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 - Additional Test Bank**

**Multiple Choice**

1. What category of chemical agents also include fourth-generation chemical weapons, known as novichok agents, which are thought to be much more lethal than VX?

A) Blood agents

B) Nerve agents

C) Blister agents

D) Choking agents

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Chemical Threats

Subject: Chapter 2

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

2. What type of chemical agent produces a temporary, usually nonfatal irritation of the skin, eyes, and respiratory tract (not considered to be chemical weapons by the U.S. government)?

A) Blood agents

B) Choking agents

C) Nerve agents

D) Riot control agents

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Chemical Threats

Subject: Chapter 2

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

3. What type of weapon, if released, would instantly destroy people, buildings, and anything else in the vicinity?

A) Chemical weapons

B) Biological weapons

C) Radiological weapons

D) Nuclear weapons

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Nuclear and Radiological Threats

Subject: Chapter 2

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

4. Which of the following refers to the military use of a biological agent to cause death or harm to humans, animals, or plants?

A) Bioterrorism

B) Agroterrorism

C) Biological warfare

D) Biological combustion

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Biological Threats

Subject: Chapter 2

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

5. What type of biological agent has been altered to circumvent medical countermeasures (includes agents that are resistant to antibiotics)?

A) Traditional agents

B) Enhanced agents

C) Emerging agents

D) Advanced agents

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Biological Threats

Subject: Chapter 2

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

**True/False**

1. True or False? A nuclear weapon that involves fission (the splitting of atoms) requires an increased role for the public health community.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Nuclear and Radiological Threats

Subject: Chapter 2

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

2. True or False? Even a small dose of radiation can lead to acute radiation syndrome (ARS).

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Nuclear and Radiological Threats

Subject: Chapter 2

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

3. True or False? Unlike biological warfare, the target of bioterrorism is typically governments, armed forces, or resources that might affect the ability of a nation to attack or defend itself.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Biological Threats

Subject: Chapter 2

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

4. True or False? Intentional attacks of biological weapons may be very difficult to detect and differentiate from a naturally occurring event, thus allowing for plausible deniability on the part of the offender.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Biological Threats

Subject: Chapter 2

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

5. True or False? The public health response to chemical events will range depending on the event itself, its origin, and the location.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Chemical Threats

Subject: Chapter 2

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