# DSW UNDERSEA RESCUE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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# How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

### 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

### 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

### 3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

### 4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

### 5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

### 6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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# Questions

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**1. What is the maximum CO2 level that should not be exceeded inside a hyperbaric chamber?**

A. 0.5%

B. 1.0%

C. 1.5% SEV

D. 2.0%

**2. What action should be taken when a diver is trapped?**

A. Check if they have adequate air

B. Attempt to pull them free

C. Signal for help immediately

D. Swim to the surface

**3. What defines a Level I Chamber in relation to diving operations?**

A. A chamber located far from a dive site

B. A certified recompression chamber at least an hour away

C. A chamber that supports surface decompression with a 5-minute interval

D. A chamber used for underwater research

**4. What tragic event occurred with the USS Thresher in 1963?**

A. Sank during ceremonies

B. Conducting dive testing

C. Under attack

D. In a training exercise

**5. During which conflict did Navy Divers primarily focus on underwater wire tapping?**

A. World War II

B. Korean War

C. Cold War

D. Global War on Terrorism

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**6. When is TT4 recommended for use?**

A. For asymptomatic omitted decompression

B. When significant relief can be achieved at depth

C. For minor symptoms controlled by air

D. In all decompression sickness cases

**7. What direction do veins take blood?**

A. Away from the heart

B. To the lungs

C. Back to the heart

D. To the arteries

**8. Which document outlines the results of component testing and assembly?**

A. Audit report

B. Inspection certificate

C. Joint component assembly report

D. Compliance ledger

**9. Which document outlines procedures for pre-diving assessments?**

A. Flask operation manual

B. Pre-Survey Outline Booklet

C. Diving safety regulations

D. Emergency action plan

**10. How many individuals were rescued from the USS Squalus?**

A. 25

B. 33

C. 40

D. 50

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# Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. B

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# Explanations

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## 1. What is the maximum CO2 level that should not be exceeded inside a hyperbaric chamber?

A. 0.5%

B. 1.0%

C. 1.5% SEV

D. 2.0%

*The maximum CO2 level that should not be exceeded inside a hyperbaric chamber is 1.5% SEV (Standard Exposure Value). This level is set to ensure the safety and well-being of individuals undergoing hyperbaric treatments. Elevated carbon dioxide levels can lead to symptoms such as headache, confusion, dizziness, and other health complications, which can be particularly problematic in a confined environment like a hyperbaric chamber. By maintaining a CO2 level at or below 1.5%, the chamber operators can reduce the risk of hypercapnia, a condition resulting from excessive CO2 in the bloodstream, which can have serious medical implications. This threshold is important for ensuring that patients receive effective treatment without the adverse effects associated with high levels of carbon dioxide, maintaining a safe atmosphere for both patients and operators during the procedure.*

## 2. What action should be taken when a diver is trapped?

A. Check if they have adequate air

B. Attempt to pull them free

C. Signal for help immediately

D. Swim to the surface

*When a diver is trapped, the priority is to ensure their safety and well-being, which includes assessing their air supply. Checking if they have adequate air is crucial because a diver's air supply is their lifeline; without sufficient air, their situation becomes more critical. By confirming that they have enough air, rescuers can determine whether the trapped diver can remain calm and wait for help or if immediate action needs to be taken based on their air situation. Addressing air supply first provides vital information that informs the subsequent steps in the rescue process. If they are low on air, then time becomes of the essence, and rescuers can act more decisively, whether that means signaling for assistance or planning an extraction method. This approach emphasizes a cautious and structured response to a potentially chaotic and life-threatening situation.*

## 3. What defines a Level I Chamber in relation to diving operations?

A. A chamber located far from a dive site

B. A certified recompression chamber at least an hour away

C. A chamber that supports surface decompression with a 5-minute interval

D. A chamber used for underwater research

*A Level I Chamber is specifically designed to support surface decompression procedures for divers who may have suffered from decompression sickness. This type of chamber allows for a controlled environment where divers can receive treatment and safely decompress after a dive. The defining characteristic here is the capability to facilitate surface decompression that includes a 5-minute interval, which is essential for managing and mitigating the risks associated with diving-related injuries. The other options do not align with the established definition of a Level I Chamber. For instance, a chamber being located far from a dive site does not inherently categorize it as Level I, as proximity is not a defining operation criterion. Similarly, while a certified recompression chamber is critical, the specific requirement of being at least an hour away is not a defining feature of Level I status. Finally, the use of a chamber for underwater research is unrelated to the treatment of decompression sickness and does not pertain to its classification in diving operations.*

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## 4. What tragic event occurred with the USS Thresher in 1963?

