

1. Divers who use dry suits opposed to wet suits find they:
  - (A) Can make more dives per day.
  - (B) Feel wiped out.
  - (C) Burn more calories.
  - (D) Have a limited diving season.
2. Dry suits made from closed cell neoprene typically:
  - (A) Need more insulating underwear.
  - (B) Have no seams.
  - (C) Require large amounts of weight.
  - (D) Can be patched more easily.
3. Features to look for when purchasing a dry suit include:
  - (A) Attached boots.
  - (B) Waterproof zippers.
  - (C) Knee pads.
  - (D) All of the above.
4. In general a dry suit will fit:
  - (A) Snug out of water.
  - (B) Somewhat loosely out of water.
  - (C) Like a wet suit.
  - (D) Extremely loose in the water.
5. One of the first things you need to do when you buy a dry suit is:
  - (A) Adjust neck and wrist seals to fit you.
  - (B) Try it in open water.
  - (C) Replace the valves.
  - (D) Buy ankle weights.
6. All sport diving dry suits are generally equipped with how many valves?
  - (A) Five.
  - (B) Four.
  - (C) Three.
  - (D) Two.
7. Which component of the dry suit system keeps a diver warm?
  - (A) The dry suit underwear.
  - (B) Hood.
  - (C) Boots.
  - (D) Gloves.



SCUBA SCHOOLS INTERNATIONAL



# DRY SUIT DIVING

# FINAL EXAM

**INSTRUCTIONS:**  
*Fill in the circle next to the answer of your choice. Turn the exam in to your instructor to be graded.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Diver Name*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Instructor*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Grade*

8. For extreme cold water what type of glove is recommended?
- (A) Dry glove.
  - (B) Three finger neoprene mitt.
  - (C) Five finger neoprene glove.
  - (D) Reef gloves.
9. What is recommended to put on latex seals to act as a lubricant?
- (A) Paraffin wax.
  - (B) Silicone spray.
  - (C) Pure talcum powder.
  - (D) Silicone paste.
10. Most leaks are due to:
- (A) Seams.
  - (B) Valves.
  - (C) Zippers.
  - (D) Improperly adjusted seals.
11. The amount of air in your suit should be:
- (A) A large amount.
  - (B) Enough to eliminate suit squeeze and achieve neutral buoyancy.
  - (C) A small amount.
  - (D) None.
12. What is the most unlikely cause of buoyancy difficulties when dry suit diving?
- (A) Major flooding of the suit.
  - (B) Lost weight belt.
  - (C) Inflating the BC.
  - (D) Improperly fitting suit.
13. If you find yourself inverted and air in the legs of your dry suit you should:
- (A) Try to vent air from your neck seal.
  - (B) Ascend to the surface in that position.
  - (C) Ditch your weight belt.
  - (D) Tuck your knees to your chest, roll over, and vent air.
14. The only acceptable lubricant for dry suit zippers is:
- (A) Paraffin wax.
  - (B) Silicone spray.
  - (C) Silicone paste.
  - (D) Pure talcum powder.