

Basic Race Management Study Questions

Find the best answer to each question, using the Racing Rules of Sailing (2021-2024).

Quiz #1:

1. In the USA, who can be the organizing authority for an event?

- Only World Sailing
- Any organization affiliated with US Sailing
- Only a yacht club

RRS Reference: _____

2. The organizing authority for the event appoints the race committee.

- True, unless one is appointed by World Sailing
- True, unless one is appointed by the technical committee
- Always true
- False

RRS Reference: _____

3. Who is responsible for publishing the Notice of Race (NOR)?

- The host club
- The Organizing Authority
- The Race Committee

RRS Reference: _____

4. Who can appoint a protest committee?

- The race committee
- The organizing authority
- National Authority
- All of these
- None of these

RRS Reference: _____

5. Which of the following can NOT appoint an International Jury?

- The organizing authority
- The race committee
- World Sailing

RRS Reference: _____

6. The scorer is part of _____.

- the series
- the race committee
- the technical committee
- the protest committee

RRS Reference: _____

7. The Sailing Instructions must _____.

- be made available to each boat before a race begins
- be posted online at least 30 days before the event begins
- be printed and distributed at the competitors' meeting
- be made available to each boat before a race begins, and readily available throughout the event.

RRS Reference: _____

8. In order to make a valid change to a racing rule, the notice of race or sailing instructions _____.

- must be amended 30 days before the event begins
- must be approved by US Sailing
- must refer specifically to the racing rule and state the change

RRS Reference: _____

9. Who is responsible for publishing the Sailing Instructions?

- The race committee
- The host club
- The class
- The organizing authority

RRS Reference: _____

10. Sailing instructions must conform to _____.

- Appendix A
- Appendix J 2
- Rule 85.1
- Appendix J 1

RRS Reference: _____

11. The sailing instructions must contain which of the following? (Select ALL that apply)

- a description of the event T-shirt
- a description of the marks
- a description of the class flags
- a description of the starting and finishing lines

RRS Reference: _____

12. Changes to the sailing instructions can be made by announcing them at the competitors' meeting ashore, if so authorized by the sailing instructions.

- Always True
- True, as long as authorized by the NOR
- True, as long as authorized by the SIs
- False

RRS Reference: _____

13. Class rules are in effect, even if the sailing instructions don't mention them.

- True
- False

RRS Reference: _____

Quiz #2:

1. Starting lines should be between 1 and 1.5 times the aggregate length of the boats starting.

- True
- False

RRS Reference: _____ N/A _____

2. Higher performance boats need _____ starting lines.

- shorter
- longer
- reaching

RRS Reference: _____ N/A _____

3. In light air, the starting line should be _____.

- unfair
- longer
- shorter

RRS Reference: _____ N/A _____

4. If the RC wants boats to come within hail, for example to check them in, they should display _____.

- the L flag
- the AP flag
- the AP flag over A
- code flag X

RRS Reference: _____

5. Unless the Notice of Race or Sailing Instructions change the interval, the warning signal is made _____ minutes before the start.

- 1
- 4
- 5
- 10

RRS Reference: _____

6. The visual signals for starting must be flags, unless changed by the sailing instructions.

- True
- False

RRS Reference: _____

7. The class flag (warning signal) must be _____.

- the official class insignia
- a numeral pennant
- the same color as the marks of the course
- described in the Sailing Instructions

RRS Reference: _____

8. No later than the _____ signal, the race committee shall signal or otherwise designate the _____ to be sailed.

- starting; race
- preparatory; fleet
- preparatory; course
- warning; course

RRS Reference: _____

9. When the race committee designates the course to be sailed, it is required to display the direction to the first mark.

- True
- False

RRS Reference: _____

10. The race committee is permitted to move a starting mark only until the _____.

- warning signal
- end of the race
- preparatory signal
- penalty flag is in effect

RRS Reference: _____

11. The preparatory signal is made _____ minute(s) after the warning signal.

- 1
- 4
- 5
- 10

RRS Reference: _____

12. Unless a starting penalty is to be in effect, the preparatory visual signal is

- the P-Flag.
- a plain blue flag.
- the I-Flag.
- the class flag.

RRS Reference: _____

13. The preparatory signal is lowered 1 minute before the start, with one long sound signal.

- True
- False

RRS Reference: _____

14. The starting signal is the _____.

- removal of the preparatory signal
- removal of the orange line flag
- removal of the penalty flag
- removal of the warning signal

RRS Reference: _____

15. If more than one boat is identified as OCS, the race committee should _____.

- promptly display the X-ray flag with 1 sound
- signal a general recall
- score them both as DSQ
- "dip" the X-ray flag as each returns to the pre-course side of the line

RRS Reference: _____

16. When flag X has been displayed immediately after a starting signal, _____.

- it must always remain displayed for four minutes
- it must be displayed until all signaled boats have restarted correctly
- it must be displayed until all signaled boats have restarted correctly or for four minutes, whichever is sooner
- it must be displayed until all OCS boats have finished

RRS Reference: _____

17. The race committee is permitted to signal a general recall if there has been an error in the starting procedure.

- True
- False

RRS Reference: _____

18. If there are several OCS boats, but only 3 are identified, the race committee should _____.

- give up and have lunch
- signal a general recall
- signal an individual recall and rely on the sailors' guilty consciences
- shorten the race so that they can run more races

RRS Reference: _____

19. During a fleet race, one minute after lowering the general recall flag (first substitute), the race committee should _____.

