



# INTERNATIONAL FLOTILLA & BAREBOAT SKIPPER SAIL EXAM A

THEORY EXAMINATION

2018

Passing Grade 75%

Exam must be returned to Assessor upon completion

Please DO NOT write in this booklet

The Most Internationally Recognised Certificates





## Module 13 SMALL POWERBOATS & RIGID INFLATABLE BOATS (RIBS)

1. These vessels are designed for short passages between harbours and boats at anchor, or taking guests to and from the beach. Designs vary in shape and size.
  - a. Dinghies
  - b. inboard boats
  - c. Dhows
  - d. Canoes
  
2. This engine is fitted to the transom using a stern bracket and clamps or by bolts and nuts:
  - a. Inboard
  - b. Jet drive
  - c. 2 stroke
  - d. outboard
  
3. In a dinghy, in order to preserve stability, passengers and other items do not need to be placed to spread the load evenly, both from side to side and fore and aft as the stability of a dinghy is not affected by weight distribution.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
4. a bow line on a small dinghy is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Mooring line
  - b. Anchor line
  - c. Bow line
  - d. Painter
  
5. Vessels with an outboard motor should use a \_\_\_\_\_ for towing.
  - a. Rig
  - b. Halyard
  - c. Bridle
  - d. Sternline

## Module 14 BOAT HANDLING UNDER POWER

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a line that is lead forward from the bow of the boat.
- Midship line
  - Lead line
  - Bow line
  - Taut line
7. It is not always necessary to have lines and fenders prepared when arriving at a dock.
- True
  - False
8. When a vessel has multiple engines the best way to ensure engine balance is to run the engines at the exact same RPM (revolutions per minute).
- True
  - False
9. The term for when a vessel skims on the surface of the water rather than pushing through it is called:
- Skimming
  - Floating
  - Planing
  - Surfacing
10. In heavy seas you should match your vessel speed to sea conditions.
- True
  - False

## Module 15 BASIC SAILS AND SAILING (FOR SAIL CERTIFICATION)

11. Running rigging refers to the lines and sheets that adjust the angle of the sails to the wind.
- True
  - False

12. A "jib" becomes a " \_\_\_\_\_ " as soon as the clew of the sail passes the mast.
- Working jib
  - Genoa
  - Sloop
  - Trysail
13. To establish the closest point to the wind that the yacht can sail, the helmsman, as he turns the yacht upwind, watches the front edge, or luff, of the headsail until it starts to flutter, this is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ruffling
  - Fluttering
  - Battening
  - Luffing
14. when the wind comes over the starboard side the boat is on a: \_\_\_\_\_.
- Port tack
  - Starboard tack
  - Port gybe
  - Starboard gybe
15. The mainsheet \_\_\_\_\_ is used to adjust the angle of the mainsail to the wind by moving the boom to port or starboard.
- Blocks
  - Boom blocks
  - Traveller
  - Sheeve
16. The large sail situated behind the main mast that is attached to the boom is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Foresail
  - Jibsail
  - Mainsail
  - Trysail
17. What type of spinnaker do cruising boats almost always use?
- Symmetric
  - Broad
  - Asymmetric
  - Reaching

18. Slab reefing is:
- Turning the boat into the wind and raising the mainsail
  - Turning the boat away from the wind and raising the jib sail
  - Lowering the mainsail partially to reduce size when wind strength increases.
  - Raising the mainsail to full height when the wind is low.

## Module 16 BASIC METEOROLOGY

19. Prior to all voyages you should obtain a weather forecast which should include the following:
- Tidal heights and water temperature
  - Wind speed and direction, precipitation and visibility, air temperature
  - Air temperature and water temperature
  - All of the above
20. The rotation of the Earth creates what is called the \_\_\_\_\_, this is what causes the circular movement in weather systems.
- Circular effect
  - Tropical effect
  - Coriolis effect
  - Polar effect
21. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the term used to describe the dividing line between two air masses.
- Sector
  - Millibar
  - Front
  - Air mass
22. Sea breezes seldom extend more than 10 miles offshore and are strongest 10 miles offshore
- True
  - False
23. A \_\_\_\_\_ breeze starts at the land and works its way out to sea.
- Land
  - Sea
  - Ocean
  - Night

