



**AUSTRIAN SAILING FEDERATION**

Bfa Binnen Theory


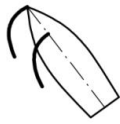


# Exam Catalog B

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!

**1b In which of the following illustrations are both the sail position and the course designation correct?**

	scheinbarer Wind	scheinbarer Wind	scheinbarer Wind	scheinbarer Wind
	↓	↓	↓	↓
<b>A) A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>B) B</b>				
<b>C) C</b>	Am Wind	Halbwind	Raumwind	Vorwind
<b>D) D</b>				

**2b Which of the following procedures describe the maneuver "tack"?**

- A)** Close-hauled course - boat turns through the wind with the bow - headsail goes over and sheets are tightened - close-hauled course
- B)** Broad reach course - boat bears away onto a run - mainsheet tight - boat goes through the wind with the stern - headsail goes over and mainsheet is eased - broad reach course
- C)** Close-hauled course - boat turns through the wind with the bow - headsail sheet remains cleated and backs - rudder fixed to windward
- D)** Beam reach course - boat heads up to windward - release the sheets

**3b After docking at the pier, the mainsail should be stowed. What should be considered?**

- A)** For smooth dropping of the mainsail, the wind should be coming from aft
- B)** The mainsail should be luffed during the dropping process
- C)** When easing the mainsail halyard, make sure the boom does not fall onto the boat
- D)** The mainsheet should remain tight during the entire dropping process

**4b Which of the following statements apply to the "man overboard" recovery maneuver with a „Q-Tack“?**

- A)** The course away from the man overboard is crossed after the Q-Tack
- B)** After the Q-Tack, a (almost) head to wind is sailed towards the man overboard
- C)** After the Q-Tack, the boat must be in leeward of the man overboard
- D)** At least one gybe is necessary between the man overboard situation and picking up the crew member

**5b A yacht is supposed to be moored alongside a floating dock for a longer period of time. What precautions need to be taken?**

- A)** Raise and secure the keel fin and rudder blade
- B)** Deploy bow and stern lines
- C)** Deploy two spring lines
- D)** Deploy fenders on the dock side to protect the hull

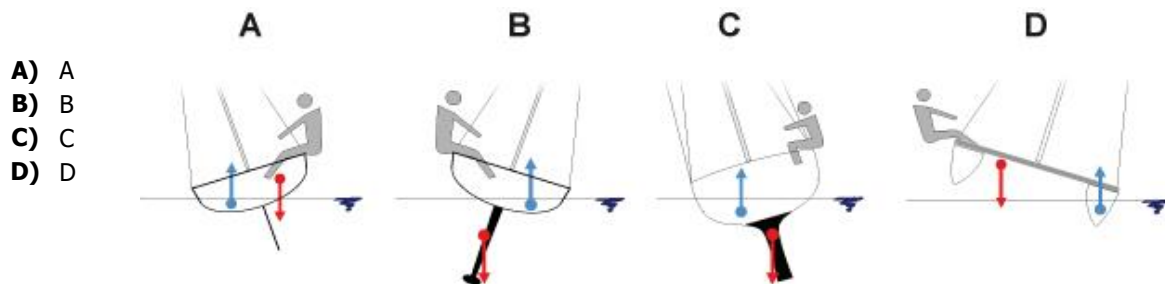
**6b A dinghy is sailing close-hauled in fresh wind. What risks are there if the rudder position, sail and weight trim are not adjusted to the changing wind conditions when a gust occurs?**

- A) Capsizing
- B) Accidentally jibing
- C) Nose diving
- D) Unintentional heading up into the wind

**7b Where should the towing line be attached or redirected last, if possible, for the tugboat and the towed vessel?**

- A) Tugboat: as far aft as possible / Towed vessel: as far forward as possible
- B) Tugboat: amidships / Towed vessel: as far forward as possible
- C) Tugboat: as far aft as possible / Towed vessel: amidships
- D) Tugboat: amidships / Towed vessel: amidships

**8b Which of these schematically represented boat hulls is characteristic of weight stability?**



**9b A gust occurs during a broad reach. How does the wind felt on board change in the first moment?**

- A) It shifts forward
- B) It shifts aft
- C) It increases in strength
- D) It decreases in strength

