



AUSTRIAN SAILING FEDERATION

Bfa Binnen Theory




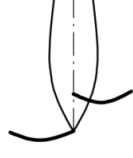
Exam Catalog A

Candidate Copy

- Please do not make any entries in the present catalog
- If you find entries in the present catalog, do not trust them
- Please use the answer grid to answer the questions:
 - Before answering the question, compare the question number in the catalog with the column number of the answer grid
 - Use a pen with permanent ink to answer the questions
 - Mark a box with an X if you consider the corresponding answer option to be correct
 - Mark a box with an O if you consider the corresponding answer option to be incorrect
 - Questions with incompletely filled columns in the answer grid will be negatively evaluated
 - The answer to a question will be positively evaluated if each of the 4 answer options is correctly assessed by the candidate
- For a positive result, 32 out of 40 questions must be answered correctly

Good luck!

1a Which of the following illustrations show both the correct sail position and the correct course description?

	scheinbarer Wind ↓	scheinbarer Wind ↓	scheinbarer Wind ↓	scheinbarer Wind ↓
A) A	A 	B 	C 	D 
B) B				
C) C				
D) D				
	Am Wind	Halbwind	Raumwind	Vorwind

2a After a „head to wind“ maneuver during a docking procedure, the dinghy has too much momentum and is in danger of colliding with the dock. What measures are suitable for reducing the dinghy's speed and avoiding damage?

- A)** Just before the collision, step onto the dock and use your arms or legs to slow down the dinghy
- B)** Dip a leg or paddle deep into the water
- C)** Back the mainsail
- D)** Back the jib

3a On a properly trimmed boat, what are the signs that indicate the need for reefing?

- A)** Constant and strong rudder to counteract the boat's tendency to head upwind
- B)** High leeward heel of the boat and the risk of an accidental jibe
- C)** Boat speed exceeding hull speed
- D)** Excessive heeling angle of the boat

4a A crew member falls overboard on a close-hauled course. Which of the following procedures describe the recovery maneuver using a „Q-Tack“?

- A)** Bearing away with sails sheeted in - heaving-to - boat lies-to and drifts towards the person who has gone overboard
- B)** Tacking without manipulating the sails - sailing past the person who has gone overboard on a downwind course with sails sheeted in - jibing without manipulating the sails - head to wind towards the person who has gone overboard
- C)** Bearing away to a broad reach course - tacking - sailing on a close reach course in the lee of the person who has gone overboard - (almost) head to wind towards the person who has gone overboard
- D)** Tacking - bearing away to a downwind course - releasing the sheets - drifting towards the person who has

5a A dinghy is to be moored to a buoy for an extended period. What precautions should be taken, if possible?

- A)** Drop sails, raise centerboard, and stow rudder blade
- B)** Deploy a backup line in addition to the mooring line
- C)** Attach the mooring line as far forward on the boat as possible and secure it with a suitable knot
- D)** Deploy fenders and, if available, also anchor

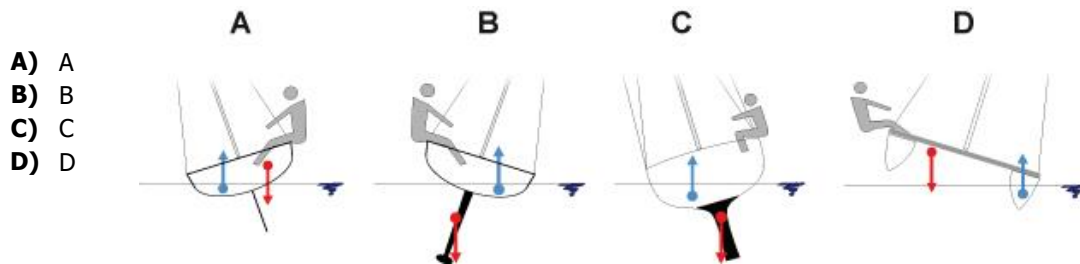
6a The boat is sailing close-hauled in gusty conditions. What short-term measures are appropriate to prevent the boat from heading to wind?

- A) When hit by a gust, ease the jib sheet, and then pull it back in when the gust is over
- B) When hit by a gust, pull in the jib sheet, and then ease it back out when the gust is over
- C) When hit by a gust, ease the mainsheet, and then pull it back in when the gust is over
- D) When hit by a gust, pull in the mainsheet, and then ease it back out when the gust is over

7a Which basic characteristics are well-suited for anchoring?

- A) Sand
- B) Rock
- C) Seagrass
- D) Gravel

8a Which of these schematically illustrated boat hulls are exclusively form-stable?



9a What components make up the apparent wind?

- A) Deviation wind and corrected wind
- B) Balancing wind and felt wind
- C) Base wind and additive wind
- D) Boat speed and true wind

10a You are sailing on a close-hauled course in moderate winds. Which of the following statements are true?

- A) Buoyancy and gravity force create a righting moment
- B) Buoyancy and gravity force create a heeling moment
- C) Lateral force and force at the center of lateral resistance create a righting moment
- D) Lateral force and hydrodynamic lateral force at the center of lateral resistance create a heeling moment

11a A boat is sailing on a beam reach without heeling. Which of the following statements regarding helm are true?

