

# WRECK DIVING

## Final Exam | A | English-Metric

Instructions: Select the best answer from the choices below.  
Mark your answer on an SSI 50-Question Answer Form.

- 1. The most accessible source of basic shipwreck information is usually:**
  - A. The internet
  - B. Local dive stores
  - C. Books
  - D. Magazines
- 2. The best method for private boats to find wrecks is to use:**
  - A. 2 compasses
  - B. A side scan sonar
  - C. A proton magnetometer
  - D. Nautical charts with known wreck locations
- 3. Some common and avoidable hazards on a wreck include:**
  - A. Damaged and lost equipment
  - B. Cuts and bruises
  - C. Dangerous, aggressive and poisonous animals
  - D. Entanglement, entrapment and disorientation
- 4. When dealing with commercial charter boats, divers should verify that the captain is licensed, and that the vessel is certified for:**
  - A. The number of cylinders on board
  - B. The number of customers on board
  - C. Wreck diving only
  - D. All answers are correct
- 5. A wreck's historical value depends on:**
  - A. Only its construction
  - B. The vessel's identity, history and construction type
  - C. the size of the wreck
  - D. Only the age of the wreck
- 6. Deep wrecks lay in water deeper than:**
  - A. 30 meters
  - B. 40 meters
  - C. 10 meters
  - D. 18 meters
- 7. Loose or unsecured equipment can easily:**
  - A. Damage a wreck
  - B. Be recovered if lost
  - C. Be used to hook on to the wreck
  - D. Be grabbed by your buddy if needed
- 8. Before diving the wreck, you must know:**
  - A. Depth and average visibility
  - B. All answers are correct
  - C. If the wreck is intact or scattered
  - D. Is there any surge or current
- 9. Wrecks can be classified into three categories. These are:**
  - A. Steel, wood and synthetic
  - B. Deep, average and shallow
  - C. Artificial, contemporary and historic
  - D. No answer is correct
- 10. The steel and iron often found in wrecks can affect your:**
  - A. Compass reading
  - B. Buoyancy
  - C. Vision
  - D. Judgment
- 11. It is your responsibility to determine whether or not your skill level and equipment are adequate for:**
  - A. The water temperature only
  - B. The level of difficulty the wreck dive poses
  - C. The expected visibility only
  - D. The expected currents only
- 12. The preferred anchoring procedure on a wreck is:**
  - A. Use a grappling hook
  - B. Use a mooring or to anchor off-site
  - C. Any method which fixes the boat to the wreck
  - D. Setting the anchor directly into the wreck
- 13. Regarding wreck dives: you should wear an exposure suit for:**
  - A. Warmth and protection
  - B. Deep wreck dives only
  - C. Boat wreck dives only
  - D. Cold water wreck dives only
- 14. The easiest way to dive a shipwreck is to:**
  - A. Rent your own boat
  - B. Sign on to a charter boat
  - C. Get a map with the wreck's location
  - D. Use GPS and sonar to find the wreck

- 15. Being a certified wreck diver qualifies you:**
- A. To dive any wreck
  - B. To collect artifacts
  - C. All answers are correct
  - D. To start learning about the many challenges and experiences that wreck diving offers
- 16. Your alternate air sources should be located:**
- A. Behind your neck
  - B. Around your chest area
  - C. Anywhere, it doesn't matter
  - D. Stored in a sealed pocket
- 17. To better enhance the wreck diving experience, divers should use other special skills like:**
- A. Navigation
  - B. Night and limited visibility diving
  - C. All answers are correct
  - D. Perfect buoyancy
- 18. Divers can enhance their knowledge of shipwrecks by working with:**
- A. The Coast Guard
  - B. The government
  - C. All dive shops
  - D. The scientific community
- 19. The penetration of ANY wreck without proper training, skills, equipment and experience is:**
- A. Advisable
  - B. Inadvisable
  - C. Permitted if shallower than 20 meters
  - D. Allowed even for novices, if they have a buddy
- 20. To illuminate a large area of the wreck, your primary light should be a powerful and dependable \_\_\_\_.**
- A. Strobe
  - B. Spotlight
  - C. Helmet light
  - D. Wide-beam dive light
- 21. Mount your primary and back-up equipment in separate locations so you can:**
- A. Access both pieces at the same time
  - B. Only access the equipment if you become trapped
  - C. Access either piece at all times
  - D. Make it hard for your buddy to find the equipment
- 22. Most shipwrecks worldwide are protected by:**
- A. Corals
  - B. Individual local laws
  - C. Kelp
  - D. Fishing nets
- 23. The final responsibility for making the decision whether or not to dive:**
- A. Is up to the group leader
  - B. Is up to the boat captain
  - C. Rests with you
  - D. Is up to your buddy
- 24. Most successful searches for new wreck locations start with:**
- A. A fast boat
  - B. A lot of thorough research
  - C. A side scan sonar
  - D. A proton magnetometer
- 25. In most areas, collecting artifacts is a serious criminal offense, so divers must consider:**
- A. How to avoid arrest
  - B. How much being caught will cost
  - C. How much money they can make selling artifacts
  - D. The local laws and ethics
- Advanced Wreck Diving**
- 26. Where should you position yourself when following a line?**
- A. Immediately above the line so you can hold it with either hand if necessary
  - B. As close to the ceiling as possible to prevent entanglement while still maintaining contact with the line
  - C. Slightly above the line, holding the line an arm-length away from your body
  - D. Toward the upper part of the overhead environment to avoid disturbing the bottom composition
- 27. Why is proper buoyancy control so important in an overhead environment?**
- A. It prevents disturbing the bottom composition, which can lead to reduced visibility
  - B. It reduces gas consumption so you can use smaller cylinders
  - C. It enables you to get through smaller restrictions
  - D. It eliminates the need to wear a helmet
- 28. Which of the following must be included in a pre-dive briefing for a wreck dive?**
- A. All answers are correct
  - B. Gas limits and turnaround points
  - C. The planned route and duties of each diver
  - D. Emergency actions

**29. What are some of the hazards associated with overhead diving?**

- A. Limited space
- B. A physical ceiling
- C. All answers are correct
- D. Reduce light

**30. Which of the following is the most critical emergency in an overhead environment?**

- A. Entanglement
- B. Out-of-gas diver
- C. Reduced Visibility
- D. Lost line

**31. Advanced Wreck Diving qualifies you to:**

- A. Lay multiple guidelines and gap lines
- B. All answers are correct
- C. Conduct limited penetration dives within the daylight zone
- D. Conducted penetration dives with limited decompression

**32. At what point should you turn the dive and begin your return to the exit and surface?**

- A. When half of the planned dive time has elapsed
- B. When the first diver uses one-third of their gas supply
- C. When you have used one-third of your gas supply
- D. When the first diver has used one-sixth of their gas supply

**33. What is the primary cause of dive accidents in overhead environments?**

- A. Equipment failure
- B. Heavy currents
- C. Lack of proper training
- D. Lost buddy

**34. If you lose your buddy or the guideline during a wreck dive:**

- A. Cover your light, and look for other diver's lights, or light from the entrance or exit
- B. Swim to the ceiling of the wreck to look for other divers
- C. Tie off your personal reel and line, and swim for the exit
- D. All answers are correct

**35. Advanced Wreck dives must:**

- A. Have a clearly visible entry point
- B. Not require navigation decisions
- C. Not include any restrictions
- D. All answers are correct

# WRECK DIVING

## Final Exam | B | English-Metric

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### **Advanced Wreck Diving**

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