

OPEN WATER DIVER

Final Exam | A | English-Imperial

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

1. The term Surface Interval is defined as:

- A. The amount of time spent on the surface of the water between dives (excludes time out of the water)
- B. The amount of time the diver stays out of the water or on the surface between dives
- C. Travel time to and from the dive site
- D. The amount of nitrogen expelled while on the surface

2. The most serious lung overexpansion injury is:

- A. Pneumothorax
- B. Subcutaneous emphysema
- C. Mediastinal emphysema
- D. Arterial Gas Embolism

3. Diving at altitude or flying after diving:

- A. Does not require any special considerations for the diver
- B. Allows the diver to spend a greater amount of time at depth without exceeding the no-decompression limits
- C. Allows the diver to ignore the no-decompression limits
- D. Requires special diving computer functions, altitude tables and/or refraining from flying from at least 24 hours after the completion of a dive

4. If a diver is injured by harmful sea life, it is usually because of:

- A. The diver's negligence
- B. All answers are correct
- C. The diver's ignorance
- D. The diver's aggressive behavior

5. Which of the statements concerning sound transmission underwater is correct?

- A. Divers find it difficult to locate the direction of a sound producing source
- B. All answers are correct
- C. Sound will travel farther underwater than in air
- D. Sound travels four times faster underwater than in air

6. Panic can be prevented by:

- A. Taking Specialty Training
- B. Honestly evaluating your diving limitations
- C. Properly maintaining your Total Diving System
- D. All answers are correct

7. Use of the SSI Total DiveLog is important because:

- A. All answers are correct
- B. It keeps an accurate record of your personal information and dives
- C. It contains your medical history and provides important emergency information
- D. It is an important information resource for future dives

8. An object immersed in water will be buoyed upward by a force _____ the weight of the water it displaces.

- A. Greater than
- B. equal to
- C. Less than
- D. 2 times

9. In an out of air emergency and your buddy is close enough, you should:

- A. Perform a Controlled Swimming Ascent
- B. Perform an Emergency Buoyant Ascent
- C. Swim to your buddy, give the out-of-air signal, and share air
- D. All answers are correct

10. A scuba tank for recreational diving should be filled with:

- A. Pure, filtered compressed air or Nitrox
- B. A mixture of helium and oxygen
- C. A mixture of hydrogen and oxygen
- D. Pure oxygen

11. Signs of a panicked diver are:

- A. Slow and erratic movement underwater
- B. Wide-eyed, fearful look and a fast and erratic breathing pattern
- C. A diver giving the out of air sign while moving toward you
- D. A diver heading toward the surface before the scheduled end of the dive

12. During normal diving activities, divers should never exceed an ascent rate of ___ feet per minute.

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 9
- D. 18

13. Overexpansion injuries can be prevented by:

- A. All answers are correct
- B. Never holding your breath while diving
- C. Learning the correct breathing patterns reinforced in classroom, pool, and open water training
- D. Dive with a properly maintained high-quality Total Diving System

14. The most efficient breathing pattern for scuba diving is:

- A. Short shallow breaths
- B. A deep balanced inhalation followed by a long balanced exhalation without any pause between inhaling and exhaling
- C. Long slow inhalation and faster exhalation
- D. Rapid inhalation and exhalation cycles

15. If you lose contact with your buddy, you should:

- A. Surface immediately
- B. Exit the water at a predetermined location
- C. Continue in the direction you were swimming for one minute and then surface
- D. Search for no more than a minute by turning 360 degrees and looking up and down and then perform a normal ascent to the surface

16. Absolute pressure is defined as:

- A. The pressure at the surface plus 1 ata
- B. The total pressure exerted on an object
- C. The weight of the water that surrounds a diver
- D. All answers are correct

17. The first symptom of a sinus squeeze is usually:

- A. A sharp pain at the base of the neck
- B. A dull pain deep within the head
- C. A sharp pain or wedging sensation above the eyes
- D. A crushing pain high in the chest

