

### ASA Registered Basic Coastal Cruising Examination

### Instructions For Taking This Exam

This examination consists of two parts: Part A: Written Examination of Sailing Knowledge; and Part B: Examination of On-The-Water Sailing Skills. Both parts must be satisfactorily completed prior to awarding Certification. If there is a delay in completing one of the two parts, the remaining part must be fully completed within 12 months of the date the first part was completed.

Upon successful completion of both Part A and Part B, your instructor will sign your ASA Log Book in the appropriate section, return it to you and forward your test scores to ASA for certification.

If you do not receive your Certification Seal within a reasonable amount of time after completing your Examination (usually less than 30 days), contact your school to determine the status of your certification.

Part A consists of 100 questions. Use the back page of this exam as your answer sheet to indicate your answer choice. Please fill in the circle completely and erase any changed answers. Read each question carefully, take your time, and use your best judgment in marking the correct answer. A passing score of at least 80% is required.

Part B contains 35 items of boat handling skills for you to demonstrate to your instructor. These standards are listed in your ASA Log Book. To achieve Certification, you must successfully demonstrate all sailing skills on Part (B).

To enhance your educational experience, you are entitled to review the questions and your answers with the instructor. If you choose to do so, inform your instructor so that a mutually convenient time can be arranged. Should you fail either or both parts of your examination, you may arrange for retesting. Consult your instructor or school for details.

### **IMPORTANT:** Read Prior To Opening This Booklet

IF THIS EXAM IS BEING TAKEN OUTSIDE AN ASA AFFILIATED SAILING SCHOOL, IT IS AUTOMATICALLY INVALID CONTACT THE AMERICAN SAILING ASSOCIATION IMMEDIATELY AT (310) 822-7171.

REMOVE THE BACK PAGE OF THIS EXAM AND FILL IN ALL OF YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION – THEN WAIT FOR YOUR INSTRUCTOR TO ADVISE YOU BEFORE OPENING THIS BOOKLET.

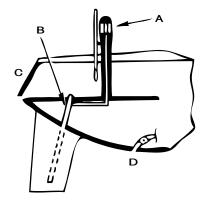
© 1987–2007 American Sailing Association **T 103 B 2/11/08** 5301 Beethoven Street, Suite #265, Los Angeles, CA 90066 (310) 822-7171 www.american-sailing.com

### Part A: Examination of Sailing Knowledge

- 1. Soundings are measured in units of:
  - (A) Fathoms
  - (B) Feet
  - (C) Meters
  - (D) Any of the above
- 2. One fathom equals:
  - (A) 3 feet
  - (B) 4 feet
  - (C) 6 feet
  - (D) 9 feet
- 3. One nautical mile is equal to:
  - (A) One minute of Longitude
  - (B) One degree of Longitude
  - (C) One degree of Latitude
  - (D) One minute of Latitude
- 4. Storage areas, usually found aft in the cockpit and sometimes underneath seating are called:
  - (A) Hatches
  - (B) Lazarettes
  - (C) Bins
  - (D) Cabinets
- 5. The lowest part of the interior of the boat is:
  - (A) Bilge
  - (B) Holding tank
  - (C) Anchor locker
  - (D) Lazarette
- 6. The purpose of a safety harness, tether and jack line is:
  - (A) To help keep a person standing on deck
  - (B) To help keep a person attached to the boat
  - (C) To replace a personal flotation device
  - (D) To allow you to lean farther over the lifeline
- 7. Indicate the reason for bow and stern pulpits and lifelines
  - (A) To decrease collision damage
  - (B) To help keep a person on the deck of the boat
  - (C) To provide a place for people to sit or stand
  - (D) To assist in trimming the sails

Identify the following parts of a sailboat in the diagram to the right:

