The AhaBulb Party Game

STUFF EVERY SCUBA DIVER SHOULD KNOW

How to play (30 seconds)

1. The reader reads a card and its three answers out loud.
2. Everyone says "One, two, three, Goldilocks!" and holds up 1, 2, or 3 fingers.
3. The reader flips the card and reads the answer and the Why.
4. Everyone who was right takes a point.
5. The reader reads the joke with a straight face. Anyone laughs or groans? The reader takes a point. Nobody got it right? The reader takes a point.
6. Pass the deck left. Most points when the points run out wins.

What you need

These cards and the point tokens on the last two pages. No tokens? Use coins, buttons, pebbles, or marshmallows. 3 to 10 players, ages 8 and up.

Expert rule: Bet It

Before the reader flips the card, you may put one of your points on your answer. Right: take your normal point plus one extra. Wrong: your bet goes back to the pile. That's it.

Printing

Print single-sided, on cardstock if you have it. Cut on the dashed lines. Each card is a 3.5 x 5 inch index card. The answer half is upside down on purpose, so the table can't peek.

Cards 1 to 50 of 63. More cards and the free daily online game at sesk.info. Built 2026-10-14.

SPORTS & FITNESS

What is the first rule of scuba diving?

- **A** Breathe continuously and never hold your breath
- **B** Always dive at night with a light
- **C** Never dive deeper than 10 feet

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Breathe continuously and never hold your breath

WHY Air in your lungs expands as you rise toward the surface. If you hold your breath, that air has nowhere to go and can injure your lungs. Keep breathing slowly and normally the whole dive.

STRAIGHT FACE
My scuba instructor said never hold your breath. So I stopped holding my breath for her jokes too.

SESK.INFO #10337

SPORTS & FITNESS

What can happen if a diver holds their breath while ascending?

- **A** Their ears pop too loudly
- **B** Expanding air can rupture lung tissue
- **C** Their tank runs out faster

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Expanding air can rupture lung tissue

WHY As a diver rises, the air in the lungs expands. Without exhaling, it can tear the lungs (pulmonary barotrauma) and push gas bubbles into the arteries, called an arterial gas embolism.

STRAIGHT FACE
Holding your breath on the way up is a bad idea. Your lungs do not like surprise parties.

SESK.INFO #10338

SPORTS & FITNESS

After breathing from a tank, how shallow can a breath-hold ascent still hurt your lungs?

- **A** Only below 60 feet
- **B** Only below 33 feet
- **C** As shallow as 4 feet

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C As shallow as 4 feet

WHY Lung injury is about the change in pressure, not total depth. Even in a pool, holding a full breath of tank air on the way up can tear the tiny air sacs in your lungs.

STRAIGHT FACE
Even the shallow end has deep feelings about breath holding.

SESK.INFO #10339

SPORTS & FITNESS

Boyle's law says that for a gas at constant temperature, pressure and volume are what?

- **A** Inversely proportional
- **B** Always equal
- **C** Unrelated to each other

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Inversely proportional

WHY When pressure goes up, a gas squeezes smaller, and when pressure drops, it expands. That is why air spaces in your body and gear shrink on the way down and grow on the way up.

STRAIGHT FACE
Boyle's law explains why bubbles are so dramatic. Less pressure and suddenly they need more space.

SESK.INFO #10340

SPORTS & FITNESS

At 33 feet (10 m) of seawater, what is the total pressure on a diver?

- **A** 1.5 atmospheres
- **B** 2 atmospheres
- **C** 10 atmospheres

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B 2 atmospheres

WHY Air at the surface pushes with 1 atmosphere. Every 33 feet of seawater adds another atmosphere, so at 33 feet the total is 2, twice what you feel on the beach.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the scuba diver feel stressed at 33 feet?
Twice the pressure.

SESK.INFO #10341

SPORTS & FITNESS

A balloon filled at the surface is carried down to 33 feet. What happens to its size?

- **A** It stays the same size
- **B** It doubles in size
- **C** It shrinks to half its size

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C It shrinks to half its size

WHY Pressure doubles at 33 feet, so the air inside is squeezed into half the space. Bring it back up and it grows to full size again.