**10b In sail theory, which forces are summarized at the center of lateral resistance?**

- A) The sum of all weight forces
- B) The sum of all wind forces acting on the sail
- C) The sum of all hydrodynamic forces acting on the underwater hull
- D) The sum of all buoyancy forces acting on the displaced water

**11b A dinghy is sailing close-hauled in fresh wind with heavy heel. What measures can be taken to reduce weather helm?**

- A) Reef the mainsail
- B) Ease the mainsheet
- C) Increased lean out
- D) Crew into the trapeze

**12b After leaving the dock, a sailboat accelerates without changing course in constant wind conditions. Which of the following statements are true?**

- A) As the boat gains speed, the sails need to be pulled in more
- B) As the boat gains speed, the sails can be eased out more
- C) As the boat gains speed, the apparent wind shifts aft
- D) As the boat gains speed, the apparent wind shifts forward

**13b How is the standing rigging that supports the mast in the longitudinal axis of the ship called?**

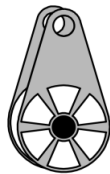
- A) Shrouds
- B) Stays
- C) Spreaders
- D) Topping lift

**14b What is referred to as the keel?**

- A) The centerboard that can be lowered on dinghies in the middle of the ship
- B) A structural cross-member for the planks
- C) A fixed frame above the waterline to support the centerboard
- D) The bottom-mast longitudinal structure of the boat's hull

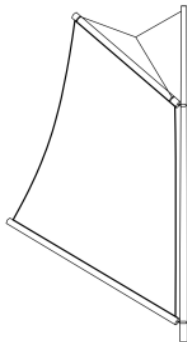
**15b What is shown in this picture?**

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



**16b What type of sail is shown here?**

- A) Lateen sail
- B) Gaff sail
- C) Square sail
- D) High sail



**17b Which applications is low-stretch rope suitable for?**

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

**18b Why is an anchor considered part of safety equipment on yachts?**

- A) Because it can be used as a drogue in heavy weather
- B) Because, in the event of a disabled, unmaneuverable vessel with onshore winds, it provides one of the few options for preventing stranding
- C) Because, if the vessel runs aground, the anchor can be used to move the vessel to deeper water in an emergency (warping)
- D) An anchor is not part of the essential safety equipment; it is only needed if you actually intend to anchor

**19b In heavy weather, the dinghy capsizes and cannot be righted by one's own power. What actions are good to take in this situation?**

- A) Abandon yourself from the boat to avoid being pulled underwater if it sinks
- B) Stay with the capsized boat as it still has sufficient buoyancy
- C) Take off your oilskins
- D) Send distress signals

**20b What belongs to the correct anchoring procedure under sail?**

- A) Always dropping the anchor on a downwind course
- B) Dropping the anchor at the beginning of shooting up head to wind
- C) Not dropping the anchor until the boat is moving backwards
- D) Dropping the mainsail only when having made sure the anchor is in place

**21b The boat is sailing on a close-hauled course with fresh wind when suddenly the forestay breaks. Which measures should be taken?**

- A) Ease the sheets quickly and in a controlled manner, fall off and head downwind
- B) Immediately tack
- C) Drop the headsail
- D) Temporarily support the mast forward with a line

**22b Which measures should be taken before the first outing with an unfamiliar boat and inexperienced crew?**

- A) Checking the seaworthiness and equipment of the boat
- B) Checking the boat's proper registration
- C) Checking the seaworthiness of each crew member
- D) Providing a safety briefing to the crew

**23b What is the Cunningham used for?**

- A) To prevent uncontrolled rising of the main boom
- B) To stretch the luff of the mainsail
- C) To hold the spinnaker pole
- D) To furl and unfurl a furling sail

**24b In the jib, all the trim lines on the leeward side are nicely attached to the sail, but not on the windward side. What measures can be taken to improve the trim?**

- A) On a close-hauled course: bear away
- B) On a beam reach course: pull in the jib sheet
- C) On a broad reach course: adjust the leech line
- D) On a downwind course: sail with the mainsail and jib on the same side

**25b What are the prerequisites for participating in a sailing regatta?**

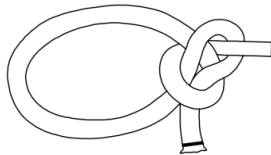
- A) A valid liability insurance for the boat
- B) Membership in a regional or national racing team
- C) Membership in the Austrian Sailing Association (OeSV) or another national member federation of World Sailing
- D) Amateur status and a certificate of good conduct