- 8. Transom
- 9. Rudderpost
- 10. Through-hull Fitting
- 11. Binnacle



- 12. A skipper's responsibility includes:
  - (A) Ensuring the crew's knowledge of operating procedures and location of all safety equipment
  - (B) Safety of the crew and boat
  - (C) Ensuring proper use of equipment (head, stove, etc.)
  - (D) All of the above
- 13. Usually the safest location for stepping off a boat when docking is:
  - (A) At the stern pulpit
  - (B) At the bow pulpit
  - (C) At the shrouds
  - (D) At the boarding ladder
- 14. A float plan can be left with:
  - (A) U.S. Coast Guard
  - (B) A responsible friend
  - (C) A responsible relative
  - (D) Answer B or C
- 15. An important tool for coastal navigation on a 24-foot sloop during a weekend cruise should include:
  - (A) A compass
  - (B) Navigation charts
  - (C) Timekeeping device
  - (D) All of the above
- 16. Indicate which is true when reefing a mainsail.
  - (A) Reefing should be done early at first sign of adverse weather/wind
  - (B) The tack of the sail is changed in a way that will not cause excessive stress on the sail
  - (C) Secure reefed sail area with sail ties
  - (D) All of the above
- 17. A tri-colored light can be used by sailboats under 65.5 feet (20 meters):
  - (A) In place of normal side lights and stern light when under sail
  - (B) In place of a steaming light when under sail
  - (C) In place of an anchor light
  - (D) In place of a steaming light when under sail or power

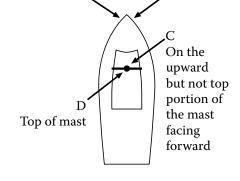
Using the diagram to the right,

correctly identify the location for each light.

- 18. Location of green light
- 19. Location of all around white light
- 20. Location of steaming light
- 21. Location of red light

Correctly associate the arc of visibility with each of the lights.

- 22. Arc of red light while sailboat is underway
- 23. Arc of white stern light
- 24. Arc of white steaming light
- 25. Arc of green light of sailboat while underway



A	В	С	D

- 26. Indicate the two flag signals used in North America which signify persons are engaged in diving operations in the immediate area.
  - (A) Flags A & B
  - (B) Flags B & C
  - (C) Flags B & D
  - (D) Flags A & D





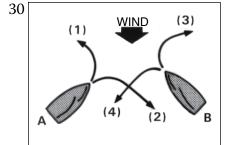


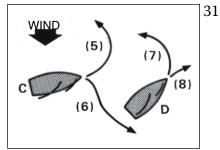


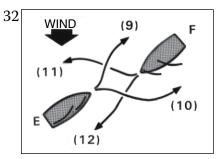
- 27. The Navigation Rules state that every vessel shall maintain a lookout:
  - (A) When arriving or departing narrow channels
  - (B) During times of reduced visibility
  - (C) At all times
  - (D) Only when required by the situation
- 28. When it is obvious that a collision is imminent:
  - (A) Continue your course if you have the right of way
  - (B) Continue your course but keep an eye on the other boat
  - (C) Sound two short blasts and prepare for evasive action
  - (D) Execute evasive action and sound five short blasts
- 29. Which of the following lists of equipment does the Coast Guard require on a sailboat 26–40 feet sailing at night?
  - (A) USCG Approved PFD Fitted for each person aboard, a Type IV Throwable Flotation Device, Fire Extinguisher (2 X Type B-I or 1 X Type B-II), Sound Making Device, Navigation Lights, Visual Distress Signals.
  - (B) USCG Approved PFD (Type I, II, III, or IV) for each person aboard, Manual Bailing Device, Fire Extinguisher (1 X Type B-I or 2 X Type B-II), Visual Distress Signals.
  - (C) USCG Approved PFD (Type I, II, III, or IV), 2 Anchors, Bailing Bucket, Day and Night Flares, Compass, Charts.
  - (D) Anchor, radio, charts and sound making device.

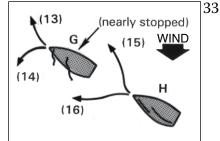
Using your knowledge of the USCG Navigation Rules indicate the sailboat that should alter its course (give-way vessel) and choose the safest and most preferred course to take in close quarters. Boats are not in imminent danger of collision.

- 30. (A) Vessel A course 1
  - (B) Vessel A course 2
  - (C) Vessel B course 3
  - (D) Vessel B course 4
- 31. (A) Vessel C course 5
  - (B) Vessel C course 6
  - (C) Vessel D course 7
  - (D) Vessel D course 8
  - (2) (655612 654156 6
- 32. (A) Vessel E course 9
  - (B) Vessel E course 10(C) Vessel F course 11
  - (D) Vessel F course 12
- 33. (A) Vessel G course 13
  - (B) Vessel G course 14
  - (C) Vessel H course 15
  - (D) Vessel H course 16









- 34. If you discover oily wastes in the bilge, you should:
  - (A) Add detergent as a dispersal agent and pump it overboard
  - (B) Use approved absorbent pads to collect the wastes
  - (C) Pump it overboard and complete a discharge form the harbor master's office
  - (D) Do nothing as this is normal for most boats
- 35. Garbage such as food scraps and packaging may be dumped less than 3 miles off shore:
  - (A) Always
  - (B) Never
  - (C) Only if the bag is weighted
  - (D) Only if there is no plastic
- 36. Daymarks are identified by color, number and shape.
  - (A) True
  - (B) False

Using Chart No. 1 or the backside of TR-1210 Training Chart, select the best term for each symbol from the list below.

