

«Тасдиқ мекунад»

табиатшиноси ва

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Мудири кафедраи
«Илмҳои

тарбияи ҷисмонӣ»
муаллими калон

« ____ » _____ соли 2019.

**Донишкадаи идоракунии давлатии назди Президентии
Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон**

факултети идоракунии давлатӣ

Кафедраи «Илмҳои табиатшиноси ва тарбияи ҷисмонӣ»

соли хониши 2019/2020 семестри 1 санҷиши тестӣ (дар кампютер)

фанни «Мудофияи граждани»

ному насаби устод Шарипов С.С. тел 985-48-58-46

барои курсҳои 2 факултети Муносибатҳои байналмилали

ҷавобҳои дуруст варианти А

The Civil Defense tests for the 4-th course students of International Relations
Faculty

@1. What is the Civil defense?

\$A) is an effort to protect the citizens of a state (generally non-combatants) from military attacks and natural disasters;

\$B) a discipline that studies the dynamically interacting systems of organisms, the communities they make up, and the non-living components of their environment;

\$C) is the field of studies only the dynamically interacting systems of organisms, the communities they make up, and the non-living components of their environment;

\$D) is the field of biology that studies the relations between living beings and between living beings and the environment;

\$E) is a science that studies the psychological characteristics of only developed group of people associated with ethnic or cultural affiliation;

@2.What is the principles of uses of Civil defense?

\$A) prevention, mitigation, preparation, response;

\$B) the dynamically interacting systems of organisms, the communities and the non-living components of their environment;

\$C) the dynamically interacting systems of organisms, the communities they make up, and the non-living components of their environment;

\$D) the relations between living beings and between living beings and the environment;

\$E) the psychological characteristics of only developed group of people associated with ethnic or cultural affiliation;

@3.What was the focus of civil defense since the end of the Cold War?

\$A) largely shifted from military attack to emergencies and disasters in general;

\$B) prevention, mitigation, preparation, response;

\$C) the dynamically interacting systems of organisms, the communities they make up, and the non-living components of their environment;

\$D) the relations between living beings and between living beings and the environment;

\$E) the psychological characteristics of only developed group of people associated with ethnic or cultural affiliation;

@4.What is the new concept of civil defense?

\$A) described by a number of terms, each of which has its own specific shade of meaning, such as crisis management, emergency management, emergency preparedness, contingency planning, civil contingency, civil aid and civil protection;

\$B) prevention, mitigation, preparation, response;

\$C) the dynamically interacting systems of organisms, the communities they make up, and the non-living components of their environment;

\$D) the relations between living beings and between living beings and the environment;

\$E) largely shifted from military attack to emergencies and disasters in general;

@5. In which country the civil defense is seen as a key part of "total defense"?

\$A) Sweden;

\$B) France;

\$C) Qatar;

\$D) Sudan;

\$E) Malaysia;

@6. Which happened bringing attention to the threat posed by aerial bombardment from German Zeppelins?

\$A) British First World War;

\$B) British Second World War;

\$C) German-British First World War;

\$D) SU First World War;

\$E) German First World War;

@7. When the bombing of the United Kingdom began on?

\$A) on 19 January 1915;

\$B) on 19 January 1916;

\$C) on 19 January 1917;

\$D) on 19 January 1918;

\$E) on 19 January 1919;

@8. When the bombing of the United Kingdom began?

\$A) when German zeppelins dropped bombs on the Great Yarmouth area, killing six people;

\$B) when German zeppelins dropped bombs on the Great Paris area, killing non people;

\$C) when German zeppelins dropped bombs on the Great Roma area, killing six people;

\$D) when German zeppelins dropped bombs on the Yamen area, killing six people;

\$E) when German zeppelins dropped bombs on the Great mosque area, killing six people;

@9. When the Air Raid Precautions Committee (ARP) was established?

\$A) in 1924;

\$B) in 1925;

\$C) in 1926;

\$D) in 1927;

\$E) in 1928;

@10. What was the aim of the Air Raid Precautions Committee (ARP)?

\$A) to investigate ways for ensuring the protection of civilians from the danger of air-raids;

\$B) to investigate ways for ensuring the protection of civilians from the danger of water;

\$C) to investigate ways for ensuring the protection of civilians from the danger of meetings;

\$D) to investigate ways for ensuring the protection of civilians from the danger of rains;

\$E) to investigate ways for ensuring the protection of civilians from the danger of plastics;

@11. The simplest respiratory protective agent against dust, smoke, chemicals (ammonia and chlorine)?

