

## UICC Practice Test Questions

To what pressure will a scuba cylinder with a rated working pressure of 3000 psig (207 bar) be subjected to during a hydrostatic test?

- a) 5000 psig (345 bar).
- b) 4250 psig (293 bar).
- c) 2250 psig (155 bar).
- d) 6000 psig (414 bar).

Which of the following valve types incorporates a “captured o-ring”?

- a) The DIN valve.
- b) The K-valve.
- c) The Y-valve.

In the event of a regulator first stage malfunction, which type of valve design would be likely to totally cut off airflow?

- a) Upstream.
- b) Slipstream.
- c) Pilot valve.
- d) Downstream.

The distance between successive wave crests is:

- a) Wave period.
- b) Wave sets.
- c) Wave length.
- d) Swell period.

When waves break on shore and the backrush is funneled through a narrow opening, the condition is known as:

- a) A feeder current.
- b) Undertow.
- c) A rip current.
- d) An out-current.

Scyphozoans, or true jellyfish, possess stinging cells within their tentacles called:

- a) Coelenterons.
- b) Pseudoblasts.
- c) Barbituates.
- d) Nematocysts.

Archimedes' Principle states that “an object partially or wholly immersed in a fluid is buoyed up by a force equal to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ displaced.”

- a) volume, fluid
- b) weight, atmosphere
- c) weight, fluid
- d) particles, object

A dive team wants to raise an anchor with a dry weight of 480 pounds (218 kg) from the bottom of the ocean. The anchor displaces 3 cubic feet (85 liters) of seawater. The bottom composition is flat and firm. How many 75 pound (34 kg) lift bags will it take to raise the anchor ?

- a) 4 lift bags.
- b) 3 lift bags.
- c) 5 lift bags.
- d) 6 lift bags.

If a diver has a Surface Air Consumption rate of 30 psi per minute (2.07 bar per minute) with an 80 cubic foot / 3000 psig (207 bar / 11 liter wet volume) cylinder, approximately how long will the cylinder last at a depth of 90 feet (27 meters) of seawater if the diver begins his or her ascent with 1000 psig (69 bar) remaining as a reserve?

- a) 20 minutes
- b) 22 minutes
- c) 15 minutes
- d) 18 minutes

The onset of nitrogen narcosis is characterized by:

- a) Clarity of thought.
- b) Impairment of thought.
- c) Unconsciousness.
- d) Increased precision in motor skill function.

What are the two most common forms of decompression sickness (DCS)?

- a) Musculoskeletal, Central nervous system
- b) Anatomical, Peripheral vascular system
- c) Subcutaneous, Mediastinal
- d) Chokes, Vestibular

Emergency treatment in the field for arterial gas embolism and decompression sickness includes:

- a) Have the victim breathe 100% oxygen, maintain basic life support, treat for shock, initiate transport to a hospital with a hyperbaric chamber.
- b) Have the victim relax, encourage urination, give the victim plenty of fluids.
- c) Have the victim breathe 100% oxygen, apply cold compresses to the affected area, initiate transport to a hospital.
- d) Apply cold compresses to the affected area, treat for shock, administer 100% oxygen.

The recommended maximum rate of ascent for scuba diving is:

- a) 60 feet per minute (18 meters per minute).
- b) 45 feet per minute (14 meters per minute).
- c) 20 feet per minute (6 meters per minute).
- d) 30 feet per minute (9 meters per minute).

If a dive is particularly cold or strenuous, one should use:

- a) A special set of dive tables to determine their repetitive group letter.
- b) The next greater dive time to determine their repetitive group letter.
- c) Not dive for the remainder of the day.
- d) Pure oxygen for their decompression stop.

A dive team conducts a dive to 95 feet (29 meters) for an Actual Dive Time of 20 minutes. After a surface interval of 2 hours, they make a repetitive dive to a depth of 60 feet (18 meters) for an Actual Dive Time of 30 minutes. The team then has a surface interval of 1 hour and 45 minutes. They plan a third dive to a depth of 40 feet (12 meters). What is the team's Adjusted Maximum Dive Time for the third dive?

- a) 69 minutes.
- b) 79 minutes.
- c) 65 minutes.
- d) 60 minutes.

Three important factors to consider in dive planning are:

- a) The intended depth and duration of the dive, direction or course during the dive, and air consumption considerations for each diver in the team.
- b) The planned fun on the dive, standardized equipment, and calculation of air consumption.
- c) Site selection that is away from other divers, pre-dive establishment of bearings and headings, average depth.
- d) The intended duration of the dive, site selection that has maximum visibility, air consumption considerations for each diver.

Which buddy dependent out-of-air ascent method is the preferred one to use?

- a) Alternate air source ascent.
- b) Buddy breathing ascent.
- c) Emergency Swimming Ascent.
- d) Breath hold ascent.

The proper amount of weight is that which will allow the diver to:

- a) Float at eye level with the buoyancy compensator fully inflated at the beginning of the dive.
- b) Float at chin level with the buoyancy compensator completely deflated at the beginning of the dive.
- c) Be neutrally buoyant during the safety stop at the end of the dive.
- d) Comfortably donate up to 3 kilograms (7 pounds) of weight to an underweighted buddy.

Which of the following is a method for measuring distance underwater?

- a) Kick cycles.
- b) Bearings and azimuths.
- c) Triangulation.
- d) Pedometry.

Which of the following are recommended techniques for orienting yourself in a limited visibility environment?

- a) Dive in a known area or with a buddy that has diving experience in the area and use a controlled descent/ascent line.
- b) Use a marked travel line and a compass.
- c) Travel in one direction only and make note of current changes.
- d) Monitor sand ripples on the bottom and pay particular attention to dive time.

Limitations and factors that must be considered prior to executing a deep dive are:

- a) Team spirit, emotional status, health/fitness, experience, ethnic preference.
- b) Gender balance, health/fitness, training, experience, esprit-de-corps.
- c) Emotional status, health/fitness, training, experience, equipment.
- d) Overwhelming interest, training, experience, health/fitness, equipment.