



Name _____

Divemaster eLearning

Quick Review Answer Sheet

Directions: Choose the best answer from the choices provided.
You need your PADI *Instructor Manual*, RDP Table and eRDPML.

1. The two characteristics that divers expect of a PADI Divemaster are professionalism and role-model behavior.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
2. The primary purpose of diver accounting procedures is to
 - ☐ obtain information needed to plan repetitive dives.
 - ☐ track divers in and out of the water – making sure all divers have returned after a dive.
 - ☐ make certain that all divers have a buddy.
 - ☐ check whether each diver has the proper equipment for a dive.
3. As a PADI Divemaster, you have the responsibility to adhere to PADI Standards when assisting with or conducting PADI programs.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
4. You need to apply your judgment to which elements of dive supervision?
 - ☐ Picking a vantage point for supervising dive activities.
 - ☐ Evaluating whether dive conditions are acceptable.
 - ☐ Choosing which dive techniques to recommend.
 - ☐ All of the above.
5. Choosing a vantage point may be a compromise between the best place to _____ and the best place to _____.
 - ☐ enter the water / assess the environment.
 - ☐ lend assistance / enter the water.
 - ☐ watch divers / enter the water.
 - ☐ watch divers / lend assistance.
6. You're supervising a group of certified divers and a diver surfaces calling for help. Your likely role is to:
 - ☐ ask a rescue diver to handle the situation so you can focus on the uninvolved divers.
 - ☐ manage the accident if you are the most qualified person present.
 - ☐ assist the boat captain in managing the accident.
 - ☐ None of the above.
7. A good position for you when assisting an instructor with student divers in the water, is one that allows
 - ☐ student divers to quickly alert you, if necessary.
 - ☐ you to see the entire group and the instructor.
 - ☐ you to respond quickly to problems.
 - ☐ All of the above.
8. What characteristics does a demonstration quality skill performance have?
 - ☐ The skill is performed slowly with the critical attributes emphasized in the proper sequence.
 - ☐ The skill is performed quickly, yet smoothly.
 - ☐ The skill is always repeated at least four times and shown from more than one angle.
 - ☐ Potential problems should be included as part of the demonstration.
9. You are assisting an instructor in open water with a class of four Open Water Diver students. The instructor conducts an ascent skill with one student. Your likely function is to:
 - ☐ make the ascent with the instructor for added control.
 - ☐ stay with and supervise the remaining student divers.
 - ☐ wait one minute then ascend with the remaining student divers.
 - ☐ take the remaining student divers on a short tour.
10. When helping a student diver overcome difficulty learning a skill, once the student diver performs the skill adequately for you, the student diver may resume training with no further evaluation.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
11. When supervising and teaching children, you are placed under a higher duty of care and should be familiar with the requirements outlined in the _____ found in your PADI *Instructor Manual*.
 - ☐ PADI Seal Team standards
 - ☐ Bubblemaker program
 - ☐ Youth Leader's Commitment
 - ☐ Key Standards Summary