\$A) High-tech medical care;

\$B) "Attention to everyone";

- \$C) gas mask;
- \$D) Helmet mask;
- \$E) Turn on the TV-set;

@12. What is the name of the signal by which the city authorities inform the population about the most dangerous and emergency situations?

- \$A) "Attention to everyone";
- \$B) High-tech medical care;
- \$C) gas mask;
- \$D) Helmet mask;
- \$E) Turn on the TV-set;

@13. Designed to protect the respiratory system, eyes and face skin from radioactive, poisonous, potent toxic substances and bacterial agents?

- \$A) gas mask;
- \$B) High-tech medical care;
- \$C) "Attention to everyone";
- \$D) Helmet mask;
- \$E) Turn on the TV-set;

@14. Serves to bring purified air to the respiratory system, as well as to protect the face and eyes from radioactive, toxic substances and bacteriological agents?

- \$A) Helmet mask;
- \$B) "Attention to everyone";
- \$C) High-tech medical care;
- \$D) gas mask;
- \$E) Turn on the TV-set;

@15. What needs to be done first of all, having heard at night a signal "Attention to all"?

- \$A) Turn on the TV-set;
- \$B) gas mask;
- \$C) High-tech medical care;
- \$D) Helmet mask;
- \$E) “Attention to everyone”;

@16. Lightweight respiratory protection against harmful gases, vapors, aerosols and dust?

- \$A) Respirator;
- \$B) gas mask;
- \$C) High-tech medical care;
- \$D) Helmet mask;
- \$E) “Attention to everyone”;

@17. A set of measures for the organized removal (withdrawal) of the population from emergency zones and its placement in safe areas well prepared in advance according to the conditions of priority life support?

- \$A) Evacuation;
- \$B) gas mask;
- \$C) High-tech medical care;
- \$D) Helmet mask;
- \$E) “Attention to everyone”;

@18. What is the Emergency evacuation?

- \$A) is the urgent immediate egress or escape of people away from an area that contains an imminent threat, an ongoing threat or a hazard to lives or property;
- \$B) global patterns of biological diversity are complex;
- \$C) is the source of food web is the archetypal ecological network;
- \$D) is "a group of organisms acquiring a considerable majority of its energy from the lower adjacent level (according to ecological pyramids) nearer the abiotic;

\$E) is understood as a large computational effort needed to piece together numerous interacting parts exceeding the iterative memory capacity of the human mind;

@19. In which year was Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps first introduced?

\$A) May 1967;

\$B) May 1986;

\$C) May 1997;

\$D) May 1976;

\$E) May 1977;

@20. What inspired the introduction of the NSCDC?

\$A) Nigeria Civil War;

\$B) Muslim-Christian War;

\$C) Tribal War;

\$D) Nigeria Fulani Herdsmen;

\$E) Afghan Civil War;

@21. In which year did the Nigerian Civil War begin?

\$A) 1967;

\$B) 1976;

\$C) 1996;

\$D) 1986;

\$E) 1936;

@22. What was the initial name of the NSCDC when it was first established?

\$A) Lagos Civil Defence Committee;

\$B) Abuja Civil Defence Committee;

\$C) Cross River Civil Defence Committee;

\$D) Ministry of Civil Defence Committee;

\$E) Air Raid Precautions Committee;

@23. In what year did the former Lagos Civil Defence Committee become officially known as Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps?

- \$A) 1970;
- \$B) 1980;
- \$C) 1990;
- \$D) 1960;
- \$E) 1958;

@24. In what year did the NSCDC become a National Security Outfit?

- \$A) 1984;
- \$B) 1967;
- \$C) 1993;
- \$D) 2004;
- \$E) 2009

@25. Who signed into law and approved the statutory backing of the NSCDC and in which year?

- \$A) Olusegun Obasanjo – 28th June, 2004;
- \$B) Umaru Musa Yaradua – 16th April, 2006;
- \$C) Goodluck Jonathan – 12th June, 2010;
- \$D) President Buhari -2nd October, 2015;
- \$E) President Bush- 2-nd March, 2013;

@26. What are the primary duties of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps?

