



ANSWER KEY – Instructor Use Only

These review questions will help familiarize you with all the questions found in the written exam. Using the ASA textbook, try to find as many answers as you can before your class review session. You may not be able to find a complete answer to every question. Please note which questions you need additional information on so your instructor can provide more information.

Instructors: Let your students know in advance when the test question review class is happening and encourage them to follow the above instructions. This way you can minimize the time you need to spend in class on the easy stuff. You can even skip over items completely if all the students indicate they are good with those particular questions.

(#) Indicates where to look in Sailing Made Easy.

(H-#) Indicates where to look in the Spinnaker Sailing BKS handout.

1. Identify the following boat parts:

(20) Lifelines people from	The horizontal lines or wires surrounding the decks to keep falling overboard
(20) Keel upright the water	The heavy blade that hangs from the bottom of the boat to make it stay and to help the boat to track forward as opposed to sliding sideways in
(H-2) Cabin accommodations	The enclosed space inside the boat containing the living
(20) Bow	The front end of the boat
(20) Stern Pulpit	The railing around the back of the boat (also called stern rail or pushpit)
(20) Stern	The back of the boat
(20) Bow pulpit	The railing at the front of the boat
(24) Shroud	The wires that support the mast from the sides of the boat
(24) Gooseneck	The joint that holds the boom to the mast
(24) Mast	The vertical spar (pole) that holds the sails
(24) Headstay/Forestay the boat top.)	The wire attaching the top (or near the top) of the mast to the front of and keeps the mast from falling backwards (Headstay attaches to very
(24) Spreader mast	The rods or sticks that spread the upper shrouds away from the to make them hold the top of the mast in place more effectively
(20) Deck	The surface on top of the boat that one can walk on
(123) Traveler	The track and movable car that runs across the boat that the mainsheet attaches to
(24) Boom bottom of	The horizontal spar (pole) that attaches to the mast and holds the the mainsail
(24) Backstay from	The wire attaching the top of the mast to the stern that keeps the mast falling forward

2. Identify the following sail parts

(23)	Luff	The front edge of the sail.
(23)	Clew	The back or aftermost corner of the sail.
(23)	Tack	The front or forward corner of the sail.
(23)	Head	The top corner of the sail.
(23)	Leech	The aftermost or leeward edge of the sail.
(23)	Foot	The bottom edge of the sail.
(23)	Battens	Slats or rods that fit into pockets in the sail to stiffen the sail against the wind.
(32)	Bolt Rope reinforcement.	The rope that runs up and down the luff of the mainsail for reinforcement.
(34)	Hanks	The clips on the luff of a non-roller furling jip to secure it to the forestay.
(23)	Genoa winds.”	“Large headsail that overlaps the mast; best for light or moderate winds.”
(23)	Mainsail and the	“The primary sail on a sloop; the forward edge is attached to the mast and the foot is attached to the boom.”
(H-22)	Storm Jib	A small heavy weight jib used when sailing in strong wind.
(H-22)	Working Jib	A medium sized jib for sailing the boat in moderate wind.
(25)	Spinnaker	A nylon often colorful sail with a full contour for sailing downwind.

3. Describe the function of the following parts:

(67)	Cleat	Hardware device used to secure lines
(25)	Blocks	Nautical term for pulleys
(20)	Tiller/Wheel	“Controls the angle of the rudder”
(25)	Halyard(s)	“Raises (hoists) the sails”
(25)	Mainsheet	“Controls the trim of the mainsail”
(121)	Fairlead	“A fitting used to change the direction of a line”
(36)	Winch	“Provides mechanical advantage using a drum-shaped device”
(25)	Jibsheet(s)	“A line that controls the trim of the jib”
(25)	Shackle	A hardware device that “Attaches halyards(s) to the sail”
(20)	Rudder	“Changes the course of a moving boat”