STRAIGHT FACE
That balloon got so deep it lost half its personality.

SESK.INFO #10342

SPORTS & FITNESS

Where is the risk of pressure injuries (barotrauma) greatest for divers?

- **A** From the surface to about 33 feet
- **B** Between 90 and 130 feet
- **C** Only below 130 feet

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A From the surface to about 33 feet

WHY Pressure doubles in the first 33 feet, the biggest change of any stretch of the dive. So ears, sinuses, masks and lungs face their toughest squeeze close to the surface.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why do scuba divers fall backwards off the boat?
Because if they fell forwards, they'd still be in the boat.

SESK.INFO #10343

SPORTS & FITNESS

When should divers equalize their ears on the way down?

- **A** Only once they reach the bottom
- **B** Early and often
- **C** Only when their ears hurt

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Early and often

WHY Waiting until it hurts means the pressure difference may already be locking your ear tubes shut. Equalizing early and often keeps the middle ear matched to the water pressure.

STRAIGHT FACE
Equalize early, it's in the name. Ear-ly.

SESK.INFO #10344

SPORTS & FITNESS

Your ears start to hurt on the way down. What should you do?

A Ascend a few feet and try equalizing again

B Keep going down and push through it

C Blow as hard as you can

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Ascend a few feet and try equalizing again

WHY Pain means your ear tubes are likely squeezed shut. Pushing deeper only causes injury. Rise a little to ease the pressure, then equalize gently.

STRAIGHT FACE
What's the best way to communicate with a fish?
Drop it a line.

SESK.INFO #10346

SPORTS & FITNESS

Without equalizing, about how deep can you go before your ears begin to hurt?

A About 40 feet

B About 20 feet

C About 4 feet

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C About 4 feet

WHY At 4 feet the water pushes on your eardrums about 1.78 psi harder than the air behind them. The eardrums bulge inward and stretch, and pain starts.

STRAIGHT FACE
Four feet down and my ears already filed a complaint.

SESK.INFO #10345

SPORTS & FITNESS

Why should scuba divers never wear earplugs or swim goggles?

A They fog up too quickly

B They are against the law

C They trap air you cannot equalize

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C They trap air you cannot equalize

WHY Earplugs seal off air in your ear canal, and goggles do not cover your nose so you cannot breathe into them. As pressure rises, that trapped air squeezes and can hurt your ears, face and eyes.

STRAIGHT FACE
Goggles are great for pools, but under pressure they just can't cope.

SESK.INFO #10348

SPORTS & FITNESS

Which descent position makes equalizing your ears easier?

A Head first, like a dolphin

B Feet first, head up

C Flat on your back

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Feet first, head up

WHY Air rises up your ear tubes and mucus drains down. Studies found the common Valsalva move (pinch your nose and gently blow) takes 50 percent more force when you are head down.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the dolphin cross the beach? To get to the other tide.

SESK.INFO #10347

SPORTS & FITNESS

When dive buddies make their plan, whose ability should it be based on?

- **A** The faster, more experienced diver
- **B** The slower or less experienced diver
- **C** Whoever has the bigger tank

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B The slower or less experienced diver

WHY A plan built for the less experienced diver keeps the whole team inside its comfort zone. Buddies agree on depth, time and pace before the dive and stay close enough to help each other.

STRAIGHT FACE
A good dive buddy is like a remora. Always close, never clingy.

SESK.INFO #10350

SPORTS & FITNESS

In the BWRAF pre-dive buddy check, what does the B stand for?

- **A** BCD and buoyancy
- **B** Boat and bottle
- **C** Bubbles and breathing

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A BCD and buoyancy

WHY BWRAF means BCD, Weights, Releases, Air, Final check. For the B, buddies test the inflator button and every deflate valve so they can control buoyancy underwater.

STRAIGHT FACE
My buddy check is so thorough, even my snorkel feels inspected.

SESK.INFO #10349

SPORTS & FITNESS

Where and how long is the standard safety stop at the end of a recreational dive?