- \$A) To ensure counter measures against any form of threat, attack or disaster against the Nation and its citizenry;
- \$B) To prosecute criminals;
- \$C) To detain fraudsters;
- \$D) To pursue offenders;
- \$E) To pursue officers;

@27. What are the three institutions of the NSCDC and their respective locations?

- \$A) Two difference;

- \$B) Civil Defence Academy – Sauka, Abuja-FCT;
- \$C) College of Security Management – OGUN State;
- \$D) College of Security Management – OHAYO State;
- \$E) College of Security Management – OHAYO State;

@28. The following are constituent of Nigeria executive arm except——?

- \$A) State Civil Service;
- \$B) Statutory corporation;
- \$C) Government owned companies;
- \$D) Federal Civil Service;
- \$E) State civil protection;

@29. One of this is not an institution under the presidency?

- \$A) Ministers;
- \$B) Head of Service;
- \$C) Secretary of the Federal Government;
- \$D) The political and civil service arms;
- \$E) The political and civil service aids;

@30. In what year did Nigeria become a British Colony?

- \$A) 1914;
- \$B) 1924;
- \$C) 1942;
- \$D) 1954;
- \$E) 1966;

@31. The Nigerian flag was created and designed in what year?

- \$A) 1959;
- \$B) 1960;
- \$C) 1961;
- \$D) 1962;
- \$E) 1963;

@32. The new federal capital of Nigeria (Abuja) was officially pronounced on —?

- \$A) 1st December, 1991;

\$B) 6th November, 1997;

\$C) 1st October, 1961;

\$D) 6th June, 2001;

\$E) 6th June, 2002;

@33. In what year was Naira & Kobo first introduced in Nigeria?

\$A) 1st January, 1973;

\$B) 14th August, 1972;

\$C) 12th June, 1987;

\$D) 21st October, 1967;

\$E) 21st October, 1969;

@34. When a special government department, the Civil Defence Service, was established?

\$A) in 1935;

\$B) in 1972;

\$C) in 1987;

\$D) 21st October, 1967;

\$E) 21st October, 1969;

@35. Whom a special government department, the Civil Defence Service, was established by?

\$A) by the Home Office;

\$B) by the House of Office;

\$C) by the Privet Office;

\$D) by the Holy Office;

\$E) by the Hostel Office;

@36. During the Second World War, the ARP was responsible for?

\$A) for the issuing of gas masks, pre-fabricated air-raid shelters, the upkeep of local public shelters, and the maintenance of the blackout;

\$B) for the issuing of anti-gas masks, pre-fabricated air-raid shelters, the upkeep of local public shelters, and the maintenance of the blackout;

\$C) for the issuing of oil masks, pre-fabricated air-raid shelters, the upkeep of local public shelters, and the maintenance of the blackout;

\$D) for the issuing of uranium masks, pre-fabricated air-raid shelters, the upkeep of local public shelters, and the maintenance of the blackout;

\$E) for the issuing of coal masks, pre-fabricated air-raid shelters, the upkeep of local public shelters, and the maintenance of the blackout;

@37. In the United States, the Office of Civil Defense was established in?

\$A) in May 1941;

\$B) in 1970;

\$C) in 1980;

\$D) 21st October, 1941;

\$E) 21st October, 1966;

@38. In the United States, the Office of Civil Defense was established to?

\$A) to coordinate civilian defense efforts;

\$B) to coordinate non-civilian defense efforts;

\$C) to coordinate anti-civilian defense efforts;

\$D) to coordinate native civilian defense efforts;

\$E) to coordinate country defense efforts;

@39. When the Civil Air Patrol of USA was created on?

\$A) on December 1, 1941;

\$B) on December 2, 1942;

\$C) on December 3, 1943;

\$D) on December 4, 1944;

\$E) on December 5, 1945;

@40. The Civil Air Patrol was originally created as?

\$A) as a civilian auxiliary to the Army;

\$B) as a war auxiliary to the Army;

\$C) as a conflict auxiliary to the Army;

\$D) as a force auxiliary to the Army;

\$E) to coordinate country defense efforts;

@41. When the Civil Air Patrol was barred from combat by Public Law 79-476?

\$A) In 1946;

\$B) In 1940;

\$C) In 1943;

\$D) In 1944;

\$E) In 1945;

@42. When the Air Force of USA was created, in?

\$A) In 1947;

\$B) In 1944;

\$C) In 1953;

\$D) In 1924;

\$E) In 1985;

@43. In the United States a federal civil defense program existed under?

