

AIR DIVING SUPERVISOR PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. When should divers be expected to remove their equipment after surfacing to aid in their recompression?**
 - A. Within 1 minute
 - B. Within 3 and a half minutes
 - C. Within 5 minutes
 - D. Within 10 minutes
- 2. When should a dive team communicate their roles during an operation?**
 - A. Only after the dive is completed
 - B. Before the descent
 - C. During the dive only if necessary
 - D. At the surface after resurfacing
- 3. What is the significance of buoyancy control in diving?**
 - A. It allows divers to adjust their equipment efficiently
 - B. It enables divers to maintain position and conserve energy
 - C. It ensures communication with surface teams
 - D. It reduces the need for dive training
- 4. What is required if the oxygen supply in the chamber is lost temporarily?**
 - A. Switch to air immediately
 - B. Continue with treatment
 - C. Breathe chamber air
 - D. Deflate the chamber
- 5. Under what condition should all chamber occupants be brought to the surface during an emergency?**
 - A. If oxygen levels drop below 20%
 - B. If no more time is available
 - C. If they show signs of hypoxia
 - D. If they experience carbon dioxide retention

- 6. What should be done if a diver experiences decompression sickness in the water?**
- A. Immediately surface the diver
 - B. Dispatch a standby diver and continue decompression
 - C. Switch the diver to air and ascend
 - D. Begin treatment in the water
- 7. What treatment method should be used when there's a loss of O₂ for greater than 15 minutes but less than 2 hours?**
- A. Resume at point of interruption with maximum O₂ extensions
 - B. Abort the treatment and surface
 - C. Perform a rapid ascent to the surface
 - D. Continue without changes to the treatment protocol
- 8. Which practice is crucial during emergencies in diving?**
- A. Immediate action without assessment
 - B. Clear roles and responsibilities among team members
 - C. Ignoring established protocols
 - D. Waiting for external assistance before acting
- 9. What procedures are required after surfacing from a deep dive?**
- A. Immediate replication of the dive
 - B. Post-dive monitoring and adhering to decompression protocols
 - C. Celebrating with a meal
 - D. Ignoring any symptoms until the next dive
- 10. What step follows the loss of oxygen during treatment if it can be repaired within 15 minutes?**
- A. Ascend to the surface immediately
 - B. Maintain depth until repair is complete
 - C. Administer emergency oxygen
 - D. Transfer to a different chamber

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When should divers be expected to remove their equipment after surfacing to aid in their recompression?

- A. Within 1 minute
- B. Within 3 and a half minutes**
- C. Within 5 minutes
- D. Within 10 minutes

Divers should be expected to remove their equipment within 3 and a half minutes after surfacing to effectively aid in their recompression. This timeframe is critical for preventing complications related to decompression sickness. The initial period after surfacing is a sensitive time when the body begins to off-gas nitrogen that has been absorbed during the dive. Delaying the removal of equipment can lead to increased retention of inert gases, potentially exacerbating the risk of decompression illness. The recommended duration aligns with established safety protocols that emphasize rapid degearment for optimal safety. Adhering to this guideline helps to ensure that divers are not only safely transitioned back to the surface environment but also able to minimize the physiological stresses on their bodies as they begin to normalize after the increased pressures experienced underwater.

2. When should a dive team communicate their roles during an operation?

- A. Only after the dive is completed
- B. Before the descent**
- C. During the dive only if necessary
- D. At the surface after resurfacing

Effective communication of roles within a dive team before the descent is essential for ensuring a successful and safe operation. This practice helps establish clear expectations for each team member, allowing everyone to understand their specific responsibilities and how they fit into the overall dive plan. By discussing roles in advance, the team can identify potential issues and clarify procedures ahead of time, which is crucial for managing emergencies or unexpected situations. Agreeing on roles before the descent also fosters teamwork and coordination, ensuring that each diver knows who to rely on for support and assistance throughout the operation. This proactive approach minimizes confusion and enhances the efficiency of the team by allowing members to operate smoothly in their designated roles, ultimately contributing to the safety of the dive. Later communication during or after the dive could lead to misunderstandings or missed opportunities for collaborative problem-solving, which is why initiating this discussion beforehand is a best practice in diving operations.

