



## Carolina Dive Center NAUI Scuba Diver Practice Exam

**Directions:** There is only one correct answer per question. Some question numbers have been deleted on purpose. Answer Key is on the last page.

### **Equipment**

1. Which of the following is an essential feature to consider when selecting a diving mask?
  - a) Purge valve.
  - b) High internal volume.
  - c) Tempered or safety glass.
  - d) Metal frame.
  
2. Snorkels over 15 inches (38 centimeters) in length are not recommended primarily because:
  - a) They have too much dead air space.
  - b) They are likely to become tangled.
  - c) They are not economical to manufacture.
  - d) They are top-heavy and difficult to use.
  
3. When buying or renting equipment for diving, the most important consideration is:
  - a) Its cost.
  - b) Its fit on your body.
  - c) How recently it was developed.
  - d) Its durability.
  
5. Three features that are common to all buoyancy control devices are:
  - a) An integrated weight system, bright color, inflation/deflation hose.
  - b) An overpressure relief valve, CO2 inflation cartridge, alternate air source.
  - c) An alternate air source, low pressure inflator, overpressure relief valve.
  - d) An overpressure relief valve, inflation/deflation hose, low pressure inflator hose.
  
6. Three types of alternate air sources that are in common use today are:
  - a) Full face masks, completely redundant systems, octopus rigs.
  - b) Octopus rigs, completely redundant systems, an integrated regulator into the BCD inflation/deflation hose.
  - c) Titanium cylinders, full face masks, octopus rigs.
  - d) Integrated regulator into the BCD inflation/deflation hose, octopus rigs, technical rigs.

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7. According to the United States Department of Transportation regulations, scuba tanks must be hydrostatically tested every:
- 1 year.
  - 3 years.
  - 5 years.
  - 10 years.
9. The primary purpose of the exposure suit is to:
- Preserve body heat during dives.
  - Look good while diving.
  - Provide buoyancy during dives.
  - Prevent scrapes and cuts during dives.
10. At a minimum, while diving most dive computers display:
- Minimum depth, actual bottom time, water temperature.
  - Maximum depth, current depth, actual bottom time, remaining allowable bottom time.
  - Maximum depth, remaining allowable bottom time, air temperature.
  - Minimum depth, current depth, unavailable bottom time.
11. You should have your regulator serviced by a certified repair technician
- once every five years
  - at least once per year
  - once, immediately after you buy it
  - once every ten years
13. Two types of materials that scuba tanks are made from are steel and \_\_\_\_\_.
- aluminum
  - titanium
  - stainless steel
  - graphite
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ line is the direction of travel line on the compass.
- index/tick mark
  - lubber
  - degree
  - descent

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15. The dive knife is used primarily as a \_\_\_\_\_ for digging, cutting, pounding and prying.
- a) weapon
  - b) file
  - c) tool
  - d) measure

**Physics**

17. Atmospheric pressure at sea level is:
- a) 29.4 pounds per square inch/ 2.0 atmospheres absolute (2.03 bar).
  - b) 14.7 pounds per square inch/1.0 atmosphere absolute (1.01 bar).
  - c) 44.1 pounds per square inch/ 3.0 atmospheres absolute (3.04 bar).
  - d) 58.8 pounds per square inch/ 4.0 atmospheres absolute (4.05 bar).
18. A sealed balloon filled with air that has a volume of 4 liters at 99 feet of seawater (30.2 m) will have a volume of \_\_\_\_\_ at 33 feet of seawater (10.1 m).
- a) 2 liters.
  - b) 12 liters.
  - c) 8 liters.
  - d) 16 liters.
19. The weight of freshwater is:
- a) 84.0 pounds per cubic foot ( $1345 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ).
  - b) 52.4 pounds per cubic foot ( $839 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ).
  - c) 62.4 pounds per cubic foot ( $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ).
  - d) 64.0 pounds per cubic foot ( $1025 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ).
20. Air, the gas most commonly used by recreational scuba divers, is composed of:
- a) 81% nitrogen, 19% oxygen, trace gasses.
  - b) 68% nitrogen, 32% oxygen, trace gasses.
  - c) 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, trace gasses.
  - d) 64% nitrogen, 36% oxygen, trace gasses.
21. Which of the following causes objects to appear larger and closer when looking through a mask during a dive?
- a) Reflection.
  - b) Dispersion.
  - c) Absorption.

