

Wreck 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

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Reorder # 2505WR

1. Wreck divers must learn to judge the difficulty of wreck sites so they can:

- A Decide the level of skill and equipment that is required for the dive.
- B Decide the type of exposure suit to wear.
- C Decide whether to conduct research on the wreck.
- D Decide whether they need a permit to dive the wreck site.

2. Why are artificial reefs better dive sites for beginning wreck divers?

- A Because they are covered with beautiful coral.
- B Because the wreck sites are usually completely intact.
- C Because many of the hazards and obstructions have been removed.
- D All of the above.

3. Which piece of equipment requires redundancy, or a back-up?

- A Knives.
- B Lights.
- C The air system.
- D All of the above.

4. Why do wreck divers research shipwrecks?

- A To gain the experience they need to dive difficult wreck sites.
- B To collect facts about the wreck's present day condition.
- C To save time when it comes to planning the dive.
- D Both A and B.

5. Which line is used to assist divers in getting from the boat to the anchor line?

- A The current line.
- B The trail line.
- C The cross-wreck line.
- D The up-line.

6. What use does the tether line reel have for the wreck diver?

- A A navigational tool in limited visibility.
- B A buddy line to keep divers together.
- C An emergency up-line for ascents.
- D All of the above.

7. When shore diving, you can take a bearing on a wreck by:

- A Lining up two objects on shore that are 90 degrees apart.
- B Lining up two objects on shore that are 180 degrees apart.
- C Lining up two objects on shore that are of similar size.
- D None of the above.

8. Why is it recommended that wreck divers descend in a head-down position?

- A So they can see where they are going to avoid stirring up silt on the wreck.
- B So it is easier for them to clear their ears on descent.
- C So their equipment doesn't get snagged on the descent line.
- D All of the above.

9. Why is it important to mount your primary and back-up knives in separate locations?

- A Because too much equipment attached to one location of your body causes drag when swimming.
- B So if you forget where you mounted one knife, you can find the other.
- C So you can have access to one or the other at all times.
- D Both A and B.

10. What are some methods for navigating on and around wrecks?

- A Using a cross-wreck line.
- B Making a perimeter search.
- C Placing a strobe light on the ascent line.
- D All of the above.

11. What are the three most common hazards associated with wreck diving?

- A Entanglement, narcosis, and contact maintenance.
- B Entanglement, entrapment and disorientation
- C Entrapment, disorientation and narcosis.
- D Entanglement, hypothermia and disorientation

12. A penetration dive can be defined as:

- A A dive without clear, unrestricted access to the surface at all times.
- B A dive in which a diver enters an overhead environment beyond his ability.
- C A dive in which a diver swims more than 20 feet (6 metres) into the wreck's interior.
- D None of the above.

13. Which wreck diving activity is against the law in the United States and most parts of the world?

- A Diving on historic shipwrecks.
- B Penetration diving.
- C Feeding fish on artificial reefs.
- D Artifact collection.

14. The final decision on whether to make a wreck dive should be made by:

- A The individual diver.
- B The diving leader.
- C The diving team.
- D All of the above.