24. On the Beaufort Wind Scale a wind speed of 34 – 40 knots with a wave height of 18 feet is described as a force 8 and is described as \_\_\_\_\_ force.
- Gale
  - Storm
  - Near gale
  - Strong gale
25. \_\_\_\_\_ clouds are composed of ice and are long thin wispy clouds. They are usually white and predict fair weather.
- Cumulus
  - Cirrus
  - Stratus
  - Cumulonimbus
26. \_\_\_\_\_ clouds also belong to the “high cloud” group and look like small rounded puffs that appear in long rows and is often called a “mackerel sky”. They are usually seen in the wintertime and indicate fair but cold weather.
- Altostratus
  - Nimbostratus
  - Stratocumulus
  - Cirrocumulus
27. \_\_\_\_\_ clouds belong to the “low cloud” group (up to 2,000m) Often cover the sky in dark heavy masses. They are long and grey and often form in bands across the sky. They are associated with light drizzle or rain.
- Stratocumulus
  - Altostratus
  - Cirrocumulus
  - Cumulonimbus
28. Tropical cyclones with winds reaching 66 knots, (74 mph) are called a hurricane or typhoon.
- True
  - False
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a land based fog which occurs during cold clear nights when the land radiates the heat it absorbed during the day. The cold land cools the air in contact with it causing dew to develop. If there is a breeze it will spread the cooling effect through a greater depth of air and fog may form.
- Radiation fog
  - Frontal fog
  - Arctic smoke
  - Advection fog

30. Fog is dissipated by:
- Rain
  - Sun or wind
  - Only by the wind
  - None of the above

## Module 17 SHORT PASSAGES – HEAVY WEATHER, RESTRICTED VISIBILITY & NEGOTIATING HARBOUR ENTRANCES

31. In heavy weather and you are seeking safe haven in a harbour on a leeshore, it is best to:
- attempt entry into the harbour riding over the waves
  - stay offshore until the weather calms
  - radio for a tow to aid navigation into the harbour
  - None of the above
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process whereby a layer of ice will build up on a vessel when exposed to freezing rain or sea spray or from super cooled fog or cloud droplets.
- Ice accumulation
  - Ice condensation
  - Freezing ice
  - Ice accretion
33. When preparing a passage plan it is not necessary to consider the estimated time of arrival at critical points as the plan can change for various reasons.
- True
  - False


## Module 18 COMPASSES & MAGNETISM


34. A compass is used to steer a course or to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Measure the speed and distance to destination.
  - Take bearing of an object for charting purposes.
  - Determine the distance from an object.
  - All of the above



35. \_\_\_\_\_ is the angular difference between the direction of True North and the direction of Magnetic North.
- Variation
  - Deviation
  - Angulation
  - Demarcation
36. The direction to the geographic North Pole is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Magnetic North
  - True North
  - Pole North
  - None of the above
37. The angle between a yachts' centerline and the direction of true north is known as:
- Compass course
  - True course
  - Magnetic course
  - Direct course
38. \_\_\_\_\_ are where magnetic magma is encrusted in the earth below the ocean and when you sail over this magma, the compass needle will continually spin around inside the compass.
- Magnetic force
  - Magnetic abnormality
  - Magma anomalies
  - Magnetic anomalies

## Module 19 CHARTS, CHARTWORK & BASIC NAVIGATION

39. \_\_\_\_\_ are maps of sea areas showing coastlines and their prominent features. They are intended primarily for use by mariners to assist in route planning, pilotage and navigation.
- Sea maps
  - Nautical maps
  - Charts
  - Depth markers
40.  is the international chart symbol for:
- Transferred position line
  - Ground track
  - Fix by position line
  - Current vector