- A) If the sail's center of pressure is aft of the center of lateral resistance, the sailboat will experience weather helm
- B) Weather helm can be reduced by setting a smaller headsail
- C) Shifting the crew's weight to windward will increase weather helm
- D) After raising the centerboard, the boat tends to experience more weather helm

12a What is important for the generation of lift on a sail?

- A) That the sail is sufficiently trimmed in
- B) That the air flows as smoothly as possible along the sail without turbulence
- C) That the wind hits the sail as close to a right angle as possible
- D) That strong turbulence is generated as much as possible

13a What is assigned to the spars?

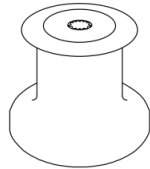
- A) Mainsail boom
- B) Centerboard
- C) Spreaders
- D) Spinnaker pole

14a Which of the boats listed here have two hulls?

- A) Catamarans
- B) Trimarans
- C) Skiffs
- D) Dinghies

15a What is shown here?

- A) Winch
- B) Block
- C) Cleat
- D) Shackle

**16a In which of the listed categories of sails does a storm jib fall?**

- A) Extra sail
- B) Schrat sail
- C) Spritsail
- D) Staysail

17a Which applications is rope with high stretch suitable for?

- A) Halyards
- B) Anchor lines
- C) Mooring lines
- D) Boom vang

18a Which of the following items can be counted as safety equipment for a dinghy?

- A) First aid kit
- B) Knife
- C) Anchor
- D) Life jackets

19a Which statements apply to the maneuver "running - off the Wind" with a yacht in heavy weather?

- A) The boat drifts downwind with the sails dropped.
- B) Due to the low speed, the boat's position remains virtually unchanged even in strong winds.
- C) The helmsman steers the boat in the direction of the waves to avoid capsizing.
- D) The rudder is fixed in a midships position, and the boat sails autonomously; only a lookout must remain on deck to react to possible collision hazards.

20a What measures need to be taken after capsizing and before righting a dinghy?

- A) Alert other boats by using distress signals to make aware of one's situation
- B) Check if the crew is complete and unharmed
- C) Prevent the mast for sinking
- D) Release sheets that are possibly fixed in cleats/clamps before righting the dinghy

21a The boat is sailing close-hauled in fresh wind. A crew member discovers several broken strands on the windward shroud. What measures need to be taken among others?

- A) Immediately tack
- B) Fall off onto a broad reach and ease the sheets
- C) Relieve the damaged shroud by adding additional lines
- D) Drop sails and request towing assistance; continuing to sail is not possible under any circumstances

22a What information about the area must a skipper gather before departing on an unfamiliar body of water?

- A) The type and appearance of local storm warning signals
- B) The opening hours of the harbor entrance
- C) Relevant navigational information, e.g. the positions of shoals
- D) Special wind conditions and weather patterns

23a What is the purpose of the boom vang?

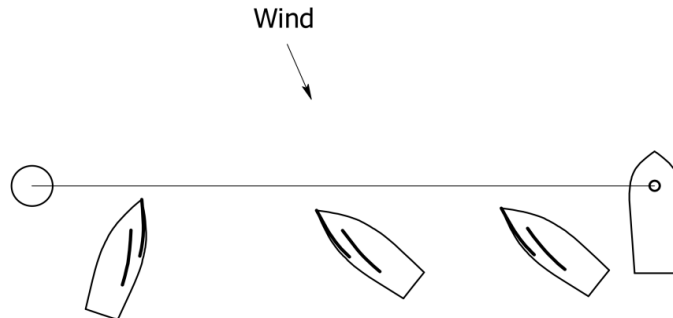
- A) To adjust the twist of the mainsail
- B) To hold the mainsail boom when no sail is set
- C) To prevent the mainsail boom from rising on a downwind course
- D) To take care of excess sailing cloth after reefing

24a Which statements regarding jib trim with the jib sheet lead are correct?

- A) Moving the jib sheet lead aft loosens the leech
- B) Moving the jib sheet lead forward increases twist
- C) Moving the jib sheet lead changes the profile depth ("belly")
- D) Moving the jib sheet lead changes the angle of attack

25a In the figure, the starting line is shown schematically just before the starting signal. Which of the following statements are correct?

- A) The left side of the starting line is favored (starting buoy)
- B) The right side of the starting line is favored (committee boat)
- C) One should start in the middle
- D) One should always start close to the committee boat



26a What rules apply to boats participating in a regatta regarding other traffic participants?

- A) Boats participating in a regatta must adhere to the legal traffic rules
- B) Boats participating in a regatta do not have to give way to non-participating boats
- C) Boats participating in a regatta are generally required to give way to non-participating boats
- D) Boats participating in a regatta must follow the racing rules with regard to all other traffic participants

27a Which knot is shown here?

- A) Reef knot
- B) Clove hitch
- C) Bowline
- D) Rolling hitch



28a What is the advantage of splicing over knotting?