\$A) under Public Law 920 of the 81st Congress;

\$B) by the House of Office;

\$C) under Public Law 920 of the 83rd Congress;

\$D) under Public Law 920 of the 82nd Congress;

\$E) by the Hostel Office;

@44. In the United States a federal civil defense program existed as amended, from?

\$A) 1951–1994;

\$B) 1951–1995;

\$C) 1951–1996;

\$D) 1951–1997;

\$E) 1951–1998;

@45. In the United Kingdom, the Civil Defence Service was disbanded in?

\$A) in 1945;

\$B) in 1995;

\$C) in 1935;

\$D) in 1975;

\$E) in 1925;

@46. When the growing tensions between East and West, the service was revived in as the Civil Defence Corps?

\$A) in 1949;

\$B) in 1995;

\$C) in 1935;

\$D) in 1973;

\$E) in 1923;

@47. As a civilian volunteer organization, Civil Defence Corps was tasked to?

\$A) to take control in the aftermath of a major national emergency, principally envisaged as being a Cold War nuclear attack;

\$B) to take control in the aftermath of a major national emergency, principally envisaged as being a Cold War freedom;

\$C) to take control in the aftermath of a major national emergency, principally envisaged as being a Cold War nuclear danger;

\$D) to take control in the aftermath of a major national emergency, principally envisaged as being a Cold War nuclear weapon;

\$E) to take control in the aftermath of a major national emergency, principally envisaged as being a Cold War nuclear conflict;

@48. When the Coventry City Council caused international controversy?

\$A) in 1954;

\$B) in 1995;

\$C) in 1935;

\$D) in 1963;

\$E) in 1983;

@49. When the National Security Resources Board created a 162-page document outlining a model civil defense structure for the U.S?

\$A) in 1950;

\$B) in 1995;

\$C) in 1935;

\$D) in 1963;

\$E) in 1983;

@50.The United States and Soviet Union/Russia nuclear stockpiles , in the 1980s the total number of nuclear bombs/warheads in existence throughout the Cold War and post-Cold War era reaching a maximum of ?

\$A) about 10,000 apiece;

\$B) about 20,000 apiece;

\$C) about 30,000 apiece;

\$D) about 40,000 apiece;

\$E) about 50,000 apiece;

@51.When the CONELRAD (Control of Electromagnetic Radiation) was established in the U.S?

\$A) in 1951;

\$B) in 1997;

\$C) in 1933;

\$D) in 1966;

\$E) in 1981;

@52.In a once classified US war game analysis, looking at varying levels of war escalation, warning and pre-emptive attacks in the late 1950s early 1960s, it was estimated that approximatelywould have been saved with civil defense education?

\$A) 27 million US citizens;

\$B) 20 million US citizens;

\$C) 22 million US citizens;

\$D) 25 million US citizens;

\$E) 24 million US citizens;

@53.As of 2006, there werein private and public buildings for a total of 8.6 million places in Switzerland?

\$A) about 300,000 shelters;

\$B) about 100,000 shelters;

\$C) about 300,00 shelters;

\$D) about 400,000 shelters;

\$E) about 320,000 shelters;

@54.The Civil Defence Corps was stood down in Great Britain in?

\$A) in 1968;

\$B) in 1966;

\$C) in 1969;

\$D) in 1965;

\$E) in 1967;

@55.The Civil Defence Corps was stood down in Great Britain with the?

\$A) with the tacit realization that nothing practical could be done in the event of an unrestricted nuclear attack;

\$B) with the tacit realization that everything practical could be done in the event of an unrestricted nuclear attack;

\$C) with the tacit realization that nothing practical could not be done in the event of an unrestricted nuclear attack;

\$D) with the tacit realization that nothing practical could be done in the event of an unrestricted war attack;

\$E) with the tacit realization that war could be done in the event of an unrestricted nuclear attack;

@56.In the United States, the various civil defense agencies were replaced with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in?

\$A) in 1979;

\$B) in 1962;

\$C) in 1969;

\$D) in 1955;

\$E) in 1987;

@57.The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of USA in 2002 became part of the?

\$A) Department of Homeland Security;

\$B) Comprehensive Emergency Management;

\$C) Natural disasters;

\$D) Emergency management;

\$E) Homeland security;

@58. After the September 11 attacks in 2001, in the United States the concept of civil defense has been revisited under the umbrella term of ?