4. Describe the function of the following parts:

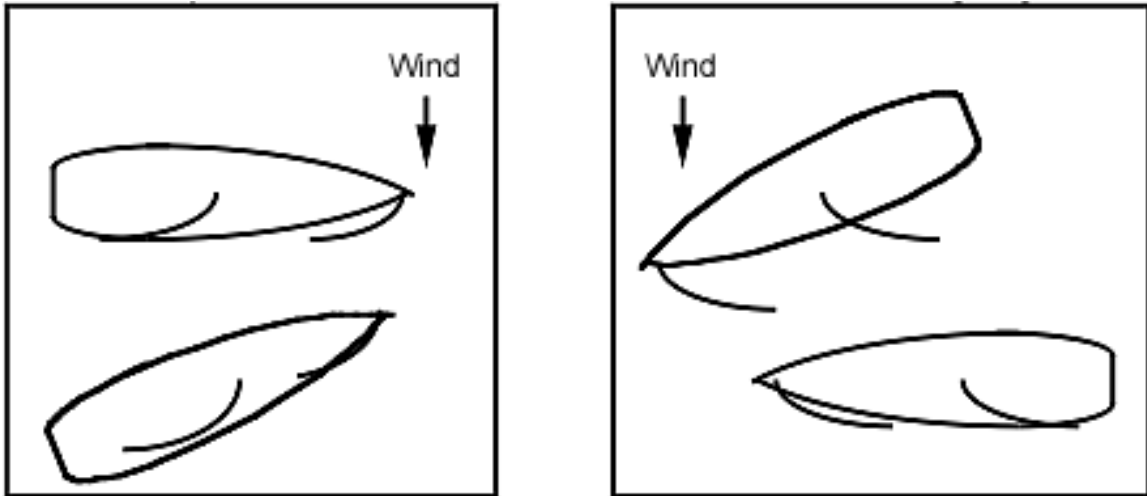
(24)	Boom Topping Lift	“Holds the boom level when the mainsail is lowered”
(32)	Outhaul	“Helps control the shape of the mainsail by applying tension to the foot”
(39)	Downhaul/Cunningham	Helps control the shape of the mainsail by applying tension to the luff
(81)	Fenders bumpers)	Cushions the side of the boat at the dock (Often mistakenly called bumpers)
(24)	Boom Vang	“Pulls boom down and keeps it from lifting”

- (104) **Spring/Breast Lines** Docking lines. Breast lines pull boat to dock. Spring lines forward & aft
- (24) **Stays** Wires that support the mast forward and aft
- (62) **Telltails** "Indicate airflow over the sail, and thus the state of the sail's trim"
- (24) **Shrouds** Wires that support the mast from the sides of the boat

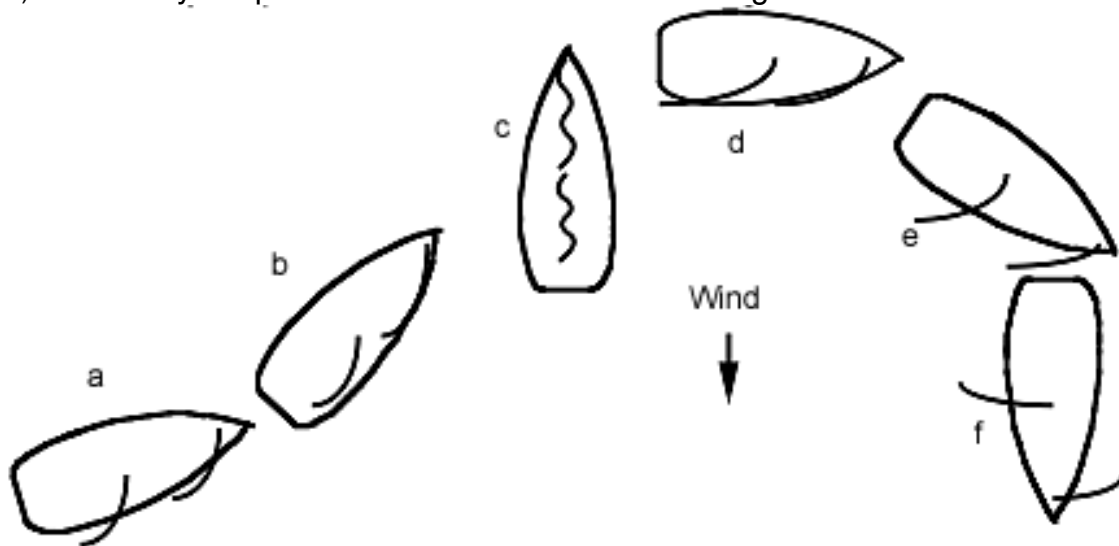
5. Define the following terms:

- (22) **Windward** "The side of the boat closer to the wind"
- (22) **Port** "The left side of the boat when facing the bow" (from aboard the boat)
- (22) **Starboard** "The right side of the boat when facing the bow"
- (22) **Leeward** "The side of the boat further from the wind"
- (22) **Astern** "The direction behind the boat"
- (22) **Abeam** "The direction at a right angle (90 degrees) to the boat's centerline"
- (121) **Helmsman** "Steers the bo"
- (22) **Ahead** The direction in front of the boat
- (70) **Crew** "Assist in the operation of the boat"
- (70) **Skipper** "Person in charge of the boat and responsible for its safe operation"
- (25) **Running Rigging** "Sheets, halyards and other lines that control sails"
- (20) **Tacking** "Changing tacks so that the bow crosses through the wind" (Coming About)
- (122) **Sailing by-the-lee** "Sailing on a run with the mainsail on the windward side of the boat"
- (123) **Standing Rigging** "Cables that support the mast"
- (52) **Jibing** "Changing tacks so that the stern passes through the wind"
- (63) **Heel** "Action of the boat leaning caused by the wind"
- (120) **Aft** "At or toward the stern"
- (121) **Forward** "At or toward the bow"
- (120) **Beam** "Measurement of the greatest width of the boat"

