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Nauai scuba test answers

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There is a gradual change in water temperature There is a dramatic change in water temperature Is an underwater drinking device that is used to help stay hydrated It is a dramatic change in the water pressure nitrogen anesthesia ... similar to alcohol intoxication begins to occur about 33 feet caused by a shortage of nitrogen in the bloodstream of the diver begins to occur after about 30 minutes of scuba diving means self-sufficient underwater breathing apparatus True False A squeeze is ... pressure imbalance, where the outside of the object is greater than inside the imbalance of the pressure of the object, where the inside of the object is larger than the outside of the object manual signal is often used in a diving form without a tank The next hand signal means ... Trouble, help from the air go this way Come here Decompression Disease ... can occur if a diver rises too fast from a dive can occur if the diver does not perform decompression stops on a long dive can cause death all the above holding his breath while scuba diving ... this extremely dangerous allows you to stay underwater longer makes you become less boozzy often encouraged by the dive masters underwater, items you see will appear reduced by 22% reduced by 33% increased by 22% increased by 33% One of the reasons why why buoyancy control is important because divers need to monitor their lifting speed and decent in water True False The term used for this piece of equipment is the second stage of Breathing Pressure Air Source Breathing Apparatus Water absorbs heat faster than true false air What percentage of oxygen and nitrogen are in a standard tank? 50% oxygen, 49% nitrogen, 1% other 21% oxygen, 78% nitrogen, 1% other 68% oxygen, 31% nitrogen, 1% other 38% oxygen, 61% nitrogen, 1% other As you descend, you consume air from an underwater tank more slowly because the same cause of depth sensor is important because ... Easy to get lost underwater Your depth dictates how long you can stay underwater at night, it's hard to calculate your depth It tells you when you're close to running out of air b x y h v k If the diver becomes unresponsive underwater, you should immediately bring the diver to the surface to remove the diver's supply tank with an alternative air supply to remove the diver's weight When the hand moves side to side, the next signal means... From The Air Watch Me Come Here Danger BCD means see noaa diver guide or PADI open water dive guide if clarification is needed. device control busisi breathing device breathing device container diagram boat compass diving underwater Doubles every 10 metres while diving Pressure doubles the first 10 metres and then doubles again by 30 metres and so on. True False Object is less buoyant in _____ than in _____ fresh water, salt water, fresh water Comments Bad test. Some issues are to no avail. Must be Padi's test?? BIG MAN, BOY, I WISH I WAS A BUCK. That wasn't a challenge for me, Buck Stevens. Yes, everyone has it, so throw it. Are you here about two little divers? Learn how to write, THE, Below my post, debilitation dose do not know how to write, why you wrote two dumbass. Where all the idiots come from. ! You'd take your breath for me Sue. ?????????????????? Come to me as a child, and teach me how to dive/rescue. I saw that Sue Chick on the news, She is a way hot !!!!!!! I don't know, try it. What happens if someone blows up smoking someone by the ass, will they swim? SWEET this guy told me he blew smoke from a cigar hole into his tank and then filled it with air so he could tell he was smoking a cigar underwater. Isn't that bad for you? I did something Kool, I had chewing in my mouth while scuba diving. Well, I did something cool, just to prove it, I drank beer coors underwater. If not, she will. It should be in the Ginnis world records book. Of course, how about the eska who made this unheard of release on bail in the Pacific. I've heard that a woman can hold her breath longer than men. Is it true? Cool. I've heard about it, on CNN, Congratulations, I can't even imagine to do something like !!! I was diving my life hole and by the way I got 100 for the test. It was shamefully easy, I was deeper than most of you, if you try, like me, you can accomplish things like me. back in 2017, I was the first woman to make an emergency pledge, from a submarine in the Pacific, near North Korea, to a depth that had NEVER been made