A. Sank during ceremonies

B. Conducting dive testing

C. Under attack

D. In a training exercise

*The tragic event involving the USS Thresher in 1963 was that the submarine sank while conducting dive testing. During this test, catastrophic mechanical failure led to the loss of the vessel and all 129 crew members onboard. This incident is one of the most notable naval disasters in U.S. history and prompted significant changes in submarine safety procedures and protocols. The context of dive testing is crucial here, as submarines regularly undergo these tests to ensure their operational readiness. Unfortunately, during this particular dive, a series of issues arose, including the loss of a significant portion of the submarine's power, which prevented the crew from effectively responding to the evolving emergency situation. Understanding the specifics of the USS Thresher incident emphasizes the importance of rigorous testing and safety measures in submarine operations, ultimately leading to improved designs and protocols that enhance crew safety in future missions.*

## 5. During which conflict did Navy Divers primarily focus on underwater wire tapping?

A. World War II

B. Korean War

C. Cold War

D. Global War on Terrorism

*The focus on underwater wire tapping by Navy Divers primarily occurred during the Cold War. This period, characterized by heightened tensions and military competition between the United States and the Soviet Union, saw an increased emphasis on intelligence gathering and surveillance activities. The strategic importance of underwater operations led to the development of techniques for tapping underwater communication lines, particularly in response to the advancements in submarine and counter-submarine warfare. During the Cold War, Navy Divers were specifically trained in skills that included reconnaissance and monitoring of enemy communications, making underwater wire tapping a key component of their operations. This was essential for obtaining valuable intelligence, which aided in devising tactics and strategies against potential threats. In contrast, the other conflicts listed did not see such a concentrated focus on these types of underwater intelligence activities, which were a hallmark of the Cold War's geopolitical landscape.*

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## 6. When is TT4 recommended for use?

A. For asymptomatic omitted decompression

B. When significant relief can be achieved at depth

C. For minor symptoms controlled by air

D. In all decompression sickness cases

*TT4, or the fourth treatment table in hyperbaric oxygen therapy protocols, is specifically indicated when significant relief can be achieved at depth for patients experiencing certain symptoms of decompression sickness (DCS) or other dive-related conditions. This is because the increased pressure and oxygen availability at depth enhance the solubility of nitrogen in body tissues, which is crucial for alleviating symptoms associated with DCS. When a patient demonstrates significant symptoms, using TT4 offers the opportunity for effective treatment and symptom relief as a priority. The approach focuses on leveraging the therapeutic benefits of hyperbaric conditions to facilitate recovery and resolution of symptoms. The other options do not reflect the specific criteria or rationale for utilizing TT4. For instance, asymptomatic omitted decompression or minor symptoms that are already manageable with standard air therapies do not necessitate the more intensive TT4 intervention. Additionally, using TT4 indiscriminately for all decompression sickness cases is not advisable, as treatment protocols are tailored based on the severity of symptoms and individual patient conditions.*

## 7. What direction do veins take blood?

A. Away from the heart

B. To the lungs

C. Back to the heart

D. To the arteries

*Veins are responsible for carrying deoxygenated blood back to the heart. This process is crucial for maintaining proper circulation within the body. After the body utilizes oxygen for cellular processes, the blood becomes deoxygenated and is transported back to the heart through the veins. Once the blood reaches the heart, it can then be pumped to the lungs where it will receive oxygen again. This cycle is essential for sustaining life. The process also aids in removing carbon dioxide, a metabolic waste product generated by cells. Understanding the function of veins highlights their role within the cardiovascular system and emphasizes the importance of their directional flow toward the heart for effective blood circulation.*

## 8. Which document outlines the results of component testing and assembly?

A. Audit report

B. Inspection certificate

C. Joint component assembly report

D. Compliance ledger

*The Joint Component Assembly Report is a crucial document that consolidates the findings from testing various components and the assembly process. This report serves to detail the outcomes of individual component tests, ensuring that all components meet the required specifications before they are assembled into the final product. It typically includes data such as test results, any discrepancies noted during testing, and verification that each component functions as intended when combined. This comprehensive report is essential in the manufacturing and engineering industries, as it provides a clear summary of the assembly process and confirms that all necessary inspections and tests have been underwent successfully. The clarity and thoroughness offered by this report are vital for quality control and regulatory compliance purposes.*

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## 9. Which document outlines procedures for pre-diving assessments?

A. Flask operation manual

B. Pre-Survey Outline Booklet

C. Diving safety regulations

D. Emergency action plan

*The Pre-Survey Outline Booklet is specifically designed to detail the procedures and protocols for conducting pre-diving assessments. This document serves as a comprehensive guide for ensuring that all necessary evaluations and checks are performed prior to engaging in diving activities. It typically includes information on health assessments, equipment checks, environmental considerations, and other critical factors that must be addressed to ensure the safety and readiness of divers. This emphasis on thorough pre-diving assessments in the Pre-Survey Outline Booklet is crucial for mitigating risks associated with underwater operations, thereby promoting a culture of safety within diving practices. The other documents listed, while important in their respective roles, do not focus specifically on the pre-diving assessment procedures like this booklet does.*

## 10. How many individuals were rescued from the USS Squalus?

A. 25

B. 33

C. 40

D. 50

*The USS Squalus, a U.S. Navy submarine that sank during a test dive in May 1939, marked a significant event in submarine rescue history. The rescue operation, which involved the innovative use of the McCann Rescue Chamber, successfully retrieved 33 of the 39 crew members who were trapped in the submarine. This operation highlighted advanced rescue techniques for submarines and conducted under challenging conditions. The context of the rescue and the number of individuals saved are vital in understanding the capabilities and importance of submarine rescue missions.*

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# Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://dswundersearescue.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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