

US Sailing Judges Seminars

STUDY QUESTIONS

Overview

The Judges Education and Testing Subcommittee (JETTS) welcomes you to the 2017-2020 edition of the Judge Seminars Study Questions!

We will investigate and discuss these Study Questions during US Sailing Judges Seminars (sorry, answers only provided at seminars!)

These Study Questions have a format consisting of 60 questions. Half are True/False questions and half are questions about a series of “scenarios.” Each scenario has a diagram and some accompanying text, and several questions related to how the Racing Rules of Sailing apply to the boats in the scenario.

The actual online tests will have only 50 questions, again, roughly divided between T/F and diagrams. However, in an effort to give test takers the best preparation, we laid out these Study Questions as an accurate sample of the test itself. We've included some of instructions as you will see when you take the actual test. The levels of difficulty of the Study Questions are comparable to the actual tests. We also provide some hints and instructions for the online tests that may help you to prepare for them. Finally, we created an online “Practice Test” that you can try as well.

While working on the Study Questions - you are not limited in any way by the documents you consult, or the time you spend. As opposed to materials available during the tests, we ENCOURAGE you to run all over the rulebook, and the Cases and Appeals and the Judges Manual in search of answers (some of the answers for the Study Questions draw straight from them).

We suggest finding the rules citations for each Study Question and writing them down along with your answer (citations not required on the actual test). Get together with other judges and review and debate your answers. The main goal of the Study Questions package is to promote learning.

In these Study Questions, we have a couple scenarios/questions that are likely to provoke thought, discussion, and perhaps even debate. While we try to avoid controversial and “gotcha” questions on the actual test, in seminars we find that promoting discussion is a terrific educational tool.

As hard as we try to avoid it, we may well have some typos, or other things that are not clear. If you see any of these, please make sure that you bring the issue to our attention! You can do this either by bringing your questions up at a Judges Seminar, OR you can contact me by email at: j.s.krolak@gmail.com.

The US Sailing Judges Committee and JETTS hope you'll have fun working through these questions.

Best regards!

Joe Krolak

For the JETT Subcommittee

Instructions and Guidance

Study Questions Overview

These Study Question materials contain two Sections.

- Section A is a set of True/False questions.
- Section B contains Scenario questions.

Each Scenario has a diagram, supporting text, and several questions about the scenarios.

If you like scoring yourself, each question in Section A and Section B is worth 1 point; there are 30 points in Section A and 30 points in Section B. We will only provide answers during the seminar!

For these Study Questions, you may use ANY materials or resources. HOWEVER, for the online test, you may ONLY use the following printed or electronic materials:

- US Sailing or World Sailing rulebook (we recommend the US Sailing rulebook)
- Copy of US Sailing Prescriptions (may be separate or contained in US Sailing rulebook)
- US Sailing Appeals and World Sailing Case Book
- US Sailing Judges Manual (NOT the World Sailing IJ manual)

While some questions may mention a World Sailing regulation, you do not need the text of the World Sailing regulations to answer any question.

Study Questions Instructions

If you wish to time yourself, give yourself 60 minutes to complete the Study Questions.

However, consider taking sufficient time to study and apply the rules to each question. This gains familiarity to the rules and may better prepare you for the actual online test.

For these Study Questions (and online Test), you may presume the following:

- The appendices/rules for windsurfing, kiteboard sailing, radio sailing, match racing, or team racing do NOT apply unless a question specifically deals with those disciplines.
- Unless a question says otherwise, you may presume that NOTHING has changed a relevant racing rule. For example, a question such as “The preparatory signal is lowered one minute before the starting signal” is TRUE. Although sailing instructions are allowed to change or replace the starting system described in Rule 26, you may presume that no change has been made.
- For True/False Questions:
 - If a rule says something like, “*for X to be correct, A, B, and C must happen,*” a question such as “*for X to be correct, A must happen*” would be **TRUE** because A must indeed happen even though it is NOT ALL that must happen.
 - For the same reason, for a rule saying something such as for “*X to be correct, A and B must happen*” questions such as “*for X to be true, only A must happen*” or “*if A happens, then X is correct*” would be **FALSE** because both suggest that A alone is sufficient.
 - If a true/false “question” contains more than one sentence: then the initial sentences are descriptive, and the LAST statement is either **TRUE** or **FALSE**.