- **A** 15 feet for 3 minutes
- **B** 33 feet for 10 minutes
- **C** 5 feet for 30 seconds

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A 15 feet for 3 minutes

WHY Pausing at 15 feet gives your body time to release nitrogen slowly before the final, biggest pressure change. Doppler studies found divers who make safety stops have fewer bubbles in their blood.

STRAIGHT FACE
My safety stop is my favorite three minutes of the day. Even the fish stop to say hi.

SESK.INFO #10352

SPORTS & FITNESS

What ascent rate do the US Navy and NOAA use for divers?

- **A** 100 feet per minute
- **B** 60 feet per minute
- **C** 30 feet per minute

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C 30 feet per minute

WHY Slow ascents give nitrogen time to leave your body and let expanding air escape your lungs. A 2009 study found divers rising at 60 feet a minute had more bubbles than those at 30.

STRAIGHT FACE
My ascent was so slow, the fish started giving me directions.

SESK.INFO #10351

SPORTS & FITNESS

Why do deeper dives have shorter no-decompression limits?

- **A** The water is colder deeper down
- **B** You absorb nitrogen faster at greater depth
- **C** Dive computers run slower at depth

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B You absorb nitrogen faster at greater depth

WHY The no-decompression limit is how long you can stay at a depth and still go straight up with no required stops. Deeper water means higher pressure, so nitrogen builds up faster and the limit shrinks.

STRAIGHT FACE
The deeper I go, the shorter my visit. Even the reef has a time limit.

SESK.INFO #10353

SPORTS & FITNESS

If you stay within your dive computer's limits, can you still get decompression sickness?

- **A** No, the computer makes it impossible
- **B** Only if the battery dies
- **C** Yes, the limits lower risk but are no guarantee

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C Yes, the limits lower risk but are no guarantee

WHY Dive computers run math models that predict, not promise. DAN advises diving a conservative profile and adding safety stops to every dive.

STRAIGHT FACE
My dive computer and I have a deep relationship, but it still won't make promises.

SESK.INFO #10354

SPORTS & FITNESS

The nickname "the bends" for decompression sickness first appeared among which workers?

- **A** Brooklyn Bridge caisson workers
- **B** Navy submarine crews
- **C** Coal miners in Wales

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Brooklyn Bridge caisson workers

WHY Workers came up from long shifts in pressurized caissons hunched over in pain. Their stooped posture looked like a fashion trend called the Grecian Bend, so people called it the bends.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why couldn't the sailor play cards? The captain was standing on the deck.

SESK.INFO #10355

SPORTS & FITNESS

What is the most commonly reported first symptom of decompression sickness?

- **A** Sneezing
- **B** Pain, especially near the joints
- **C** A sore throat

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Pain, especially near the joints

WHY Nitrogen bubbles can collect near joints and muscles, causing an ache that can grow. Numbness and tingling come next on DAN's list. Any of these after a dive means see a doctor.

STRAIGHT FACE
If your elbow aches after a dive, don't play it cool. Tell someone, even a clam would speak up.

SESK.INFO #10356

SPORTS & FITNESS

When do signs of decompression sickness usually appear after a dive?

- **A** Only while still underwater
- **B** Only 3 or more days later
- **C** Between 15 minutes and 12 hours after

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C Between 15 minutes and 12 hours after

WHY DCS often starts after you are back on the boat or at the hotel, which is why divers ignore it. Rarely, it can show up as late as 36 hours.

STRAIGHT FACE
Even after the dive is over, keep an eye out. The ocean likes a good sequel.

SESK.INFO #10357

SPORTS & FITNESS

What is the main first aid for a diver with signs of decompression sickness?

- **A** Give oxygen at the highest concentration possible
- **B** Send them back down to the bottom
- **C** Give them a hot shower and a nap

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Give oxygen at the highest concentration possible

WHY Breathing high-concentration oxygen helps flush nitrogen and can ease or even clear symptoms. The diver still needs a medical check, even if they feel better.

STRAIGHT FACE
Oxygen: the only gas every diver agrees is a breath of fresh air.

SESK.INFO #10358

SPORTS & FITNESS

What is the definitive treatment for decompression sickness?

