

Scuba Safety & First Aid – Modules 3 & 4 – Version 2

1. Assists assumes that the other diver is unable of any action that could aid in a positive outcome of the situation.

- a) True
- b) False

2. If you enter the water from shore to help a diver with a problem, your response is faster if you minimize the swimming distance.

- a) True
- b) False

3. To facilitate an exit for a tired diver, it is often enough to take over the scuba unit and weight belt.

- a) True
- b) False

4. The easiest (and safest) way to approach a panicked diver is from below.

- a) True
- b) False

5. The best way to search an area with a flat bottom in mid-water with strong currents is the expanding square with a compass.

- a) True
- b) False

6. What actions should you take while bringing an unconscious diver to the surface (check all correct answers)?

- a) Hold the regulator in the mouth of the victim
- b) Keep the head of the victim in a position that ensures an open airway
- c) Firmly hold the diver
- d) Adjust buoyancy on the way up

7. Which BCD straps may require to alter the technique for removing the equipment, depending on the model and type the diver is using?

- a) Chest straps
- b) Waist straps
- c) Velcro straps
- d) Shoulder straps

8. If you exit the water via a steep slippery surface (such as sometimes found on dykes), the best technique is the fireman carry.

- a) True
- b) False

9. If you handle an emergency exactly as learned in the Scuba Safety & First Aid course, you can be sure of a positive outcome. The procedures you learn are the correct ones in all situations.

- a) True
- b) False

10. What is the recommended first step in the thinking process to formulate a plan of action for an emergency?

- a) Make an inventory of all items on the site that might be useful for the rescue
- b) Formulate the desired outcome (goal)
- c) Call all other divers for a meeting to see who can provide suggestions
- d) Find solutions for possible challenges