

# PERFECT BUOYANCY

## 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. If you feel off-balance (leaning too far backward at depth) you may need to:**
  - A. Adjust you cylinder level
  - B. Move your weights slightly forward to counteract the weight of the cylinder
  - C. Add more weights
  - D. Drop weights
- 2. Kicking the bottom can ruin visibility or:**
  - A. Makes visibility better
  - B. Helps stabilize you on the bottom
  - C. Will show hiding animals
  - D. Damage sensitive ecosystems
- 3. Buoyancy characteristics depend upon an object's:**
  - A. Weight only
  - B. Volume only
  - C. All answers are correct
  - D. Density
- 4. Mastering Perfect Buoyancy is important to both you and the environment, it:**
  - A. Helps raise your comfort level
  - B. All answers are correct
  - C. Reduces your air consumption
  - D. Protects the underwater world
- 5. Weights are available in various sizes to make:**
  - A. Buoyancy adjustment as difficult as possible
  - B. Buoyancy adjustment as exact as possible
  - C. Buoyancy adjustment as easy as possible
  - D. No answer is correct
- 6. It demonstrates the ultimate mastery of neutral buoyancy and requires practice:**
  - A. Floating
  - B. Descending
  - C. Ascending
  - D. Hovering
- 7. Starting your dive with the proper amount of weight is critical to your:**
  - A. Safety
  - B. Gas consumption
  - C. Buddy system
  - D. Isolation
- 8. As frequent visitors to the underwater world, divers have a special responsibility to:**
  - A. Observe it
  - B. Safeguard it
  - C. Visit it
  - D. Consume the resources
- 9. Wear only the amount of weight needed to:**
  - A. Stay at the bottom
  - B. Comfortably achieve positive buoyancy
  - C. Comfortably achieve neutral buoyancy
  - D. Comfortably achieve negative buoyancy
- 10. Your goal for buoyancy control is to be able to establish neutral buoyancy at:**
  - A. Any depth while remaining motionless
  - B. Any depth while moving your arms and legs frantically
  - C. The bottom only
  - D. Safety stop only
- 11. Boyle's Law can be expressed in a simple way by using these words:**
  - A. As pressure decreases, air volume decreases, and as pressure increases, air volume increases
  - B. As pressure increases, air volume decreases, and as pressure decreases, air volume increases
  - C. As temperature increases, volume will increase, and as temperature decreases volume will decrease
  - D. As pressure increases, air volume decreases, and as temperature decreases, air volume increases
- 12. Dry and store your buoyancy device by filling it one-third full of air and placing it:**
  - A. On a BC hanger in a sunny and warm place
  - B. On a BC hanger in a cool, dry place
  - C. In a bag, folded to small size
  - D. Rolled up in a bag
- 13. The greatest relative volume change takes place between:**
  - A. Surface and 10 meters
  - B. 10 and 20 meters
  - C. 20 to 30 meters
  - D. 30 to 40 meters
- 14. It's important that you practice Perfect Buoyancy:**
  - A. At coral reefs only
  - B. Every time you dive
  - C. At wrecks only
  - D. Whenever the guide tells you

- 15. If you do inadvertently kick something, the most important thing to remember is to immediately:**
- A. Stop breathing
  - B. Stop moving your hands
  - C. Inflate your BC completely
  - D. Stop Kicking
- 16. Many divers never master Perfect Buoyancy simply because they dive with:**
- A. Dry Suits
  - B. Too much weight
  - C. Wet Suits
  - D. Double cylinders
- 17. As with traditional weight belts, weight-integrated BC's have a quick release system for:**
- A. Buoyancy
  - B. Water drainage
  - C. Safety
  - D. Venting air
- 18. The purpose of a BC is to:**
- A. Control ascent and descent rates
  - B. Provide surface floatation
  - C. Maintain neutral buoyancy during the dive
  - D. All answers are correct
- 19. An object less dense than the liquid will:**
- A. Sink
  - B. Float
  - C. Hover
  - D. Be neutral
- 20. A major component of buoyancy control is:**
- A. A big BC
  - B. Having enough breathing gas in the cylinder
  - C. Holding your breath
  - D. Proper weighting
- 21. There are three types of buoyancy that can describe an object immersed in a liquid:**
- A. Heavy, light and medium
  - B. positive, heavy and sinking
  - C. Positive, negative and neutral
  - D. Floating, positive and swimming
- 22. Your BC enables you to react quickly to changing conditions while providing sufficient:**
- A. Weight
  - B. Lift capacity
  - C. Pockets
  - D. Negative buoyancy
- 23. The inflator/regulator combination device incorporates both an:**
- A. Inflator and an deflator
  - B. Regulator and an dump valve
  - C. Inflator/deflator with an integrated high-quality regulator
  - D. Inflator/deflator with an integrated dump valve
- 24. Strive for a breathing patterns that are:**
- A. Shallow, balanced and rhythmic
  - B. Deep, balanced and rhythmic
  - C. Deep and fast
  - D. Shallow and fast
- 25. To avoid contacting or disturbing the bottom, you should use:**
- A. Large volume BC's
  - B. Fast finning techniques
  - C. A plumb bomb on a rope to measure the distance
  - D. Proper finning techniques

# PERFECT BUOYANCY

## Final Exam | B | English-Metric

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- 1. It demonstrates the ultimate mastery of neutral buoyancy and requires practice:**
  - A. Floating
  - B. Hovering
  - C. Descending
  - D. Ascending
- 2. Strive for a breathing patterns that are:**
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