

DIAGNOSTIC TEST IN DISASTER READINESS AND RISK REDUCTION SY 2022-2023

Instructions: Read each question carefully and write the correct answer in a separate sheet of paper, or in the answer sheet provided to you. Do not write anything on this test questionnaire.

1. This term refers to the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or to society to cope using its own resources.

- A. Risk
- B. Disaster**
- C. Risk Factor
- D. Disaster Risk

2. The over consumption of natural resources can be categorized under what disaster risk factor?

- A. Climate change
- B. Poverty and inequality
- C. Environmental degradation**
- D. Globalized economic development

3. The following is a list of devastating events that can occur as a result of a natural catastrophe **EXCEPT**?

- A. Loss of life
- B. Economic downfall**
- C. Loss of livelihood and services
- D. Destruction of infrastructures

4. Based on the list provided, determine the examples of health risks.

- I. Damaged crops
- II. Population displacement
- III. Breeding of waterborne bacteria
- IV. Corona virus diseases 2019 outbreak

- A. I only
- B. I and II
- C. III and IV**
- D. II, III and IV

5. The COVID19 events resulted to negative effects such as loss of life and public demobilization; will you classify COVID19 as a pandemic?

A. Yes, since it has spread across nations or continents

B. No, since there are already vaccines that will treat the virus.

C. No, because only few locations in the world have been affected.

D. Yes, because it is seen as a disease outbreak in a specific geographic location.

6. Due to the National Health Emergency, the Philippine government implemented the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ). As a result, a lot of Filipinos lost their jobs, some people were stranded in different regions away from their homes, returning OFWs are quarantined in different places away from their families, and most people are confined in their homes. What is the most effective way to recover from the pandemic?

A. Be pessimistic to vaccination activities

B. Only assist those who are related to you.

C. Develop a reliance on the national government.

D. Practice the value of resiliency to adapt to the new normal.

7. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of vulnerability?

A. Lack of protection of assets

B. Construction of earthquake-proof buildings

C. Too much consumption of natural resources

D. Unawareness of preparedness measures of disasters

8. The inability of people to protect themselves from severe effects of hazards is one of the examples of social vulnerability. Who are most vulnerable to disasters?

A. Men

B. Women

C. Children

D. Teenagers

9. COVID 19 is an acute respiratory illness in humans caused by a coronavirus capable of producing severe symptoms and even death. What is the best way to reduce vulnerability against COVID 19?

A. Eat a balanced diet and sleep well.

B. Study the effects of the different brands of vaccines.

C. Always do proper hand washing and frequent disinfecting the area where possible exposure occurs.

D. Practice protective measures such as wearing of facemask, observing social distancing and taking vitamins to boost the immune system.

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10. Storm surge is the rise of seawater level during intense storms like super typhoons. Which of the following is highly susceptible to storm surges?

- A. Tall hotels in Butuan City
- B. Crowded market in Baclaran
- C. Restaurants in Siargao Island
- D. High mountain valleys in Davao region

11. Ben and Blake are both 65 years old and they live in a nipa hut located near the river. It was announced earlier that the landfall of the typhoon will be in the evening. So, they packed their important things and evacuate to higher grounds. Which elements of vulnerabilities are present in this situation?

- A. Physical and social vulnerabilities
- B. Physical and economic vulnerabilities
- C. Economic and environmental vulnerabilities
- D. Socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities

12. On December 14, 2021, Typhoon Odette entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility which intensified to a Category 5 typhoon within 24 hrs with peak winds up to 235km/hr. It made its first landfall in Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte on December 16, 2021, which left the people homeless and struggling for basic necessities. If you were one of the residents of Siargao Island near the shore, what is the best thing to do to spare yourself and your family from danger after knowing that the first landfall is in your area?

- A. Fuel and service family vehicle.
- B. Make it sure to have cash on hand buy for immediate supplies.
- C. Evacuate as early as possible on daylight on pre designated public shelter.
- D. Store ample of ready-to-eat foods and water and make sure it is adequate enough for your family to last for few days.

13. What do you call a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity, or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damaged, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic disruptions or environmental damage?

- A. Risk
- B. Hazard
- C. Disaster
- D. Exposure

14. What impact of hazards can be inferred if it is associated with the disturbance of the local ecosystem and biodiversity of plants and animals?