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- d) Refraction
22. Sound travels approximately how many times faster in water than in air?  
a) 2.  
b) 4.  
c) 5.  
d) 8.
23. A diver's body heat is lost through conduction (primarily) at a rate of approximately \_\_\_\_\_ times more rapidly than in air.  
a) 10  
b) 25  
c) 30  
d) 15
24. Which of the following actions should a diver take to reduce drag and therefore the amount exertion during a dive?  
a) Add weight to the weight belt or weight system after properly weighted.  
b) Streamline his/her body position.  
c) Change into a thin wet suit.  
d) Increase breathing rate per minute and decrease the depth of each respiratory exchange.
25. Deleted
26. If a diver's surface air consumption rate is 30 psi per minute ( 2.1 bar per minute), what would be his/her consumption rate at 66 feet (20.11 m) of seawater?  
a) 90 psi per minute (6.2 bar per minute).  
b) 10 psi per minute ( .7 bar per minute).  
c) 60 psi per minute (4.1 bar per minute).  
d) 50 psi per minute (3.4 bar per minute).
27. A depth that is equivalent to one atmosphere in the ocean is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ feet (meters) in seawater and \_\_\_\_\_ feet (meters) in freshwater.  
a) 34; 33 (10.36;10.06)  
b) 33; 34 (10.06;10.36)  
c) 35; 33 (10.66;10.06)  
d) 33; 33 (10.06;10.06)

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28. Two methods of measuring air pressure are BAR or
- a) quadratic feet per minute
  - b) static pounds per minute
  - c) pounds per square inch
  - d) running pressure per minute
29. Which of the following describes the term “positive buoyancy”?
- a) An object displaces an amount of water weighing more than itself.
  - b) An object displaces an amount of water weighing less than itself.
  - c) An object displaces the same amount of water as it weighs.
  - d) None of the above describe positive positive buoyancy.
30. Deleted

**Medicine and Physiology**

31. Pressure in the middle ear is equalized through a part of the body called the:
- a) Vascular canal.
  - b) Intravascular tube.
  - c) Eustachian tube.
  - d) Semi-circular canal.
32. A scuba diver tends to become dehydrated while diving due to:
- a) Excessive perspiration.
  - b) Moisturizing dry inhaled air.
  - c) Saltwater absorbing moisture from the skin.
  - d) The extreme amount of energy expended during a dive.
33. Symptoms of Nitrogen Narcosis are similar to:
- a) Caisson's disease.
  - b) Asphyxia.
  - c) Diver's disease.
  - d) Alcoholic intoxication.
34. A diver's inability to equalize his/her ears during ascent could cause:
- a) Sinusitis.
  - b) A block or reverse block.
  - c) Sinus squeeze.
  - d) External ear squeeze.
35. Deleted

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36. Generally, for maximum efficiency, your breathing should be
- slightly faster and shallower than you normally breathe
  - the same as you normally breathe
  - slightly slower and shallower than you normally breathe
  - slightly slower and deeper than you normally breathe
37. To prevent air embolism, a diver should:
- Breathe 100 percent oxygen during scuba dives.
  - Decompress correctly.
  - Breathe compressed air only.
  - Breathe normally at all times during ascent and never hold his/her breath.
38. A diver with blood and mucous in his/her mask upon surfacing will most likely have:
- Lung squeeze.
  - Ear squeeze.
  - Sinus squeeze.
  - Air embolism.
39. If your dive buddy complains to you about having aching pain in his/her shoulder one hour after the dive, you might suspect:
- Arterial gas embolism.
  - Decompression sickness.
  - Nitrogen narcosis.
  - Hypothermia.
40. Deleted
41. Which of the following activities is most appropriate for re-establishing or maintaining an adequate fitness level for safe diving?
- Workouts in a pool with mask, fins, and snorkel 3 times per week.
  - Playing racquetball 3 times per week.
  - Playing Tennis 3 times per week.
  - Jogging or running 3 times per week.

