

Advanced Scuba Diver – Module 2 – Version 1

1. Navigation skills allow divers to make better use of their time underwater.

- a) True
- b) False

2. The complexity of navigation depends on the precision needed. Because navigation is not the goal of a dive, but just a means, divers select the simplest technique to fulfil navigation needs.

- a) True
- b) False

3. If you are shallow enough to feel the movement from the waves, you could swim in a straight line from or to the coast with your eyes closed, just by feeling the direction of the water movement.

- a) True
- b) False

4. On every dive locations sand ripples provide a clue for natural navigation both in shallow water and at greater depth.

- a) True
- b) False

5. The difference between the geographic and magnetic north is called:

- a) Variation.
- b) Inclination.
- c) Deviation.
- d) None of the above

6. Which of the following is a desired feature of an underwater compass (check all correct answers):

- a) A 6,400 mils dial.
- b) A 360° dial.
- c) A 400° dial.
- d) A ring that can be set for a return bearing.
- e) A flat profile or the possibility to read the compass at the side.

7. For maximum precision, you should hold the compass as close to your eyes as you can.

- a) True
- b) False

8. To swim a square a diver needs to make turns with differ _____degrees from the previous course.

- a) 60
- b) 90
- c) 120
- d) 180

9. If a map of a dive site is presented during a briefing, you need to simplify the navigation to remember it underwater. You do this by mentally projecting the course of your dive on the map. Imagine a triangle, square or rectangular pattern and see how it fits on the illustration on the map.

- a) True
- b) False

10. If fixing a location by means of a cross-bearing, it is of benefit if one of the bearings is to the location where you enter and exit the water.

- a) True
- b) False