

Basic Coastal Cruising Review

To increase the amount of quality time on the water, please fill out these review questions before your class. Look for the answers in the second half of the Sailing Fundamentals book and in the Federal Regulations booklet.

Please return this review at your scheduled class.

ASA BASIC COASTAL CRUISING REVIEW

<u>Place</u> or <u>circle</u> your answer in the column located on the outer margin of each page. Some multiple choice questions have more than one answer.

Question 1: Identify the following parts of a sailboat in the diagrams below.

Question 1:
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a
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Question 2:

Question 3:

Question 4: Column A B	Organize the following items into two categories. Column (A) should be federal requirements and Column (B) ASA recommended safety equipment. The boat is a 27 foot sailboat which may be sailed at night and has an outboard motor with a portable fuel tank under the cockpit seat. The boat may be sailed on extended passages in poor weather. Write each letter under column A or B.
	 a. Two anchors with at least 200' of rode b. USCG Approved PFD Type I, II or III for each person aboard c. State registration numbers on the hull d. Copy of a local chart e. Workable navigation lights f. Day visual distress signals g. Sound making device h. Night visual distress signals i. A VHF radio j. Safety harnesses k. A workable compass l. First aid kit m. One Type IV PFD n. Bailer or manual bilge pump o. Flashlight with extra batteries and bulbs p. Tool kit and spare parts q. Fire extinguisher, 2 Type B-I or 1 Type B-II r. Soft wood plugs
Question 5:	Indicate the correct description of a "safety line" or a "jack line".
	a. A line attached at one end to a safety harness and the other end to a secure fittingb. A line running from the bow to the stern to which one can firmly holdc. A secure line running from the bow to the cockpit to which one attaches a tether
Question 6:	Indicate the reason for bow and stern pulpits and lifelines.
	a. To help keep a person on the deck of a boatb. To decrease collision damagec. To provide a place for people to sit or stand
Question 7:	Indicate whether or not the following can seriously affect the accuracy of your compass when placed directly beside it. Answer always (A), never (N) or some types (S).
a. A N S b. A N S c. A N S d. A N S e. A N S f. A N S	 a. Iron b. Aluminum c. Electrical fields d. Bronze e. Stainless steel f. Radio

Question 10	:Indicate	those treatmer	its below	that ar	e <u>reco</u>	mmende	d for a	person	suffering	from
	medium	hypothermia.	(T=reco	mmend	ed, F=	= not reco	ommeno	ded)		

- a. T F a. Administer warm fluid (person is incoherent and unable to agree)
- **b.** T F b. Administer aspirin or equivalent medication
- c. T F c. Massage the victim's arms and legs
- d. T F d. Elevate victim's head (person is in shock)
- e. T F e. Administer alcohol
- f. T F f. Position victim on stomach with face to one side
- g. T F g. Apply external, direct warmth (human body heat)

Question 11: Which of the following actions are recommended when floating in cold water wearing a PFD and waiting for rescue? More than one answer is possible.

Circle Answer

- a. Use "drownproofing techniques"
- b. Stay very still
- c. Keep clothing on
- d. d. Float in a fetal position (H.E.L.P.)
- e. Swim vigorously to keep warm and to draw attention to yourself

Question 12: Which of the following actions is recommended for a group of people in cold water wearing PFDs and waiting for rescue? ONE answer only.

Circle Answer

- .
- a. Hold hands for additional buoyancy
- b. Huddle face to face with arms around each other
- c. c. Stay very still and watch each other

Question 13: There are a number of sources that could cause explosions/ fires on board a boat.

Match fuels/gases on the left with their possible source on the right.

Place letter

Use each fuel/gas only once.

on line

	FUELS/GASES	SOURCE OF FUELS/ GASES
-	Gasoline	a. Heating /lighting fixtures
	Kerosene	b. Holding tank
	Alcohol	c. Inboard engine fuel tank
	Methane	d. Cooking stove
	Hydrogen gas	e. Outboard motor fuel tank
****	Diesel	f. Batteries

Question 14: Which of the following statements generally represents the recommended action to be taken to prevent fires and/or explosions?

- a. Enclose all areas of potential fire or explosion
 - b. Ventilate all areas of potential fire or explosion

c.

