Chapter 1 - Underwater Navigation
1. Underwater navigation is broken into two types of navigation: compass navigation, and natural navigation.
2. It is important that while using a compass underwater a diver makes sure to keep it level. True or False?
3. By swimming a reciprocal course, a diver will be brought back to the start point of their dive.
4. Name the two ways a diver can measure distance traveled while under water. Measuring distance using kick cycles & elapsed time.
5. Underwater navigation is a skill a diver has to frequently practice to ensure they remain proficient at it.

Chapter 2 - Deep Diving
1. As depth increases, a diver’s rate of air consumption also increases. True or False
2. A dive buddy who begins to act rather foolishly underwater during a deep dive may be experiencing…
   A. Decompression Sickness
   B. Nitrogen Narcosis
3. A dive buddy who complains of unusual tingling and numbness or pain and weakness after a dive may be experiencing….
   A. Decompression Sickness
   B. Nitrogen Narcosis
4. If decompression sickness is suspected, the following steps should be initiated immediately for the affected diver: administer 100% oxygen; monitor the diver and treat for shock; perform CPR if necessary; and activate EMS / seek medical attention.
5. A safety stop should be performed at the end of every deep dive, for 3 to 5 minutes, at a depth of 15 ft.

Chapter 3 - Advanced Buoyancy
1. Using more lead weight than actually needed is always the best approach because it has no adverse consequences for the diver. True or False?
2. During the course of a dive, the diver’s buoyancy characteristics are going to change as air is consumed from the cylinder. True or False?
3. Which of the following factors might affect a diver’s buoyancy?
   A. The diver’s size and build
   B. The type of exposure protection that is worn
   C. The size and type of cylinder that is used
   D. Other components in the gear configuration
   E. The environment – salt water or fresh water
Chapter 4 - Boat Diving
1. Name 3 different types of dive boats
   **Live-Aboards, Charter Boats, Private Boats**
2. A *life preserver* is a standard piece of safety equipment on a dive boat that all boats are required to carry.
3. Oxygen is a vital piece of equipment to be on site for any dives. **True** or **False**?
4. A *tag line* line runs from the stern of the boat to the anchor line and aids divers when there is a current at the dive site.
5. When diving from a boat a diver should always start their dive *into* the current.

Chapter 5 - Computer Diving
1. The 3 common operating modes of a PDC (personal dive computer) are Dive Mode, Logbook Mode, and **Planning Mode**.
2. Most PDC models include an obvious visual warning, and sometimes an audible warning, to alert the diver to an unacceptably rapid rate of...
   A. Descent
   B. Ascent
3. In general a PDC is more precise than dive tables, because the PDC uses actual depth and time data; **True** or **False**?
4. In following the depth and time limits specified by a PDC, the diver will always will be guaranteed a risk-free dive in regards to the risk of decompression sickness; **True** or **False**?
5. When there is any difference between the remaining no-decompression limits displayed by each diver’s PDC, the buddy team always should adhere to the limits of which one?
   A. The more conservative PDC
   B. The less conservative PDC
6. In the event of PDC failure during a dive, many manufacturers recommend that the dive should be *terminated*, a safety stop should be performed, and then an extended surface interval should be observed before resuming any diving activities.

Chapter 6 - Drift Diving
1. There are typically 2 high tides and 2 low tides in a tidal day.
2. Name 3 things that can affect current direction, strength, and speed.
   **Shoreline profile, contour depths, physical obstacles**
3. If a diver is caught in a rip current, he should swim parallel to the shore. **True** or **False**?
4. Two additional pieces of equipment required for drift dive are:
   **Surface marker & line**
5. **Live** Boating refers to a drift dive conducted from a boat that follows the surface marker buoy until the divers surface.
Chapter 7 - Dry Suit Diving
1. Using a dry suit can help protect the diver from a potentially dangerous condition called Hypothermia. True or False?
2. With a Trilaminate dry suit a diver must also wear clothing under the suit in order to keep warm.
3. Name the two types of material dry suit seals are made of.
   Foam Neoprene & Latex
4. While diving with a dry suit, it is very important that the diver is properly Weighted to prevent the diver from either putting too much air in their suit or floating on the surface.
5. After a day’s diving, a dry suit needs to be rinsed and dried before being put back into a carrying bag.

Chapter 8 - Marine Ecosystem Awareness
1. Which ecosystem best describes the dive sites you most often dive?
   Temperate Seas
2. What are some of the physical attributes of your local/most traveled dive sites?
   Temperature, Salinity, Dissolved Oxygen, Light, Nutrient Availability
3. List some local organisms you are likely to encounter on your Marine Awareness Dive?
   Sponges, Cnidarians, Mollusks, Arthropods, Echinoderms
4. What specific behaviors might you encounter during your dive?
   Spawning & Courting
5. Draw a quick sketch of your local food web.
6. How can you help prevent marine ecosystem destruction?
   Develop good buoyancy, avoid settling down on fragile marine organisms, frog kick

Chapter 9 - Night Diving
1. Marine life may be vastly different during a night dive compared to a dive during the day. True or False?
2. How many dive lights are recommended for each diver to carry during a night dive?
   A. One
   B. Two
   C. Three
3. When diving from a boat it is a good practice to hang a Strobe light just under the boat to aid in locating it from underwater.
4. If a buddy team is separated during a night dive, they should search on the bottom for no longer than 3 minutes before starting to ascend to the surface.
5. When descending to the bottom during a night dive from a boat, it is good practice for each diver to use the personal beacon as a visual reference to help prevent disorientation.
Chapter 10 - Underwater Photography
1. The best all around lens for underwater photography is a wide-angle lens. True or False?
2. Using only ambient (existing) light, and without some type of color-correction, underwater photos will appear excessively…
   - A. Red
   - B. Blue
3. Underwater color-correction techniques include which of the following?
   - A. Custom white-balance
   - B. Color-correcting
   - C. Electronic flash
4. With a compact digital camera, the underwater photographer will most accurately aim the camera at a subject by using…
   - A. The LCD viewing screen on the rear of the camera
   - B. The camera’s optical viewfinder
5. For the best underwater images, the photographer should get close to the subject. True or False?

Chapter 11 - Shore & Beach Diving
1. Two additional pieces of diving equipment every diver should carry when diving from shore are compass & dive slate.
2. Choosing an entry and exit point that is suitable for divers to use is critical when performing dives from shore. True or False?
3. There are two types of emergencies divers need to be prepared for what are they?
   - Surface & scuba related
4. Prior to entering the water, divers need to be sure their gear is properly stowed & streamlined to ensure nothing is loose and may get tangled.
5. Whether diving from shore or boat, a dive flag needs to be visible on the surface of the water to warn of divers underwater in the location.

Chapter 12 - Wreck Diving
1. Wreck penetration is allowed in this course. True or False?
2. What are the different types of special equipment every diver should carry while wreck diving?
   - Dive lights & cutting devices
3. There are two general categories of wrecks; what are they?
   - Intentional & Casualties
4. Divers should not let go of the descent and ascent line while traveling to & from the wreck. True or False?