- For Scenario Questions:
 - Carefully read each scenario and review the adjacent diagram that describes the incident. Your role is that of a protest committee member hearing the incident. Consider the diagrams and supporting text *together* to be the consensus of the evidence presented to the protest committee.
 - Answer the questions about the incident. *Select the answer that applies.*
 - Make sure you consider the position of boats when answering the questions. For example, a boat might have broken a rule at both position 1 and position 3. If the question says “*At position 3, boat A broke ...*” only consider the rule(s) that apply at that position.
 - When indicating which rule a boat breaks, you should select the rule in the list that a boat breaks *regardless* of whether or not the boat should be exonerated or penalized for breaking the rule.
 - If you do not see the rule(s) that you feel were broken in the list, select any choice that applies. For example, there may be contact between a leeward and windward boat, but the list only cites rules 10, 11, and 13. So while, during an actual hearing, rule 14 might be applicable in the incident, you need to only select the appropriate listed rule(s) [i.e., rule 11 in this example]. You can make a note of those other rules for the discussion.
 - When asked which boat(s) should be disqualified you should consider whether exoneration is appropriate or if an appropriate penalty has been taken.
 - Unless specifically noted in the scenario, you may presume the following:
 - Boats are typical mono-hulls racing in a fleet race;
 - Wind is coming from top to bottom down the page;
 - The wind conditions are moderate, sea state and current are not a factor;
 - The protest naming the boats as parties is valid; and
 - No boat took a penalty

HAVE FUN!



Section A :: True-False Questions

#	Choices	Question
1	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	Rule 42 prohibits repeated tacks or gybes related to changes in the wind or to tactical considerations.
2	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	The zone is an area around an obstruction within a distance of three hull lengths of the boat nearer to it
3	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	A party to the hearing is entitled to receive in writing the protest committee's decision with the appropriate information if she asks for it in writing from the protest committee within seven days of being informed of the decision.
4	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	Appendix M is advisory only and addressed primarily to protest committee chairmen
5	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	US Sailing prescribes that sailing instructions shall not change rules 61.4, Appendix R, or its prescriptions to rules 40, 67, or 76.1.
6	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	The World Sailing Cases are not rules but are authoritative interpretations and explanations of the rules
7	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	A judge does not have to declare their conflict of interest unless a party raises this during the hearing.
8	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	A boat is sailing towards a beach. Without being asked, an uninvolved spectator on the beach yells to the boat to look out for shoal water. Hearing this, the boat tacks and narrowly averts running aground. By heeding the warning, the boat has broken a rule.
9	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	Observers appointed by the protest committee may penalize a boat that has broken rule 42.
10	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	To "change course" means to change the direction in which the boat is heading or moving.
11	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	Flag First Substitute accompanied by two sound signals is a signal for postponement
12	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	When boats are on opposite tacks, the starboard-tack boat is always the right-of-way boat.
13	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	If a boat is penalized for a third time under Appendix P in a series she shall withdraw from all races in the series
14	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	At the beginning of a protest hearing, the protest committee shall take evidence it considers necessary to decide whether all requirements for the protest have been met.
15	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	The parties to a hearing, or a representative of each, have the right to be present throughout the hearing of the evidence.
16	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	When sailing by the lee or directly downwind, a boat's leeward side is the side on which her mainsail lies
17	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	When a boat is penalized for the first time under Appendix P she shall take a Two-Turns Penalty

