

## Advanced Scuba Diver – Module 2 – Version 2

1. Different types of underwater navigation are (check all correct answers):

- a) Compass navigation.
- b) Navigation with GPS.
- c) Natural navigation.
- d) None of the above

2. For the purpose of navigation, sound is of no use at all.

- a) True
- b) False

3. If there is current, fish will tend to face in the direction where the current is flowing to.

- a) True
- b) False

4. A local error in a compass reading is called:

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

5. The terminology that is used to refer to the balance of a compass needle on its pin (that the needle is horizontal and not pointing in an upward or downward angle) is:

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

6. You should not look at the compass all the time when navigating a straight line. The better way is to take a bearing to a point on the bottom you recognize, swim until you are there and then take a following bearing to a next point.

- a) True
- b) False

7. By navigating from point to point you are automatically compensating for current.

- a) True
- b) False

8. What is the most precise way to measure distance if no instruments for that purpose are available?

- a) Counting kick cycles
- b) Measuring with arm spans
- c) Elapsed time
- d) Air consumption

9. 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

10. 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