- A. Physical Impact
- B. Economic Impact
- C. Psychological Impact

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D. Socio-cultural Impact

15. What scenario can describe a Psychological Impact of COVID-19 pandemic?

- A. Increase of hate-crimes and assaults against Asian populations.
- B. Loss of economic opportunities and employment due to lockdown.
- C. Depression due to lockdown and grief for the sudden loss of loved ones.
- D. COVID-19 patients developed long-term respiratory-related illness even after clearing from the virus.

16. Referring to the image below, which potential earthquake hazard those it exhibits?



Figure 6: 2018 - 7.2 earthquakes in Davao Oriental
(Source: <https://www.streettimes.in>)

- A. Liquefaction.
- B. Ground Shaking.
- C. Ground Rupture.
- D. Earthquake-induced Ground Subsidence.

17. Referring to the image below, which locations are potentially at risk for tsunami?

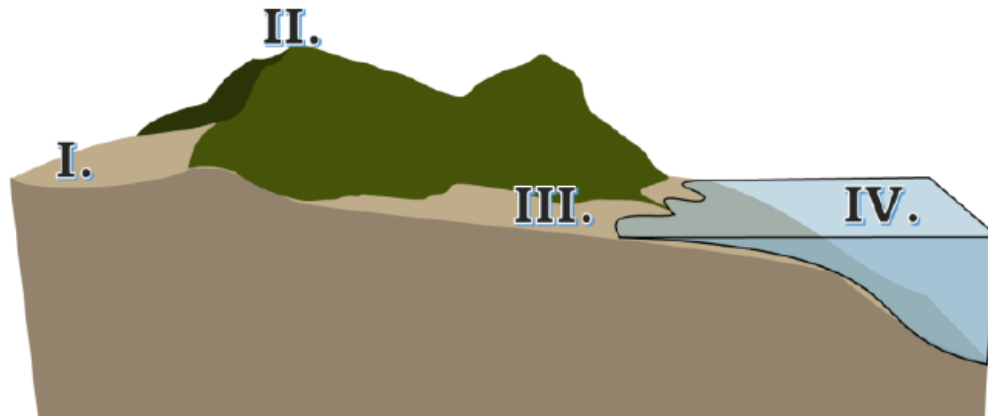


Figure 7: Tsunami Risk Exposure Diagram
(Illustrated by: For. Caberte)

- A. I and II
- B. II and III
- C. III and IV
- D. I, II, III, and IV

18. Which earthquake hazard describe the sinking, settling, downward displacement of rocks, sediments, and other ground surface materials? (Refer to the image below)



Figure 9: A damaging earthquake hazard
(Source: researchgate.net)

- A. Liquefaction.
- B. Ground Shaking.
- C. Ground Rupture.
- D. Earthquake-induced Ground Subsidence.

19. In a sunny afternoon at the beach, people from the coastal areas noticed a sudden recession of water levels below the expected tides. What is the most likely explanation of the abrupt event?

- A. There is a storm surge coming.
- B. A volcano is erupting in the mainland.
- C. A tsunami is likely to occur in a few minutes.
- D. A flashflood is about to take place in the highlands.

20. Hazard maps are generated by experts after a careful study of the area. The statements below entail the importance of an earthquake hazard map to the community EXCEPT:

- A. Hazard maps are meant to educate the people living in the area on what to do before, during or after an earthquake related disaster.
- B. Hazard maps are meant to alarm and make people panic when disaster occurs.
- C. Hazard maps are meant to prepare the community from greater damage of property and loss of lives when an earthquake related disasters took place in the area.
- D. Hazard maps, are used as tools in planning evacuation after earthquake-related disasters take place.

21. If you lived right at the foot of an active volcano and your parents wanted to make sure that in the future you and your family would be safe from any threats of any volcanic related hazards, how would you ensure their safety?

- A. Make a map that the search-and-rescue officers only can understand.
- B. Make a volcanic hazard map that only you and your parents only can understand.
- C. Make a volcanic hazard map that the government officials only can understand for an easy access to the evacuation center.
- D. Make a volcanic hazard map in a simple way that all members of the family can easily understand.

22. Jury and his friends agreed to go for a swim in a nearby hot spring where the volcano is located. After an hour of diving and swimming, you suddenly smell a rotten egg near the area. You understand in your science class, the foul odor is caused by a sulphuric substance. As a science enthusiast, what conclusion can you deduce based on your observation?