\$A) term of homeland security;

\$B) term of homeland management;

\$C) term of homeland protection;

\$D) term of homeland safe;

\$E) term of homeland priority;

@59. In Australia, civil defense is?

\$A) the responsibility of the volunteer-based State Emergency Service;

\$B) the responsibility of the volunteer-based homeland management;

\$C) the responsibility of the volunteer-based homeland protection;

\$D) the responsibility of the volunteer-based homeland safe;

\$E) the responsibility of the volunteer-based homeland priority;

@60. In most former Soviet countries civil defense is?

\$A) the responsibility of governmental ministries, such as Ministry of Emergency Situations;

\$B) the responsibility of the volunteer-based State Emergency Service;

\$C) the responsibility of the volunteer-based homeland protection;

\$D) the responsibility of the volunteer-based homeland safe;

\$E) the responsibility of the volunteer-based homeland priority;

@61. How many countries have conducted thermonuclear weapon tests?

\$A) six countries;

\$B) eight countries;

\$C) two countries- Russia and USA;

\$D) four countries;

\$E) nine countries;

@62. Who is as the "father of the hydrogen bomb"?

\$A) Edward Teller;

\$B) Teller-Ulam;

\$C) Robert Albert;

\$D) Uilam Jeck;

\$E) Robert Oppenheimer;

@63. What is the boosted fission weapon?

\$A) is a fission bomb that increases its explosive yield through a small number of fusion reactions;

\$B) is a fission bomb;

\$C) is the neutrons produced by the fusion reactions serve;

\$D) is a thermonuclear weapon that yields a relatively small explosion;

\$E) is a relatively large amount of neutron radiation;

@64. What is the neutron bomb?

\$A) is a thermonuclear weapon that yields a relatively small explosion but a relatively large amount of neutron radiation;

\$B) is a fission bomb that increases its explosive yield through a small number of fusion reactions;

\$C) is the neutrons produced by the fusion reactions serve;

\$D) is a thermonuclear weapon that yields a relatively small explosion;

\$E) is a relatively large amount of neutron radiation;

@65. When did the Starfish Prime high-altitude nuclear test in?

\$A) in 1962;

\$B) in 1963;

\$C) in 1964;

\$D) in 1965;

\$E) in 1966;

@66. What is the effect of the Starfish Prime high-altitude nuclear test called?

\$A) a nuclear electromagnetic pulse;

\$B) a fission bomb that increases its explosive yield;

\$C) the neutrons produced by the fusion reactions;

\$D) a thermonuclear weapon that yields a relatively small explosion;

\$E) a relatively large amount of neutron radiation;

@67. What is the nuclear warfare strategy?

\$A) is a set of policies that deal with preventing or fighting a nuclear war;

\$B) is a fission bomb that increases its explosive yield through a small number of fusion reactions;

\$C) is the neutrons produced by the fusion reactions serve;

\$D) is a thermonuclear weapon that yields a relatively small explosion;

\$E) is a relatively large amount of neutron radiation;

@68. Where the Russell–Einstein Manifesto was issued in?

\$A) in London;

\$B) in Russia;

\$C) in Paris;

\$D) in Berlin;

\$E) in Brussel;

@69. When the Russell–Einstein Manifesto was issued on?

\$A) on July 9, 1955;

\$B) on July 9, 1956;

\$C) on July 9, 1957;

\$D) on July 9, 1958;

\$E) on July 9, 1959;

@70. When the Russell–Einstein Manifesto was issued by?

\$A) Bertrand Russell;

\$B) Teller-Ulam;

\$C) Robert Albert;

\$D) Uilam Jeck;

\$E) Robert Oppenheimer;

@71. What was the Manhattan Project?

\$A) it was a research and development undertaking during World War II that produced the first nuclear weapons;

\$B) the first nuclear device ever detonated was an implosion-type bomb during World War II that produced the first nuclear weapons;

\$C) a relatively large amount of neutron radiation during World War II that produced the first nuclear weapons;

\$D) a nuclear electromagnetic pulse during World War II that produced the first nuclear weapons;

\$E) the anti-nuclear electromagnetic pulse during World War II that produced the first nuclear weapons;

@72.The Manhattan Project was led by?

\$A) the United States;

\$B) the Soviet Union;

\$C) the Russia and USA;

\$D) the UK and France;

\$E) the Germany and France;

@73.The Manhattan Project was with the support of?