**Environment**

42. Which of the following is the point at which a sudden change in water temperature occurs?
- A pinnacle.

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- b) A thermocline.  
c) A halocline.  
d) An upwelling.
43. Three general categories of currents are:  
a) Standing, Tidal, Seaworthy.  
b) Tidal, Rip, Upwelling.  
c) Upwelling, Natural, Rip.  
d) Standing, Tidal, Transitory.
44. A dive team caught in a rip current taking them in a direction they do not want to go, should:  
a) Descend immediately.  
b) Swim at a right angle to the current.  
c) Swim against the current.  
d) Swim with the current.
45. Deleted.
46. Most surface waves are caused by :  
a) Earthquakes.  
b) Upwellings.  
c) Wind.  
d) Thermoclines.
47. Examples of natural navigation aids divers may use during dives include:  
a) Ripple marks in the sand.  
b) Sun brightness/available light.  
c) Bottom contours.  
d) All of the above.
48. Almost all injuries from aquatic life are caused by \_\_\_\_\_ action on the part of the animal.  
a) defensive  
b) offensive  
c) aggressive  
d) planned
49. To render first aid for stings such as those from jellyfish:  
a) Flush the wound to clean, soak in hot water, obtain medical attention.  
b) Removal of stinging material and application of a neutralizing agent.  
c) Remove the stinging material, soak in cool water, treat for shock.  
d) Leave the stinging material in place, treat for shock, transport to medical facility.

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50. Deleted

**Decompression and Dive Tables**

**\*\*\* Use the NAUI Dive Tables to answer the following questions.**

51. A diver with a group letter of "D" making a dive to 60 feet of seawater (18.24 m) has a residual nitrogen time of:
- a) 15 minutes.
  - b) 17 minutes.
  - c) 24 minutes.
  - d) 20 minutes.
52. It is advisable that a sport/recreational diver:
- a) Make few decompression dives.
  - b) Make decompression dives if he/she feels psychologically prepared.
  - c) Avoid decompression dives.
  - d) Execute decompression dives when a hyperbaric chamber is nearby.
53. For optimum no-decompression bottom times, plan repetitive dives so that each successive dive is to \_\_\_\_\_ depth.
- a) a deeper
  - b) the same
  - c) a shallower
  - d) equal
54. The maximum dive time for a dive to 65 feet of seawater (19.76 m) is \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
- a) 35
  - b) 55
  - c) 45
  - d) 50
55. The minimum surface interval required to avoid stage decompression after a dive to 70 feet of freshwater (20.8 m) for 35 minutes, followed by a dive to 55 feet of freshwater (16.33 m) for 23 minutes is:
- a) 60 minutes.
  - b) 1 hr, 16 minutes.
  - c) 1 hr, 59 minutes.
  - d) 1 hr, 42 minutes.



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56. According to NAUI, a repetitive dive is defined as more than one dive within a period of \_\_\_\_\_ hours.
- a) 6
  - b) 12
  - c) 18
  - d) 24
57. The minimum surface interval recommended between two dives is \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
- a) 30
  - b) 60
  - c) 90
  - d) 45
58. Your first dive is to 60 feet of seawater (18.24 m) for 50 minutes. You spend one hour and 40 minutes on the surface, what is your adjusted maximum dive time at 60 feet of seawater (18.24 m)?
- a) 36 minutes.
  - b) 19 minutes.
  - c) 60 minutes.
  - d) 30 minutes.
59. A buddy team in a NAUI Master Scuba Diver Course makes an ocean dive to 100 feet (30.4 m) for 18 minutes. After a surface interval of 2 hours and 35 minutes, they make a repetitive dive to 70 feet (21.2 m) for 24 minutes. They remain on the surface for 2 hours and 51 minutes before diving to 45 feet (13.68 m). What is their adjusted maximum dive time for the third dive?
- a) 29 minutes.
  - b) 51 minutes.
  - c) 42 minutes.
  - d) 59 minutes.
60. According to NAUI, how long should you wait before flying after conservative diving?
- a) 12-24 hours.
  - b) 6-12 hours.
  - c) 25-35 hours.
  - d) 4-8 hours.