41.  is the international symbol for:
- Current vector
  - Transferred position line
  - Ground track
  - Dead reckoning
42. \_\_\_\_\_ are symbols on British Admiralty Charts that indicate the direction and speed of tidal streams.
- Tidal diamonds
  - Tidal marks
  - Purple tides
  - Compass tides
43. The imaginary lines which run East / West on the earth's surface are called Parallels of Longitude and are graduated from zero degrees at the equator to 90 degrees at the North Pole and 90 degrees at the South Pole.
- True
  - False
44. In nautical terminology speed is expressed in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Miles
  - Kilometers
  - Clicks
  - Knots
45. \_\_\_\_\_ is the amount by which the boat is pushed off her intended track by the wind and may be significant, particularly in a sailboat going to windward.
- Set
  - Leeway
  - Windway
  - Drift
46. \_\_\_\_\_ are the vertical rise and fall in the sea level brought about by the movement of the earth, moon and sun and the effect of the gravitational attraction between these bodies.
- Currents
  - Tides
  - Tidal currents
  - None of the above

47. A position line, or \_\_\_\_\_ is a line (drawn on the chart) somewhere on which the vessel's position lies.
- POV
  - LOP
  - VIP
  - None of the above
48. The main source of position lines is by a compass bearing of a known object ashore or fixed navigational mark.
- True
  - False

## Module 20 TIDES AND CURRENTS

49. Tides have two significant effects for the navigator, and these change constantly. They are:
- depth of water and the speed of horizontal flow.
  - Magnetism and depth of water.
  - Direction of compass and depth of water.
  - None of the above
50. Tidal currents are the vertical flow of water that result from the "tidal wave" meeting landmasses and shallow areas and are easily observed at sea.
- True
  - False
51. \_\_\_\_\_ tides occur when the sun and moon are at  $90^\circ$  to each other. This results in lower tidal ranges.
- High
  - Low
  - Spring
  - Neap
52. \_\_\_\_\_ is the height of an object or feature above chart datum.
- Drying Height
  - Duration
  - Height of object
  - None of the above

53. The time at which a tide reaches its minimum height.
- Mean Low Water
  - Mean Lower Low Water
  - Low Water
  - None of the above
54. The difference between the height of successive high and low waters, this is found by subtracting the height of low water from the height of high water.
- Change
  - Range
  - Datum
  - None of the above
55. \_\_\_\_\_ are the horizontal movements of water from any cause, such as tidal phenomena, prolonged wind activity or river flow
- Tides
  - Currents
  - Waves
  - None of the above
56. These are published tables containing the current data collected by the various organisations.
- Tide tables
  - Current tables
  - Direction tables
  - None of the above
57. \_\_\_\_\_ are symbols on British Admiralty Charts that indicate the direction and speed of tidal streams. The symbols consist of a letter of the Roman alphabet in a rhombus, printed in purple ink.
- Tidal atlas symbols
  - Tidal Diamonds
  - Current Diamonds
  - None of the above

## Module 21 BUOYAGE

58. \_\_\_\_\_ marks indicate the edges of a channel.
- Special
  - Lateral
  - Cardinal
  - None of the above

59. \_\_\_\_\_ marks indicate a hazard to shipping.
- Special
  - Emergency
  - Isolated danger
  - Danger
60. For IALA A, Port Marks are Can Shaped
- True
  - False
61. These marks indicate a point of potential hazard, are Red and Black in Colour, have two round black balls at the top and flash a white light in a group. The light is WHITE and exhibits 2 quick flashes at intervals of 5 seconds.
- Safe water
  - Special
  - Hazard
  - Isolated Danger
62. On a \_\_\_\_\_ cardinal mark the two top cones point toward each other.
- North
  - South
  - East
  - West