### Questions 37-40

- 37. Water depth
- 38. Current
- 39. Sunken wreck dangerous to surface navigation
- 40. Kelp, seaweed

### Questions 41–44

- 41. Midchannel buoy
- 42. Can
- 43. Nun
- 44. Whistle buoy

### Questions 45-48

- 45. Red buoy
- 46. Green buoy
- 47. Radio Tower
- 48. Preferred channel buoy

A	В	С	D
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A	В	С	D
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A	В	С	D
<b>G</b>	<b>≸</b> RG	₽R	•

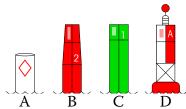
While you are proceeding from open water and entering a channel from seaward, you encounter the following navigation aids. Match them to their correct description.

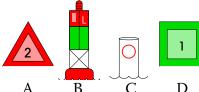
### Questions 49-52

- 49. Danger Buoy
- 50. Safe Water Buoy
- 51. Can
- 52. Nun

### Questions 53–56

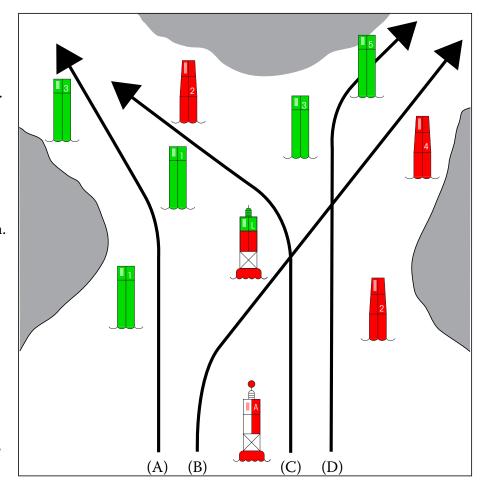
- 53. Preferred channel
- 54. Controlled Area
- 55. Port side daymark
- 56. Starboard side daymark





- 57. You are entering a channel from seaward that has a fork (shown on the right).

  Choose the path to safely navigate the preferred channel.
  - (A)
  - (B)
  - (C)
  - (D)
- 58. Chain is often used as part of the anchor rode and can help keep the anchor on the bottom.
  - (A) True
  - (B) False
- 59. The proper scope for overnight anchoring is generally:
  - (A) 1:1
  - (B) 3:1
  - (C) 7:1
  - (D) 20:1
- 60. A Danforth-style anchor is used for the following bottoms EXCEPT:
  - (A) Soft mud
  - (B) Sand
  - (C) Clay
  - (D) Hard mud
- 61. If you miss picking up the mooring ball, you should:
  - (A) Grab it at the stern
  - (B) Back up
  - (C) Call for assistance
  - (D) Sail or motor around and try again
- 62. Which statement below best describes the characteristics of a good anchorage?
  - (A) Shelter, good depth, good holding ground, swing room
  - (B) Shelter from waves, rocky bottom, good depth, sandy beaches
  - (C) Shelter from winds, rocky bottom, very shallow
  - (D) Shelter from other boats, wind blowing towards shore, good depth
- 63. When anchoring in 16 feet of water with 4 feet of freeboard (assume no tide) on a sandy bottom with a properly sized Danforth anchor, which rode length would be minimum for overnight anchoring?
  - (A) 40 feet
  - (B) 70 feet
  - (C) 140 feet
  - (D) 170 feet