- **A** Going back underwater with a fresh tank
- **B** Hyperbaric oxygen in a recompression chamber
- **C** Drinking lots of water

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Hyperbaric oxygen in a recompression chamber

WHY A chamber puts the diver back under pressure while they breathe pure oxygen. That shrinks the bubbles and helps the body get rid of the nitrogen.

STRAIGHT FACE
How do you make an octopus laugh? Ten-tickles.

SESK.INFO #10359

SPORTS & FITNESS

In a life-threatening dive emergency, who should you contact first?

- **A** Your dive shop's email
- **B** The dive agency that certified you
- **C** Local emergency medical services, then DAN

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C Local emergency medical services, then DAN

WHY Get local help moving first. Then call the Divers Alert Network (DAN) Emergency Hotline at +1-919-684-9111, staffed 24 hours a day, for advice on dive injuries.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the fish blush? Because it saw the ocean's bottom.

SESK.INFO #10360

SPORTS & FITNESS

After several dives a day or several days of diving, DAN recommends waiting how long before flying?

- **A** At least 18 hours
- **B** At least 6 hours
- **C** At least 72 hours

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A At least 18 hours

WHY More dives mean more nitrogen stored in your body, so it needs more time to leave. Dives that needed decompression stops call for substantially longer than 18 hours.

STRAIGHT FACE
On the last day of a dive trip, I go snorkeling. Same fish, fewer bubbles.

SESK.INFO #10364

SPORTS & FITNESS

A diver feels nitrogen narcosis. What usually makes it go away?

- **A** Breathing faster
- **B** Slowly ascending to a shallower depth
- **C** Swimming deeper to adjust

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Slowly ascending to a shallower depth

WHY Narcosis depends on depth, so rising usually clears it within a few minutes. The diver must not go deeper again, and should end the dive if they do not feel normal.

STRAIGHT FACE
Feeling silly at depth? Go up a little. The fish will still be there to laugh later.

SESK.INFO #10362

SPORTS & FITNESS

After a single no-decompression dive, DAN recommends waiting at least how long before flying?

- **A** 2 hours
- **B** 6 hours
- **C** 12 hours

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C 12 hours

WHY An airplane cabin has lower pressure than the ground, like ascending further. Waiting lets leftover nitrogen leave your body first.

STRAIGHT FACE
I planned my vacation perfectly. Dive in the morning, fly next day. My nitrogen needed a layover.

SESK.INFO #10363

SPORTS & FITNESS

Nitrogen narcosis at depth feels most like what?

- **A** Being intoxicated, with poor judgment
- **B** Being very cold
- **C** Having a bad sunburn

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Being intoxicated, with poor judgment

WHY Breathing nitrogen under high pressure dulls the brain. Divers may feel overconfident or anxious and make poor decisions, which is why narcosis is dangerous.

STRAIGHT FACE
Nitrogen narcosis is the only time a fish thinks my jokes are hilarious.

SESK.INFO #10361

SPORTS & FITNESS

A newly certified PADI Open Water Diver is trained to dive to what maximum depth?

- **A** 30 feet (9 m)
- **B** 100 feet (30 m)
- **C** 60 feet (18 m)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C 60 feet (18 m)

WHY Depth limits match training. Open Water Divers learned the basics at shallower depths, so they stay within 60 feet until they gain more training and experience.

STRAIGHT FACE
I asked my Open Water card how deep I could go. It said 60 feet, and not one fin more.

SESK.INFO #10366

SPORTS & FITNESS

You have possible decompression sickness symptoms before your flight home. What should you do?

- **A** Fly home and see your own doctor
- **B** Seek medical advice and avoid flying
- **C** Drink coffee and board the plane

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Seek medical advice and avoid flying

WHY Flying lowers the pressure around you and can make DCS worse. DAN says more divers fly with symptoms than get them during a flight, so speak up and get checked first.

STRAIGHT FACE
What's the ocean's favorite letter? C.

SESK.INFO #10365

SPORTS & FITNESS

You run out of air and your buddy is close by. What is your first move?