before, 2,350 feet. Leaving the sub my octopus got caught on the door hatch, not a minute to spare I threw all my underwater equipment and made it to the surface, Let's see if you boys have the balls to do what I did. Thank you Sue H. is it true that you breathe liquid oxygen and 79% liquid nitrogen? Thank you Sue H. I never dived or tried the SCUBA class and I scored 80% on this test. Yes, I padi cert diver and got 100% it was a good test to keep you on your toes! I've never dive got 70% on quiz How do you guys know the regulator looks like the peak octopus was second stage one, not the primary regulator? Did I think the octopus of the second stage of the regs were yellow? This test was fine. As a 17 year old certified open water diver (as well as a specialty Diver - Diver Search and Rescue/Wreck Diving), I got 100%. (Scored 96% open water test; 94% Diver Search abd Rescue; 91% Wreck Also, on my way to become an EMT certified (1.5 years), and work in a children's children's This test was much easier than the one I took in 2012. There are a few issues that certainly seem controversial (No 19), but beyond that, relatively accurate. You want to give air as quickly and efficiently as possible to those who are unconscious (potential lack of oxygen). Bringing them straight to the surface will take time away from this important process. You can compare this to the rule about CPR – you have 10 min. To make a person conscious again. After 30 (or you give up sooner), you can officially declare them dead. In the SCUBA scenario, that 10 minutes can be taken by getting an unconscious person to the surface (remember, you can't shoot like a rocket). Air is the key, especially when your dive master takes you down 96 feet on a certification dive (13 years old, old), although you really don't have to go bellow 40 until you're 16! Through January: The deepest recorded dive out of 34 total so far is 104ft - the bottom of the amazing dive wreckage. The current was so strong, sucked out half of my tank before reaching the actual wreck!! No, no, no, no, no, no, this test suks... not a real test ... I got 100%!! good test I got 96!!!! Question 18 - The correct answer should be false. The pressure does not double every 10 m, but increases by 1 atm. So ok the pressure is only double at 1st 10m (1atm by 0m - > 2 atm at 10m). The above test is to pass Padi training tests, if you dress that is different from what they have in the manuals and they incite during the test, then you are unable, no matter what reality or what anyone else has to say on the subject. So, anyone reading this discus, consult your Padi teacher or management if you're not sure. Remember, life is never black and white if it's an exam! The danger of not bringing the diver to the surface will be far from the weight of actually bringing him there. Normal rec. divers should not have a problem with O2 tox. because for O2 to become toxic will take depths well below 400 feet that they need to be diving on. Even when using Nitrox, the odds are O2 tox. will be less than other problems that the diver is likely to face. If you actually know it's an O2 tox., then you should treat it accordingly if possible. But in most cases, getting a diver to the surface is the number one priority. And about commenting about not being able to bring yourself to the surface safely, ok, if you're not following up on non-December diving, then you should always be able to climb to the surface at any point in your dive. So it doesn't have to be a problem. I'm a diver certified and all the correct answers in this test were accurate if you disagreed with something there is an explanation in PADI Open Water Diver Guide No 19 – If the diver doesn't respond it may be due to a number of factors. For example, O2 toxicity. Bring to the surface will exacerbate the problem. It is necessary to give it another source of breathing a weaker mixture, stabilize the diver (let any and then bring it to the surface. Please edit this question. at number 18 you have to turn on the depth in the legs as well as the meters I disagree with the number 19 - bring the diver immediately to the surface. Depending on the situation, you will not be able to safely rise immediately to the surface yourself. I was taught early on that we didn't want to create a second victim - your own safety should come first. Just food for thought No text content! Discover Diving NAUI Scuba Diver (A) Written ExpertiseSpring: This test includes 60 standard questions. There is only one correct