18. The greatest relative pressure change in sea water takes place between ____ and ____ feet.

- A. 33/66
- B. 66/99
- C. 99/132
- D. 0/33

19. Divers should avoid contact with all corals because:

- A. Contact can damage the coral
- B. All answers are correct
- C. Contact can be harmful to the diver
- D. Touching corals will damage your equipment

20. The first thing you should do if you observe signs of panic in a diver at the surface is:

- A. Drop your weight belt
- B. Call for help
- C. Swim to the panicked diver and try to drop the diver's weight belt
- D. Completely fill your BC and instruct the panicked diver to establish positive buoyancy

21. The proper first aid for Arterial Gas embolism, Subcutaneous emphysema, Pneumothorax, and Mediastinal Emphysema is:

- A. Administer oxygen (if qualified)
- B. Watch Vital signs, treat for shock and stand by to administer cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (if qualified)
- C. All answers are correct
- D. Seek proper medical aid (a recompression chamber) as quickly as possible

22. The Buoyancy Control System components are:

- A. Buoyancy compensator, exposure suit, and inflation device
- B. Buoyancy compensator, inflation device, and weight belt or BC weight pockets
- C. Regulator, inflation device, and weight belt or BC weight pockets
- D. Buoyancy compensator and inflation device

23. The term No-decompression Limit is defined as:

- A. The bottom time recorded during a dive
- B. The maximum depth recorded during the dive
- C. The maximum allowed time at depth without having to perform a mandatory decompression stop during the ascent
- D. The maximum surface interval allowed during a day's diving

24. The SSI Responsible Diver Code states that you should:

- A. Dive within the limits of your training and ability
- B. All answers are correct
- C. Accept responsibility for your own well-being on every dive
- D. Be environmentally responsible on every dive

25. If you experience pain in your ears during descent:

- A. Continue the descent while gently exhaling into the mask
- B. Abort the dive
- C. Place a finger in the ear canal and gently massage the ear until the pain ceases
- D. Stop the descent and ascend until the pain stops

26. Causes of panic include:

- A. Certain environmental conditions
- B. Using equipment that is unfamiliar or does not fit well
- C. All answers are correct
- D. Diving outside a diver's comfort and ability

27. Underwater, the bending of light rays causes objects to appear to be:

- A. Closer
- B. Farther away
- C. The same as the surface
- D. At an angle consistent with the bend of the light

