

NIGHT AND LIMITED VISIBILITY

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. In limited visibility, during the day and at night, it is very difficult to judge how fast you are ascending without:**
 - A. Inflator
 - B. Dive computer
 - C. Buddy
 - D. Timing device
- 2. Underwater lights are valuable during daytime, to:**
 - A. Provide heat in cold water
 - B. Save weight because they are heavy
 - C. Double the range of visibility
 - D. Restore color and light at depth
- 3. To locate a missing buddy, hold your light straight out and make:**
 - A. One 360° turn
 - B. Three 180° turns
 - C. Four 90° turns
 - D. Two 360° turns
- 4. There are three main types of underwater lights used on night dives:**
 - A. Surface lights, underwater lights, locator lights
 - B. Primary, secondary and locator lights
 - C. LED lights, halogen lights and luminescent lights
 - D. Big, small and medium lights
- 5. Because weather and water conditions can worsen, you should monitor the dive site:**
 - A. During the night dive
 - B. During the day before a night dive
 - C. After the night dive
 - D. During the full moon
- 6. Any specialized diving activity requires:**
 - A. Nothing special
 - B. Dry suits and twin cylinders
 - C. Lights, compass and ropes
 - D. Specialized equipment and training
- 7. The dive site selected for night diving should be one you:**
 - A. Have dived during the daytime, preferably on a day similar in conditions to your night dive
 - B. Have read about in dive magazines
 - C. Have heard about from other night divers
 - D. Can reach with less than an hour of travel
- 8. For most people, limited visibility, is any diving condition with less than:**
 - A. 10 to 15 meters of visibility
 - B. 3 to 5 meters of visibility
 - C. 20 to 30 meters of visibility
 - D. 30 to 40 meters of visibility
- 9. If your primary light fails, the easiest and safest solution is:**
 - A. To continue while using your buddy's light
 - B. To ascent in the moonlight as slow as possible
 - C. To switch to your secondary light
 - D. To navigate back to the exit with your fluorescent compass
- 10. A dive plan could save your life in an emergency if you tell someone else:**
 - A. All answers are correct
 - B. What you are doing
 - C. Where you are going
 - D. When to expect you back
- 11. Steep, rocky shores are not good entry points at night because:**
 - A. There are too many fish
 - B. They are too hazardous to negotiate safely in the dark
 - C. They have the same color in the dark as the water
 - D. They are too crowded
- 12. As with all other unfavorable diving situations, a lost buddy procedure should be discussed:**
 - A. In the water before descent
 - B. During the dive planning stage
 - C. After the dive
 - D. After it happened
- 13. The best weather conditions for night diving are:**
 - A. A calm, clear night with a full moon
 - B. Wind and rain
 - C. Cloudy night and new moon
 - D. Extreme cold and full moon
- 14. When using surface lights to indicate the exit point of a night dive, the higher light over the lower one creates:**
 - A. A luminescent effect
 - B. A pointer effect
 - C. Light even underwater
 - D. A misdirecting effect
- 15. Layers of water with different temperatures can contribute to limited visibility. These are called:**
 - A. Haloclines
 - B. Aquaclines
 - C. Deepwater-Layers
 - D. Thermoclines

16. You should never shine your light:

- A. At corals
- B. In your buddy's eyes
- C. At your instruments
- D. At fish

17. Night diving in very turbid water is a tough challenge. Normally, it is not a good idea, unless you are:

- A. Very unfamiliar with the dive site
- B. Equipped with strong wide beam lights
- C. Very familiar with the dive site
- D. Shallower than 10 meters

18. Turbid water is created by particles suspended in the water that:

- A. Shut off your light
- B. Block moonlight
- C. Block daylight
- D. Block your vision

19. Light disappears quickly at depth when visibility is limited. This is why it is unnecessary to dive:

- A. Fast
- B. Deep
- C. With nitrox
- D. With lights

20. When using a line, do not descend until both you and your buddy are ready, then descend:

- A. Head first, away from your buddy
- B. Head first, shoulder to shoulder with your buddy
- C. Feet first, away from your buddy
- D. Feet first, facing your buddy

21. Your vision on a night dive is limited by:

- A. The size of your mask
- B. The moonlight
- C. The illumination capabilities of your lights
- D. The size of your hood

22. The only reliable instrument that enables you to make a controlled ascent, even without primary and secondary light, is:

- A. A manual depth gauge
- B. A Dive computer with back-lit display
- C. A digital depth gauge
- D. A watch and depth gauge

23. Visibility is usually defined in:

- A. Weight of particles per liter of water
- B. Size of particles per cubic meter of water
- C. Meters
- D. Color of particles per meter of depth

24. True underwater light are designed to:

- A. Withstand warm saltwater only
- B. Withstand pressure at depth
- C. Withstand cold water
- D. Be sold to beginners only

25. You should only use reliable light sources that are:

- A. Designed for outdoor activities
- B. Sold at the dive shop
- C. High quality, heavy and expensive
- D. Designed for diving

NIGHT AND LIMITED VISIBILITY

Final Exam | B | English-Metric

Instructions: Select the best answer from the choices below.
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- 1. Your vision on a night dive is limited by:**
 - A. The size of your mask
 - B. The illumination capabilities of your lights
 - C. The moonlight
 - D. The size of your hood
- 2. Underwater lights are valuable during daytime, to:**
 - A. Provide heat in cold water
 - B. Save weight because they are heavy
 - C. Double the range of visibility
 - D. Restore color and light at depth
- 3. Night diving in very turbid water is a tough challenge. Normally, it is not a good idea, unless you are:**
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 - C. shallower than 10 meters
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