

# Quick Review

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Directions: Choose the best answer from the choices provided.

**Note:** Use either metric or imperial numbers when figuring out your answers. Answer only for the system you're using. If your instructor teaches dive planning using dive computers answer questions 1-21, otherwise complete all 25 questions.

- What is the most important rule in scuba diving?
  - Never dive alone.
  - Always perform a pre-dive safety check.
  - Establish positive buoyancy and relax when at the surface.
  - Breathe continuously and never hold your breath.
- To keep my ears from hurting while descending, I should:
  - equalize early and often.
  - go down as quickly as possible.
  - blow air into my mask through my nose.
  - always descend head first.
- Diving when I have a cold or allergies may cause me to:
  - become unconscious without warning.
  - become tired or seasick easily.
  - have significant difficulty equalizing pressure in my body air spaces.
  - use my air up too fast.
- If I can't equalize my ears while descending, I should:
  - continue diving and deal with the pain.
  - end the dive.
  - swim just below the surface for the entire dive.
  - continue to ascend slightly and attempt equalizing until I run low on air.
- Holding my breath while scuba diving can:
  - cause serious, life-threatening lung injuries.
  - make me float.
  - help me conserve air.
  - lead to oxygen toxicity.
- If I work too hard and find it difficult to breathe underwater, I should:
  - inflate my BCD and immediately go to the surface.
  - stop all activity and rest, hold onto something for support if possible.
  - swim quickly to my buddy and signal for help.
  - do a controlled emergency swimming ascent (CESA – swimming up to the surface saying the ah-h-h-h sound).
- During a dive, I can't stop shivering. What should I do?
  - Continue the dive, but plan to wear more exposure protection on the next dive.
  - Swim faster to warm up.
  - Exit the water immediately, dry off and seek warmth.
  - Exit the water when planned, but cancel the next dive.
- The most important feature of my weight system is:
  - how tight I can get the belt to fit on my waist.
  - having enough weight to sink quickly.
  - a clip that prevents weights from accidentally dropping.
  - a quick release that allows me to drop enough weight to float.
- If I become separated from my buddy underwater, what should I generally do?
  - Go up right away, wait a minute and then go back down underwater.
  - Search for a minute underwater and then go up to find my buddy.
  - Go to the surface right away and get out of the water.
  - Find my buddy's bubbles and follow the bubbles to my buddy.
- My buddy and I observe a mild current at the dive site. Generally, how should we begin our dive?
  - Dive with the current.
  - Dive across the current.
  - Dive against or into the current.
  - Dive at an angle to the current.
- My buddy and I can't get back to the boat due to a current. What should we do?
  - Make ourselves float, signal for help, rest and wait for the boat to pick us up.
  - Descend and try to swim against the current near the bottom.
  - Make ourselves float, signal for help, and try to swim against the current.
  - Try to swim against the current by staying just below the surface.
- Most injuries caused by aquatic animals happen because:
  - the animal is trying to protect itself.
  - the animal is aggressive.
  - the animal can't see that you are a diver.
  - the animal thinks you are food.
- If a diving-related problem occurs at the surface, I should:
  - immediately establish positive buoyancy and stop, think, then act to handle the problem.
  - descend to solve the problem.
  - take my mask off.
  - remove my weight belt and hand it to my buddy.

14. My buddy gives me the out-of-air signal, I should:
- offer my buddy my alternate air source, then ascend together in a controlled manner.
  - signal for my buddy to make a controlled emergency swimming ascent (CESA – swim up to the surface saying the ah-h-h sound).
  - look for another diver to share air with my buddy.
  - signal "up" and make a normal ascent.
15. The risk of decompression sickness (DCS – nitrogen bubbles blocking blood flow in the body after a dive) increases, if a diver:
- dives in poor visibility, strong moving water, and rough seas.
  - is tired, cold, sick, thirsty or overweight.
  - dives with equipment that is not working properly.
  - does only one dive a day.
16. To reduce the risk of decompression sickness:
- only fill cylinders with enriched air.
  - breathe more slowly than normal.
  - make a safety stop at 5 metres/15 feet at the end of each dive.
  - ascend to a shallower depth if feeling dizzy.
17. The first step in using your dive computer is
- setting the time and date.
  - reading the manufacturer's instructions.
  - calibrating it for enriched air nitrox.
  - setting it for fresh or salt water.
18. If I make two dives in one day and plan to fly home on a commercial plane. What is the minimum time I should wait before getting on the plane?
- You do not have to wait.
  - 48 hours
  - 24 hours
  - 18 hours
19. To plan a dive, I use my dive computer's Dive Plan Mode (or other name the manufacturer uses) to determine
- the maximum depth of the previous dive.
  - the no stop limits for each depths (typically in 3 metre/10 foot increments).
  - whether my computer is compatible with my buddy's computer.
  - the best settings for my backup computer.
20. If I accidentally exceed my computer's no stop limits, I need to:
- surface immediately, breathe oxygen and report my condition to the divemaster.
  - ascend immediately and make a safety stop for three minutes at 5 metres/15 feet.
  - decompress according to the computer's instructions.
  - make a safety stop for as long as possible before running low on air.

21. Most divers begin to notice the effects of gas narcosis at approximately:
- 10 metres/30 feet
  - 20 metres/60 feet
  - 30 metres/100 feet
  - 40 metres/130 feet

~~Use either the RDP Table or eRDPmL™~~

- ~~22. After a dive to 12 metres/40 feet for 60 minutes, the pressure group is:~~
- ~~N~~
  - ~~P~~
  - ~~R~~
  - ~~T~~
- ~~23. A group of Advanced Open Water Divers plans to make two dives. The first dive is on a reef in 22 metres/80 feet of water for 20 minutes. The group then remains on the surface for 1 hour. The second dive is on a wreck in 18 metres/60 feet of water, with a planned bottom time of 30 minutes. What will be the ending pressure group after the second dive?~~
- ~~K~~
  - ~~L~~
  - ~~R~~
  - ~~S~~
- ~~24. After a dive to 18 metres/60 feet for 23 minutes, with a 40 minute surface interval, what is the maximum allowable time for the second dive to 18 metres/60 feet?~~
- ~~14 minutes~~
  - ~~15 minutes~~
  - ~~41 minutes~~
  - ~~38 minutes~~
- ~~25. A buddy team plans to make two dives. The first dive is to 18 metres/60 feet for 49 minutes, and the second dive is to 18 metres/60 feet for 24 minutes. How long do they have to stay on the surface (minimum surface interval) to do these two dives safely?~~
- ~~26 minutes~~
  - ~~32 minutes~~
  - ~~54 minutes~~
  - ~~59 minutes~~

**eLearner Statement:** Any questions I answered incorrectly I've had explained to me and I understand what I missed.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_