**Skills And Rescue**

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61. If your buddy is in distress at the surface, three recommended actions to take are:
- Get your buddy to rest, talk to him/her, prepare to descend and continue the dive.
  - Safely establish buoyancy for your buddy, get him/her to relax or rest, tow him/her to the shore/boat.
  - Avoid talking to your buddy, safely establish buoyancy for your buddy, tow him/her to boat/shore.
  - Allow them to work the problem out on their own while you continue the dive.
62. Four main actions you should consider in giving first aid for diving accidents are:
- Give mouth-to-mouth, call the Coast Guard, keep victim warm, talk to them.
  - Treat for shock, call a lifeguard, deliver 100% oxygen, give liquids.
  - Maintain basic life support, call for help, treat for shock, deliver 100% oxygen.
  - Tilt victim's feet up at 50 degrees, deliver oxygen, call a doctor, encourage victim.
63. Which of the following will help to prevent seasickness?
- greasy foods
  - settle yourself in a midway point of the boat
  - do not look at the horizon
  - settle yourself in the boat's head (bathroom)
64. Which of the following is a hazard when diving in limited visibility or at night?
- Reduced anxiety.
  - Efficient buoyancy control.
  - Vertigo.
  - None of the above.
65. If you are diving wearing an exposure suit, you should \_\_\_\_\_ to safely control buoyancy as you descend.
- do nothing
  - add air to your buoyancy device
  - let air out of your buoyancy device
  - add weight to your weight belt
66. Which of the following limits should be established prior to every scuba dive?
- Maximum bottom time, average depth, minimum air pressure.
  - Maximum bottom time, maximum depth, minimum air pressure.
  - Maximum swim distance, maximum bottom time, minimum air pressure.
  - Maximum swim distance, maximum depth, maximum residual nitrogen.

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67. Which of the following physical factors can make you incapable of sustaining the efforts sometimes demanded when participating in recreational diving?
- a) Inadequate sleep.
  - b) A recent head cold.
  - c) Recent ingestion of drugs (medicine, alcohol, narcotics).
  - d) All of the above.
68. Which action is recommended if the power inflation mechanism on your BCD “sticks” or “freezes” in the open position during a dive?
- a) Continue diving while dumping your BCD as needed.
  - b) Immediately disconnect the inflator hose and vent air from the BCD as needed to maintain proper buoyancy.
  - c) Take no action.
  - d) Ascend to the surface immediately while the BCD continues to fill with air.
69. A diver experiencing panic should
- a) ascend immediately
  - b) stop, rest and breathe slowly and deeply until you recover
  - c) descend and continue the dive
  - d) swim at maximum pace toward the beach or boat
70. Which is the most effective way to descend while maintaining orientation and attempting equalization of the ears?
- a) Head first.
  - b) Feet first.
  - c) Horizontally.
  - d) It does not matter how you descend.
71. Continued loss of body heat in cold water will produce:
- a) Muscle cramps.
  - b) Progressive immobility.
  - c) Insensitivity to pain.
  - d) All of the above.
72. Physical fitness is an important consideration for scuba divers because it helps to prevent diving accidents due to:
- a) Euphoria.
  - b) Exhaustion.
  - c) Bends.
  - d) Air embolism.
73. When conducting a buoyancy check, neutral buoyancy or proper weighting is attained when, with a normal breath, you float at or near:

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- a) Waist level.
  - b) Shoulder level.
  - c) Eye level.
  - d) Sink slowly.
74. \_\_\_\_\_ is a worldwide emergency network of hyperbaric chambers and diving physicians.
- a) Coast Guard
  - b) Divers Alert Network (DAN)
  - c) National Oceanic & Atmospheric Association (NOAA)
  - d) Sierra Club
75. When making an Emergency Ascent, a scuba diver should:
- a) Exhale continuously during the ascent, periodically attempting to inhale.
  - b) Hold his/her breath until it hurts, then exhale to relieve the pain.
  - c) Exhale a little bit at 10-foot (3-meter) intervals.
  - d) Exhale completely at depth and continuously exhale any expanding air on the way to the surface.
76. It is recommended that a dive team diving from an anchored boat begin their dive:
- a) With the prevailing current.
  - b) At low tide.
  - c) Against the prevailing current.
  - d) With positive buoyancy.
77. If during a dive you and your buddy become separated, you should:
- a) Return to where you last saw him and search.
  - b) Go up a few feet and search until you locate his exhaust bubbles.
  - c) Remain where you are until he finds you.
  - d) Spend no more than one minute looking and then surface.
78. To relieve a cramp in the calf:
- a) Relax the leg to relax the muscle.
  - b) Bend the toe of the fin toward the knee to stretch the muscle.
  - c) Point the toe to flex the muscle.
  - d) Kick harder to exercise the muscle.
79. A diver on the surface waving his/her hand overhead and thrashing violently indicates:
- a) Distress.
  - b) Danger.
  - c) Out of air.
  - d) Euphoria.

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80. Immediately upon reaching the dive site, you should:
- a) Check your equipment.
  - b) Suit up.
  - c) Discuss the dive plan with your buddy.
  - d) Observe conditions.
81. Completing this entry-level scuba certification course makes you knowledgeable and skillful enough to dive safely in or at:
- a) Closed compartments in shipwrecks.
  - b) Open water with conditions similar to those in which you were trained.
  - c) Open water deeper than 100 feet (30.4 meters).
  - d) Anywhere.
82. If you receive your entry level training in the surf off California and then move to Boston, the best way of becoming familiar with the diving procedures specific to Boston and the east coast area is to:
- a) Get a guide book, study it and dive as it recommends.
  - b) Find a local basic diver, plan dives together and perform thorough buddy checks.
  - c) Contact an active, preferably NAUI, instructor in Boston and dive with him or her.
  - d) Research dive magazines, especially local ones, go on a dive boat and dive with someone on the boat.
83. According to NAUI, which of the following is essential to consider when planning a safe dive?
- a) One team member acts as the leader, agreement on the activity/objective, set the course to be followed, discuss contingency plans and emergency procedures.
  - b) One team member acts as the leader, set the course to be followed, have different activities/objectives in mind.
  - c) Both team members act as leaders, agreement on the activity, set no specific course to follow during the dive.
  - d) One team member acts as the leader, ensure that the environmental conditions do not exceed the skill level of the strongest buddy, discuss contingency plans and emergency procedures.
84. Which of the following is a typical cause of entanglement underwater?
- a) Fishing line.
  - b) Coral reef structures.
  - c) Marine/Aquatic life.
  - d) An anchor line.
85. If it is suspected that the air in a tank is contaminated due to its smell or taste:

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- a) Do not use the tank and immediately call the dive shop that filled the tank so they can investigate the problem.
- b) Have your buddy keep a close watch on you throughout the dive.
- c) Immediately call the dive shop that filled the tank and check on the compressor maintenance schedule before using the tank.
- d) Go ahead and use the tank at depths of less than 30 feet.

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Answer Key  
Some Questions Have Been Deleted**

1 c	31 c	61 b
2 a	32 b	62 c
3 b	33 d	63 b
	34 b	64 c
5 d		65 b
6 b	36 d	66 b
7 c	37 d	67 d
	38 c	68 b
9 a	39 b	69 b
10 b		70 b
11 b	41 a	71 d
	42 b	72 b
13 a	43 d	73 c
14 b	44 b	74 b
15 c		75 d
	46 c	76 c
17 b	47 d	77 d
18 c	48 a	78 b
19 c	49 b	79 a
20 c		80 d
21 d	51 c	81 b
22 b	52 c	82 c
23 b	53 c	83 a
24 b	54 c	84 a
	55 b	85 a
26 A	56 d	
27 b	57 b	
28 c	58 b	
29 a	59 b	
	60 a	