3. What is the significance of buoyancy control in diving?

- A. It allows divers to adjust their equipment efficiently
- B. It enables divers to maintain position and conserve energy**
- C. It ensures communication with surface teams
- D. It reduces the need for dive training

Buoyancy control is crucial for divers because it directly affects their ability to maintain their position in the water column. When divers can effectively manage their buoyancy, they can hover at a certain depth without having to kick or swim continuously, which conserves energy and helps avoid unnecessary fatigue. This ability is essential for activities that require precision, such as taking measurements, inspecting structures, or observing marine life without disturbing the environment. Additionally, effective buoyancy control allows divers to ascend or descend smoothly, minimizing the risk of decompression sickness and ensuring safety during the dive. When divers understand and can manage their buoyancy, they contribute to a safer and more efficient diving experience, as they can focus on the tasks at hand rather than constantly adjusting their position in the water.

4. What is required if the oxygen supply in the chamber is lost temporarily?

- A. Switch to air immediately
- B. Continue with treatment
- C. Breathe chamber air**
- D. Deflate the chamber

When the oxygen supply in a chamber is lost temporarily, breathing chamber air is the appropriate response because the air within the chamber will still contain a mix of gases, including nitrogen, and possibly some residual oxygen. This air can still provide adequate breathing support while the oxygen supply is being restored. It is critical for maintaining normal physiological functions and preventing hypoxia until the situation can be remedied. Switching immediately to air may not be advisable because the chamber may specifically be designed to maintain a certain mixture or pressure that is essential for treatment effectiveness. Continuing with treatment without oxygen could lead to serious complications, as the necessary levels of oxygen would not be provided to the patient. Deflating the chamber could also pose risks and complications, particularly if immediate pressure changes could affect the treatment process and the patient's condition. Therefore, breathing the chamber air remains the safest and most effective immediate action in this scenario.

5. Under what condition should all chamber occupants be brought to the surface during an emergency?

- A. If oxygen levels drop below 20%
- B. If no more time is available**
- C. If they show signs of hypoxia
- D. If they experience carbon dioxide retention

The decision to bring all chamber occupants to the surface during an emergency primarily hinges on the urgency of the situation. If no more time is available, it indicates an immediate threat, necessitating a rapid response. This situation may arise in cases such as equipment failure, medical emergencies, or environmental hazards that compromise the safety of the occupants significantly. In such critical moments, taking swift action can prevent further risks to health and safety. While factors such as oxygen levels, signs of hypoxia, and carbon dioxide retention are important considerations, they might not always demand emergency ascent if there's still time to manage the situation within safe parameters. Conversely, when time is of the essence, prioritizing the ascent becomes crucial, thereby highlighting the need for immediate evacuation regardless of other conditions that may still be salvageable.

6. What should be done if a diver experiences decompression sickness in the water?

- A. Immediately surface the diver
- B. Dispatch a standby diver and continue decompression**
- C. Switch the diver to air and ascend
- D. Begin treatment in the water

When a diver experiences decompression sickness (DCS) in the water, the best course of action is to dispatch a standby diver and continue decompression. This response is crucial because rapid ascent can worsen the diver's condition and exacerbate the symptoms of DCS. Continuing the decompression protocol ensures that the diver can safely ascend at the correct rate, allowing for gas exchange and reducing the potential risks associated with the condition. Handling the situation this way maintains safety and minimizes the risk of injury to the affected diver. Dispatching a standby diver allows for real-time monitoring and assistance, ensuring that the affected diver can receive support while minimizing further complications during the decompression phase. It is important to follow established protocols in such emergencies to prioritize the diver's wellbeing effectively.

