

NAUI Scuba Course Homework

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 5 – Decompression, Dive Tables, and Dive Computers

Nitrogen and Diving

1. If the partial pressure of nitrogen in the air you are breathing is greater than the pressure of nitrogen in your body, your body _____ nitrogen until the gas in your body reaches _____ with the gas outside it.
2. If pressure is lowered too quickly, excess nitrogen absorbed by a diver can come out of solution within the tissues and cause _____.
3. The nitrogen remaining in your system from a previous dive is called _____, and reduces your time limit for any given depth on your next dive.

Dive Table Terms

4. The dive schedule for a diver going to 24 meters (80 feet) for 30 minutes is _____ (_____).
5. _____ is the elapsed time from the moment you begin your descent to the time you return to the surface, using NAUI Dive Tables and excludes any required or precautionary decompression time.
6. A _____ is a stop at 5 meters (15 feet) for 3 minutes as a safety precaution when you have not exceeded the Maximum Dive Time.
7. A repetitive dive is any dive made within _____ of a previous dive.

Dive Table Rules

8. True or False. Your ascent rate should be no faster than 9 meters (30 feet) per minute when using the NAUI Dive Tables.

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9. Your surface interval must be at least _____ between dives to be able to use Table 2 Surface Interval Time (SIT) Table.
10. NAUI recommends a surface interval time of at least _____ between dives.
11. Use the _____ depth you reached during your dive when determining your dive schedule.
12. When making a series of dives, you always make your _____ dive first.
13. If you become chilled during your dive, use the next _____ time when finding your Letter Group.
14. Consider any dive shallower than 12 meters (40 feet) to be a _____ meter (_____ foot) dive when planning repetitive dives.

Dive Table Organization

15. The Maximum Dive Time for a dive to 19.7 meters (65 feet) is _____ minutes.
16. If you make a dive to 19.7 meters (65 feet) for 37 minutes, your Letter Group is _____.
17. If you have a Letter Group of F and your Surface Interval Time is 2 hours, your new Letter Group is _____.
18. If you have a new Letter Group of E and you plan to dive to 13.6 meters (45 feet), your Adjusted Maximum Dive Time is _____ and your Residual Nitrogen Time is _____.
19. If you have a new Letter Group of F and you dive to 15 meters (50 feet) for 31 minutes, your end-of-dive Letter Group is _____.
20. If you have a new Letter Group of G, the maximum time you can spend at 18 meters (60 feet) without a required decompression stop is _____.

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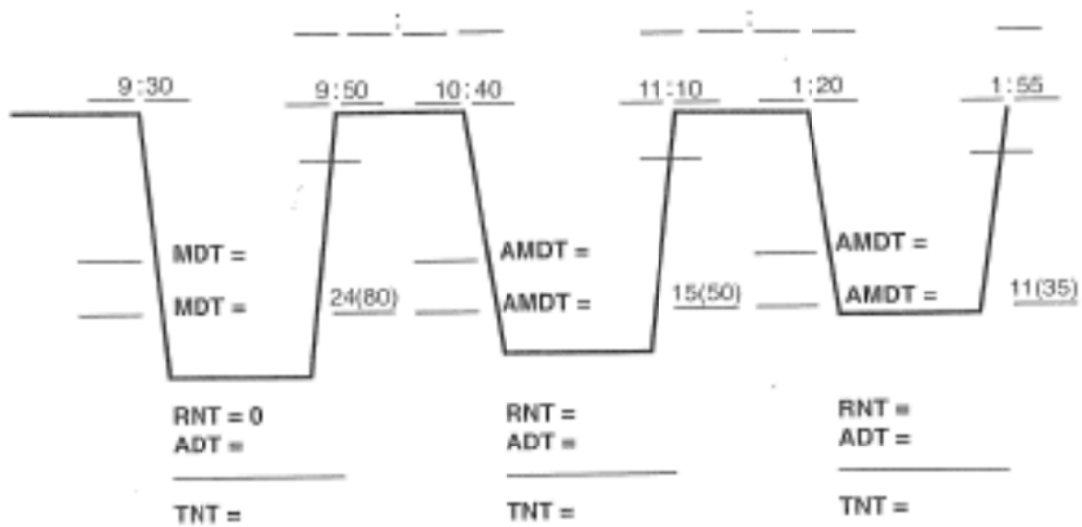
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21. If you have a Letter Group of F and you want to make a dive to 21 meters (70 feet) for 20 minutes, you must have a Surface Interval Time of at least _____ to have a new Letter Group of _____.

22. If you have a new Letter Group of D and you want to dive for at least 25 minutes, the deepest depth to which you can dive is _____ meters (_____ feet).