- **A** Take off your tank and swim up
- **B** Signal out of air and use your buddy's alternate air
- **C** Hold your breath and wait

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Signal out of air and use your buddy's alternate air

WHY Your buddy hands you their spare regulator, often called the octopus. You breathe from it, hold onto each other, signal OK, then ascend together slowly.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the octopus always help its buddy? It had a spare arm, or seven.

SESK.INFO #10368

SPORTS & FITNESS

What is the maximum depth limit for recreational scuba diving?

- **A** 130 feet (40 m)
- **B** 200 feet (60 m)
- **C** 300 feet (90 m)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A 130 feet (40 m)

WHY Recreational diving uses air with no required decompression stops, and 130 feet is its limit. Going deeper needs technical diving training. Advanced Open Water Divers are trained to 100 feet.

STRAIGHT FACE
What lies at the bottom of the ocean and twitches? A nervous wreck.

SESK.INFO #10367

SPORTS & FITNESS

Out of air with no buddy near and the surface close, divers learn which emergency skill?

- **A** A fast breath-hold sprint
- **B** Buddy breathing with a fish
- **C** A Controlled Emergency Swimming Ascent (CESA)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C A Controlled Emergency Swimming Ascent (CESA)

WHY In a CESA the diver swims slowly up while exhaling the whole way, letting expanding air out of the lungs. It is practiced in the Open Water course with an instructor.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the scuba diver hum all the way up? It was a CESA-nade.

SESK.INFO #10369

SPORTS & FITNESS

What does the recreational "diver down" flag look like?

- **A** Red with a white diagonal stripe
- **B** Yellow with a black circle
- **C** Green with a white cross

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Red with a white diagonal stripe

WHY The flag warns boats that divers are below. Boaters should slow down and keep clear. Some places require it by law, so learn your local rules.

STRAIGHT FACE
That flag is red because it's embarrassed someone is diving under it without a snack.

SESK.INFO #10370

SPORTS & FITNESS

What does a scuba BCD help you control?

- **A** Breathing rate
- **B** Buoyancy
- **C** Tank pressure

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Buoyancy

WHY BCD means buoyancy control device. You add air to rise and vent air to sink. Small adjustments help you hover.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the BCD feel so calm? It had everything under control.

SESK.INFO #10371

SPORTS & FITNESS

Which part of a scuba regulator attaches to the tank and reduces high pressure?

- **A** Octopus
- **B** Second stage
- **C** First stage

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C First stage

WHY The first stage mounts on the tank valve and reduces high cylinder pressure to intermediate pressure. The second stage then delivers air when you inhale.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the first stage go to school? To reduce its pressure.

SESK.INFO #10372

SPORTS & FITNESS

When does a scuba regulator second stage deliver air?

- **A** Continuously
- **B** When you inhale
- **C** Only above 30 feet

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B When you inhale

WHY The second stage has a demand valve. Inhaling drops pressure and opens the valve, delivering air.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why is the second stage so polite? It only speaks when it is asked to breathe.

SESK.INFO #10373

SPORTS & FITNESS

What is the spare second stage on your regulator, the alternate air source, for?

- **A** Filling your BCD
- **B** Checking tank pressure
- **C** Sharing air with an out-of-air buddy

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C Sharing air with an out-of-air buddy

WHY The octopus is an extra second stage, often bright yellow, so a buddy can breathe from your tank in an air emergency.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the octopus share his air? He was an arms-length buddy.

SESK.INFO #10374

SPORTS & FITNESS

Which scuba instrument displays remaining tank pressure?

- **A** Depth gauge
- **B** Submersible pressure gauge
- **C** Compass

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Submersible pressure gauge

WHY The SPG connects to the high-pressure port and reads cylinder pressure in psi or bar, so you know your air supply.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why does the SPG get invited everywhere? It always knows how much air is left in the room.

SESK.INFO #10375

SPORTS & FITNESS

An aluminum 80 scuba tank filled to 3000 psi holds about how much air?

- **A** 50 cubic feet
- **B** 120 cubic feet
- **C** 80 cubic feet

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C 80 cubic feet

WHY The common aluminum 80 cylinder holds about 80 cubic feet of air when filled to its working pressure of 3000 psi.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the aluminum 80 ace the test? It was under a lot of pressure and handled it.