- A. A potential volcano will develop.
- B. A potential eruption will likely to happen.
- C. An indicator that geothermal energy can be harnessed from the hot

spring.

D. An indicator that metals such as gold and copper are present in the area.

23. Volcanic eruption arise potential threats in a given area which produce volcanic ashes that pose hazards to people, animals, agriculture, property and in the atmosphere. When can we infer that a volcanic activity already affects the atmosphere?

A. If SO₂ contributes to the accumulation of greenhouse gases keeping the atmosphere so hot.

B. If SO₂ reflects solar radiation, thus causing a decrease in average atmospheric temperature by about 10 degrees Celsius.

C. If CO₂ contributes to the accumulation of greenhouse gases keeping the atmosphere so cold.

D. If SO₂ reflects solar radiation, thus causing an increase in average atmospheric temperature by about 10 degrees Celsius.

24. We cannot control volcanic phenomenon but we can lessen the risks through information dissemination and warnings. Precautionary actions as an appropriate response can be taken immediately if you and your family are familiar with the impending signs. Whenever caught in the situation, which of the following signs shall be take into considerations?

A. Roar, Rumble and Dry

B. Shake, Drop, and Roar

C. Drop, Roar, Shake and Dry

D. Shake, Rumble, Swell and Dry

25. Which of the following hazards is **NOT** shown in a volcano risk maps?

A. Lahar

B. Lava flow

C. Pyroclastic flow

D. Degree avalanche

26. Student B observes a region where rock fall and debris mixes with water and forms slide that can travel considerable distances. What geologic phenomenon does student B observed?

A. Creep

B. Slump

C. Mudslide

D. Debris flow

27. If you were the geologist assigned to investigate on how each type of land subsidence happens, what type of landslide would you classify if an evidence showed that soil travel short distances and speeds ranging from rapid to very rapid?

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- A. Creep
- B. Slump
- C. Rockfall
- D. Debris slide

28. What is the difference between earthquake warning signs 5 and 9?

- A. Warning sign 5 shows water pipes break while warning sign 9 shows slowly widening cracks appear on the ground.
- B. Warning sign 9 shows water pipes break while warning sign 5 shows slowly widening cracks appear on the ground.
- C. Warning sign 5 shows fences, retaining walls, utility posts or trees tilt or move while warning sign 9 shows cracks that appear on slope.
- D. Warning sign 9 shows fences, retaining walls, utility posts or trees tilt or move while warning sign 5 shows cracks that appear on slope

29. The mayor of Butuan City initiates an effort to reduce loss of lives and damaged properties by lessening the impact of disasters on a long-term basis. The action involves disaster risk analysis, which resulted to the foundation of mitigation activities that reduce risk, and flood insurance that protects financial investment. Does the mayor of Butuan adheres to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000?

- A. No, because they need public assistance funds.
- B. Yes, because the action involves lessening of the impacts of disaster.
- C. Yes, because they identified policies and actions that can be implemented over the short term.
- D. No, because planning process creates a framework for risk-based decision making to reduce damages on commercial properties only.

30. Anna purchased a new property on the countryside. Upon looking on the geologic map, she discovered that the area has a green color-coded rain induced landslide prone area. If you were Anna, what actions should you consider to lessen the impacts of a hazard?

- A. Be cautious
- B. Be prepared
- C. Be ready to evacuate
- D. Be alert and ready to evacuate

31. James had identified that their school was situated on a color red rain induced landslide prone area. He then concluded that they must be alert and ready to evacuate in case of heavy rains. Does his action correct?

- A. No, because they must be prepared.

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B. Yes, because they must be cautious.

C. Yes, because the red color represents high susceptibility to landslide.

D. No, because the red color represents low susceptibility.

32. Hydrometeorological hazards have impending signs to prepare for the incoming type of disaster. Below is a picture of a natural disaster to come. What impending signs of hydrometeorological hazard is being shown?