(22) 6. Identify the windward and leeward boat in each of the following diagrams:



(18) 7. Identify the point of sail for each boat in the diagram:



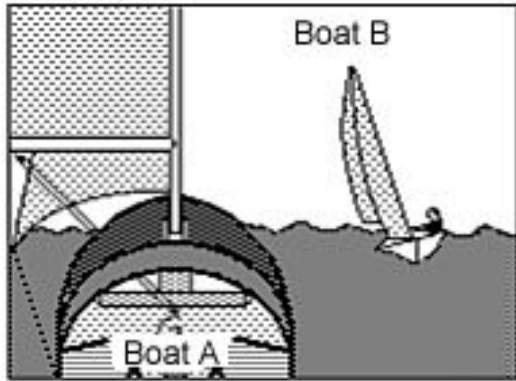
- a. Close Reach
- b. Close Hauled
- c. Head to Wind
- d. Beam Reach
- e. Broad Reach
- f. Running

8. Define the following terms:

- (123) Starboard Tack "Wind comes over the starboard side of the boat."
- (122) Luffing "Flapping of the sails."

- (122) Port Tack "Wind comes over the port side of the boat."
- (121) Heading Up "Turning the sailboat toward the direction of the wind."
- (120) Bearing Away/Falling Off "Turning the sailboat away from the direction of the wind."

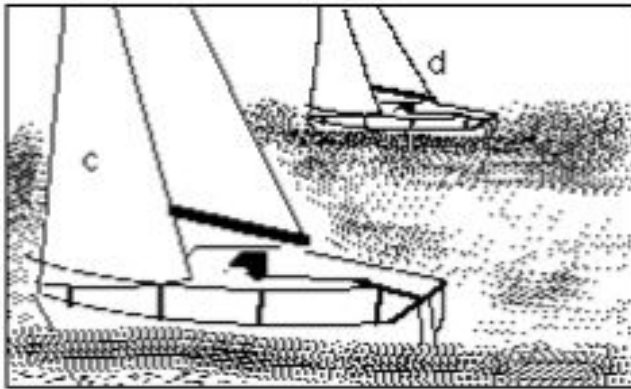
(94) 9. Which boat is the give way boat? Boat B



Describe the rule that applies:

"A boat on a port tack shall give-way to a boat on a starboard tack."

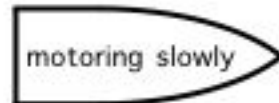
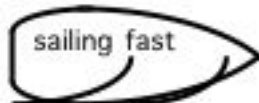
(94) 10. Which boat is the give way boat? Boat d



Describe the rule that applies:

"A boat to windward shall give-way to a leeward boat when on the same tack."

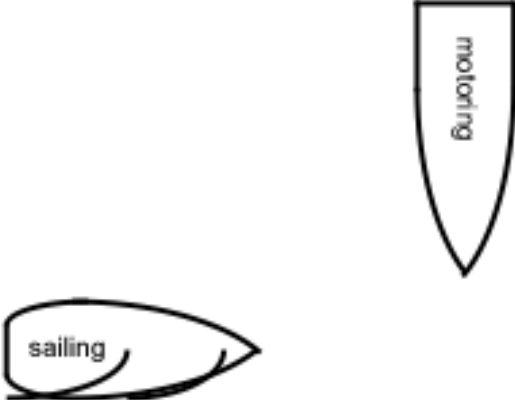
(94) 11. Which is the give way boat? The sailboat overtaking



Describe the rule that applies: _____

"A boat that is overtaking another boat shall give-way."

(95) 12. Which is the give way boat? **The boat motoring**



The diagram shows two boat hulls. On the left is a hull labeled 'sailing'. On the right is a hull labeled 'motoring'. To the right of the 'motoring' hull, the text 'Describe the rule that applies:' is followed by five horizontal dashed lines for writing.

"A sailboat under sail is the stand-on boat over a powerboat except in an overtaking situation."

(95) 13. Describe the action to be taken by sailboats when encountering vessels that are engaged in fishing, towing, large ships in confined channels, etc?

