

## Advanced Scuba Diver – Module 3 – Version 2

**1.** Due to the number of potential complicating factors, it is not possible to quantify “deep” in an actual depth. What is “deep” on one dive site may be a relaxed dive without any complications on another.

- a) True
- b) False

**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 deep dives, an inflator that allows rapid filling of the BCD is needed because:

- a) Suit compression can cause substantial buoyancy changes.
- b) On a deep dive, a diver has only very little time to do buoyancy adjustments.
- c) Slowly filling the BCD could cause the first stage of the regulator to freeze.
- d) None of the above

**5.** The only consequence of increased air consumption at greater depth is that a diver cannot stay as long as at shallower depth with the same cylinder.

- 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.** A diver who has had nitrogen narcosis must be treated in a recompression chamber.

- a) True
- b) False

**8.** You should make the deepest dive of the day first.

- a) True
- b) False

**9.** If you visit different depths during the same dive, it does not matter where you go 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