Figure 1. Natural Disaster

(Source: <https://blog.hmns.org/2014/05/which-natural-disaster-are-you-nature-unleashed-hmns/>)

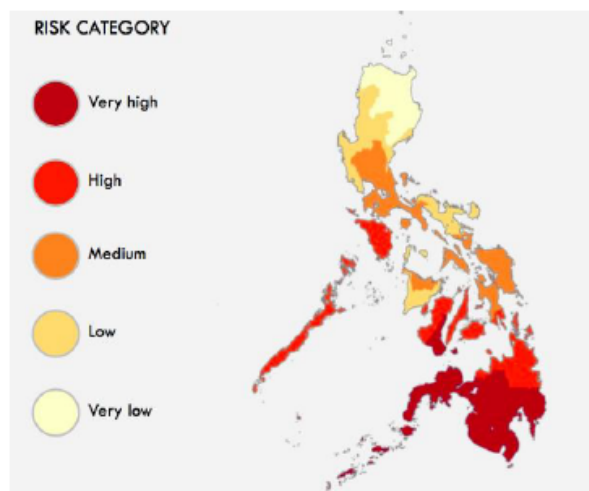
A. Heavy rainfall and ocean swell

B. Distant thunder and rapid rising of water

C. Cloud formation, lightning and possibility of tornado

D. Darker sky, lower pressure, strong winds and rising of seawater

33. El Niño cycle is associated with lower rainfall throughout Philippines especially between December and February. Which of the following statements correctly explains the hazard map below?



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Figure 3. Areas at risk of rainfall reductions due to El Nino

(Source: IPCC, Philippine Observatory, page 11 of the report)

A. At least three quarters of the country is at a very low risk of reduced rainfall due to El Niño.

B. The highest risks to El Niño are in Mindanao where crop yields may be affected by high temperature.

C. Areas in Luzon are mostly in the high risk which will have lower rainfall during the end of the growing season.

D. Most areas in the Visayas have a very low risks of drought which experience low temperatures during harvest season.

34. Meteorologists are scientist who study weather and climate, using data from the land, sea, and atmosphere. Which of the following tools can help them predict typhoons?

A. Wind finding radar, thermometer, and pilot balloon/theodolite

B. Thermometer, thermograph, ceiling light projection, radiosonde

C. Ceiling balloon, mercurial barometer, maximum-minimum thermometer, barograph

D. Tipping bucket rain gauge, thermometer hygrometer, hygrothermograph, sling psychrometer

35. The components of a fire are interdependent with each other. What is the possible outcome if a fire starts on a rainy day in one of the residences of a congested community where houses are mostly built of light materials?

A. Fire will only affect the house where it started.

B. Fire will intensify because of the oxygen present in the atmosphere.

C. Fire can be controlled because of the rain that takes away the fire's heat.

D. Fire quickly spreads out from one house to another due to wooden houses.

36. Fire hazards are any actions, materials, or conditions that might increase the intensity of a fire or cause a fire to start. Which of the following causes is common to household fires?

A. Lightning

B. Fireworks

C. Bomb explosion

D. Neglected electrical appliances

37. Suppose you are buying a pair of new shoes in the mall then suddenly the fire alarms sounded. You are on the fourth floor and the smoke is slowly moving up towards your place. What is the best thing to do to evacuate safely from the shopping mall?

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- A. Inform other people along your way that there is fire on the third floor.
- B. Find the fire extinguisher in the fourth floor and go the third floor to help fight the fire.
- C. Stay low as possible as you move and cover your nose as you go down the stairs and find the nearest exit.
- D. Call your family and inform them that you are inside the mall which is currently on fire and you are in the fourth floor.

38. Fire drill is the manifestation of disaster preparedness in school. It allows students to practice evacuation procedures in a simulated manner to ensure that they are fully aware of how to exit the school vicinity. With this, analyse the statements below if it supports correct procedures of fire drill?

- I. Do not attempt to go inside the burning area.
- II. If inside a burning area, once you hear the fire alarm, evacuate to a safe place right away.
- III. Immediately contact the nearest fire station and other emergency response numbers.
- IV. If you see fire, exit the area immediately and inform other people in the vicinity that a fire is occurring.

- A. I only
- B. I and III
- C. I, II, and III
- D. I, II, III, and IV

39. In an event where your clothes are caught on fire, what is the correct action that you need to do?

- A. Stop, Drop, and Roll
- B. Drop, Hold, and Listen
- C. Wait, Crawl, and Squat
- D. Fold, Observe, and Roll out

40. Alice was about to fry a fish on her new stove. As she puts the fish on the hot oil, the frying pan was caught on fire. She was about to pour water on the fire when her mother stops her and put a cover on the pan instead. What would likely happen if Alice pours the water on the fire?