**26b What are the rules for small boats under sail with respect to boats participating in an officially registered regatta?**

- A) A non-participating boat is generally required to give way to the regatta participants
- B) The legal navigation rules apply to a non-participating boat with respect to the regatta participants
- C) A non-participating boat must keep clear of the regatta course
- D) In general, any traffic participant may navigate the regatta area, but good seamanship dictates not to disturb the regatta participants

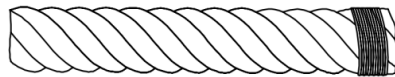
**27b Which knot is depicted here?**

- A) Sheet bend
- B) Clove hitch
- C) Bowline
- D) Rolling hitch



**28b What is depicted here?**

- A) Short splice
- B) Back splice
- C) Whipping knot
- D) End whip



**29b Which of the listed knots are suitable for hoisting sails with short ties and holding loose sailcloth together after reefing with reef ties?**

- A) Sheet bend
- B) Reef knot
- C) Bowline
- D) Clove hitch

**30b Why should a yacht be reefed as the wind increases steadily?**

- A) To protect the equipment and crew
- B) To reduce the weather helm caused by heeling and the associated risk of heading into the wind
- C) To prevent exceeding the hull speed
- D) To adjust the size of the sail area to the reduced area of the lateral plan in the glide state

**31b What is meant by „unrigging“?**

- A) The dropping of all sails after the boat is moored
- B) The dismantling of mast and standing and running rigging
- C) The loosening of an end whip from a line's rope
- D) Lowering the national flag at sunset

**32b In which season is thunderstorm activity highest in Austria?**

- A) Spring
- B) Summer
- C) Autumn
- D) Winter

**33b When can land breeze be expected in the vicinity of a large lake during fair weather?**

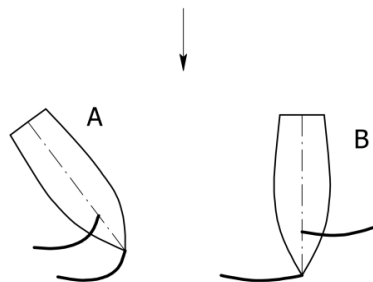
- A) In the morning after sunrise
- B) In the afternoon as the sun sets
- C) At night after sunset
- D) Early in the morning before sunrise

**34b Which of the following statements regarding isobars are true?**

- A) Isobars are lines of equal air pressure
- B) Isobars connect places with the same air pressure gradient
- C) The further apart the isobars, the stronger the wind
- D) The closer the isobars are together, the stronger the wind

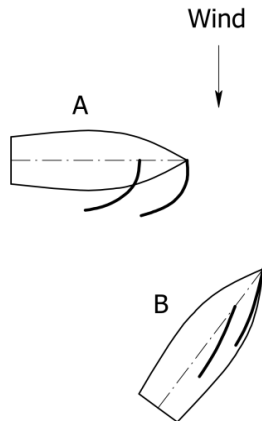
**35b Which small sailing vessel is required to give way and why?**

- 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



**36b 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



**37b To which other waterway users is a small boat under sail on Austrian waters obliged to give way?**

- A) Passenger ships flying a green ball
- B) Passenger ships flying a yellow double cone
- C) Vessels propelled by machinery and having an overall length of less than 20 meters
- D) Vessels propelled by machinery and having an overall length of more than 20 meters

**38b Which daytime signals are provided for a fishing vessel on an Austrian lake that is authorized for commercial fishing rights?**

- A) It may display a white ball
- B) It must display a black cone with the point facing upward
- C) It may display a green ball
- D) It must display two black cones with the points facing towards each other (hourglass)

**39b Which of the emergency signals listed are defined in Austrian law?**

- A) Slow and repeated raising and lowering of outstretched arms
- B) A light that is swung in a circle
- C) A light signal composed of the Morse code SOS
- D) A sound signal composed of a series of long tones

**40b Which of the specified points belong to the legal obligations of a skipper?**

- A) Providing assistance in case of accidents and to persons and vessels in danger
- B) Possession of a first aid certificate
- C) Avoidance of obstruction to shipping
- D) Reporting unknown obstacles that could pose a danger to navigation