\$A) the United Kingdom and Canada;

\$B) the Soviet Union and USA;

\$C) the Russia and USA;

\$D) the UK and France;

\$E) the Germany and Italy;

@74.The main tasks of civil defense of the Republic of Tajikistan are?

\$A) All;

\$B) in advance, in peacetime, to plan and conduct civil defense activities to prepare the population and the territory of Tajikistan to defend their operations and to increase economic activity in times of war;

\$C) establishment and maintain in a constant state of management bodies, forces and means of civil defense, system of communication, communication and notification, to carry out duties in the time of war;

\$D) to create, maintain and maintain constant military units and operational units of the civilian defense forces, rescue structures and non-military civilian forces in order to perform the tasks for the protection of the population, the economy and the territory of Tajikistan during the war;

\$E) set up reserve of mobilization of special civil defense property;

@75. When the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in?

\$A) In 1957;

\$B) In 1954;

\$C) In 1952;

\$D) In 1956;

\$E) In 1950;

@76. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established under the mandate of?

\$A) the United States;

\$B) the Soviet Union;

\$C) the Russia and USA;

\$D) the UK and France;

\$E) the Germany and France;

@77. How many atmospheric nuclear weapons tests were conducted at various sites around the world from 1945 to 1980?

\$A) Over 500;

\$B) Over 520;

\$C) Over 600;

\$D) Over 700;

\$E) Over 900;

@78. How much is the Initial stage of medical effects of nuclear weapon near the Hiroshima explosion?

\$A) 1–9 weeks;

\$B) 1–5 weeks;

\$C) 1–4 weeks;

\$D) 1–8 weeks;

\$E) 1–6 weeks;

@79.How much is the Intermediate stage of medical effects of nuclear weapon near the Hiroshima explosion?

\$A) from 10–12 weeks;

\$B) from 1–9 weeks;

\$C) 1–4 weeks;

\$D) 1–8 weeks;

\$E) 1–6 weeks;

@80.How much is the Late period of medical effects of nuclear weapon near the Hiroshima explosion?

\$A) from 13–20 weeks;

\$B) from 1–9 weeks;

\$C) from 3–15 weeks;

\$D) from 4–10 weeks;

\$E) 1–6 weeks;

@81.How much is the Delayed period of medical effects of nuclear weapon near the Hiroshima explosion?

\$A) from 20+ weeks;

\$B) from 1–9 weeks;

\$C) from 3–15 weeks;

\$D) from 4–10 weeks;

\$E) from 13–20 weeks;

@82.When did the Linus Pauling win the Nobel Peace Prize?

\$A) In 1962;

\$B) In 1961;

\$C) In 1963;

\$D) In 1964;

\$E) In 1965;

@83.Why did the Linus Pauling win the Nobel Peace Prize?

\$A) for his work to stop the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons, and the "Ban the Bomb" movement spread;

\$B) for his work to stop the attack to USA;

\$C) for his work to stop the use of nuclear weapon against Soviet Union;

\$D) for his work to stop the use of nuclear weapon against Japan;

\$E) for his work to stop the use of nuclear weapon against Germany;

@84.How much according to an audit by the Brookings Institution, between 1940 and 1996, the U.S.spent in present-day terms on nuclear weapons programs?

\$A) \$9.3 trillion;

\$B) \$1.3 trillion;

\$C) \$3.3 trillion;

\$D) \$2.3 trillion;

\$E) \$5.3 trillion;

@85.When the Egyptian General Administration of Civil Defense was founded in?

\$A) in 1875;

\$B) In 1861;

\$C) In 1863;

\$D) In 1864;

\$E) In 1965;

@86.What is the main task of Egyptian General Administration of Civil Defense ?

\$A) is to respond and to protect civilians and animals in case of emergency or natural disasters;

\$B) is to respond and to protect civilians and animals in case of peace period;

\$C) is to respond and to protect civilians and animals in case of war and peace;

\$D) is to not respond and to not protect civilians and animals in case of emergency or natural disasters;

\$E) is to respond and to protect sky and land in case of emergency or natural disasters;

@87.What is the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps?

\$A) "is a para-military agency of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

\$B) is to respond and to protect civilians and animals in case of peace period;

\$C) is to respond and to protect civilians and animals in case of war and peace;

\$D) is to not respond and to not protect civilians and animals in case of emergency or natural disasters;

\$E) is to respond and to protect sky and land in case of emergency or natural disasters;

@88.What is the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps?