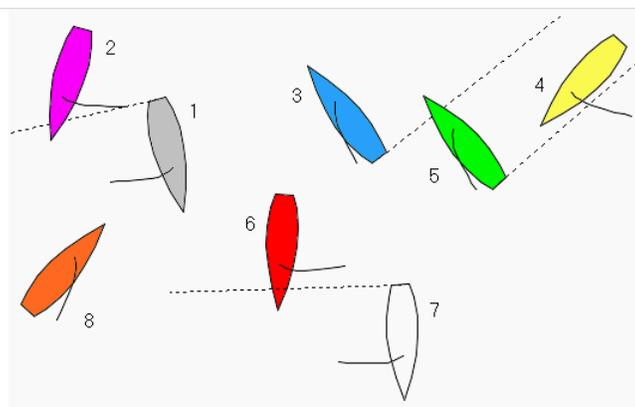


#	Choices	Question
18	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	When a protest committee finds that a boat has broken a rule of Appendix G, it shall not penalize her without giving her time to comply with the rule
19	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	The notice of race shall include the times of registration and warning signals for the practice race (if one is scheduled) and the first race
20	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	A protest committee can file a protest against a support person.
21	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	The phrase "head to wind" in rule 13 refers to the boat's bow and centerline, not the position of her sails.
22	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	If a boat has two or more equal worst scores in a series, the score for the race sailed latest in the series shall be excluded.
23	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	When a visual signal for a race is displayed over a class flag, the signal applies only to that class
24	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	Rule 18 does not apply between boats when one reaches the 'zone' approaching a leeward mark if they are reaching in to the mark on opposite tacks and the proper course for one is to gybe to round the mark.
25	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	If two boats are overlapped when the closer boat reaches the zone of a leeward mark and the inside boat then falls astern of the other, the boat astern is still entitled to mark-room.
26	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	An event without an international jury that is a qualifier for another event can deny the right of appeal without US Sailing approval.
27	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	When, from the facts found by the protest committee, the appeals committee decides that a boat that was a party to a hearing broke a rule, it shall penalize her, whether or not that boat or that rule was mentioned in the protest committee's decision.
28	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	While they are on a run, unless rule 18 applies, the definition 'overlap' does not apply to boats that are on opposite tacks.
29	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	Boat A and B are both racing boats Boat A encounters a vessel that is not racing. Boat B sees the encounter and believes that boat A broke a right-of-way rule of the IRPCAS during the encounter. Boat B may protest boat A for the incident
30	<input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F	In windsurfing competition, a board may touch a mark without a penalty.

Notes on True-False Study Questions:

Section B :: Scenario Questions

Scenario Diagram A

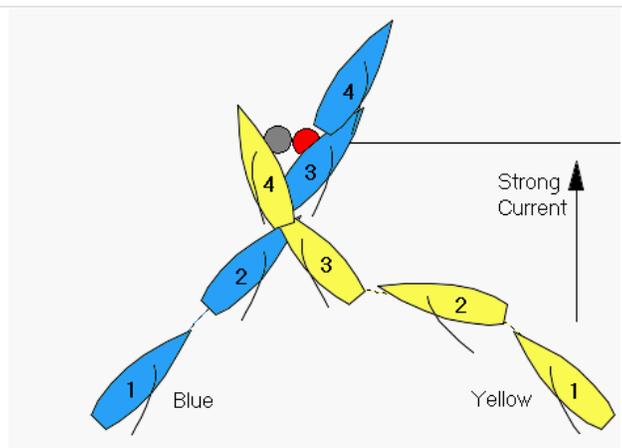


In this scenario, three sets of boats are in different positions in a race. Consider which boats in each set are overlapped with one other.

1) Are boats 6 and 7 overlapped?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
2) Are boats 3 and 5 overlapped?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
3) Are boats 3 and 4 overlapped?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4) Are boats 1 and 8 overlapped?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
5) Are boats 2 and 8 overlapped?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

Notes on Scenario A

Scenario Diagram B



Notes on Scenario B

Yellow and Blue are approaching the port end of the starting line to start on a collision course (start signal is made between positions 2 and 3). A strong current is setting them toward the line.

When Yellow is two hull lengths from the mark, she hails Blue to keep clear. Blue makes no response, and Yellow bears away to avoid collision. Immediately after the starting signal, Blue hits and runs over the mark (in right/red position). As Yellow returns to close-hauled as shown, the mark jumps out from under Blue's hull and bounces against Yellow's starboard side (in left/grey position). Yellow protests Blue. Both boats continue up the course and finish without either boat taking any penalty turns.

In the hearing Yellow argues that the only reason she hit the mark and then passed on the wrong side of it was because Blue dragged the mark. As a result, Yellow claims rule 64.1(a) completely exonerates her.

6) At position 2, what rule does Blue break?
 None 10 16.1 18.2(b)

