

Part 2: Minimum Knowledge Skills

In addition to mastering the minimum water skills, a student is expected to be familiar with the following knowledge areas: right-of-way, safety, rig parts, board parts, points of sail, hypothermia, heat emergencies, weather, currents and tides. To successfully complete the requirements for a basic windsurfing certificate, you must answer 80% of the questions correctly on the knowledge test that your instructor will give you.

To prepare for your test, complete the following sample. If you score 80% (32 of 40) or more and review any questions you answered incorrectly, you should be ready for the knowledge test.

I. Multiple Choice (choose the best answer)

1. Before a person can take a USYRU basic windsurfing course, he or she must
 - a) know the nautical terms.
 - b) be able to swim.
 - c) have previous sailing experience.
 - d) be physically strong.
2. When rigging the sail, the first line to be fitted and tensioned is
 - a) the outhaul.
 - b) the uphaul.
 - c) the inhaul.
 - d) the downhaul.
3. A sailor de-rigs to self-rescue when
 - a) he or she can paddle to shore.
 - b) tired.
 - c) he or she wants to.
 - d) there is a cross-shore breeze.
4. A sailor should always climb onto the board from
 - a) the downwind side.
 - b) the upwind side.
 - c) the side opposite the sail.
 - d) the bow.
5. When uphauling from upwind and the rig and board starts to turn, you should
 - a) move the front foot.
 - b) stand firm.
 - c) move any foot.
 - d) move the back foot.

continued

6. The rig is easiest to uphaul when the mast is lying
 - a) towards the stern.
 - b) towards the bow.
 - c) on the downwind side.
 - d) on the upwind side.
7. The start position is a good position to use if
 - a) you are unsure of what to do next.
 - b) you want to turn around.
 - c) you want to check the wind direction.
 - d) all of the above.
8. When in the sailing position, the position of the feet should be
 - a) front foot pointed forward, just behind and close to mast, and back foot is shoulder-width away and across the centerline.
 - b) front foot pointed forward, in front of mast, and back foot across centerline on center board well.
 - c) both feet pointed across board.
 - d) both feet pointed across board with front foot behind mast and back foot next to front foot.
9. Moving the sail toward the back of the board makes
 - a) the front of the board turn away from the wind.
 - b) the front of the board turn toward the wind.
 - c) the board jibe.
 - d) the board fail-safe.
10. The best way to determine wind direction is
 - a) put the rig in the start position.
 - b) put the rig in the sailing position.
 - c) observe the drifting movement of the board.
 - d) get a weather report.
11. When a puff starts to overpower the rig, you should first
 - a) drop the rig.
 - b) stand firm.
 - c) close the sail.
 - d) open the sail.
12. The fail-safe maneuver gets rid of power in your sail by
 - a) dropping the rig in the water.
 - b) leaning back to counterbalance the power.
 - c) releasing the boom with your back hand and straighten your front arm.

- d) rolling up your sail.
13. At a basic windsurfing course, the instructor and students wear life jackets
- only on windy days.
 - at all times.
 - if they can't swim.
 - to help them climb onto the board.
14. Sailors should know the following visual signals:
- There is deep water here.
 - I require assistance.
 - I have right-of-way.
 - Good surf.
15. You can get hypothermia by
- spending a lot of time in 75 degree F water.
 - not wearing proper clothing.
 - lowering your body temperature below 98.6 degrees F.
 - all of the above.
16. A low pressure system usually means
- wind and rain.
 - sunny weather and sea breezes.
 - colder air and rain.
 - strong sea breezes.
17. The ideal wind for windsurfing is
- offshore wind.
 - onshore wind.
 - cross-shore wind.
 - sea breeze.
18. The direction of current can be determined by
- puffs and lulls on the water surface.
 - small eddies and ripples around fixed objects in the water.
 - gravitational moon charts.
 - the direction the fish are swimming.
19. A port tack board should stay clear of
- a canoe.
 - an oil tanker.
 - a starboard tack board.
 - all of the above.

II. Definitions (in your own words briefly describe the following)

20. Safety code (list items)
21. No-go zone
22. Onshore wind
23. Cross-shore wind
24. Offshore wind

continued

III. Board and Sail Identification (name and label points)

25. A _____

26. B _____

27. C _____

28. D _____

29. E _____

30. F _____

31. G _____

32. H _____

IV. Points of Sail

33. I _____

34. J _____

35. K _____

36. L _____

37. M _____

V. Right-of-Way (who has the right-of-way?)

38. _____ 39. _____ 40. _____