7. What treatment method should be used when there's a loss of O₂ for greater than 15 minutes but less than 2 hours?

- A. Resume at point of interruption with maximum O₂ extensions**
- B. Abort the treatment and surface
- C. Perform a rapid ascent to the surface
- D. Continue without changes to the treatment protocol

The recommended treatment method when there's been a loss of oxygen for a duration of greater than 15 minutes but less than 2 hours is to resume at the point of interruption with maximum oxygen extensions. This approach is effective because it allows the diver to regain proper oxygen levels and support recovery without unnecessarily abandoning the treatment started prior to the incident. Resuming at the point of interruption utilizes the established protocols for managing oxygen levels, which is critical in preventing hypoxic conditions that can lead to severe complications. By using maximum oxygen extensions, the treatment helps to ensure that the diver receives sufficient oxygen quickly, facilitating a safer recovery process. While considering other options, aborting the treatment and surfacing might not provide the necessary support to counter the effects of oxygen deprivation experienced during the incident. Similarly, performing a rapid ascent can provoke additional risks such as decompression sickness, which is particularly dangerous following a loss of oxygen. Continuing without changes to the treatment protocol neglects the specific challenges presented by the incident and does not address the need for additional oxygen support. By resuming the treatment at the point of interruption with maximum oxygen extensions, divers can effectively mitigate risks and promote recovery in a structured manner.

8. Which practice is crucial during emergencies in diving?

- A. Immediate action without assessment
- B. Clear roles and responsibilities among team members**
- C. Ignoring established protocols
- D. Waiting for external assistance before acting

Having clear roles and responsibilities among team members is crucial during emergencies in diving due to several factors that ensure safety and effective response. In an emergency situation, time is of the essence, and having a predefined plan helps streamline actions and reduce confusion. When team members understand their individual roles, they can act with confidence and efficiency, which can be life-saving. Clear roles also aid in communication, allowing divers to convey critical information quickly and minimize the chances of miscommunication. This organization can prevent overlapping actions or misunderstandings, which could lead to mistakes during high-stress scenarios. Moreover, outlined responsibilities allow for quick identification of who is in charge, ensuring that decision-making is clear and accountable. In high-pressure environments such as diving emergencies, the ability to rely on established protocols and designated roles fosters a structured approach, which is essential for maintaining safety at all levels of the diving operation.

9. What procedures are required after surfacing from a deep dive?

- A. Immediate replication of the dive
- B. Post-dive monitoring and adhering to decompression protocols**
- C. Celebrating with a meal
- D. Ignoring any symptoms until the next dive

After surfacing from a deep dive, it is essential to follow post-dive monitoring and adhere to decompression protocols. This procedure is crucial because deep dives expose divers to increased pressure, which can lead to decompression sickness (DCS) if the body does not have enough time to gradually eliminate nitrogen absorbed during the dive. Post-dive monitoring involves observing for any signs or symptoms of DCS, such as joint pain, dizziness, or unusual fatigue, and ensuring that the diver feels well before engaging in any further activities. Decompression protocols allow the diver to ascend safely and, if necessary, stop at designated depths to allow for the off-gassing of nitrogen. These protocols help prevent bubbles from forming in the bloodstream and tissues, which is a primary cause of DCS. In contrast, replicating the dive immediately after surfacing could increase the risk of DCS without the proper recovery time. Celebrating with a meal may be enjoyable but doesn't address the physiological needs after a deep dive. Ignoring symptoms can be dangerous, as it may lead to severe health consequences if DCS develops. Therefore, adherence to post-dive monitoring and decompression protocols is vital for ensuring the safety and health of the diver after a deep dive.

10. What step follows the loss of oxygen during treatment if it can be repaired within 15 minutes?

- A. Ascend to the surface immediately
- B. Maintain depth until repair is complete**
- C. Administer emergency oxygen
- D. Transfer to a different chamber

When there is a loss of oxygen during treatment and it can be repaired within 15 minutes, the appropriate step is to maintain depth until the repair is complete. This approach prioritizes the safety and stability of the diver's condition. Ascending to the surface immediately could expose the diver to a rapid change in pressure, which may lead to complications such as decompression sickness. Administering emergency oxygen might seem like a viable option, but if the issue can be resolved quickly and safely at depth, maintaining the current pressure allows for a controlled environment while repairs are made. Transferring to a different chamber could unnecessarily complicate the situation and delay the required intervention. Therefore, maintaining depth is crucial for ensuring that the diver remains in a stable condition while addressing the issue with oxygen supply.

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://airdivingsupervisor.examzify.com>

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

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