- 64. If you are dragging an anchor, you should first:
  - (A) Raise the anchor and reset it in a new location
  - (B) Change to your secondary anchor
  - Increase your scope (C)
  - (D) Decrease your scope
- Spring lines control motion of a boat 65.
  - (A) Forward and Aft
  - (B) Starboard and Port
  - (C) Up and Down
  - (D) Forward and Port
- When you are preparing to tow another boat, you should tie the towing line to your boat with: 66.
  - (A) A bowline tied to a towing bridle
  - (B) A bowline around a bow cleat
  - (C) A cleat hitch to a stern cleat
  - (D) A bowline around the stern pulpit
- Which sail would you most likely use for very light wind?
  - (A) 90 percent jib
  - (B) 155 percent genoa
  - (C) Reefed mainsail
  - (D) Storm jib
- 68. An important source of marine weather in the US Waters is the marine weather bands on VHF radio.
  - (A) True
  - (B) False
- In restricted visibility, a sailboat under auxilary power should use the following sound horn signal:
  - (A) 1 Prolonged
  - (B) 2 Prolonged
  - (C) 1 Prolonged, 2 Short
  - (D) 2 Prolonged, 2 Short
- A gale warning forecasts minimum wind speeds of:
  - (A) 18 knots
  - (B) 22 knots
  - (C) 28 knots
  - (D) 34–40 knots of sustained wind
- Heaving-to provides a method for the crew to rest, fix meals or make repairs without dropping sails.
  - (A) True
  - (B) False

Identify which knot is best suited for each use (use each only once):

72. Figure Eight

(A) A non-slipping loop used to secure jib sheets to the jib

73. Bowline

(B) Temporarily secure a boat to a piling

74. Clove Hitch

- (C) A secure knot that can be used to tie a boat up to a piling
- 75. Round Turn and 2 Half Hitches (D) Prevents a line from going through a block

- 76. A rapidly falling barometric pressure is a sign of:
  - (A) An approaching storm
  - (B) A departing storm
  - (C) Little to no wind
  - (D) A rise of winds from the southeast
- 77. Which is NOT TRUE regarding heavy weather sailing?
  - (A) Put on safety harness
  - (B) Change to a larger foresail
  - (C) Plot your position on the chart
  - (D) Put on life jackets and foul weather gear
- 78. Which statement is NOT TRUE in regards to the Beaufort scale?
  - (A) Wave heights can be associated with the Beaufort scale
  - (B) Is a way to measure and describe the wind velocity
  - (C) Sail size and reefing are considerations based on the Beaufort scale
  - (D) Is a way to measure the length of a mast
- 79. Which is considered the most dangerous cloud type?
  - (A) Nimbostratus (Dark, low-level clouds accompanied by rain and strong winds)
  - (B) Cirrostratus (High-level clouds that can form a solar halo)
  - (C) Altostratus (Gray sheet or layer of clouds)
  - (D) Cumulonimbus (High vertical columns of clouds, usually with an anvil shaped top)
- 80. During reduced visibility you should:
  - (A) Get clear as quickly as possible at maximum speed
  - (B) Slow down and use sound signals
  - (C) Turn on all lights at highest brightness
  - (D) Shout at regular intervals to alert other boats

Sailors may be required to treat hypothermia at some time. It is important to determine what stage the victim's hypothermia has reached. In the following three questions, choose the symptom <u>most closely associated</u> with the degree of hypothermia indicated:

- 81. MILD:
  - (A) Violent shivering
  - (B) Unconsciousness
  - (C) Complete loss of muscular control
  - (D) Gasping for breath
- 82. MODERATE:
  - (A) Respiratory Distress
  - (B) Incoherence, drowsiness, exhaustion
  - (C) Severe itching of skin
  - (D) Severe need to urinate
- 83. SEVERE:
  - (A) Vomiting
  - (B) Collapse and unconsciousness
  - (C) Decreased mental acuity
  - (D) Feeling cold

