

Incorporada a la SEP Clave:17PBH3318I

Ciclo Escolar: 2025 – 2026 B2

3RD Partial exam GEOGRAPHY TUESDAY November 19th 2025

Teacher's name: TEACHER: GERMAN ALBAVERA CASILLAS

Student's name: _____ Grade ____/

Disasters and Natural Hazards Test

Part I: Multiple Choice (20 questions)

Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1. What is a natural hazard?**
 - ☐ A. Any event that causes human casualties
 - ☐ B. A natural phenomenon that poses potential danger to people and property
 - ☐ C. Only earthquakes and hurricanes
 - ☐ D. Human-made environmental problems
- 2. Which of the following is NOT a condition that must be met for a disaster to occur?**
 - ☐ A. A natural hazard must exist
 - ☐ B. People must be exposed to the hazard
 - ☐ C. The government must declare an emergency
 - ☐ D. People must be vulnerable to the hazard
- 3. A disaster emergency is best defined as:**
 - ☐ A. Any natural event
 - ☐ B. A situation where normal resources are insufficient to handle the crisis
 - ☐ C. Only events that cause deaths
 - ☐ D. Weather-related events only
- 4. Which human action can increase vulnerability to disasters?**
 - ☐ A. Building homes in flood-prone areas

- B. Planting trees
 - C. Creating emergency plans
 - D. Conducting disaster drills
5. The three main ways to address emergencies comprehensively are:
- A. Run, hide, and wait
 - B. Prevention, response, and recovery
 - C. Escape, shelter, and communicate
 - D. Prepare, panic, and rebuild
6. What is the main difference between a hurricane and a tornado?
- A. Hurricanes form over land, tornadoes over water
 - B. Hurricanes are larger and form over warm ocean waters; tornadoes are smaller rotating columns of air
 - C. Tornadoes last longer than hurricanes
 - D. There is no difference
7. A tsunami is caused by:
- A. Heavy rainfall
 - B. Strong winds
 - C. Underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions
 - D. Extreme heat
8. Which natural phenomenon involves lava explosions, ash, and toxic gases?
- A. Earthquake
 - B. Volcanic eruption
 - C. Tornado
 - D. Flood
9. How long can a drought last?
- A. Only a few days
 - B. Weeks to months or even years
 - C. Exactly one month
 - D. Never more than six months
10. Landslides mainly occur:
- A. On flat plains

- B. During dry seasons only
- C. On slopes during heavy rains or after earthquakes
- D. In desert areas

11. The three key steps in disaster prevention are:

- A. Planning, preparation, and practice
- B. Running, hiding, and waiting
- C. Building, securing, and evacuating
- D. Warning, escaping, and recovering

12. Which item is NOT typically essential for a family emergency kit?

- A. Water and non-perishable food
- B. First aid supplies
- C. Video games
- D. Battery-powered radio

13. Meeting points should be identified before a disaster because:

- A. It's required by law
- B. Family members may be separated and need a designated place to reunite
- C. They make good landmarks
- D. Schools require them

14. Schools should consider all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Coordination with emergency services
- B. Staff training for emergencies
- C. Canceling all educational activities
- D. Regular emergency drills

15. Special items in a child's emergency kit might include:

- A. Important work documents
- B. Comfort items like a favorite toy or book
- C. Power tools
- D. Expensive jewelry

16. During an emergency, you should NOT:

- A. Follow evacuation orders

- B. Panic and run without a plan
- C. Stay calm
- D. Help others if safe to do so

17. Expected reactions in children under six years old after a disaster include:

- A. Increased independence
- B. Fear of being alone, nightmares, and regression to earlier behaviors
- C. Improved academic performance
- D. Wanting to be away from parents

18. Expected reactions in teenagers after a disaster include:

- A. Complete emotional stability
- B. Rebellion, withdrawal, or risk-taking behaviors
- C. Childlike behavior
- D. No emotional response

19. It is important to listen to children without interrupting after a disaster because:

- A. It saves time
- B. They need to express their feelings and feel heard to process trauma
- C. Adults don't have anything important to say
- D. It's a legal requirement

20. Parents should seek professional support if children show:

- A. Temporary sadness
- B. Persistent anxiety, depression, or behavioral changes lasting weeks
- C. Any emotion at all
- D. Happiness

Part II: True or False (15 questions)

Write T for True or F for False.

21. Natural hazards always result in disasters. ____

22. Population growth can contribute to increased disaster severity. ____

23. Climate change has no connection to natural disasters. ____

24. Environmental degradation can increase vulnerability to natural hazards. ____

25. An emergency kit should include at least three days' worth of water and food. ____
26. It is safe to use elevators during an earthquake. ____
27. Adults' reactions during emergencies can significantly affect how children experience the event. ____
28. Children and adults process disaster trauma in exactly the same way. ____
29. Droughts can affect water supply and agricultural production. ____
30. Farmers sometimes intentionally burn land for agricultural purposes. ____
31. A family emergency plan should include evacuation routes. ____
32. Pollution has been identified as a factor contributing to disasters. ____
33. Schools do not need to conduct emergency drills if they have a written plan. ____
34. Flashlights and batteries are important items for an emergency kit. ____
35. Professional support is never necessary for children after disasters. ____
-

Part III: Open-Ended Questions (10 questions)

Answer each question in 3-5 complete sentences.

36. Explain the difference between a natural hazard and a disaster. Provide an example to illustrate your explanation.
37. Describe the three conditions that must be met simultaneously for a disaster to occur. Why must all three be present?
38. List and explain five essential items that should be included in a family emergency kit and why each is important.
39. Explain why it is important for families to create and practice an emergency plan before a disaster occurs.

40. Describe three expected psychological reactions in young children (under 6) after experiencing a disaster and explain why these reactions occur.
41. How do teenagers' reactions to disasters typically differ from those of younger children? Provide at least three specific differences.
42. Explain the concept of "disaster prevention" and describe the three key steps involved in this process.
43. Describe what a tsunami is, what causes it, and why it is particularly dangerous to coastal communities.
44. Explain how human actions can increase vulnerability to natural disasters. Provide at least three specific examples.
45. Why is it important for adults to remain calm during emergencies when children are present? How does adult behavior affect children's experience of disasters?

Part IV: Critical Thinking Questions (5 questions)

Answer each question thoroughly with detailed explanations and examples.

46. The guide states that "rapid population growth, environmental degradation, pollution, and climate change have contributed to disasters." Choose TWO of these factors and explain in detail how each might increase the severity or frequency of natural disasters. Provide specific examples for each factor you discuss.

- 47. Imagine you are a teacher preparing your school for potential earthquakes. Using the five basic considerations mentioned in the guide (coordination, training, information, supplies/resources, and drills), create a specific action plan for your school. What would you do for each category? Be specific and detailed.**
- 48. The guide emphasizes that "the more uncontrolled and fearful the reaction of adults during the emergency or its aftermath, the more distressing and terrifying the experience for children." Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Justify your answer with reasoning and examples from what you know about child development and psychology.**
- 49. Compare and contrast the psychological needs of children under 6 years old versus teenagers after a disaster. Based on these differences, design two different support activities—one appropriate for young children and one for teenagers—explaining why each would be effective for that age group.**
- 50. The document mentions that some fires are caused by farmers burning land for agricultural purposes. Discuss this practice from three perspectives: (a) environmental impact, (b) economic necessity for farmers, and (c) community safety. How might communities balance these competing concerns? Propose at least one solution.**