- 28. In air at 1 ata, the partial pressure of nitrogen is ____, oxygen is ____.**
- 0.79/0.21 ata
 - 0.21/0.79 ata
 - 1.5/0.8 ata
 - 0.8/0.4 ata
- 29. To use a compass to navigate to a sighted object:**
- Point the magnetic needle toward the object and swim
 - Point the lubber line toward the object and swim
 - Point the compass toward the object, rotate the bezel until the witness marks are over the magnetic needle, and follow the lubber line
 - Point the witness marks toward the object and swim
- 30. Sinus squeeze can be prevented by:**
- Tilting the divers head back and forth
 - Not diving with a cold
 - The Valsalva technique
 - Wearing earplugs
- 31. A good diving buddy:**
- Is able to help in all phases of diving and dive planning
 - Is as familiar with their buddy's diving equipment as they are with their own
 - All answers are correct
 - Makes diving more fun
- 32. The purpose of a BC is to:**
- Control ascent and descent rates
 - All answers are correct
 - Provide surface floatation
 - Maintain neutral buoyancy during the dive
- 33. Gauge pressure is defined as:**
- The depth reading on a gauge
 - The pressure at the surface
 - Absolute pressure minus 1 ata
 - Hydrostatic pressure minus 1 ata
- 34. Residual nitrogen is defined as:**
- The amount of excessive nitrogen dissolved in our blood stream and tissues after a dive
 - The amount of excessive nitrogen dissolved in our blood stream and tissues at the beginning of the initial ascent to the surface
 - 80% of the gas we breathe
 - The amount of nitrogen dissolved in our blood stream and tissues at the beginning of the first dive of the day
- 35. When diving in Marine Protected Areas like Marine Parks, divers should:**
- Follow the same diving practices as outside the parks
 - Only collect marine life that is not protected by federal law
 - Only participate in guided dives
 - Respect and follow the local Marine Park regulations
- 36. A dive computer keeps track of a diver's nitrogen absorption levels so that the diver can:**
- Stay within the no-decompression limits on each dive
 - Make decompression dives
 - Avoid an Arterial Gas Embolism
 - Dive deeper than 100 feet
- 37. The recommended max ascent rate is:**
- 60 feet per minute
 - 30 feet per minute
 - 40 feet per minute
 - 25 feet per minute
- 38. Under the SSI Equipment Service Program, your Delivery System should be serviced and performance checked:**
- Every five years
 - Every year
 - Every three years
 - Every month
- 39. Divers can help protect the marine environment by:**
- Maintaining neutral buoyancy at all times
 - Keep equipment secured and no dangling
 - All answers are correct
 - Always being a responsible diver
- 40. Salt water weighs ____ pounds per cubic foot and freshwater weighs ____ pounds per cubic foot.**
- 54/50
 - 64/62.5
 - 65/68
 - They both weigh the same
- 41. Coral reefs are formed by:**
- Limestone deposits that build up over millions of years
 - Coral animals called polyps that form skeletal structures
 - A group of animals known as the echinoderms
 - Christmas tree tubeworms that form a limestone base for coral to grow
- 42. Ear squeeze can be prevented by:**
- Relaxing
 - All answers are correct
 - Never diving with a cold
 - Rotating the jaw, swallowing or Valsalva
- 43. To achieve the SSI Advanced Open Water Diver rating, a diver is required to:**
- Log an additional 5 dives beyond Open Water Certification under the supervision of an SSI Dive Professional
 - Complete 4 Specialty Courses
 - Complete 4 Specialty Courses and log a total of 24 dives
 - All answers are correct

44. The most important rule when assisting a panicked diver is:

- A. Do whatever it takes to help the diver survive
- B. Always maintain positive buoyancy
- C. Never needlessly endanger yourself
- D. Always talk in a calm voice

45. The three Basic Rules of Scuba stated in the proper order of importance are:

- A. Maintain neutral buoyancy, breathe continuously, and ascend slowly
- B. Breathe continuously, Use compressed air only, and the 3-R Rule
- C. Regain control, respond, and react
- D. Breathe continuously, ascend slowly and maintain control, and never dive alone or beyond your level of training

46. The term repetitive dive is defined as:

- A. Any dive started more than 10 minutes and less than 12 hours after a previous scuba dive
- B. A second or subsequent dive at the same location
- C. Any dive started less than 10 minutes after a previous scuba dive
- D. Any dive started more than 10 minutes after a previous scuba dive

47. Water comprises about ____ of the Earth's surface.

- A. 50%
- B. 72%
- C. 85%
- D. 66%

48. The best prevention for decompression sickness is to:

- A. Never dive below 100 feet
- B. Never hold your breath
- C. Plan your dive and dive your plan
- D. Dive with a buddy that has a computer

49. The condition in which certain colors are diminished as depth increases is called:

- A. Turbidity
- B. Absorption
- C. Refraction
- D. Diffusion

50. Which of the following would be inappropriate treatment for a diver exhibiting symptoms of Decompression Sickness?

- A. Taking the victim back underwater
- B. Administering CPR
- C. Administering pure oxygen (if qualified)
- D. Treat for shock

OPEN WATER DIVER

Final Exam | B | English-Imperial

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- B. Every year
- C. Every three years
- D. Every month