\$A) "is a para-military agency of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

\$B) is to respond and to protect civilians and animals in case of peace period;

\$C) is to respond and to protect civilians and animals in case of war and peace;

\$D) is to not respond and to not protect civilians and animals in case of emergency or natural disasters;

\$E) is to respond and to protect sky and land in case of emergency or natural disasters;

@89.When the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps commissioned in?

\$A) in 2003;

\$B) in 2004;

\$C) in 2005;

\$D) in 2006;

\$E) in 2007;

@90.What is the main task of Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps?

\$A) to provide measures against threat and any form of attack or disaster against the nation and its citizenry;

\$B) is to respond and to protect civilians and animals in case of peace period;

\$C) is to respond and to protect civilians and animals in case of war and peace;

\$D) is to not respond and to not protect civilians and animals in case of emergency or natural disasters;

\$E) "is a para-military agency of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

@91. When the first post-WWII civil defence co-ordinator was appointed in Canada?

\$A) in October 1948;

\$B) in October 1949;

\$C) in October 1947;

\$D) in October 1946;

\$E) in October 1945;

@92. What is the first post-WWII civil defense coordinator was appointed in Canada?

\$A) "to supervise the work of federal, provincial and municipal authorities in planning for public air-raid shelters, emergency food and medical supplies, and the evacuation of likely target areas";

\$B) is to respond and to protect civilians and animals in case of peace period;

\$C) is to respond and to protect civilians and animals in case of war and peace;

\$D) is to not respond and to not protect civilians and animals in case of emergency or natural disasters;

\$E) to provide measures against threat and any form of attack or disaster against the nation and its citizenry;

@93. When the Government of Canada, under John Diefenbaker handed authority for civilian defense to the Emergency Measures Organization (EMO)?

\$A) In 1959;

\$B) in 1949;

\$C) in 1947;

\$D) in October 1946;

\$E) in October 1941;

@94. When the Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) then became Emergency Planning Canada in?

\$A) in 1974;

\$B) in 1959;

\$C) in 1977;

\$D) in 1949;

\$E) in October 1941;

@95. Emergency Measures Organisation of Canada in 1986 became?

\$A) Emergency Preparedness Canada;

\$B) Emergency Planning Canada;

\$C) Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection;

\$D) John Diefenbaker Office;

\$E) Ministry of Emergency;

@96. In February 2001, the Government of Canada replaced Emergency Preparedness with the?

\$A) Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection;

\$B) Emergency Planning Canada;

\$C) Emergency Measures Organization of Canada;

\$D) John Diefenbaker Office;

\$E) Ministry of Emergency;

@97. When the Civil Defense Law of the Republic of Tajikistan was adopted?

\$A) in 2004;

\$B) in 2005;

\$C) in 2000;

\$D) in 2001;

\$E) in 2003;

@98. What does the Civil Defense Law of the Republic of Tajikistan define?

\$A) defines the tasks, legal bases for the establishment and implementation of civil defense on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$B) defines the tasks, legal bases for the establishment and implementation of civil defense on the territory of the foreign countries;

\$C) defines the tasks, legal bases for the establishment and implementation of civil defense on the territory of the Russia;

\$D) defines the tasks, legal bases for the establishment and implementation of civil defense on the territory of the military foreign structures;

\$E) defines only the tasks, legal bases for the establishment and implementation of civil defense of military institutions;

@99. Define the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of civil defense?

\$A) The legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of civil defense is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan and consists of this Law, other regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Tajikistan, and international legal acts recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$B) defines the tasks, legal bases for the establishment and implementation of civil defense on the territory of the foreign countries;

\$C) defines the tasks, legal bases for the establishment and implementation of civil defense on the territory of the Russia;

\$D) defines the tasks, legal bases for the establishment and implementation of civil defense on the territory of the military foreign structures;

\$E) only international legislations;

@100. Define the Authorities of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of civil defense?

\$A) All;

\$B) shall determine the state policy in the field of civil defense;

\$C) shall approve the Civil Defense Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$D) implement the civil defense plan of the Republic of Tajikistan in whole or in part in whole or in part;

\$E) approves the structure, composition of the civil defense forces, staff units and their location, the Regulation of the Civil Defense Forces of the Republic of Tajikistan;