Chapter 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice/True-False

1. b. Modeling
2. d. Providing low-interest loans to businesses damaged by the storm
3. d. EOPs help guide ongoing mitigation actions
4. a. Build an emergency supply kit
5. d. Reducing damage or preventing disaster due to hazards
6. a. reducing emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide
7. b. Cap-and-trade strategies to reduce carbon emssions that result in climate change
8. false
9. false
10. true
11. false
12. false
13. true
14. true
15. true

Short Answer

16. Hazard mitigation planning
17. all-hazards approach
18. present
19. floodplains, wetlands, dunes, marshes, etc (or other natural systems that may serve as a barrier to impacts)
20. green

Essay

21. During disaster recovery there is often a tension between speed and quality of recovery. In some cases, if communities rebuild in the same places and with the same techniques, they are recreating the same vulnerability that existed before the disaster. In this way, rebuilding too quickly could mean that opportunities to build back in safer, more resilient ways are missed. Hazard mitigation seeks to break the cycle of destruction and reconstruction that accompanies repeat disasters by adaptating human settlement patters and construction techniques to reflect the threat posed by future hazards.

22. A community or region developed or redeveloped to minimize the human, environmental, and property losses and the social and economic disruption caused by disasters. A resilient community understands natural systems, and realizes that appropriate siting, design, and construction of the built environment are essential to advances in disaster prevention. While responses may vary, it is important that they emphasize that losses and disruptions are minimized in resilient communities.