	nestion 15: Which types of fire are the Coast Guard class Type B-I and B-II fire inguishers designed to fight? More than one answer is possible.	Qu	iesti	on 15:
T	YPE OF FIRE	Ci	rcle	
a.	Gasoline	a.		
b.	Oil	b.		
c.	Electrical	c.		
1.70	nestion 16: Indicate fueling precautions recommended by the US Coast Guard en fueling a cruising sailboat with gasoline. T=recommended F=not recommended	-	ıesti	on 16:
a.	Cover and keep air away from spilled fuel	a.	\mathbf{T}	\mathbf{F}
b.	Wipe or wash off spilled fuel	b.	\mathbf{T}	\mathbf{F}
c.	Whenever possible, fill all portable tanks on the dock, not the boat	c.	\mathbf{T}	F
d.	Open all hatches & other openings before fueling	d.	\mathbf{T}	F
e.	Shut off all engines and motors	e.	T	\mathbf{F}
f.	Ventilate the bilge before turning on the engine	f.	T	\mathbf{F}
g.	Sniff the bilges for fuel vapors prior to starting an inboard engine	g.	T	F
h.	Make sure vents on portable tanks have a permanently open vent cap	h.	T	F
i.	Hold nozzle firmly against filler pipe	i.	T	\mathbf{F}
j.	Make sure the nozzle does not touch the filler pipe	j.	\mathbf{T}	\mathbf{F}
k.	Passengers should stay aboard while fueling portable tanks on board	k.	\mathbf{T}	\mathbf{F}
ye	red low blue red red white white red B C D E			
	nestion 18: Indicate those instructions commonly found on USCG Approved hand-d distress signal flares. T=commonly found F=not commonly found	Qu	ıesti	on 18:
a.	Strap flare to stanchion or stationary object .	a.	T	\mathbf{F}
b.	Remove tab to expose striker surface	b.	T	\mathbf{F}
c.	Strike ignition button against hard surface on boat	c.	T	F
d.	Reverse top and bring striker into contact with ignition button	d.	T	F
e.	Hold away from face, body and boat	e.	T	F
f.	Ignite flare on the windward side of boat	f.	T	F
	nestion 19: Which of the following conditions best describes the danger that a <i>lee</i> poses to your vessel?			on 19:
		Cir	cle (One
a.	Becoming shipwrecked	a.		
b.	Losing the wind	b.		

c. Being driven off-shore

Question 28: Match the following description of navigational aids with its drawing.

	DESCRIPTION "Preferred channel"	1000	→ N W R G
	"Safe water" "Port side daymark" "Starboard side daymark"		$ \begin{array}{c cccc} \hline 1 & & & & \\ \hline A & & & & \\ \hline A & & & & \\ \hline B & & & & \\ \hline C & & & \\ C & & & \\ \hline C & & & \\ C & & & \\ \hline C & & & \\ C & & & \\ \hline C & & & \\ C & & \\ C & & & \\$
Question 29	Indicate the FOUR best method small sailboat that has run agro		ed individually or in combination for freeing a
	METHOD a. Shift extra weight to the ste b. Heel boat by tying the halya to a set anchor c. Hoist weight up on a halyar d. Request a tow	ard	e. Use anchor as a kedge f. Rock boat forward and aft g. Sail or motor off
Question 30:	Match the following uses with	the kr	nots listed.
Question 31:	KNOTS Reef knot Bowline Figure eight Clove hitch Sheet bend Round turn & 2 half hitches Indicate the FOUR best features a. Good holding ground b. Good navigational aids		USES a. For securing an unattended boat b. Tying 2 ropes of unequal thickness c. Reefing d. Stopper knot e. Creates non-slipping temporary loop f. Temporarily securing a line to a spar safe anchorage. Lack of weeds Shelter from waves and swells
	c. Lack of other boatsd. Sufficient depth of water		Room to swing on the anchor High shoreline for wind protection
Question 32:	Which of the following reasons holding power and reliability?		ains why chain is used to increase the anchor's than one answer may be given.
a. b. c. d. e.	REASONS a. Makes the anchor's weight cl b. Keeps the anchor's shank on c. Keeps the rode from chafing d. Acts as shock absorber e. Is USCG required		

Question 35: Indicate the single <u>BEST IMMEDIATE ACTION</u> for each situation listed below.

