMS
 - Journals
 - Newspapers

SECTION B: True/False questions.

[10 Marks]

Indicate if the statement is True or False

1. Data can be difficult to interpret and may require expert skills.
2. Night goggles use temperature differences to show objects.
3. Remote sensing does not save time.
4. Media is always a trusted source for disaster related information.
5. Emergency management is a shared responsibility between government and citizens of towards building a sustainable disaster- resilient society.
6. GIS is a tool that allows users to create interactive queries.
7. The radio is not the most popular and widespread information tool used in disaster management.
8. Roadside detectors can monitor for the presence of hazardous cargo in sensitive areas and confirm that the cargo is on the expected route.
9. The media never exaggerate some element of the disaster and create unnecessary panic.
10. Flooding is not one of the most frequently occurring hazards.

SECTION C: Short answer questions.

[30 Marks]

Answer all questions from this section.

QUESTION 1

Differentiate between the following:

- a. Microwave radiation and infrared radiation **(2 marks)**
- b. Electronic and print media. **(2 marks)**
- c. Sensor and wavelength **(2 marks)**
- d. Geographical information systems and global position system. **(2 marks)**

QUESTION 2

Explain how emergency medical services (EMS) can add value to disaster management in the following areas:

- a) Hazardous Materials Management **(2 marks)**
- b) Emergency Medical Services **(2 marks)**
- c) Response and Recovery **(2 marks)**

QUESTION 3

List and explain any four roles of media in disaster management. **(8 marks)**

QUESTION 4

Appraise any four activities that can be useful in GIS applications. **(8 marks)**

SECTION D: Essay-type questions. [50 Marks]

Answer all questions in this section.

QUESTION 1

Critically analyse the impacts of media during any disaster that occurred in your country.

(15 marks)

QUESTION 2

Highlight the following EMS and disaster management cycle in detail:

a. Prevention and Mitigation **(10 marks)**

b. Response and Recovery during floods **(10 marks)**

QUESTION 3

Discuss the advantages and challenges of using GIS in disaster management.

(15 marks)

END OF THE PAPER!