"A sailboat must stay clear of a vessel engaged in commercial fishing with nets, lines, or trawls."

(111) 14. To whom should a float plan be filed?

"Reliable friend, family member or a sailing club/school."

(96) 15. What is the FEDERAL blood alcohol content sufficient for arrest for intoxication? **0.08%.**

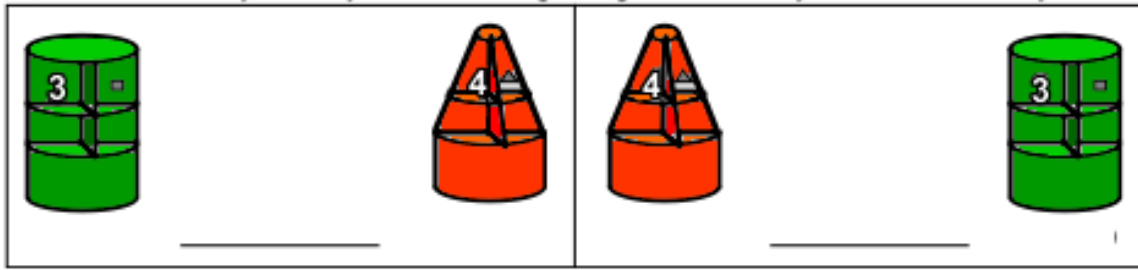
(108) 16. What is the number of days allowed for an accident report with damage of more than \$2000 or loss of a vessel? (Not for loss of life.) **10 days**

(H-31) 17. List three sources of navigation information for an area with which you are not familiar. **A local sailing school, Updated charts, Experienced local sailors**

(H-31)18. Describe the pennants used for Small Craft Warnings and Gale Warnings.

Small Craft Warning: Single red pennant. Gale Warning: Two red pennants, one above the other.

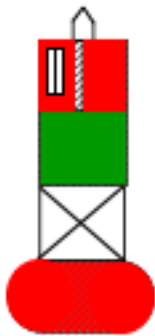
(101) 19. Which way would you be traveling along a channel if you saw these buoys?



“Traveling along a channel from open water.”

“Traveling along a channel toward open watert.”

(101) 20. What does the following buoy represent?



“At a junction or fork with a preferred channel.”

(H-31, H-32) 21. What do the following buoys represent?



“Approaching a danger area.”

“Approaching an area prohibited to boating.” A controlled area (for speed)

(97) 22. List the required safety items for a 23 foot sailboat with outboard engine:

One PFD for each person, a (Type IV) Throwable PFD, Visual distress signaling devices, Sound Making device, Fire Extinguisher, Lights (If boat is to be used at night).

(H-33) 23. Where may plastics be disposed overboard? **Nowhere**

(H-33) 24. Where may garbage be disposed overboard? **At least 3 miles offshore**

(H-33) 25. What is the fine for discharging oil in navigable waters of the US? **\$5000**

(96) 26. Where must registration numbers be located on a boat? **On both sides near bow.**

(H-32) 27. What is the restriction regarding operating a motorboat in a swim area?

Prohibited

(H-33) 28. What does five or more short blasts from another vessel indicate?

"A dangerous situation exists."

(H-32) 29. What does one short blast from another vessel indicate?

Altering course to right or leaving another vessel on the port.

(H-32) 30. What does two short blasts indicate? _____

Altering course to left or leaving another vessel on the starboard.

(H-33) 31. What color lights appear: Port side Red Starboard side Green at the stern White

(H-33) 32. What color light must be shown in addition to the above three when the

vessel is

under power? White Where is it shown? At the front of the mast

Which way does it face? "... shines forward of the mast through an arc of 22.5° abaft the beam on both sides.

(92) 33. When does Rule 5, the "Lookout" Rule apply? Always

34. What is the purpose for the following knots?

(66) Square Knot (Reef Knot) "Connect two lines of equal diameter or two ends of the same line."

(64) Bowline "Used to secure the jib sheet to the sail with a non-slipping loop."

(65) Cleat Hitch "Used to secure a line to a dock or boat cleat."

(65) Figure Eight "Used to prevent a line from slipping through a fairlead."

(66) Round Turn & Two Half Hitches Used to secure a boat where there is no cleat.

(66) Clove Hitch Used to temporarily tie a line to a spar or a wire.

(H-9) 35. What is the primary danger of sailing by-the-lee? Accidental Jibe

(H-10) 36. On which points of sail are the greatest danger of an accidental jibe? Running or Broad Reach

(62, 63) 37. While sailing on a close reach, name three observations to help determine proper sail trim.

"The Telltales, the Leading edge of the mainsail, The degree of boat heel."