63. Which cardinal mark is shown?
- North
  - South
  - East
  - West

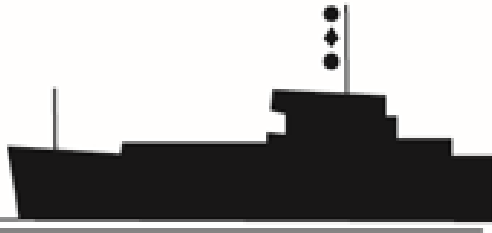
## Module 22 COLLISION REGULATIONS

64. Which rule of the COLREGS is stated here? “Every vessel shall at all times be responsible for maintaining a proper look-out by sight and hearing as well as by all available means appropriate in the prevailing circumstances and conditions so as to make a full appraisal of the situation and of the risk of collision.”
- Rule 5 Lookout
  - Rule 6 Safe Speed
  - Rule 4 Application
  - None of the above
65. Vessels should cross a traffic separation zone at:
- At 90° heading.
  - At 45° heading.
  - At 40° heading.
  - It does not matter
66. Rule 12 – sailing vessels in sight of one another – in order to avoid collision - When both have the wind on the same side, the vessel which is to leeward, shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to windward.
- True
  - False
67. When two power driven vessels are crossing, or converging, and risk of collision exists, the vessel which has the other on her own starboard side must give way.
- True
  - False
68. Rule 19 – Conduct of vessels in restricted visibility – Avoid altering to starboard for vessel forward of beam.
- True
  - False
69. A sailing vessel less than 20 meters (65 ft.) in length may combine side and stern lights in one lantern carried at or near the top of the mast either under sail or auxiliary engine
- True
  - False



70. A vessel at anchor, greater than 50 m in length, must show in the fore part an all round white light and a second all round white light at or near the stern which is lower than the forward light.
- True
  - False



71. \_\_\_\_\_  
What day shape is depicted here?
- Aground
  - Anchored
  - Constrained by draught
  - Fishing



72. \_\_\_\_\_  
What day shape is depicted here?
- Not under command
  - Anchored
  - Restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - Fishing

	= 1 second horn blast = short
	= 4 to 6 second horn blast = prolonged



73. Sound signals in poor visibility where:



every 2 minutes is the signal for:

- Sailing vessel
- Vessel fishing
- Vessel restricted in ability to manoeuver
- All of the above

74. Sound signals for vessels in sight of each other where:

	= 1 second horn blast = short
	= 4 to 6 second horn blast = prolonged

   indicates:

- a. I am altering course to port
- b. I am altering course to starboard
- c. I intend to overtake on your starboard side
- d. I intend to overtake on your port side

## Module 23 NAVIGATION LIGHTS

75. Powerboats 12M and above must display 2 masthead lights, sidelights and 1 sternlight.

- a. True
- b. False

76. Boats at anchor must show sidelights and sternlight.

- a. True
- b. False

## Module 24 BASIC FIRST AID

77. Hypothermia is more dangerous than cold water shock.

- a. True
- b. False

78. \_\_\_\_\_ degree burns are deep and the victim's skin may be blistering or weeping. The affected area should be immersed in cold water and do not pierce any blisters or remove burnt tissue.

- a. First
- b. Second
- c. Third



79. Advanced stage symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_ include bluish lips, shallow labored gasping/breathing, weak rapid pulse, extreme thirst, nausea and vomiting.
- Shock
  - Hypothermia
  - Internal bleeding
  - None of the above
80. A \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by one or more vessels feeding blood to the heart becoming clogged.
- Stroke
  - Heat stroke
  - Heart attack
  - None of the above
81. There is nothing that can be done onboard for a stroke victim. Immediate evacuation for medical treatment is necessary.
- True
  - False
82. Choking - A person with a partially obstructed airway will be able to cough forcefully, speak and take wheezy breaths between bouts of coughing. You should:
- Perform the Heimlich maneuver
  - Observe and stand by to render assistance.
  - Call for medical assistance
  - All of the above
83. If you suspect carbon monoxide poisoning you should immediately move the person to fresh air in an open area. Open doors and windows, turn off gas appliances and ask everyone to stay onboard above deck.
- True
  - False

## Module 25 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SKIPPER

84. A \_\_\_\_\_ is generally someone who is in charge of a commercial vessel and is paid for his services including the command of commercial Yachts such as Superyachts.
- Captain
  - Skipper
  - Commander
  - Coxswain

85. The skipper is legally responsible for the operation and safety of the vessel, its crew and its guests, except when asleep
- a. True
  - b. False