answer to the question. Please use the reply letter provided to record your replies. Use dark, hard circles to mark responses. Don't mark on this exam. The exam is closed by a book/notes. Equipment1. When choosing a face mask, the most important thing to consider: a) Color. b) That it has a valve cleaner. k) Tempered glass. d) Proper compaction and fitting2. When rinsing the regulator is important first: a) Make sure that the dust cap is in place so that the water does not enter the first stage. b) Press the cleaning button repeatedly. a) Fill the tub with ionized water. d) Have the first stage below the second stage.3. Diving equipment should be: a) thoroughly thyme in fresh water and allow to dry in the sun. b) Thoroughly thyme and spray with silicone preservative. a) Thate thoroughly, dry and store in a cool place. d) Thoroughly washes water into vinegar and stored.4. Underwater tanks should always have some pressure in them to prevent: a) Moisture from penetration. b) Drying out. a) Rusting inside. d) Metal fatigue.5. According to the rules of the Department of Transport, underwater tanks must be hydrostatically tested every: a) 1 year. b) 3 years. b) 5 years. d) 10 years. Page 1 Discover the diving scuba diver exam revised January 20126. The main purpose of the exposition suit is: a) Keeping the body warm during dives. b) Look good while diving. c) Ensure buoyancy during dives. d) Prevent scratches and cuts during submerse7. Weighing systems are used by the diver primarily for: a) Provide unnecessary weighing for diving. b) Compensate for the positive buoyancy created by the wet suit. c) Compensate for the buoyancy of the compensator. d) Shift the increasing pressure when the diver descends.8 You must have your regulator served by a certified repairing device a) once every five years b) at least once a year in) once, immediately after you buy it d) once every ten years.9 Two types of materials from which underwater tanks are made are steel and _____ a) aluminum b) titanium c) stainless steel d) graphite10. Stamped (engraved) markings on underwater cylinders include the following, except: a) Serial number b) Hydrostatic history test c) The type of material used to produce the cylinder d) Visual overview of informationPhysics11. If a diver on the surface takes a balloon filled with air and descends to With 33 fsw, the balloon volume will a) Double b) Halve. a) Increase by 33%(d) Decrease by 33%12. Which gas law best explains diving medical problems such as ear and sinus squeeze? a) Water density. b) Dalton law. b) Charles's law. d) Boyle's Law.13 Through refracting objects underwater appear _____ and _____ as the diver looks through his mask. a) less; closer than b) more; closer to) less; further d) more; NextPage 2 Discover the diving scuba diver exam revised January 201214. The heat of the diver's body is lost due to conductivity (primarily) at a rate approximately _____ at times faster than in the air. a) 10 b) 25 s) 30 g) 1515. What type of pressure is defined as sensor pressure (water) plus atmospheric (air) pressure? a) Water b) Absolute c) Air d) More than16. If the diver's surface air flow rate is 25 psi per minute, what will be the consumption rate at 66 fsw? a) 75 psi per minute b) 80 psi per minute c) 60 psi per minute d) 50 psi per minute.17 A depth equivalent to one atmosphere in the ocean is equal to _____ feet in seawater and _____ feet in fresh water. a) 34; 33 b) 33; 34 v) 35; 33 g) 33; 3318. Which of the following statements are true a) Seawater denser than fresh water b) Freshwater diver wearing the same equipment in salt water will need to add weight c) 1 cubic ft of fresh water weighs less than 1 cubic foot of salt water d) All of the above statements are true.19 The sound travels about _____ times faster in water than in the air. a) 2 b) 4 v) 6 g) 820. The first color lost in the spectrum when descending during immersion is _____. a) yellow b) red c) orange d) bluePage 3 Discover the diving scuba diver exam revised January 2012Medicine and physiology.21 Diving with a cold is not recommended in part because of the increased potential for a diver to experience difficulties due to: a) Middle ear or sinus squeeze. b) Squeeze the suit. b) Nitrogen anesthesia. a) Oxygen toxicity22. Breathing dry air, the scuba diver is usually dehydrated while diving through: a) Excessive perspiration. b) Moisturizing dry inhalation air. a) Salt water absorbs moisture from the skin. d) Extreme amount of energy spent during immersion23. Symptoms of nitrogen