SCUBA DIVING SUPERVISOR 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. How long can a Level III Chamber be utilized in decompression procedures?

A. 2 hours

B. 4 hours

C. 6 hours

D. 8 hours

2. How often should CO2 cartridges be weighed?

A. Once a month

B. Only when damaged

C. When received and before each use

D. Every week

3. How many feet of saltwater correspond to one atmosphere of pressure?

A. 20 fsw

B. 33 fsw

C. 40 fsw

D. 50 fsw

4. What is the purpose of AIG 239 in diving?

A. To analyze underwater currents

B. To disseminate information concerning diving or diving equipment

C. To set safety standards for dive operations

D. To schedule dive team operations

5. How can divers ensure their safety before beginning their dive operations?

A. Check their equipment only

B. Have a thorough plan including depth verification

C. Only rely on verbal confirmation from dive masters

D. Look for visible landmarks

6. Who is primarily responsible for ensuring the ship is properly tagged out?

A. Repair Activity Leader

B. Dive Supervisor

C. Lead Petty Officer

D. Expedition Coordinator

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7. What role does the AMU List serve in diving safety?

A. Serves as a checklist for equipment

B. Ensures accountability of divers

C. Tracks oxygen levels

D. Records underwater observations

8. What is the blow out plug pressure for an aluminum dive tank?

A. 3000 psig

B. 4000 psig

C. 5000 psig

D. 6000 psig

9. What is the emergency evacuation route to SWRMC (Submarine Warfare Research Center)?

A. Call 911 and wait for an ambulance

B. Call portops to open the in-water security gate

C. Use the emergency helipad for evacuation

D. Transport the diver to the nearest hospital

10. What is otitis externa?

A. An infection in the throat

B. An infection of the ear canal

C. A condition affecting the lungs

D. An eye infection

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How long can a Level III Chamber be utilized in decompression procedures?

A. 2 hours

B. 4 hours

C. 6 hours

D. 8 hours

The ability of a Level III Chamber to be utilized in decompression procedures for up to 6 hours is based on specific operational standards established for saturation diving and hyperbaric medicine. Level III Chambers are designed to support complex decompression protocols that require longer periods at depth, making them suitable for the rigorous needs of divers who have undergone extensive diving operations. The 6-hour time frame allows for sufficient flexibility in managing decompression schedules, ensuring that divers can safely off-gas nitrogen and other dissolved gases in a controlled environment. This duration also aids in effectively monitoring the diver's physiological responses during the decompression process. Utilizing this time allows for the incorporation of additional safety measures, providing divers with the best chance to avoid decompression sickness. In contrast, the other time frames do not meet the operational demands typically required in these circumstances, highlighting why they would not be suitable answers.

2. How often should CO2 cartridges be weighed?

A. Once a month

B. Only when damaged

C. When received and before each use

D. Every week

CO2 cartridges should be weighed when received and before each use to ensure their proper function and safety during diving activities. By weighing the cartridges at these two key points, divers and supervisors can verify that they are within the manufacturer's specifications and have not been compromised in any way. This practice helps to avoid potential failures in equipment due to insufficient or defective CO2 supply, which is critical for buoyancy control and overall safety during dives. Regular checks at the point of receipt ensure that any potential issues can be identified before the cartridges are used, maintaining the highest levels of safety for dive operations. Additionally, weighing cartridges before each use allows for monitoring any potential losses in weight that could indicate leaks or damage. Other options suggest less frequent checks or only focus on specific situations, which could lead to oversight and increase the risk during diving operations.

3. How many feet of saltwater correspond to one atmosphere of pressure?

A. 20 fsw

B. 33 fsw

C. 40 fsw

D. 50 fsw

One atmosphere of pressure corresponds to 33 feet of saltwater. This measurement is critical in diving as it helps divers understand how pressure increases with depth. At sea level, divers experience one atmosphere of pressure due to the weight of the air above them. As a diver descends into water, the weight of the water exerts additional pressure. For every 33 feet of saltwater, the pressure increases by one atmosphere, leading to a total of two atmospheres at 33 feet (one from the air and one from the water). This principle is essential for divers to comprehend as it directly affects how they manage their gas supply, nitrogen absorption, and overall diving safety. Therefore, recognizing the relationship between depth and pressure is a crucial aspect of scuba diving training and safety.

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4. What is the purpose of AIG 239 in diving?

A. To analyze underwater currents

B. To disseminate information concerning diving or diving equipment

C. To set safety standards for dive operations

D. To schedule dive team operations

The purpose of AIG 239 in diving is to disseminate information concerning diving or diving equipment. This is crucial for ensuring that divers and dive operators have access to the latest safety guidelines, best practices, and equipment information. AIG 239 serves as a reliable source that allows divers to stay informed about potential risks and changes in technology or procedures, thereby enhancing the overall safety and efficiency of dive operations. Being informed is essential in diving, as the aquatic environment can present varied and dynamic challenges. Proper communication of information helps maintain high safety standards and promotes best practices within the diving community.

5. How can divers ensure their safety before beginning their dive operations?

A. Check their equipment only

B. Have a thorough plan including depth verification

C. Only rely on verbal confirmation from dive masters

D. Look for visible landmarks

Having a thorough plan that includes depth verification is essential for ensuring divers' safety before beginning their dive operations. This comprehensive planning process helps divers understand the dive site, potential hazards, and the specific depths they will be operating at. It allows the team to prepare appropriately for the conditions they may encounter underwater, including the pressures and potential challenges at various depths. Proper planning also facilitates communication within the team, ensuring all divers are aware of the dive objectives and safety protocols. Depth verification is particularly important because differing depths can lead to different physiological responses, exposure to various marine life, and varying environmental conditions. By confirming the planned depth, divers can avoid exceeding their training limits or encountering unforeseen risks. This approach contributes to accident prevention and promotes a culture of safety within the dive team.