- A) The splice is quicker to undo
- B) The splice is easier to make
- C) The breaking strength of the line is significantly less reduced with splicing
- D) Splicing can be used to connect twisted with braided rope

29a Which of the listed knots is also suitable for joining two ropes of different diameters?

- A) Sheet bend
- B) Reef knot
- C) Fisherman's bend
- D) Clove hitch

30a How should a vessel that is required to give way execute its maneuver?

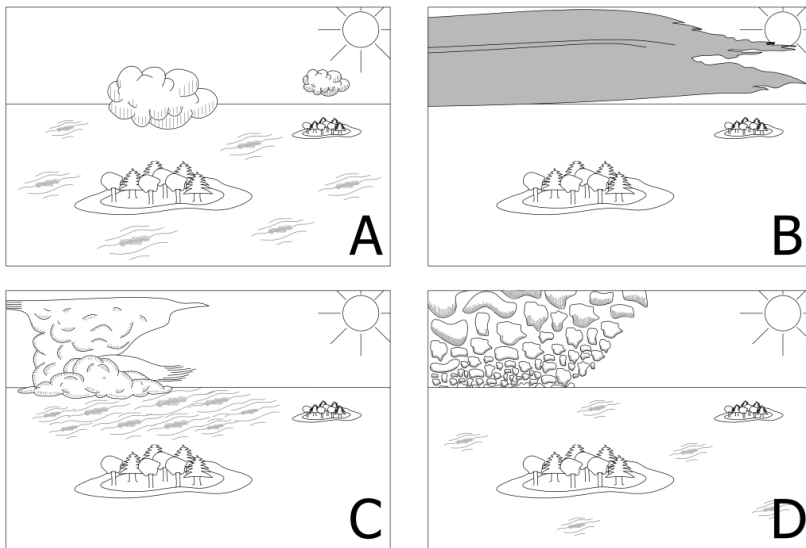
- A) The maneuver should be clear and made in time
- B) A prolonged blast should be sounded immediately before the maneuver
- C) In crossing situations, the give-way vessel should pass astern of the other vessel
- D) The passing distance should be at least 50m regardless of the sizes of the boats involved

31a What is the term used for the outermost end of a spar?

- A) Keep
- B) Top
- C) Luff
- D) Nock

32a Which of the depicted cloud images show thunderstorm clouds?

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D



33a What wind can be expected during good weather conditions near the shore of a large lake during the day?

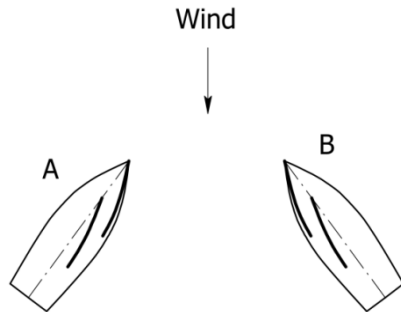
- A) Offshore wind
- B) Onshore wind
- C) Sea breeze
- D) Land breeze

34a What is the warm and dry wind on the leeward side of a mountain called in Austria?

- A) Sirocco
- B) Bora
- C) Foehn
- D) Sky broom

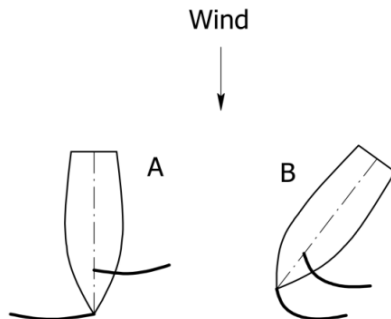
35a Which small sailing vessel is required to give way and why?

- A) Boat A / the boat with wind from port side must give way
- B) Boat A / the leeward boat must give way
- C) Boat B / the boat with wind from starboard side must give way
- D) Boat B / the windward boat must give way



36a Which small sailing vessel is required to give way and why?

- A) Boat A / the boat with wind from port side must give way
- B) Boat A / the windward boat must give way
- C) Boat B / the boat with wind from starboard side must give way
- D) Boat B / the leeward boat must give way



37a What is the minimum distance that a small sailing vessel sailing on an Austrian lake must keep from a vessel displaying a white ball, if possible?

- A) 50 m
- B) 100 m
- C) 200 m
- D) 300 m

38a Which lights at night are defined in the „Seen- und Flussverkehrsordnung“ for small sailboats under 7 meters in length?

- A) One white light visible from all sides (a second white light must be shown when approaching another vessel)
- B) Stern light, sidelights, and two masthead lights visible from all sides (upper light: red, lower light: green)
- C) Stern light, sidelights, and masthead light
- D) Stern light and sidelights

39a What is the meaning of the sound signal "one short blast"?

- A) I am altering my course to starboard
- B) I am altering my course to port
- C) Engine going astern
- D) Port exit signal

40a Which of the following legal texts are relevant for sailing on Austrian lakes with a sailboat?

- A) Jachtzulassungsverordnung
- B) Schifffahrtsgesetz
- C) Seen- und Fluss-Verkehrsordnung
- D) Wasserstraßen-Verkehrsordnung