Dive Planning Worksheet

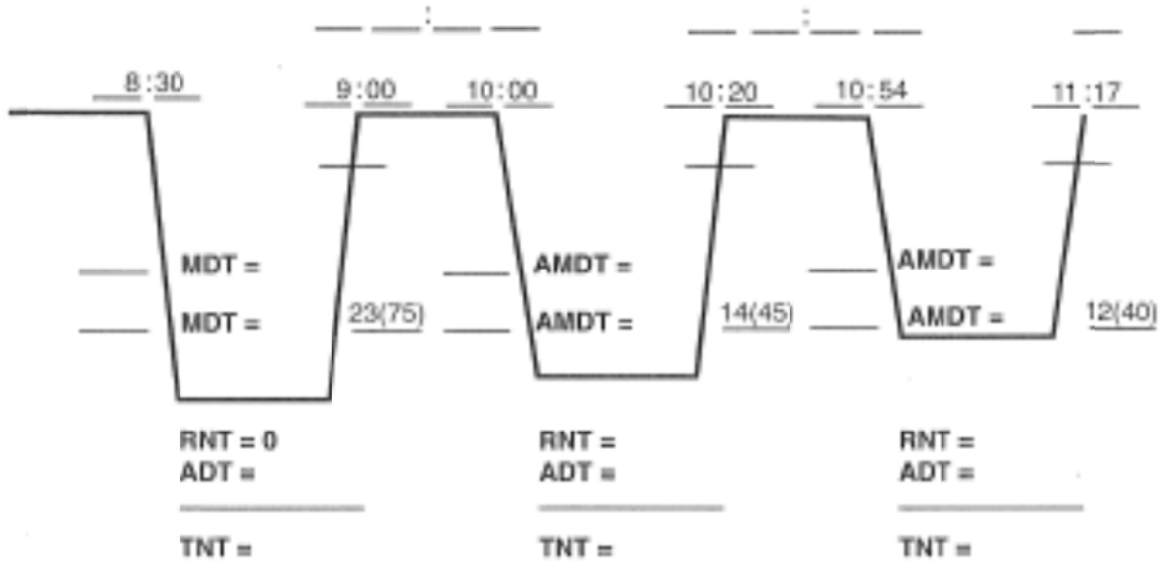
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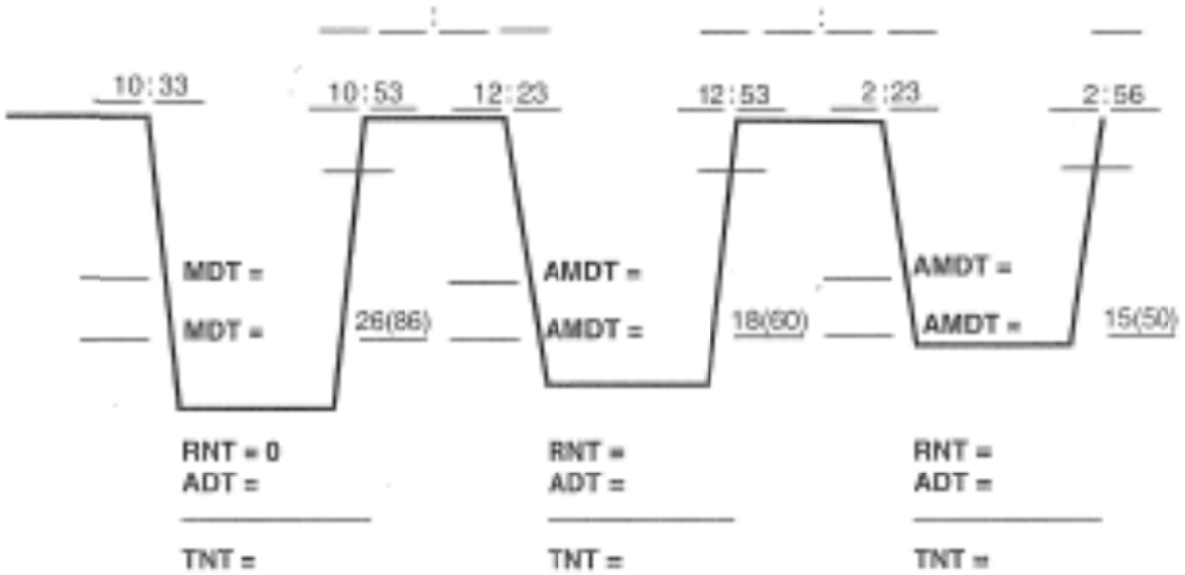
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24.



25.



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Special Rules

26. You should make a _____ at the end of each dive.
27. If you are using the NAUI Dive Tables, you make precautionary or required decompression stops at a depth of _____ meters (_____ feet).
28. If you are planning to fly after making multiple no-decompression dives, NAUI recommends that you wait at least _____ before flying.
29. You must follow special dive tables and procedures when you dive at altitudes greater than _____ meters (_____ feet).
30. True or False. If you neglect to do a required decompression stop, you should immediately re-enter the water to make it up.