50. Salt water weighs ____ pounds per cubic foot and freshwater weighs ____ pounds per cubic foot.

- A. 64/62.5
- B. 54/50
- C. 65/68
- D. They both weigh the same

COMBINED AIR/EANx DIVE TABLES

DOPPLER NO-DECOMPRESSION LIMITS BASED ON U.S. NAVY DIVE TABLES



TABLE 1 No-Decompression Limits and Repetitive Group Designation Table For No-Decompression Dives

DEPTH IN METRES			Doppler limits (minutes)	HOW TO USE TABLE 1: Find the planned depth of your dive in metres at the far left of Table 1. Read to the right until you find the time (minutes) you plan to spend at that depth. Read down to find the Group Designation letter.												
AIR PO ₂	EAN32 PO ₂	EAN36 PO ₂		60	120	210	300	225	350	240	325	245	205	160	140	130
3 0.27	5 0.48	6 0.58		60	120	210	300									
4.5 0.30	6 0.51	8 0.65		35	70	110	160	225	350							
6 0.34	8 0.58	9 0.68		25	50	75	100	135	180	240	325					
7.5 0.37	10 0.64	11 0.76	245	20	35	55	75	100	125	160	195	245				
9 0.40	12 0.70	13 0.83	205	15	30	45	60	75	95	120	145	170	205			
10 0.42	13 0.74	15 0.90	160	5	15	25	40	50	60	80	100	120	140	160		
12 0.46	16 0.83	17 0.97	130	5	15	25	30	40	50	70	80	100	110	130		
15 0.53	19 0.93	21 1.12	70		10	15	25	30	40	50	60	70				
18 0.59	23 1.06	25 1.26	50		10	15	20	25	30	40	50					
21 0.65	26 1.15	28 1.37	40		5	10	15	20	30	35	40					
24 0.71	30 1.28	32 1.51	30		5	10	15	20	25	30						
27 0.78	33 1.38		25		5	10	12	15	20	25						
30 0.84	37 1.50		20		5	7	10	15	20							
34 0.92	40 1.60		15			5	10	13	15							
37 0.99			10			5	10									
40 1.05			5			5										

GROUP DESIGNATION:

A B C D E F G H I J K

HOW TO USE TABLE 2:

Enter with the Group Designation letter from Table 1. Follow the arrow down to the corresponding letter on Table 2. To the left of these letters are windows of time. Read to the left until you find the times between which your surface interval falls. Then read down until you find your New Group Designation letter. Dives following surface intervals of more than 12 hours are not repetitive dives.

TABLE 2		Residual Nitrogen Timetable For Repetitive Dives										
0:10 12:00*	A											
3:21 12:00*	0:10 3:20	B										
4:50 12:00*	1:40 4:49	0:10 1:39	C									
5:49 12:00*	2:39 5:48	1:10 2:38	0:10 1:09	D								
6:35 12:00*	3:25 6:34	1:58 3:24	0:55 1:57	0:10 0:54	E							
7:06 12:00*	3:58 7:05	2:29 3:57	1:30 2:28	0:46 1:29	0:10 0:45	F						
7:36 12:00*	4:26 7:35	2:59 4:25	2:00 2:58	1:16 1:59	0:41 1:15	0:10 0:40	G					
8:00 12:00*	4:50 7:59	3:21 4:49	2:24 3:20	1:42 2:23	1:07 1:41	0:37 1:06	0:10 0:36	H				
8:22 12:00*	5:13 8:21	3:44 5:12	2:45 3:43	2:03 2:44	1:30 2:02	1:00 1:29	0:34 0:59	0:10 0:33	I			
8:51 12:00*	5:41 8:50	4:03 5:40	3:05 4:02	2:21 3:04	1:48 2:20	1:20 1:47	0:55 1:19	0:32 0:54	0:10 0:31	J		
8:59 12:00*	5:49 8:58	4:20 5:48	3:22 4:19	2:39 3:21	2:04 2:38	1:36 2:03	1:12 1:35	0:50 1:11	0:29 0:49	0:10 0:28	K	

