

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.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Holding my breath while scuba diving can:
 - cause serious, life-threatening lung injuries.
 - make me float.
 - help me conserve air.
 - lead to oxygen toxicity.
6. 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).
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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 meters/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 _____