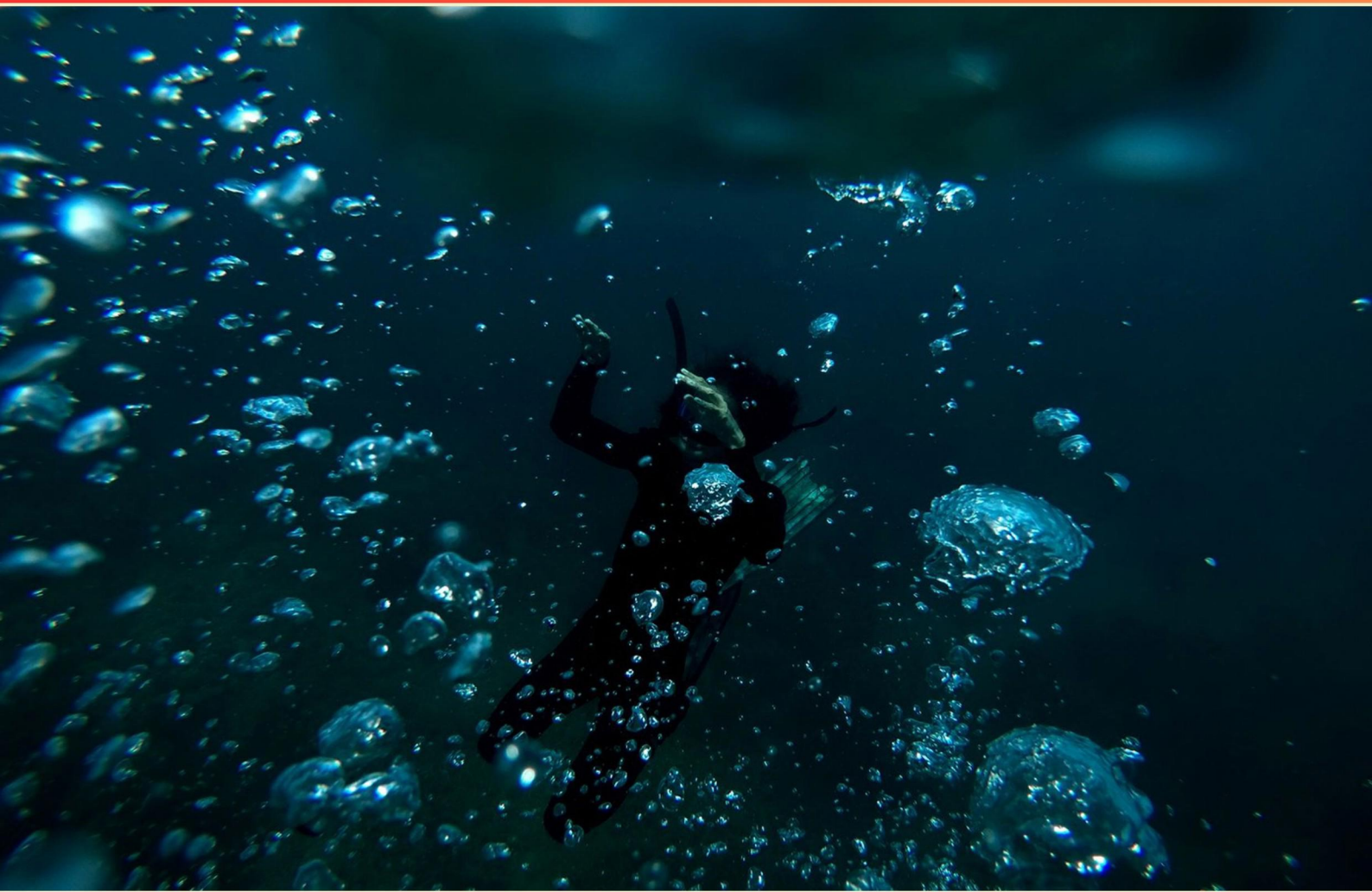


SCUBA DIVING INTERNATIONAL (SDI) AFS 270 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. A repetitive dive is defined as any dive made within which time frame of a previous dive?**
- A. A repetitive dive is defined as any dive made within 24 hours of a previous dive.
 - B. Made within 48 hours of a previous dive.
 - C. In which your computer indicates there is residual nitrogen left in your system from a prior dive.
 - D. Both the first and third answers are correct.
- 2. The ABC pre-dive check acronym refers to which elements?**
- A. Air On, Buoyancy Corrected, Compass Checked
 - B. Air On, BC Inflated, Cycle Verified And Activated
 - C. Air On, BC Inflated, Computer Checked And Activated
 - D. Air Off, BC Deflated, Computer Checked
- 3. At the first sign of overexertion, which action is recommended?**
- A. Stop, relax and breathe deeply.
 - B. Abort the dive.
 - C. Signal to the shore or boat for assistance.
 - D. Both the first and third answers are correct.
- 4. Materials commonly used to make scuba cylinders include:**
- A. Aluminum and steel
 - B. Titanium
 - C. Brass
 - D. Plastic
- 5. Which of the following is commonly listed as a first aid measure for suspected decompression sickness?**
- A. Administer pure oxygen
 - B. Inflate the buoyancy control device
 - C. Verify the dive computer
 - D. Check the air tank pressure