SESK.INFO #10376

SPORTS & FITNESS

Doing a weight check with an empty BCD and a normal breath, where should you float?

- **A** Chest high out of the water
- **B** At eye level
- **C** Fully under and sinking fast

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B At eye level

WHY Properly weighted, you float at eye level with a normal breath and an empty BCD. When you breathe out, you should start to sink slowly. Too much weight makes buoyancy harder.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the diver go on a lead diet? He wanted to shed a few pounds underwater.

SESK.INFO #10377

SPORTS & FITNESS

In cooler water, a thicker wetsuit mainly provides more of what?

- **A** Thermal insulation
- **B** Weight
- **C** Air consumption

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Thermal insulation

WHY Thicker closed-cell neoprene provides more insulation, slowing heat loss to the surrounding water. 5 mm or 7 mm suits are common for cooler dives.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the wetsuit win the argument? It had thick skin.

SESK.INFO #10378

SPORTS & FITNESS

How do you clear water from a scuba mask?

- **A** Tilt head back and hum
- **B** Inhale sharply through your mouth
- **C** Press the top and exhale through your nose

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C Press the top and exhale through your nose

WHY Seal the top of the mask with your fingers, look up, and breathe out through your nose. The air pushes the water out. If water remains, exhale again.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the diver's mask feel better after clearing? It finally got some breathing room.

SESK.INFO #10379

SPORTS & FITNESS

What is a standard way to stop a dive mask from fogging?

- **A** Use defog or dilute baby shampoo
- **B** Keep the mask dry
- **C** Breathe through your nose

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Use defog or dilute baby shampoo

WHY Mask fog is moisture condensing on the lens. Commercial defog, or a few drops of baby shampoo diluted in water, coats the lens: spray, swish and rinse.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the mask stay clear? It had a bright outlook.

SESK.INFO #10380

SPORTS & FITNESS

What is the first fin kick most new scuba divers learn?

- **A** Frog kick
- **B** Flutter kick
- **C** Helicopter turn

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Flutter kick

WHY In a flutter kick you move each leg back and forth, one at a time. Avoid a bicycle kick with your knees bending a lot; it wastes energy.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the fins go to the gym? To work on their kick.

SESK.INFO #10381

SPORTS & FITNESS

Which hand signal means OK to a scuba buddy?

- **A** Thumb up
- **B** Open palm waved side to side
- **C** Thumb and index finger in a circle

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C Thumb and index finger in a circle

WHY Touch your thumb and index finger to make an O, with the other three fingers pointing up. It asks 'Are you OK?' and also answers it.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the diver make a circle with his fingers? He was OK with being under pressure.

SESK.INFO #10382

SPORTS & FITNESS

What does a thumb up mean underwater?

- **A** Ascend
- **B** OK
- **C** Turn around

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Ascend

WHY Underwater, a fist with the thumb pointing up means go up to the surface. It does not mean OK; OK is the thumb and index finger circle.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the diver give a thumb up? He wanted to rise above the situation.

SESK.INFO #10383

SPORTS & FITNESS

What does a thumb down signal mean on a dive?

- **A** Descend
- **B** Out of air
- **C** Problem

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Descend

WHY A fist with the thumb pointing down means descend. Use it when everyone is ready to go down together.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the thumb go down? It wanted to get deeper into the conversation.

SESK.INFO #10384

SPORTS & FITNESS

Which hand signal tells your buddy something is wrong?

- **A** Flat hand tilted side to side
- **B** OK circle
- **C** Thumb up

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A **Flat hand tilted side to side**

WHY Hold your hand flat with fingers spread and rock it like a seesaw. Then point to the problem so your buddy knows what is wrong.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the flat hand wobble? It had a problem deciding.

SPORTS & FITNESS

How does a diver signal out of air?

- **A** Thumb down
- **B** Clenched fist raised
- **C** Flat hand moved across the throat

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C **Flat hand moved across the throat**

WHY Fingers facing you, move your hand side to side across your neck. A buddy who sees it should offer their alternate air source.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the hand signal cross the throat? It was cutting a long dive short.

1
AhaBulb POINT

1
AhaBulb POINT