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Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: Complexity

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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