NEW GROUP DESIGNATION	A B C D E F G H I J K
REPETITIVE DIVE DEPTH	▼ RESIDUAL NITROGEN TIMES DISPLAYED ON REVERSE ▼

TABLE 3

Residual Nitrogen Times (Minutes)

— CONTINUED FROM REVERSE SIDE —

NEW GROUP DESIGNATION ▶			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
REPETITIVE DIVE DEPTH IN METRES			■ =ADJUSTED NO-DECOMPRESSION TIME LIMITS									NIL=NO LIMIT	
AIR PO ₂	EAN32 PO ₂	EAN36 PO ₂											
3	5	6	39	88	159	279							
0.27	0.48	0.58	N/L	N/L	N/L	N/L							
6	8	9	18	39	62	88	120	159	208	279	399		
0.34	0.58	0.68	N/L	N/L	N/L	N/L	N/L	N/L	N/L	N/L	N/L		
9	12	13	12	25	39	54	70	88	109	132	159	190	
0.40	0.70	0.83	193	180	166	151	135	117	96	73	46	15	
12	16	17	7	17	25	37	49	61	73	87	101	116	
0.46	0.83	0.97	123	113	105	93	81	69	57	43	29	14	
15	19	21	6	13	21	29	38	47	56	66			
0.53	0.93	1.12	64	57	49	41	32	23	14	4			
18	23	25	5	11	17	24	30	36	44				
0.59	1.06	1.26	45	39	33	26	20	14	6				
21	26	28	4	9	15	20	26	31	37				
0.65	1.15	1.37	36	31	25	20	14	9	3				
24	30	32	4	8	13	18	23	28					
0.71	1.28	1.51	26	22	17	12	7	2					
27	33		3	7	11	16	20	24					
0.78	1.38		22	18	14	9	5	1					
30	37		3	7	10	14	18						
0.84	1.50		17	13	10	6	2						
34	40		3	6	10	13							
0.92	1.60		12	9	5	2							
37			3	6	9								
0.99			7	4	1								
40			3										
1.05			2										

HOW TO USE TABLE 3:

Enter with the New Group Designation letter from Table 2. Next, find the planned depth of your repetitive dive in metres at the far left of Table 3. The box that intersects the Repetitive Dive Depth and the New Group Designation will have two numbers. The top number indicates the Residual Nitrogen Time. The bottom number indicates the maximum Adjusted No-Decompression Time Limit for the next dive.

1 RG _____ RG _____ SI _____ RG => (for next dive this day)

ft. (m) _____

D safety stop _____

RT _____

BT _____

TT _____

Computer Dive (fill out color items)

End PSI(Bar): _____ Used: _____

SAC = _____ psi/min. (bar/min.) Ascent OK:

2 RG _____ RG _____ SI _____ RG => (for next dive this day)

ft. (m) _____

D safety stop _____

RT _____

BT _____

TT _____

Computer Dive (fill out color items)

End PSI(Bar): _____ Used: _____

SAC = _____ psi/min. (bar/min.) Ascent OK:

WARNING: The U.S. Navy Dive Tables were designed to Navy specifications for use by Navy Divers. When used by recreational divers, the tables should be used conservatively. Even when used correctly with proper safety procedures, **decompression sickness may still occur.**

SAFETY STOP PROCEDURE: It is recommended that you make a 3- to 5-minute safety stop at 5 metres on all dives over 9 metres.

OMITTED DECOMPRESSION PROCEDURE: Should you exceed the Doppler No-Decompression Time Limits by less than 5 minutes on any dive, it is recommended that you ascend normally to 5 metres and stop for at least 10 minutes or longer if your air supply allows. Should you exceed the Doppler No-Decompression Time Limits by more than 5 minutes but less than 10 minutes on any dive, it is recommended that you stop at 5 metres for at least 20 minutes or longer if your air supply allows.

Refrain from any further scuba diving activities for at least 24 hours.