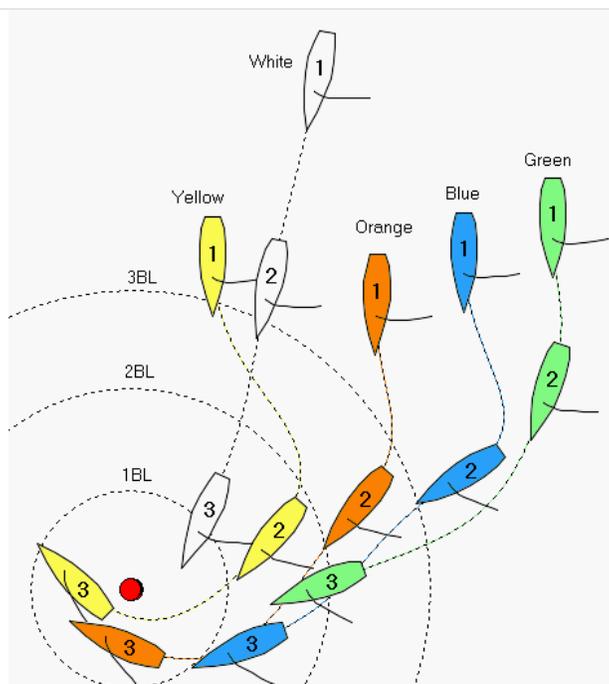
7) At position 3, what additional rule does Blue break?
 None 14 28 31

8) What rule does Yellow break?
 None 10 18.2 31

9) What additional rule does Yellow break?
 None 14 18.2 28

10) Boat the PC should disqualify?
 None Blue Yellow Both

Scenario Diagram C

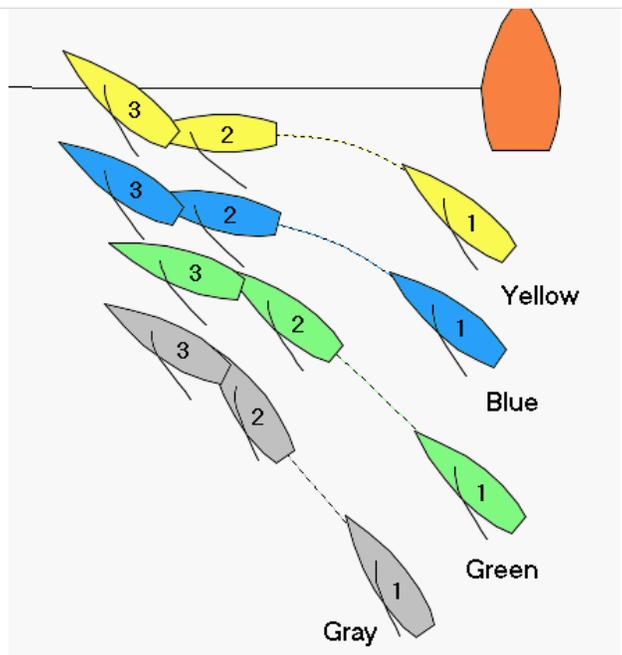


Notes on Scenario C

Five boats on downwind courses approach a leeward mark. Four boats are overlapped, with Yellow nearest the mark (Position 1). A fifth boat, White, is behind the other four, but sailing faster (Position 1). They sail towards the mark (Positions 2 and 3). While there is much yelling between the boats, there is no contact.

- 11) Does Orange need to give White mark-room?
 Yes No
- 12) Does Blue need to give White mark-room?
 Yes No
- 13) Which of these two boats has mark-room?
 Green White
- 14) At position 2, who has right of way?
 Blue Green
- 15) At position 3, who has right of way?
 Blue Green
- 16) Is Green entitled to mark-room from Blue?
 Yes No

Scenario Diagram D



Notes on Scenario D

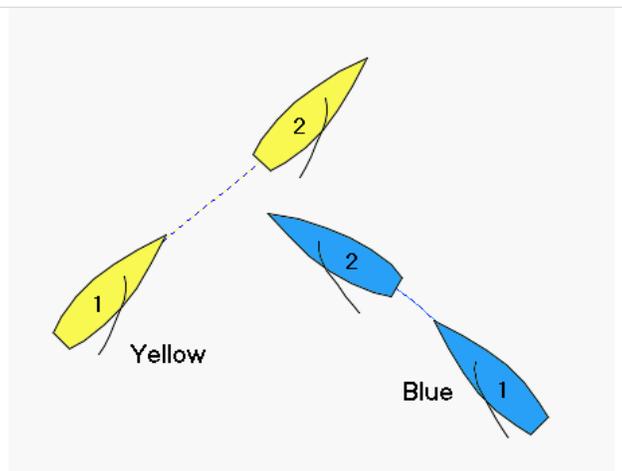
Four boats approach a starting line in a large fleet (Position 1). The starting signal is made at Position 2. The Scoring Penalty is in effect.

