

## Worksheet 1: Check your understanding - page 15

1. Equipment used in the local area in summer includes:
  - mask, snorkel, fins
  - booties, stinger suit or rash vest or sun shirt
  - thin wetsuit, snorkelling vest
  - weight belt, diver flag
  - other answers are possible.
2.
  - a. In a tropical climate in summer you would also need a stinger suit or sun shirt to protect against the sun and stingers.
  - b. Near a rocky outcrop in winter you would need a wetsuit, gloves, open-heel fins with booties (so you can enter the water safely) and a dive knife.
3. Open heeled fins usually require booties and are more expensive, they are often of more durable construction and longer lasting. Full booted fins have a closed heel like normal shoes, are usually made out of a softer material so that booties are not required. Full booted fins are often lighter and less powerful than open heeled fins.
4. Three problems: cramps, blisters, lose your fins.
5. Materials used in masks and their advantages include:
  - Silicone: less prone to deteriorate and more comfortable on your face.
  - Safety Glass: guards against breakage and scratching.
  - Students may have other answers.
6. Single Lens masks have a single plate. Advantage: tends to fit people with various shaped faces better. Disadvantage: higher volume.  
  
Split lens has two separate lenses. Advantage: have a lower volume and could be easier to clear. Some people think they provide better vision. Disadvantage: might not fit your face.
7. Corrective lenses are like having glasses built into the mask lens. These are good for people who usually need to wear spectacles or contact lenses.
8. Characteristics of a good snorkel include (any 3):
  - smooth, contoured, J-shaped
  - comfortable mouthpiece
  - flexible tube
  - 30-40cm long
  - diameter around 20mm
  - brightly-coloured tip
  - no valves on top
  - purge valve
  - no internal corrugations
9. A person with small lung capacity may have difficulty breathing because they may not be able to clear the larger-volume snorkel. This can cause stale air to be breathed.
10. A ping pong ball might block the end of the snorkel, cutting off the air supply.

## Worksheet 2: Snorkelling equipment - page 17

SNORKELLING PIECE	MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION	HOW THE EQUIPMENT HELPS YOU SKIN DIVE	HOW TO LOOK AFTER IT AND STORE IT *
Mask	Silicone, silitex, rubber, tempered glass, plastic	Provides a layer of air to allow focussing underwater	Wash clean with fresh water, dry away from sun and store in a container away from heat and pool chemicals
Snorkel	Silicone, plastic, rubber	Enables you to breathe while swimming on the top of the water	Wash clean with fresh water, dry away from sun and store in a container away from heat and pool chemicals
Fins	Silicone, rubber	Propels snorkeler through the water and saves energy	Wash clean with fresh water, dry away from sun. Fins should be stored flat.
Wetsuit	Neoprene rubber	Protect against cuts, reduce heat-loss and increase buoyancy	Carefully wash in fresh water and hang to dry out of the sun. Store in plastic bag. Lubricate zippers.
Weight belt	Lead weights, nylon webbing, plastic buckle	Gives neutral buoyancy	Wash clean with fresh water, dry away from sun.
Snorkelling vest	Brightly-coloured waterproof fabric (doesn't say in 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition)	Provides positive buoyancy when required	Wash clean with fresh water, dry away from sun.
Additional equipment: knives, spearguns, gloves	Various- stainless steel, carbon fibre, wood, rubber, neoprene, etc	Various- safety, fishing, protect hands	Wash clean with fresh water, dry away from sun.
*these items can all be stored in a box filled with talc			