6. Who is primarily responsible for ensuring the ship is properly tagged out?

A. Repair Activity Leader

B. Dive Supervisor

C. Lead Petty Officer

D. Expedition Coordinator

The Dive Supervisor holds primary responsibility for ensuring that the ship is properly tagged out. This role involves overseeing all aspects of diving operations and ensuring safety protocols are strictly followed. The Dive Supervisor must ensure that any hazardous systems or equipment on the vessel are properly tagged out before diving operations commence. This action minimizes the risk of accidental activation or release of energy that could endanger divers. The Dive Supervisor focuses specifically on aspects that directly impact diving safety, including the management of potential hazards and ensuring that all safety measures, including tagging out processes, are effectively communicated and enforced. The Dive Supervisor is trained to assess risks involved in the dive and to implement necessary safety precautions, making their oversight critical for the safe conduct of diving operations.

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7. What role does the AMU List serve in diving safety?

A. Serves as a checklist for equipment

B. Ensures accountability of divers

C. Tracks oxygen levels

D. Records underwater observations

The AMU List, or "Accountability Management Unit" List, plays a crucial role in ensuring the safety of divers by ensuring accountability of all participants involved in a dive operation. This list is a systematic approach to track who is on the dive and who has returned after the dive. By maintaining an accurate list of all divers, supervisors can quickly ascertain if everyone is accounted for before and after the dive, which is essential for managing risks and responding effectively in emergencies. While equipment checklists, oxygen tracking, and underwater observations are indeed important components of diving operations, they are separate aspects that do not capture the primary aim of the AMU List. The focus on diver accountability directly supports safety measures, helping prevent incidents of divers going missing and enabling timely rescue responses if necessary. Thus, the AMU List is a foundational tool in promoting a culture of safety and vigilance within diving teams.

8. What is the blow out plug pressure for an aluminum dive tank?

A. 3000 psig

B. 4000 psig

C. 5000 psig

D. 6000 psig

The blow out plug is a safety feature found in aluminum dive tanks specifically designed to prevent excessive pressure buildup that could lead to tank failure or explosion. For aluminum dive tanks, the blow out plug typically activates at a pressure of 5000 psig, which means it is calibrated to release gas when the internal pressure reaches this critical threshold, thereby ensuring that the tank does not exceed its maximum safe operating limits. This pressure ensures that if there is a failure in the tank or a rapid increase in temperature, the blow out plug will safely vent the gas rather than allowing the tank to become a projectile or rupture dangerously. Understanding the function and correct pressure rating of these safety features is vital for all divers and dive supervisors to ensure safety during diving operations. The other pressures listed (3000, 4000, and 6000 psig) do not accurately represent the standard for blow out plugs in aluminum tanks, which is specifically set at the 5000 psig threshold to maximize diver safety and minimize the risk of catastrophic failures.

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9. What is the emergency evacuation route to SWRMC (Submarine Warfare Research Center)?

A. Call 911 and wait for an ambulance

B. Call portops to open the in-water security gate

C. Use the emergency helipad for evacuation

D. Transport the diver to the nearest hospital

The ideal choice for emergency evacuation to the Submarine Warfare Research Center (SWRMC) is to call port operations to open the in-water security gate. This option ensures that access to the SWRMC is facilitated quickly and efficiently for emergency responders or evacuation teams. When an emergency arises, immediate access can be critical, particularly in situations involving divers who may require urgent medical attention. By communicating with port operations, you allow the necessary parties to enact an evacuation plan that minimizes delays. Using an emergency helipad for evacuation is a viable alternative but may not be practical in all scenarios, especially if the diver is still in the water or if the helipad is not suited for the situation at hand. Calling 911 and waiting for an ambulance can be too slow, as it does not provide the immediate access to the facility that is needed in emergencies involving divers. Simply transporting the diver to the nearest hospital might not be feasible if there are immediate dangers or complications that require specific in-water procedures prior to getting to the hospital. Thus, securing the opening of the in-water security gate is the most direct and efficient method for ensuring timely and safe access for emergency services to reach the affected diver.

10. What is otitis externa?

A. An infection in the throat

B. An infection of the ear canal

C. A condition affecting the lungs

D. An eye infection

Otitis externa refers specifically to an infection or inflammation of the ear canal, which is part of the outer ear. This condition is often caused by water remaining in the ear, allowing bacteria or fungi to grow, leading to symptoms such as itching, redness, swelling, and sometimes discharge. It's commonly known as "swimmer's ear" due to its frequent occurrence in individuals who participate in water activities like swimming, where water can get trapped in the ear canal. Understanding the structure of the ear can help clarify why otitis externa is categorized this way. The ear is divided into three main parts: the outer ear, middle ear, and inner ear. Otitis externa specifically targets the canal that leads to the eardrum, distinguishing it from infections of the middle ear (otitis media) or other areas. In contrast, the other choices refer to entirely different body parts or systems. For example, an infection in the throat would involve the respiratory system, while conditions affecting the lungs pertain to pulmonary issues, and an eye infection would relate to the ocular area. Thus, the clear identification of otitis externa as involving the ear canal underscores the importance of recognizing accurate medical terminology and conditions.

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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://scubadivingsupervisor.examzify.com

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

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