- A. The water will cause the oil to splash and spread the fire even worse.
- B. The water will cause the hot pan to produce a lot of smoke and steam.
- C. The water will put out the fire as it mixes with the oil causing it to cool down rapidly.
- D. The water will ignite the fire as it makes contact with the burning oil causing it to explode.

41. Hazards are always present so are disaster risks. One of the important key components of disaster management is the response to disaster. Well-coordinated responses to disasters require prior planning, why?

- I. To ensure limit of duplicating actions and waste of time.
- II. To designate roles and responsibilities to maximize task output.
- III. To establish final flow chart of information test warning and communication system.
- IV. To identify existing equipment such as communication tools and transportation, available in each identified point to reach affected community.

- A. I only
- B. I, II, and III.
- C. II, III, and IV
- D. I, II, III and IV

42. The key components of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management is mainly grouped into Pre-event and Post-event of a potential disaster. Part of the Post-event DRRM is the Response component. What response management can you develop in any impending disaster situation?

- A. Conduct evacuations, search and rescue missions, and emergency medical assistance.
- B. Develop early-warning systems, hazard zone protection, urban planning, and disease surveillance
- C. Improving dams and embankments, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high-risk zones, and engineering designs of infrastructures.
- D. Facilitate community awareness campaigns to increase disaster awareness, eliminating potential high-risk objects within the vicinity, and applying engineering technologies.

43. Which refers to the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or assets that makes it susceptible to damaging effects of a hazard?

- A. Risk
- B. Hazard
- C. Disaster
- D. Vulnerability

44. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management is composed of four (4) thematic areas wherein the overall vision is to create a safer, adaptive and disaster-resilient Filipino communities towards sustainable development. Which of the following is **NOT** a component of the DRRM thematic areas?

- A. Disaster response
- B. Disaster resiliency
- C. Disaster preparedness
- D. Disaster prevention and mitigation

45. Disasters are one of the worst things we have to deal with but there are ways to be prepared. Which of the following BEST describe successful community preparedness plan?

- A. Determine the risk to the health of the jurisdiction.
- B. Strengthened community partnerships basketball league in the barangay.
- C. Have coordination with partners and have collected funds to them.
- D. Provided guidance for a special plan for the barangay.

46. Evaluation is the critical component of the disaster risk reduction management framework. Which of the following shows the correct order of the process?

- A. Prevention and mitigation> Preparedness>Response> Rehabilitation and Recovery.
- B. Preparedness>Response>Prevention and mitigation>Rehabilitation and Recovery.
- C. Response>Preparedness>Prevention and mitigation>Rehabilitation and Recovery.
- D. Preparedness>Response>Rehabilitation and Recovery>Prevention and mitigation.

47. What could be the advantage of having a survival kit at home?

- A. Survival kit help your family to be rescued easily after a disaster occurs.
- B. Survival kit allows you to escape easily from danger zone after disaster occurs.
- C. Survival kit help your family survive the first critical hours after a disaster occurs.
- D. Survival kit provide the family all your needs while waiting for assistance from relief and rescue operations.

48. On December 15, 2021, typhoon Odette destroyed many areas in Mindanao. Of those whose dwellings remained intact, many were ran out of water, electricity and phone services for days. If you were one of the affected of the typhoon Odette, what are the two most important supplies you should consider to be on hand?

- I. Extra batteries for cellphones and laptops.
- II. Maps with indication of evacuation sites and routes.
- III. Three days' water supply for each member of your family (at least 1 gallon per person, per day)
- IV. Non- perishable foods that is sufficient for three days consumption of every family member.

A. I & II only

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- B. III & IV
- C. II & III
- D. I & IV

49. The following agencies below are members of the National Disaster Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) as stated in RA 10121 otherwise known as "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010" **EXCEPT:**

- A. Department of Agriculture (DA)
- B. National Commission for Culture and Arts (NCCA)
- C. Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- D. Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC)

50. Mark is a Municipal Mayor in the Province of Dinagat which is oftentimes hit by typhoons. As the local chief executive, his primary task is to coordinate with the NDRRMC a detailed information of the predictive damage brought about by the typhoon in their community. Which member agency of NDRRMC will he directly coordinate with?

- A. Department of Health
- B. Department of Science and Technology
- C. Department of Interior & Local Government
- D. Department of Environment and Natural Resources