- 6. A common safety stop depth is 3 to 6 meters for 3-5 minutes.**
- A. 3 to 6 meters for 3-5 minutes
 - B. 15 to 20 meters for 1 minute
 - C. 1 to 2 meters for 10 minutes
 - D. 6 to 9 meters for 2 minutes
- 7. Which symptoms may appear with decompression sickness that affects the nervous system?**
- A. Tingling, numbness and paralysis.
 - B. All of the above.
 - C. Headache and nausea.
 - D. Joint pain.
- 8. Which statements about boat entry are correct?**
- A. Is A Backward Roll
 - B. Is The One The Crew Recommends
 - C. Is Generally The Easiest
 - D. Both The Second And Third Answers Are Correct
- 9. What is the primary function of a scuba mask?**
- A. Magnify the appearance of objects under water.
 - B. None of the above.
 - C. Create an air space in front of the eyes, enabling them to focus.
 - D. Cover the nose, to prevent water from entering.
- 10. What is the primary purpose of proper training in buddy rescue?**
- A. To reduce risk to yourself.
 - B. To get the buddy out of danger quickly.
 - C. To maximize underwater speed.
 - D. To avoid complying with EMS.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A repetitive dive is defined as any dive made within which time frame of a previous dive?

- A. A repetitive dive is defined as any dive made within 24 hours of a previous dive.
- B. Made within 48 hours of a previous dive.
- C. In which your computer indicates there is residual nitrogen left in your system from a prior dive.
- D. Both the first and third answers are correct.**

The key idea is that a repetitive dive is tied to nitrogen still in your body from an earlier dive. The usual rule is that a dive within a day of a previous dive counts as repetitive because residual nitrogen can affect how you're loaded for the next dive. Practically, if your dive computer shows there is residual nitrogen left in your system from a prior dive, the next dive is also considered repetitive, since you're continuing with that nitrogen loading. So both the 24-hour time frame and the computer's indication of residual nitrogen describe repetitive dives. The 48-hour window isn't the standard definition here.

2. The ABC pre-dive check acronym refers to which elements?

- A. Air On, Buoyancy Corrected, Compass Checked
- B. Air On, BC Inflated, Cycle Verified And Activated
- C. Air On, BC Inflated, Computer Checked And Activated**
- D. Air Off, BC Deflated, Computer Checked

The main idea here is a quick safety check that focuses on three essentials before the dive: air supply, buoyancy control, and the dive computer. The best answer matches Air On, BC Inflated, Computer Checked And Activated because you first verify the gas is available by turning the tank valve on and confirming you can breathe from the regulator. Next, you ensure the buoyancy control device is inflated so you can control buoyancy from the start and to help spot any BC leaks. Finally, you turn on the dive computer and verify it's functioning and configured (correct mode, alarms set, and gas settings) so you have accurate depth, time, and decompression information during the dive. The other options mix in items not part of this acronym and, in some cases, suggest unsafe or irrelevant steps (such as Air Off or BC Deflated at the start, or a compass or a nonstandard item like Cycle Verified).

3. At the first sign of overexertion, which action is recommended?

- A. Stop, relax and breathe deeply.**
- B. Abort the dive.
- C. Signal to the shore or boat for assistance.
- D. Both the first and third answers are correct.

When overexertion starts, the first move is to stop the exertion, rest, and breathe calmly. Stopping reduces the work your body has to do, easing the strain on your heart and lungs. Relaxing helps relieve chest tightness and tension, while slow, deep breaths improve oxygen delivery and help remove carbon dioxide, bringing your breathing and heart rate back under control. This immediate self-rescue step often prevents the problem from getting worse and lets you assess whether you can continue after you've recovered. Aborting the dive or signaling for help are options only if you can't recover with rest or symptoms persist or worsen. So the best action is to stop, relax, and breathe deeply.

4. Materials commonly used to make scuba cylinders include:

A. Aluminum and steel

B. Titanium

C. Brass

D. Plastic

Devices that hold compressed gas must be strong, durable, and able to resist corrosion while being practical to manufacture and handle. The two most common materials for scuba cylinders are steel and aluminum alloys. Steel cylinders are very strong and relatively inexpensive, providing a compact, rugged option, though they're heavier to carry. Aluminum cylinders are lighter, easier to handle, and offer good corrosion resistance; they tend to be more buoyant when empty, which affects buoyancy management in the water. Other materials aren't used for scuba cylinders because they don't meet the necessary balance of strength, weight, cost, and long-term stability. Titanium, while strong and corrosion-resistant, is cost-prohibitive for typical recreational gear. Brass isn't suitable due to weight and corrosion concerns, and plastic wouldn't reliably withstand the high pressures or long-term performance required.