anesthesia are similar to: a) Kaysson's disease. b) Asphyxia. a) Diver's disease. d) Alcohol intoxication24. The diver's inability to equalize the ears during climbing (lifting) can lead to: a) sinusitis. b) Block or reverse unit. o) The inner ear is compressed. d) The outer ear is compressed25. Generally, your breathing pattern underwater should be a) a little faster and shallower than you normally breathe b) just as you normally breathe c) a little slower and shallower than you normally breathe d) a little slower and deeper than you normally breathe.26 To prevent air diver must: a) Breathe 100 percent oxygen underwater immersion. b) Properly unzip. a) Breathe only compressed air. d) Breathe normally at all times and never hold your breath.27 A diver with blood and masked mucous membranes when surfacing is likely to have: a) Compression of the lungs. b) Ear squeeze. c) Sinus compress. d) Air embolocity28. If your dive buddy complains of shoulder pain an hour after the plunge, you may suspect: a) arterial gas embolism. b) Decompression disease. b) Nitrogen anesthesia. d) Hypothermia.Page 4 Discover the diving diver exam revised January 201229. When using USN/NAUI dive tables or NAUI RGBM dive tables, the following lifting speed is acceptable: a) 90 feet per minute. b) 30 feet per minute. a) 20 feet per minute. d) 20 feet per minute.30. Symptom of hypothermia, which indicates that the diver should stop his dive: a) Mental alertness and the ability to concentrate. b) High mood. a) Trembling. d) High heart rate and persuationEnvironment31. Which of the following points in which there is a sudden change in water temperature? a) Top. b) Termoclean. a) Galoclin. d) Swell.32 When diving in a current, careful planning is important because a) Currents cause a deviation of the flow in the compass, making navigation difficult. b) Boats are necessary if any current is present in order to dive safely. a) They are dangerous and should be avoided at all costs. d) Currents can make a return to the exit point without proper planning.33 _____ is underwater water movement caused by a wave of action that you will experience when diving in areas close to shore. a) Surf b) Tide c) Tidal current d) Burst 34. The predicted daily rise and fall of the ocean at one point is called: a) Splash. b) Tide. c) Thermoclin. d) Galoclin35. Most surface waves are caused by: a) earthquakes. b) Upwellings. a) Wind. d) Thermoclines.Page 5 Discover the diving diver exam revised January 201236. Examples of natural navigation dreams that divers can use during dives include: a) Ripple marks in the sand. b) Brightness of the sun/light is available. b) Lower contours. d) All of the above37. Almost all injuries from aquatic life are caused by _____ action on the part of the animal. a) defensive b) offensive in) aggressive d) planned38. Diver can practice marine conservation a) Avoid touching living organisms when diving. b) Use good buoyancy skills to avoid contact with the bottom. a) Compliance with local laws and regulations when they are engaged in collecting or fishing spear d) All of the aforementioned contributes to maritime protection.39 First aid for marine stingers such as jellyfish: a) The use of blinds neutralizing agent. b) Applying a harness. a) Tightly wrapping the injured area with a bandage. d) Nothing Freshwater diving environment often requires buoyancy skills at the expense of: a) Sludge at the bottom, which is easily pushed up by reduced visibility b) Fresh water is more buoyant than salt water thereby making it more difficult to manage buoyancy c) Changing the temperature at the bottom, which affects the airflow in BC d) Local rules prohibit disturbing the bottom of fresh water lakesDive time planning and immersion tables - Use NAUI RGBM Immersion Table to answer questions 41 - 45 A copy of these tables can be found at the end of this exam or in your student materials.41 Minimum surface spacing required by NAUI RGBM Tables between two dives: a) 1 Hour b) 2 Hours c) 12 Hours d) 24 Hours42. NAUI RGBM sea level tables allow you to repeat three (3) until it reaches maximum dive time (MDT) to dive three. a) True b) False c) It depends on the length of the previous surface interval after dipping two d) RGBM tables do not allow a third dive on the same dayPage 6 Reveal diver's diver exam revised January 201243. The maximum dive time (MDT) to dive to 60 fsw on the first dive of the day is) unlimited b) 55 minutes c) 60 minutes d) 100 minutes44. If you accidentally exceed MDT in less than 