https://selldocx.com/products

/test-bank-essentials-of-public-health-preparedness-and-emergency-management-2e-katz

Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default Information Field: Complexity Information Field: Ahead Information Field: Subject Information Field: Title Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

NAS ISBN13: 9781284121520, add to Ahead, Title tags

Chapter: Chapter 02 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

- 1. The target of which of the following is typically the civilian population or resources that might affect the civilian economy?
- A) Bioterrorism
- B) Agroterrorism
- C) Biological warfare
- D) Biological combustion

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Biological Threats Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Threats from Biological, Chemical, Nuclear, and Radiological Weapons

True/False

1. True or False? The fact that the total disruption caused by the "Amerithrax" attack was due to the equivalent of about a sugar packet amount of anthrax demonstrates how disruptive biological weapons can be.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Biological Threats

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Threats from Biological, Chemical, Nuclear, and Radiological Weapons

Essay

1. Is a toxin a chemical weapon?

Ans: Yes, but it can also be considered a biological weapon.

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Chemical Threats Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Threats from Biological, Chemical, Nuclear, and Radiological Weapons

2. What is chemical warfare?

Ans: It is the use of a chemical substance to directly harm or kill humans, plants, or animals.

Complexity: Moderate Ahead: Chemical Threats Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Threats from Biological, Chemical, Nuclear, and Radiological Weapons

3. Name three historical uses of chemical weapons.

Ans: Correct answers include WWI, Italian use of mustard gas against Ethiopia, 1995 Tokyo subway attack, and the assassination in 1979 of Georgi Markov.

Complexity: Moderate Ahead: Chemical Threats Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Threats from Biological, Chemical, Nuclear, and Radiological Weapons

4. What was the largest chemical accident? Ans: Bhopal, India MIC release in 1984

Complexity: Moderate Ahead: Chemical Threats Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Threats from Biological, Chemical, Nuclear, and Radiological Weapons

5. When did the U.S. offensive biological weapons program begin?

Ans: 1942

Complexity: Moderate Ahead: Biological Threats Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Threats from Biological, Chemical, Nuclear, and Radiological Weapons

6. When did the U.S. offensive biological weapons program end?

Ans: 1969

Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Biological Threats

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Threats from Biological, Chemical, Nuclear, and Radiological Weapons

7. Name three historical examples of biological weapons use.

Ans: Correct answers include 1346 siege of Kaffa, smallpox-infested blankets in French-Indian War, Unit 731 in Japan, Sverdlovsk (accident), Rajneeshee cult in 1984, and anthrax letters in 2001.

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Biological Threats Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Threats from Biological, Chemical, Nuclear, and Radiological Weapons

8. Name a traditional, or Category A, biological agent.

Ans: Answers include anthrax, smallpox, plague, botulism, and hemorrhagic fevers.

Complexity: Moderate Ahead: Biological Threats Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Threats from Biological, Chemical, Nuclear, and Radiological Weapons