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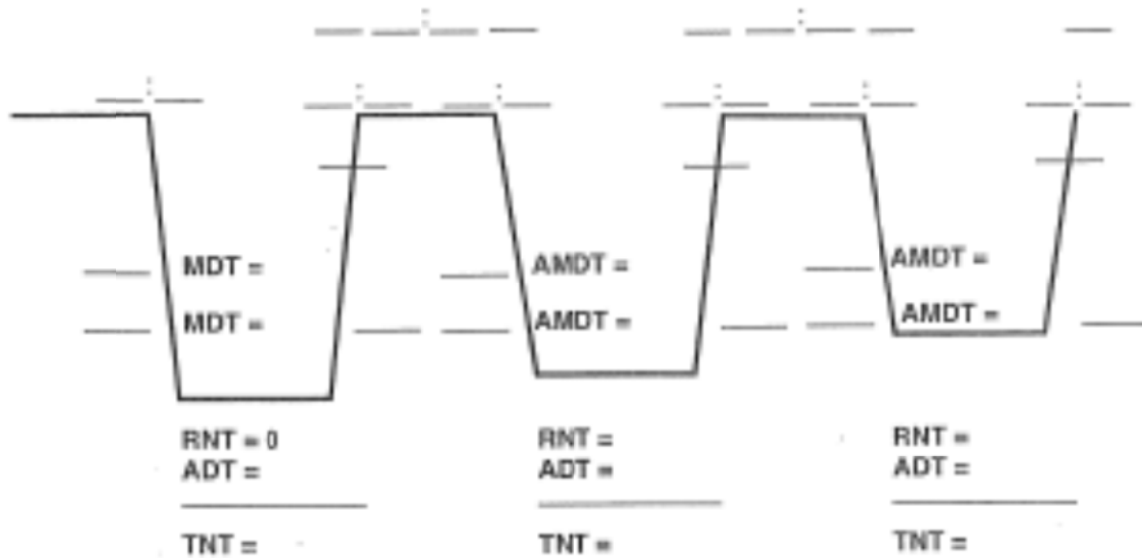
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Using the NAUI Dive Time Calculator (or NAUI Dive Tables)

31. Using your NAUI Dive Time Calculator, complete the worksheet for the following series of dives:

Your first dive begins at 8:10a.m., ends at 8:45 a.m., and is to a depth of 17 meters (56 feet).

Your second dive begins at 9:05 a.m., ends at 9:28 a.m., and is to a depth of 14.5 meters (48 feet). Your third dive begins at 12:25 p.m., ends at 12:59 p.m., and is to a depth of 11.2 meters (37 feet).



Using Dive Computers

32. A *ceiling* display on a dive computer indicates the depth to which you can _____ at that particular time.

33. With a dive computer, you are limited to a maximum depth of _____ meters (_____ feet) if you are making repetitive dives.

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34. True or False. As a NAUI-trained diver, you should ascend at a rate of 9 meters (30 feet) per minute when you use a dive computer, regardless of the manufacturer's instructions.
35. When you first turn on a dive computer, it must complete an _____ before you can use it.
36. If you exceed a computer's maximum depth, you must _____
37. True or False. As a NAUI-trained diver, you should make a precautionary decompression stop at a depth of 5 meters (15 feet) for 3 minutes regardless of the type of dive computer you are using.

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CHAPTER 8 – DIVING ENVIRONMENT

1. Any diving environment that does not allow direct verbal access to the surface is called an _____. These environments require special _____ and _____, no matter how much diving experience you have in other situations.
2. Whenever you dive in a new area, you need an _____ to the site.
3. The easiest and best diving available is usually from _____.
4. The underwater terrain at a dive site is usually an extension of the _____.
5. Three types of bottom conditions found in diving are _____, _____, and _____.

Water Conditions

6. True or False. Diving in water where the visibility is severely limited can be hazardous and requires special training.
7. Water _____ is affected by the locale, season, weather, bottom composition, and water movement.
8. Lack of visual references under water can cause _____.
9. The _____ is the area where waves are breaking as the water gets shallower closer to shore.
10. Water movement because of _____ can also affect underwater visibility.

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11. The three categories of currents are _____, _____, and _____.
12. Generally, you should usually begin your dive swimming _____ any current.
13. You can escape from a _____ by swimming across its flow, usually parallel to the shore.

Marine Life

14. True or False. Aggressive behavior by aquatic animals towards divers is fairly common.
15. True or False. An injury received from an aquatic animal usually stems from defensive action on the part of the creature.
16. If you do not know what something is that you encounter when diving, do not _____.

Conservation

17. Divers can kill coral polyps by _____ or by smothering them by kicking up sand and silt through poor buoyancy control.
18. Conscientious divers collect only _____ shells.
19. Always _____ plastic six-pack rings to help prevent harming marine life.
20. Plastic bags are mistaken for sea jellies and eaten by _____, which die as a result.

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Boat Diving

21. When you are diving from a small boat, you should leave a written plan of your activities, a dive area map, and your estimated _____ with someone ashore.
22. Trailing a _____ with a float behind the boat is always a good idea when a current or the potential for a current is present.
23. Good seamanship is important, and more than one person aboard any boat must be trained to _____.

CHAPTER 9 – DIVING ACTIVITIES

1. Two NAUI specialty courses are _____ and _____.
2. Local dive clubs are an excellent way to meet new _____.
3. The NAUI Advanced Scuba Diver course is designed for _____ who desire additional training and orientation to a variety of diving sites and conditions.
4. When you dive, you have certain responsibilities to _____, your _____ and to _____.