5. Which of the following is commonly listed as a first aid measure for suspected decompression sickness?

A. Administer pure oxygen

B. Inflate the buoyancy control device

C. Verify the dive computer

D. Check the air tank pressure

When decompression sickness is suspected, the top priority is to maximize oxygen delivery to the body and speed up the elimination of dissolved nitrogen. Administering 100% oxygen provides the best first-aid measure because it raises the amount of oxygen in the blood and tissues, while creating a gradient that accelerates nitrogen off-gassing from tissues and any bubbles. This approach helps reduce symptoms and supports tissue perfusion while you arrange for definitive treatment, such as recompression in a hyperbaric chamber. The other options don't address this essential need. Inflating the buoyancy control device could worsen symptoms by affecting buoyancy and circulation. Verifying the dive computer or checking air tank pressure doesn't treat the physiological issue at hand and won't relieve symptoms. After giving oxygen, seek prompt medical treatment and follow established care guidelines (keep warm, avoid exertion, and arrange hyperbaric assessment).

6. A common safety stop depth is 3 to 6 meters for 3-5 minutes.

A. 3 to 6 meters for 3-5 minutes

B. 15 to 20 meters for 1 minute

C. 1 to 2 meters for 10 minutes

D. 6 to 9 meters for 2 minutes

A safety stop is a short pause at the end of a dive to allow dissolved nitrogen to off gas before surfacing, reducing the risk of decompression illness. Sitting at about 3 to 6 meters provides a shallow enough depth that the pressure change is gentle, making off gassing safer, while still being deep enough to be effective. Extending the stop to about 3–5 minutes gives most divers enough time to off gas a large portion of the inert gas carried during the dive without turning the stop into a full decompression procedure. The other options either push you deeper than a typical safety stop (which would become a decompression stop) or alter the depth and duration in ways that don't align with standard recreational practice, making them less appropriate. Therefore, 3 to 6 meters for 3 to 5 minutes is the standard safety stop.

7. Which symptoms may appear with decompression sickness that affects the nervous system?

- A. Tingling, numbness and paralysis.
- B. All of the above.**
- C. Headache and nausea.
- D. Joint pain.

When decompression sickness involves the nervous system, a range of symptoms can appear because nitrogen bubbles can irritate nerves and disrupt blood flow in the brain or spinal cord. Tingling and numbness reflect sensory nerve involvement, and weakness or paralysis can follow when motor pathways are affected. Headache and nausea are common with CNS involvement due to increased pressure, irritation of brain tissue, or vestibular disturbance. Joint pain occurs as gas bubbles form in synovial tissues and along joints, which is a well-known manifestation of DCS and can accompany neurological signs. Since DCS can present with multiple symptoms across different body systems, all of these can occur together, making "All of the above" the best answer.

8. Which statements about boat entry are correct?

- A. Is A Backward Roll
- B. Is The One The Crew Recommends
- C. Is Generally The Easiest
- D. Both The Second And Third Answers Are Correct**

The main idea is that entering a boat safely depends on using the method the crew has assessed for that specific boat, conditions, and setup. The crew's recommendation is based on factors like deck layout, lines, current, and how the dive plan will unfold, so following their guidance helps minimize risk and confusion right at the water's edge. That recommended method is typically the easiest because it's chosen to be straightforward and reliable given the boat and conditions. When the crew selects an entry—rather than each diver deciding independently—it reduces surprises and keeps everyone in a consistent routine, which makes the process smoother and quicker. A backward roll is a valid technique in some situations, but it isn't universally the easiest or the one the crew will always choose. By contrast, following the crew's recommended entry and using the method that is usually the simplest under the conditions is the safest and most efficient approach.

9. What is the primary function of a scuba mask?

- A. Magnify the appearance of objects under water.
- B. None of the above.
- C. Create an air space in front of the eyes, enabling them to focus.**
- D. Cover the nose, to prevent water from entering.

The mask's main job is to create an air space in front of the eyes so you can focus underwater. Eyes focus best when light travels through air; when you're submerged, the surrounding water alters how light enters the eye, making it difficult to focus and causing blur. By trapping air between the eyes and the water, the mask restores the familiar air-eye refractive conditions, so objects come into clear focus again. Keep in mind the mask also seals to keep water out and often includes a nose pocket for equalizing, but the primary function is that air space for proper focus. Some minor magnification can occur because of the air pocket acting like a tiny lens, but that isn't the main purpose.

10. What is the primary purpose of proper training in buddy rescue?

- A. To reduce risk to yourself.**
- B. To get the buddy out of danger quickly.
- C. To maximize underwater speed.
- D. To avoid complying with EMS.

The primary goal of proper buddy rescue training is to protect you as the rescuer while you help your buddy. This training teaches you to approach a problem calmly, manage your own buoyancy and air supply, and follow established rescue steps rather than improvising. By focusing on keeping yourself safe, you're able to perform the rescue without becoming another casualty, which is essential because a poorly executed or rash rescue can put both divers at greater risk. With solid training, you learn when and how to assist, how to communicate, and when to involve additional help or EMS, so speed doesn't come at the expense of safety.

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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://sdiags270.examzify.com>

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

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