

Advanced Scuba Diver – Module 3 – Version 1

1. When going to greater depth, which of the following can be complicating factors for a dive (check all correct answers)?

- a) Increased risk of decompression sickness
- b) The difference between fresh and salt water
- c) Loss of ambient light
- d) Low temperatures
- e) Increased air consumption
- f) Substantial suit compression

2. When diving on a site with limited visibility, divers depend more than normal on their instruments.

- a) True
- b) False

3. If a regulator freezes on a dive, the frozen part is most probably the first stage.

- a) True
- b) False

4. For dives in cold water it is best to use a plastic second stage. Plastic isolates well so that inside of the second stage is protected against the cold from the surrounding water.

- a) True
- b) False

5. The thermal protection offered by a 7mm wetsuit is the same at shallow depth and at 30 meters depth.

- a) True
- b) False

6. The best type of regulator first stage for deep diving is a balanced first stage.

- a) True
- b) False

7. Which of the following symptoms can be related to (nitrogen) narcosis (check all correct answers)?

- a) Absent behaviour
- b) Difficulty to concentrate
- c) Impaired coordination
- d) Inability to perform simple tasks
- e) Euphoria
- f) Increased stress level
- g) Pain in joints

8. To avoid narcosis, a diver can opt to dive with nitrox. In nitrox part of the nitrogen is replaced with oxygen, which results in reduced narcotic properties.

- a) True
- b) False

9. You should make the deepest dive of the day first.

- a) True
- b) False

10. For deep dives it is always recommended to make a safety stop of 3 meters at the depth of 5 metres. Dive computers may require additional stops at greater depth.

- a) True
- b) False