- 84. After picking up a victim who is suffering from hypothermia, the FIRST action is to:
  - (A) Head for port
  - (B) Sit them down in the cockpit and wrap them in whatever is handy
  - (C) Wrap them in something warm and get them out of the elements
  - (D) Continue sailing
- 85. With a PFD you can delay hypothermia by:
  - (A) Swimming vigorously to increase body heat
  - (B) Swimming slowly to promote blood circulation
  - (C) Using the H.E.L.P. position
  - (D) Treading water
- 86. After refueling, you should open all hatches and ports.
  - (A) True
  - (B) False
- 87. Which technique is NOT an effective method when a sailboat has run aground?
  - (A) Heeling the boat
  - (B) Kedging off
  - (C) Taking a tow
  - (D) Center the weight evenly
- 88. When kedging off without a dinghy, as a last resort it could well be practicable to:
  - (A) Swim the anchor out using a cushion or PFD as a float for the anchor
  - (B) Throw a lightweight Danforth out as far as possible
  - (C) Tie the anchor line off the end of the boom to increase heel
  - (D) Without a dinghy, there is no way to kedge off using an anchor
- 89. What is the first action to be taken if the backstay fails?
  - (A) Head upwind to remove strain from rigging
  - (B) Turn to downwind to remove strain from the rigging
  - (C) Turn on engine and put in gear
  - (D) Loosen shrouds
- 90. What type of fire is a B-C extinguisher designed to extinguish?
  - (A) Wood, Paper
  - (B) Fuel, Oil
  - (C) Electrical
  - (D) Fuel, Oil, and Electrical
- 91. Which statement is true regarding the use of fire extinguishers?
  - (A) Pull the pin; Turn upside down; Squeeze the handle; Sweep from top to bottom
  - (B) Pull the pin; Squeeze the handle; Sweep side to side; Replace pin when done
  - (C) Pull the pin; Aim at the base of the fire; Squeeze the handle; Sweep side to side
  - (D) Pull the pin; Aim at the center of the fire; Squeeze the handle; Sweep up and down

Match the fuels/gases with their possible source. Use each answer only once.

92. Gasoline

- (A) Batteries
- 93. Hydrogen gas
- (B) Outboard engine fuel tank

94. Propane

(C) Holding tank

95. Methane

(D) Cooking stove

### ASA Basic Coastal Cruising Examination • T-103 B

- 96. Which of the following is NOT an official distress signal?
  - (A) Flying Square Flag and Ball
  - (B) Calling "Mayday" by radio
  - (C) Sounding Fog Horn every 10 minutes
  - (D) Lighting Red Parachute Flare
- 97. Which is the proper sound signal for a sailboat under sail in reduced visibility?
  - (A) A single prolonged blast
  - (B) Two prolonged blasts
  - (C) One prolonged blast followed by two short blasts
  - (D) Seven short blasts followed by a prolonged blast
- 98. If your engine dies, a possible cause could be:
  - (A) Fuel tank low or empty
  - (B) Fuel tank air vent blocked
  - (C) Dirty fuel system
  - (D) All of the above
- 99. What is the first action you should take when you foul a line in the prop while motoring?
  - (A) Increase throttle
  - (B) Shift to Neutral
  - (C) Turn engine off
  - (D) Shift to Reverse
- 100. When using a smoke flare, you should:
  - (A) Hold it to either side and away from the boat
  - (B) Hold it low, upwind, and away from the boat
  - (C) Hold it in the center of the boat
  - (D) Hold it low, downwind, and away from the boat

ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1 0 0 0 0	26 0000	51 0000	76 0000
2 0000	27 0000	52 0000	77 0000
3 0000	28 0000	53 0000	78 0000
4 0000	29 0000	54 0000	79 0 0 0 0
5 0000	30 0000	55 0000	80 0000
6 0000	31 0000	56 0000	81 0000
7 0000	32 0000	57 0000	82 0 0 0 0
8 0000	33 0000	58 0000	83 0000
9 0000	34 0000	59 0000	84 0000
10 0000	35 0000	60 0000	85 0000
11 0000	36 0000	61 0000	86 0 0 0 0
12 0000	37 0000	62 0000	87 0000
13 0000	38 0000	63 0000	88 0000
14 0000	39 0000	64 0000	89 0000
15 0000	40 0000	65 0000	90 0 0 0 0
16 0000	41 0000	66 0000	91 0000
17 0000	42 0000	67 0000	92 0 0 0 0
18 0000	43 0000	68 0000	93 0 0 0 0
19 0000	44 0000	69 0000	94 0 0 0 0
20 0000	45 0000	70 0000	95 0000
21 0000	46 0000	71 0000	96 0000
22 0000	47 0000	72 0000	97 0000
23 0000	48 0000	73 0000	98 0 0 0 0
24 0000	49 0000	74 0000	99 0000
25 0000	50 0000	75 0000	100 0 0 0 0

### PART B: EXAMINATION OF SAILING SKILLS

REQUEST FOR OFFICIAL CERTIFICATION TO BE COMPLETED BY CANDIDATE PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

### BASIC COASTAL CRUISING EXAMINATION

Each of the following items must be properly performed before this examination can be considered to be satisfactorily completed. Your ASA Instructor must witness the candidate's successful performance of the following sailing skills, minimally one time or continuously as specified. All sailing skills are to be performed in moderate v conditions, demonstrating proper safety precautions.