12. You are working with a student diver who has a physical challenge and is having difficulty mastering a skill. What should you do?
- ☐ Require the diver to do the skill exactly like the other student divers.
 - ☐ Allow the diver to skip the skill and move on to another skill.
 - ☐ Focus on what the diver can do and look for ways to accomplish the skill within the diver's abilities.
 - ☐ Ask the instructor to reevaluate the diver.
13. You need to adhere to the PADI Standards listed in your PADI *Instructor Manual*, because they exist for diver safety, provide educational validity and a basis for legal protection when conducting PADI programs.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False
14. When supervising Discover Scuba Diving participants on a subsequent open water dive, you should:
- ☐ take photos or video of them to make the experience more enjoyable.
 - ☐ position yourself so that you can make immediate physical contact with, adjust buoyancy for, and render assistance to, participants.
 - ☐ let participants lead while you follow and observe them.
 - ☐ descend or ascend with only one participant at a time while the others wait.
15. The minimum age to participate in a PADI Skin Diver course is:
- ☐ No minimum age.
 - ☐ 8.
 - ☐ 10.
 - ☐ 12.
16. What do you need to consider when deciding how best to supervise a deep dive?
- ☐ Diver experience, comfort, skill and attitude.
 - ☐ Where the boat captain will be during the dive.
 - ☐ The type of help divers may need with cameras or lights at depth.
 - ☐ Distance to the nearest recompression chamber.
17. Wind is the most common disturbing force that causes _____, while the gravitational interaction between the sun, moon and earth cause _____.
- ☐ tides / waves
 - ☐ surge / currents
 - ☐ rip currents / ocean swells
 - ☐ waves / tides
18. A day after strong winds drive surface waters offshore, you notice that water conditions become clear and cool. This is likely due to
- ☐ downwelling.
 - ☐ extreme tides.
 - ☐ longshore current.
 - ☐ upwelling.
19. If an air mixture contains 80% nitrogen and 20% oxygen at sea level, what will the partial pressure of nitrogen be if its taken to 20 metres/66 feet in sea water?
- ☐ 1.6 bar/ata
 - ☐ 0.8 bar/ata
 - ☐ 2.4 bar/ata
 - ☐ 2 bar/ata
20. When certified Enriched Air Divers are diving with enriched air, they must personally analyze or verify the analysis of the oxygen content of their cylinders.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False
21. The unprotected human body loses heat approximately _____ times faster in water than in air.
- ☐ 8
 - ☐ 10
 - ☐ 16
 - ☐ 20
22. If a balloon is filled to 2 litres at 40 metres/132 feet and then released, assuming it does not explode, what will its volume be upon reaching the surface?
- ☐ 10 litres
 - ☐ 8 litres
 - ☐ 6 litres
 - ☐ 2 litres
23. A diver who is having difficulty with ear equalization blows long and forcefully against a pinched nose. This could cause:
- ☐ a sinus squeeze.
 - ☐ an eustachian tube rupture.
 - ☐ a round window rupture.
 - ☐ an oval window rupture.
24. Most divers begin to feel the effects of gas narcosis at about _____, though this varies from person to person.
- ☐ 10 m/30 ft
 - ☐ 20 m/60 ft
 - ☐ 30 m/100 ft
 - ☐ a depth beyond the recreational diving limit.

25. The _____ ear is most affected if a squeeze occurs while descending.
- ☐ inner
 - ☐ middle
 - ☐ outer
 - ☐ All of the above are equally affected.
26. On a hot day, a diver in a full wet suit is sweating, has cool and clammy skin and is complaining of nausea and weakness. The diver is likely suffering from:
- ☐ heat stroke
 - ☐ hypothermia
 - ☐ carbon monoxide contamination
 - ☐ heat exhaustion
27. The Haldanean decompression model is based on the concept that decompression sickness can be avoided by keeping the pressure gradient between dissolved nitrogen in the tissues and the surrounding pressure within acceptable limits.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False
28. What is the first aid for a lung overexpansion injury?
- ☐ Give oxygen – preferably 100 percent.
 - ☐ Keep a breathing patient lying level and advise not to sit up, even if feeling better.
 - ☐ Monitor the patient's airway, breathing and circulation, and contact emergency medical services.
 - ☐ All of the above.
29. If a dive computer fails between dives, the diver may continue diving if the diver can borrow a computer from a buddy.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False
30. Using the RDP table – A diver completes a 28 minute dive to 24 metres/79 feet and after waiting for 39 minutes on the surface makes a second dive to 18 metres/59 feet for 24 minutes. What is the diver's pressure group after the second dive?
- ☐ S
 - ☐ T
 - ☐ U
 - ☐ P
31. After completing a single dive, flying after diving recommendations suggest that divers wait _____ hours before flying in a commercial jet airliner.
- ☐ 6
 - ☐ 10
 - ☐ 12
 - ☐ 24
32. Using the eRDP_{ML} – Divers on a live-aboard boat complete the following three dives in one day. What is their pressure group after the third dive?
- Dive 1 – 29 m/99 ft for 16 minutes
Surface interval – 1 hour and 15 minutes
Dive 2 – 17 m/54 ft for 30 minutes
Surface interval – 2 hours
Dive 3 – 12 m/39 ft for 55 minutes
- ☐ K
 - ☐ B
 - ☐ Q
 - ☐ M
33. Using the eRDP_{ML} – For this multilevel dive, what is the maximum allowable time for the third level of the dive?
- Level 1 – 34 m/115 ft for 8 minutes
Level 2 – 19 m/55 ft for 12 minutes
Level 3 – 12 m/40 ft for _____
- ☐ 25
 - ☐ 47
 - ☐ 79
 - ☐ 87

eLearner Statement: Any questions I answered incorrectly I've had explained to me and I understand what I missed.

Signature _____

Date _____



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