	SITUATION	IMMEDIATE ACTION
		a. Radio for help
	Spring a leak	
		c. Alter course for home port
		a. Start engine
	Rigging Fails	b. Drop sails
		c. Position the boat to reduce strain on mast
		a. Determine other control method
	Steering fails	b. Get PFDs on crew
		c. Radio for help
		a. Increase scope
	Dragging anchor	b. Motor in reverse
		c. Set a second anchor
		a. Motor toward anchor
***************************************	Grounding at anchor	b. Increase scope
	a. Radio for help b. Determine source & exte c. Alter course for home po a. Start engine b. Drop sails c. Position the boat to reduce a. Determine other control of the second anchor b. Get PFDs on crew c. Radio for help a. Increase scope b. Motor in reverse c. Set a second anchor a. Motor toward anchor b. Increase scope c. Consult the chart & tide to a. Turn away from shore b. Ease sheets c. Motor in reverse a. Pull on fouling line b. Cut fouling line c. Stop engine a. Tack b. Secure sail c. Rig another halyard puestion 36: Which phrase below describes a quality which makes an anchor effective on a pleasure craft? a. enough weight to sit immovably on the bottom b. a design which allows for burial of its flukes puestion 37: When anchoring in 25 feet of water (at highest tide) on a sandy be sized Danforth type anchor, which rode length(s) would be inaded overnight holding? a. b. or 75 feet and 100 feet.	c. Consult the chart & tide tables
		a. Turn away from shore
	Running hard aground on	•
	a beam reach	c. Motor in reverse
		a. Pull on fouling line
-	Foul propeller	b. Cut fouling line
a. Radio for help b. Determine source & extent of prob c. Alter course for home port a. Start engine b. Drop sails c. Position the boat to reduce strain or a. Determine other control method b. Get PFDs on crew c. Radio for help a. Increase scope b. Motor in reverse c. Set a second anchor a. Motor toward anchor b. Increase scope c. Consult the chart & tide tables a. Turn away from shore b. Ease sheets c. Motor in reverse c. Motor in reverse d. Apull on fouling line b. Cut fouling line c. Stop engine a. Tack b. Secure sail c. Rig another halyard Question 36: Which phrase below describes a quality which makes an anchor effective on a pleasure craft? a. enough weight to sit immovably on the bottom b. a design which allows for burial of its flukes Question 37: When anchoring in 25 feet of water (at highest tide) on a sandy bottom with sized Danforth type anchor, which rode length(s) would be inadequate for so overnight holding?	c. Stop engine	
		a. Tack
	Broken halyard	b. Secure sail
		c. Rig another halyard
Question 36:	Which phrase below describes a	quality which makes an anchor
	effective on a pleasure craft?	
	a. enough weight to sit immoval	bly on the bottom
	b. a design which allows for bur	rial of its flukes -
Question 37:	When anchoring in 25 feet of w	ater (at highest tide) on a sandy bottom with a proper
:20	sized Danforth type anchor, whi	ich rode length(s) would be inadequate for secure
a. b.		
c. d.	a. 220' b. 115' e.	75' d. 190'

Question 38: On a boat that is equipped with a danforth and a plough anchor, which would you prefer in each of the following types of bottom?

Question 38:

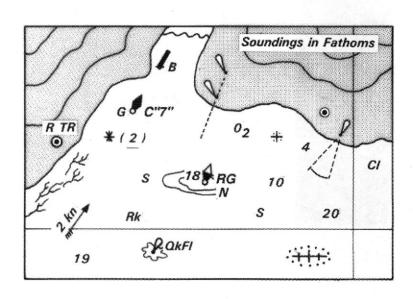
ANCHOR	DESCRIPTION	
a. Danforth	Soft mud	
b. Plough	Rocky	
	Sandy	***************************************
	Hard mud	***************************************
	Weeds	

THE FOLLOWING QUESTION MAY BE ANSWERED USING A REFERENCE LIKE CHART NO.1. IT WILL BE GRADED FOR POINTS.

Question 39: Indicate the best term/ description for the symbols/ abbreviations used on charts published by the United States. Only one correct answer for each symbol/ abbreviation.

Question 39:

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TERMS/DESCRIPTIONS

- a. 2 ft. sounding
- d. Wreck (sunken)
- g. Reserved buoy
- j. Changing light
- m. Spar buoy-black
- p. Quick flashing
- b. 4 fathom sounding
- e. Transit/range
- h. Underwater cable
- k. Wreck
- n. Flood stream, 2 knots
- q. 2 knot speed limit
- s. Covers/uncovers at 2 foot height above datum u. Covers /uncovers at 2 foot height below datum
- w. Rock awash at datum of sounding

- c. Kelp
- f. Light
- i. Chimney
- I. Clay bottom
- o. Can buoy
- r. Sector light
- t. Radio tower
- v. Nun buoy (junction)
- x. Rocky bottom

40	2 kn	Flood	stream (current) with rate	2.5 kn			
1	s	S Sand			s		
2	М	Mud		М			
3	Cy; Cl	Clay			Су		
13.2	- Kelp	Kelp,	Seaweed		>>> -		
14	√√ Sandwa	aves Mobile	e bottom (sand waves)		m		
15	Spring	Fresh	water springs in seabed		T		
11	*(2) \$\Q(2) (4)	* (Q ₆) * Uncov 2ft Q (0 ₆) Uncov 2ft (1 ₅)	Rock which covers and uncovers, height above chart datum	\$ 8(2)	× (1,s) + (1,s)		
12	* ①		Rock awash at the level of chart datum		*		
13	+ ⊕		Dangerous underwater rock of uncertain depth	+ **	*		
14		27 Rk	Dangerous underwater rock of known depth	+(40)	+(12.1) 202		
14.1	4. 94		in the corresponding depth area	L			
14.2			outside the corresponding depth area	15 + (4 ₀) 1,10 /	₹ (12 ₁)		
15	+ 35 _{Rk}	35 Rk 35 R	Non-dangerous rock, depth known	21 R	35 _{R.} 35 _R +	(35)	
28	*		Dangerous wreck, depth unknown	#			
30.1	***************************************		Submarine cable	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	~		
30.2	Cable Area + TO	VVVV + + +	Submarine cable area	++++			
31.1	anns nong incidence		Submarine power cable	ss	~~		
31.2	in o	WH THE POWER WANT	Submarine power cable area	~~+++~~\\\\			
32	ALL SAL SAL SAL SAL		Disused submarine cable	vvv vvv vvv vvv v	ww		