Address: Name:\_

# TO BE EVALUATED BY THE ASA INSTRUCTOR INDICATED TO THE

 $\hfill \square$  3. Produce equipment on checklist and note deficiencies,

□ 2. Give verbal checklist of required and ASA

recommended equipment

☐ 1. Demonstrate proper use of PFD.

PRELIMINARIES

☐ 4. Demonstrate use and care of equipment using the

☐ 6. Perform the outboard checklist prior to starting.

□ 5. Demonstrate safe winch techniques.

manufacturer's instructions

are to be periorined in moderate wind and sea		
CTOR INDICATED TO THE RIGHT	City: State: Zip:	
REEFING AND HEAVING TO:	Daytime phone:Email:	
<ul> <li>         □ 21. Reduce sail by heaving to, reefing and then getting         back underway.     </li> <li>         □ 22. Shake out reef and then get underway.     </li> </ul>	I was previously certified to ASA level  Name of Facility:	O Yes
PERSON OVERBOARD:  23. Demonstrate a skippers actions/commands while	I am currently a member of the ASA  Member #:	O Yes
under san in the proper reason Overboard procedures, with attention to alertness, deployment of throwable PFD, lookout, and control of boat speed.	Signature Date	
□ 24. Describe actions if one person falls overboard and one is onboard.	DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS AREA	
☐ 25. Describe two methods of getting a person onboard.	TO BE COMPLETED BY INSTRUCTOR UPON COMPLETION OF PARTS A AND B	A AND B
STEERING: ☐ 26. Steer a compass course for 5 minutes within 10 degrees of specified course at all times.	I certify that I have personally examined this Candidate in accordance with the ASA Basic Coastal Cruising Standard and that he/she has been found fully proficient in both the Sailing Knowledge and Sailing Skills requirements having attained the following scores:	with the ASA proficient ttained the
SECURING TO A DOCK/MOORING:  27. Secure the boat to various dock configurations to	Knowledge:% (Pass 80%) Written Exam	tiefactorily
prevent excessive movement and set out fenders accordingly.	amination of sa	uslactorny sailboat:
□ 28. Demonstrate the extra precautions to secure a boat for the night at a dock and at a mooring.	Class/Type:	
KNOTS	Type of Rig:Length:	
Tie the following knots in less than 15 seconds:		
<ul><li> □ 29. Bowline</li><li> □ 30. Clove Hitch</li></ul>	Furthermore, I have signed and dated his/her personal Log Book in the appropriate certification space.	e appropriate
31. Reef Knot	ASA Instructor's Name:	
☐ 32. Kound 1urn With Half Hitches ☐ 33. Sheer Bend	Current Highest Level of Instructor:	
Tie the following knots in less than 7 seconds:	ASA Instructor Membership Number:	
□ 34. Figure Eight	Name of Facility:	
□ 35. Cleat Hitch	Instructor's Signature: Date:	
	TO BE COMPLETED BY ASA AFFILIATE SCHOOL	
	Validation Number:	

Skipper the boat under power parallel and 2 feet away

line course).

6

from a dock. Approach port then starboard side to, without lines, and without passing a given mark on

Skipper the boat to full stop, using reverse, with the bow one-half boat length away from a buoy (straight

∞

☐ 7. Start an auxiliary engine, observing ASA

BOAT HANDLING UNDER POWER

recommended safety procedures.

☐ 10. Stop an auxiliary engine (outboard motor) using ASA

the dock.

recommended safety procedures.

□ 11. Anchor in water more than ten feet in depth so as to not drag the anchor using the engine at half throttle.

ANCHORING:

☐ 12. Raise anchor with boat ready to sail.

Points of Sail: Act as a helmsman and crew (giving proper

BOAT HANDLING UNDER SAIL

commands and responses) while demonstrating proper

☐ 14. Reaching (Three Kinds)

□ 13. Close Hauled

techniques of:

□ 16. Tacking and Jibing

□ 15. Running

□ 20. Reducing Heel

□ 18. Bearing Away □ 17. Heading Up

□ 19. Luffing

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