

Name: _____

Date: _____

- 1 The use of chemical and biological warfare agents has been mostly held in check since which war?
 - A WWI
 - B Iraqi War
 - C Vietnam War
 - D WWII
- 2 START, the agreement between the United States and the former Soviet Union brought what result?
 - A It reduced the levels of nuclear warheads.
 - B It reduced the number of attacks on Iraq.
 - C It reduced the amount of biological warfare.
 - D It eliminated the threat of CBR weapons.
- 3 Put the history of chemical warfare in chronological order. (Input the answers in the correct sequence, then push the ENTER button.)
 - A Tokyo: sarin {11 deaths}
 - B Nerve agents developed pre- and post-WWII: tabun; sarin; VX
 - C Iraq used sulfur mustard gas > 40 alleged instances
 - D WWI poisonous gases: chlorine; phosgene; sulfur mustard
- 4 Identify the following as a
(L) Lung-Damaging Agent (B) Blister Agent
 1. Nitrogen mustard
 2. Chlorine
 3. Phosgene oxime
 4. Diphosgene
 - A BBLL
 - B LBBL
 - C LLLB
 - D BLBL
- 5 Unconventional CBR weapons of any type, especially nuclear weapons
 - A Special arms
 - B Conventional arms
 - C Conventional weapons
 - D Special weapons

- 6 A poison gas that burns or blisters the tissues of the body
 - A Psycho gas
 - B Blood gas
 - C Tear gas
 - D Blister gas
- 7 Non lethal but produces mental symptoms such as hallucinations, anger and sleeplessness
 - A Psycho gas
 - B Blister gas
 - C Tear gas
 - D Blood gas
- 8 What is used to wage biological warfare?
 - A living organisms
 - B dead viruses
 - C chemical agents
 - D target personnel
- 9 How do biological agents differ from chemical agents? (Input all that apply, then push the ENTER button.)
 - A Biological agents are non-volatile.
 - B Biological agents require an incubation period.
 - C Biological agents are not communicable.
 - D Biological agents are odorless.
 - E All of the above
- 10 When you go to the dentist they put a lead apron on you to absorb unnecessary x-rays. What is the least material needed to stop alpha particles?
 - A lead
 - B paper
 - C concrete

- 11 What are the three phases of decontamination aboard ships?
- A Phase 1) Burning acid drips; Phase 2) Repair ships and tender continue decontamination; Phase 3) Saltwater washdown
 - B Phase 1) Saltwater washdown; Phase 2) Repair-party personnel scrub ship; Phase 3) Repair ships and tender continue decontamination
 - C Phase 1) Repair-party personnel scrub ship; Phase 2) Repair ships and tender continue decontamination; Phase 3) Saltwater washdown
- 12 A system of colloidal particles dispersed in a gas; smoke or fog
- A Feter
 - B Air spray
 - C Aerosol
 - D Collodial vapor
- 13 A wall of heavy mist at sea, or cloud of dust on land, created when a column of water or dirt formed by the explosion falls back into the surface
- A Fallout
 - B EMP
 - C Base surge
- 14 Electromagnetic Pulse; a short burst of electromagnetic energy
- A EME
 - B EMP
 - C EP
- 15 How does an undersea nuclear burst create the majority of its damage?
- A Heat and initial blast.
 - B Thermal radiation and fallout.
 - C Thermal radiation and residual radiation.
 - D Intense underwater shock and heavy residual radiation.
- 16 What has kept the use of chemical and biological weapons so rare in modern combat?
- A The unavailability of these types of weapons.
 - B The difficulty in delivering these weapons effectively.
 - C The difficulty in producing large amounts of these weapons.
 - D The understanding that once one side uses these weapons, the other side would as well.

- 17 What type of nuclear explosion will result in little heat or light and very little initial radiation?
 - A A surface burst
 - B A subsurface burst
 - C An air burst
 - D A hydrogen-bomb blast
- 18 What type of chemical agents produce unpleasant symptoms, but usually last only a short period and are not intended to cause death?
 - A Psycho gases
 - B Blood gases
 - C Choking agents
 - D Tear gases
- 19 A nuclear air burst weapon is characterized by:
 - A High thermal radiation and little initial radiation
 - B High thermal radiation and little residual radiation
 - C Low thermal radiation and little initial radiation
 - D Low thermal radiation and little residual radiation
- 20 Which type of chemical warfare agent is considered to be the most deadly?
 - A Blood gases
 - B Nerve agents
 - C Choking gases
 - D Tear gases

Answer Key: NS3-M3U6C5 - Chemical, Biological & Nuclear Warfare (Exam)

Question:	Answer
1	D
2	A
3	DBCA
4	D
5	D
6	D
7	A
8	A
9	ABD
10	B
11	B
12	C
13	C
14	B
15	D
16	D
17	B
18	D
19	B
20	B