Yellow steers a course to avoid crossing the line early (Position 2). Blue bears away to avoid collision with Yellow, and Green bears away to avoid Blue (Position 2). Blue immediately hails protest to Yellow. Immediately upon hearing Blue's hail, Yellow flies a yellow flag and takes the Scoring Penalty. No boats do penalty turns. All boats start and finish the race.

In the protest hearing, Yellow says she knew that if she kept clear of Blue she would be OCS, but thought that taking the Scoring Penalty would be better than restarting in such a large fleet.

- 17) At position 2, what boat has right of way on all others?
 Yellow Blue Green Grey
- 18) At position 2, what rule does Green break?
 None 11 16.1 19.2(b)
- 19) At position 2, what rule does Blue break?
 None 11 16.1 19.2(b)
- 20) At position 2, what rule does Yellow break?
 None 11 16.1 19.2(b)
- 21) Boat the PC should disqualify?
 Yellow Blue Green Grey

Scenario Diagram E



Notes on Diagram E

Blue and Yellow are on a beat to windward (Position 1).
 The wind strength is strong.
 Blue alters course to avoid Yellow (Position 2).
 Blue hails protest to Yellow.

In the protest hearing, Yellow testifies that, while she knew it would be close, she believed she would cross Blue safely. Blue admits that Yellow might have crossed if Blue did not change course. However, given the wind conditions she didn't feel she could take the chance of hitting Yellow and therefore she altered course.

22) What rule does Yellow break?

- None 2 10 16.1

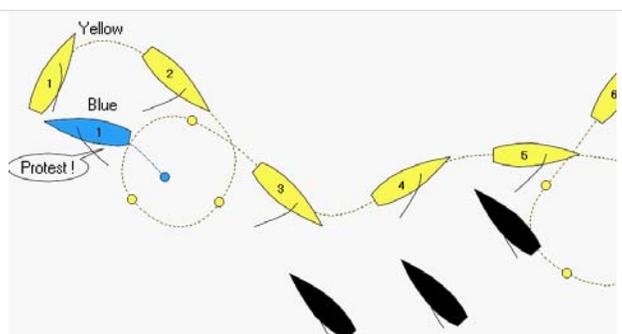
23) What rule does Blue break?

- None 2 10 16.1

24) Boat the PC should disqualify?

- None Blue Yellow Both

Scenario Diagram F



Notes on Diagram F

Yellow and Blue are on a beat to windward. Yellow tries to cross Blue (Position 1). Blue bears away and hails Protest. Yellow promptly bears away, gybes, and tacks (Positions 2 & 3). Other boats (in black) are approaching although none have changed course since Yellow's incident with Blue. After her first turn, Yellow sails in a straight line for several boat lengths (Positions 4 & 5) to get clear of these boats and then does a second gybe and tack.

25) What rule does Yellow break?

- None 10 16.1 16.2

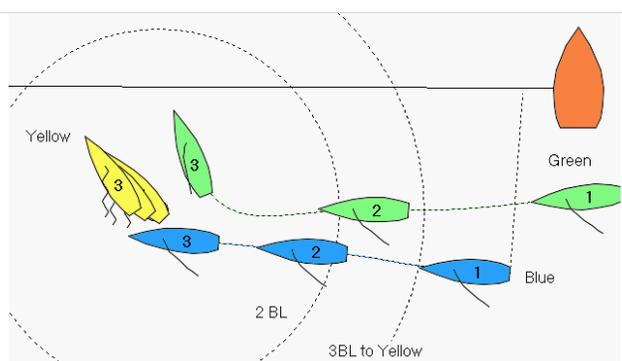
26) What rule does Blue break?

- None 10 16.1 16.2

27) Boat the PC should disqualify?

- None Blue Yellow Both

Scenario Diagram G



Notes on Diagram G

Yellow, Blue, and Green are approaching the line to start. Yellow is nearly stationary as Blue and Green approach from behind. When Blue gets to three (3) boat lengths from Yellow, she is clear ahead of Green. Shortly thereafter, Green gets an overlap to windward of Blue. Blue holds a course to pass very close to leeward of Yellow. Green is forced to luff above Yellow to avoid contact. Green protests Blue. No one protests Yellow.

28) At position 3, what rule does Green break?

- None 11 19.2 20.1

29) At position 3, what rule does Blue break?

- None 11 19.2 20.1

30) Boat the PC should disqualify?

- None Blue Yellow Both