- make the preparatory signal
- raise the X-ray flag
- signal the warning, AP, or N
- make the attention signal

RRS Reference: _____

20. When the I-flag penalty is in effect and a boat is on the course side of the start line or its extensions at the start, _____.

- flag X should be displayed immediately after the start, with 1 sound
- the race committee shall signal a general recall
- the black flag should be displayed immediately, with 1 sound
- she is not breaking a rule and should continue racing

RRS Reference: _____

21. Z-flag penalties apply only if there is a general recall.

- True
- False

RRS Reference: _____

22. During a Z-flag start that is neither postponed nor abandoned prior to the start, which of the following is not true?

- A boat that is OCS at the start must return to the pre-course side of the starting line to properly start.
- A boat that is OCS at the start shall be scored ZFP and receive 1 point more than the number of boats entered in the series.
- A boat that is over the line at ten seconds must return to the pre-course side of the starting line to properly start.
- If a boat is OCS at the start, the Race Committee shall display flag X with one sound.
- A boat may receive multiple 20% scoring penalties.

RRS Reference: _____

Quiz #3:

1. After the starting signal, the RC may abandon a race because_____.

- of reasons directly affecting the safety or fairness of the competition
- light wind makes it unlikely that any boat will finish within the time limit
- a mark is missing or out of position
- of foul weather
- All of these

RRS Reference: _____

2. As soon as one boat has rounded the first mark, the R/C can no longer abandon the race.

- True
- False

RRS Reference: _____

3. The R/C is permitted to shorten the course so that further scheduled races can be sailed.

- True, as long as no other rules prohibit it.
- False

RRS Reference: _____

4. In order to shorten a race by eliminating one or more legs, the race committee is required to make the_____.

- announcement over VHF
- appropriate signals at the mark that begins the leg to the new finish mark
- announcement at the competitors/ meeting
- appropriate signals at the new finish mark

RRS Reference: _____

5. When signaling a change in the next leg of the course, the RC displays ___ with ___ as the first boat approaches.

- no flags; no sounds
- S flag; 2 sounds
- class flag; 3 sounds
- C-flag; repeated sound signals

RRS Reference: _____

6. When a mark is missing, the race committee is permitted to _____.

- substitute it with a new one of similar appearance
- substitute it with a boat/object displaying flag M and make repetitive sounds
- replace it in its correct position
- All of these

RRS Reference: _____

7. If no time limit is stated in the sailing instructions, then _____.

- boats must finish by sunset
- the race must be abandoned
- there is no time limit
- boats not finished before the party starts shall be scored DSQ

RRS Reference: _____

8. If no boat finishes within the time limit, the race committee _____.

- may abandon the race
- is required to abandon the race
- is fired
- shall finish the boats in their mark-rounding order

RRS Reference: _____

9. When a course is shortened, the finish line is _____.

- at a line the course requires boats to cross
- between the staff displaying flag S and the nearby rounding mark
- at a gate, between the gate marks
- Any of these

RRS Reference: _____

10. Boats are required to completely cross the line after finishing

- True
- False

RRS Reference: _____

11. If any boat has properly started, sailed the course, and finished within the time limit, the race committee is required to score all boats, including those that finish after the time limit.

- True, unless the race is abandoned
- True, unless the SIs include a finish window
- Always true
- Always false

RRS Reference: _____

12. The race committee is permitted to protest a boat if a member of the race committee saw the boat hit a mark.

- True
- False

RRS Reference: _____

13. If the race committee intends to protest a boat for hitting a mark, it must _____.

- fly a red flag
- chase her down until she completes a tack and a gybe
- hail that boat immediately
- notify her within the protest time limit

RRS Reference: _____

14. If the race committee sees a boat pass a rounding mark on the wrong side, it can score her as NSC.

- True
- False - it must score her as DNF
- False - it must score her as DSQ
- False - it must protest her

RRS Reference: _____

15. A boat that fails to finish in accordance with the definition _____.

- must be protested by another competitor
- can be scored DNF without a hearing
- must be protested by the race committee
- must be protested by the protest committee

RRS Reference: _____

16. When a boat is disqualified after finishing, _____.

- each boat with a worse finishing place must be moved up one place
- she may not race the next race.
- each boat with a worse finishing place is given 1 extra point
- she cannot exclude this score

RRS Reference: _____

17. Unless changed in the sailing instructions, a boat's worst race score, except a/an _____, is excluded from her series score.

- NSC
- DNE
- RDG
- DSQ

RRS Reference: _____

18. When the Race Committee discovers it has scored a boat incorrectly, they must _____.

- correct the error
- abandon all races
- request redress for all boats affected
- ask the protest committee for their advice

RRS Reference: _____