5 minutes, you should hold a decompression stop at 15 fsw for a) 5 minutes b) 6 minutes c) 8 minutes d) 10 minutes45. Your first dip of the day is up to 57 fsw for 50 minutes. You spend 1 hour and 40 minutes on the surface. What is the maximum depth and time you can use for the second dive of the day? a) 55 fsw/55 minutes b) 40 fsw/110 minutes c) 45 fsw/14 minutes d) 45 fsw/80 minutes46. Immersive computers offer an advantage over immersive tables because a) They are easier to use than dive tables b) They give diver credit in shallow water part of dive c) Computers are more accurate than immersion tables d) Computers are safer than dive tables because they calculate the most conservative graph for immersion.47 A team of three divers wants to complete their dive using dive computers. The minimum number of computers required for this command is a) 1 computer b) 2 computers c) 3 computers d) 4 computers.48 Most modern dive computers provide multiple points of information for divers, including a) Maximum depth of anxiety to alert a diver if he or she exceeded their intended depth b) Rise of anxiety if diver rises too fast c) Remaining permissible dive time to avoid decompression d) All of the above is49. Before using a dive computer, diver a) Must be certified for computer diving by diving instructor or manufacturer b) Must be thoroughly familiar with the computer he or she will use c) Must be sure that their dive partner will also use a dive computer during their Together d) All of the abovePage 7 Discover Diving Scuba Diver exam revised January 201250. Proper care for the dive computer includes a) Changing the battery annually or in accordance with manufacturers manufacturers b)

Disassembly and cleaning annually by qualified machine maker in) Annually returned to the manufacturer for inspection and maintenance d) Inspection only by the diver and return to the dealer only if the problemdeed planning and skills is detected.51 A diver dressed in a wet suit should _____ safely control buoyancy during descent a) Do nothing b) Add air to the floating compensator (BC) device c) Let the air out of the floating compensator (BC) device d) Add extra weight based on the planned depth before entering the water.52 The best actions to take if you find yourself alone and out of the air at 10ft in open water are: a) Emergency swimming climbing (ESA) b) Buddy-breathing ascent c) Octopus-breath climbing d) Weight drop floating rise53. Which of the following restrictions should be imposed before each underwater dive? a) Maximum lower time, average depth, minimum air pressure. b) Maximum lower time, maximum depth, minimum air pressure. a) Maximum swimming distance, maximum bottom time, minimum air pressure. d) Maximum distance of swimming, maximum depth, maximum residual nitrogen54. A diver experiencing stress or panic during a dive should a) Rise immediately b) Stop Breath-Think-Breathe-Act c) Go down and continue immersing d) Swim at maximum pace to the beach or boat.55 Prolonged loss of body heat in cold water will produce a) Muscle cramps. b) Progressive immobility. a) Insensitivity to pain. d) All of the above is56. It is recommended that the diving team from the boat anchor begin its dive: a) With the prevailing current. b) At low tide. a) Against the prevailing current. d) With positive buoyancy57. If during the dive you and your buddy have become separated, you should: a) Go back to where you last saw it and look. b) Go up a few feet and look until you find its exhaust bubbles. a) Stay where you are until it finds you. d) Spend no more than one minute looking and then surface. Page 8 Discover the diving scuba diver exam revised January 201258. Immediately after reaching the dive site, you action diver must take: a) Check your equipment. b) Fit up. a) Discuss a dive plan with your buddy. d) Observe the conditions.59 Taking this introductory scuba certification course makes you knowledgeable and skillful enough to dive safely in or by number: a) Closed compartments in shipwrecks. b) Open water with conditions similar to those in which you have been trained. k) Open water deeper than 300 feet. d) Anywhere.60. True or false: To have a minimum pressure of 600 psig at the end of a dive, the dive team must begin its return when the first diver reaches cylinder pressure of 1700 assuming the 3000 psig filled cylinder at the beginning of the dive. a) Truth b) FalsePage 9 Reveal diver's diver exam revised January 2012 2012 2012

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