

**Quick Review**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Choose the best answer from the choices provided.

Note: Use either metric or imperial numbers when figuring out your answers. Some RDP questions are listed twice — metric and imperial versions. Answer only for the system you're using.

1. If your ears or sinuses hurt while you are descending (going down), it usually means:
  - your air spaces are equalized (cleared).
  - your mask strap is too tight.
  - you are feeling a squeeze and need to equalize.
  - your mask is too small.
2. You should not dive if you have a cold or allergies because:
  - you may become unconscious (dazed, out cold) without warning.
  - you may become tired or seasick easily.
  - you may not be able to equalize pressure in your body air spaces.
  - you will use your air up too fast.
3. Holding your breath while scuba diving can:
  - cause lung injuries.
  - push air into the blood stream and chest area.
  - lead to life threatening injuries.
  - All of the above.
4. 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.
5. If you work too hard and find it difficult to breathe underwater, you should:
  - inflate your BCD.
  - stop all activity and rest, hold onto something for support if possible.
  - swim right away to your buddy and signal for help.
  - do a controlled emergency swimming ascent (CESA - swimming up to the surface saying the ah-h-h sound).
6. You know you are properly weighted for diving if you:
  - float at neck level with your BCD about half full and you are holding a normal breath of air.
  - sink slowly holding a normal breath of air and an empty BCD.
  - float at eye level holding a normal breath of air with an empty BCD.
  - sink easily with a partially filled BCD.
7. If you and your buddy were separated underwater what would you 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 your buddy.
  - Go to the surface right away and get out of the water.
  - Find your buddy's bubbles and follow the bubbles to find your buddy.
8. Imagine you feel a mild current at the start of your dive. How should you begin this dive?
  - Dive with the current.
  - Dive across the current.
  - Dive against or into the current.
  - Dive at an angle to the current.
9. Imagine you were boat diving and you were caught in a strong current at the surface. What should you do?
  - Make yourself float, signal for help, rest and wait for the boat to pick you up.
  - Descend (go down) and try to swim against the current near the bottom.
  - Make yourself float, signal for help, and try to swim against the current.
  - Try to swim against the current by staying just below the surface.
10. Most injuries caused by aquatic animals happen because:
  - the animal is aggressive (like a bully).
  - the animal cannot see that you are a diver.
  - the animal thinks you are food.
  - the animal is trying to protect itself.
11. In an out-of-air situation, and you are close to your buddy, the best thing to do is to:
  - switch to your buddy's alternate air source.
  - make a controlled emergency swimming ascent (CESA - swim up to the surface saying the ah-h-h sound).
  - buddy breathe (share a single regulator with your buddy).
  - None of the above.

12. Divers who act foolishly at depth may start acting normal again if they:
- ascend (go up) to a shallower depth.
  - breathe slowly and deeply.
  - signal their buddy for help.
  - All of the above.
13. You are likely to increase the risk of decompression sickness (DCS – nitrogen bubbles blocking blood circulation/flow in your body after a dive) if:
- you dive in poor visibility, strong moving water, and rough seas.
  - you are tired, cold, sick, thirsty or overweight.
  - you do not look after your equipment.
  - All of the above.
14. To reduce the risk of decompression sickness (DCS – nitrogen bubbles blocking blood circulation/flow in your body after a dive):
- make a safety stop at 5 metres/15 feet at the end of each dive.
  - ascend (go up) to a shallower depth if you feel dizzy.
  - have your tank filled only at a dive center you trust.
  - breathe more slowly than normal.
15. You make two dives in one day and you are flying home on a commercial plane. What is the minimum time you have to wait before you can go on the plane?
- You do not have to wait.
  - 48 hours
  - 24 hours
  - 18 hours

### METRIC – RDP table or eRDP

16. You dive to 17 metres for 23 minutes. After a 30 minute surface interval, you plan to dive to 16 metres. What is the maximum allowable time for the second dive?
- 10 minutes
  - 53 minutes
  - 22 minutes
  - 19 minutes
17. Imagine you are an Advanced Open Water Diver planning to make two dives. The first dive is to 21 metres for 30 minutes, and the second dive is to 15 metres for 36 minutes. How long would you have to stay on the surface between dives (minimum surface interval) to do these two dives safely?
- 9 minutes
  - 18 minutes
  - 23 minutes
  - 34 minutes

18. Imagine you dive to 17 metres for 44 minutes. After a one hour surface interval you do a second dive to 17 metres. Losing track of time, you notice your bottom time is now 37 minutes. What should you do?
- Ascend (go up) right away to 5 metres and stay there for 8 minutes before going to the surface.
  - Go to the surface right away and contact the nearest recompression chamber.
  - Ascend (go up) right away to 5 metres and stay there for 3 minutes before going to the surface.
  - Ascend (go up) to 3 metres and stay there until you use up your air.

### IMPERIAL – RDP table or eRDP

16. You dive to 59 feet for 22 minutes. After a 30 minute surface interval, you plan to dive to 50 feet. What is the maximum allowable time for the second dive?
- 10 minutes
  - 61 minutes
  - 55 minutes
  - 19 minutes
17. Imagine you are an Advanced Open Water Diver planning to make two dives. The first dive is to 70 feet for 30 minutes, and the second dive is to 60 feet for 39 minutes. How long would you have to stay on the surface between dives (minimum surface interval) to do these dives safely?
- 43 minutes
  - 1 hour and 4 minutes
  - 1 hour and 32 minutes
  - 3 hours
18. Imagine you dive to 56 feet for 44 minutes. After a one hour surface interval you do a second dive to 56 feet. Losing track of time, you notice your bottom time is now 37 minutes. What should you do?
- Ascend (go up) right away to 15 feet and stay there for 8 minutes before going to the surface.
  - Go to the surface right away and contact the nearest recompression chamber.
  - Ascend (go up) right away to 15 feet and stay there for 3 minutes before going to the surface.
  - Ascend (go up) to 10 feet and stay there until you use up your air.

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

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_