Advanced Race Management Study Questions

These questions should be answered assuming that the Racing Rules of Sailing 2021-2024 and current US Sailing Prescriptions apply, unmodified.

Regatta Organization & RC Responsibilities

1. The organizing authority may disqualify a competitor from a race or regatta for misconduct.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

2. The scorer is part of the race committee.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

3. A protest committee, but not an International Jury, can be appointed by either the race committee or the organizing authority.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

4. The race committee is responsible for publishing the notice of race.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

5. In the USA, any organization affiliated with US Sailing can be the organizing authority for an event.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

6. Ordinarily, the organizing authority for the event appoints the race committee.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

NOR & SIs

1. In order to properly invoke the World Sailing Offshore Special Regulations as rules, the notice of race must state that they are in effect and the category (0, 1, 2, 3, or 4) of the race.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

2. Unless changed by the sailing instructions, no advertising is permitted on competing boats.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

3. For an event where entries from other countries are expected, any prescriptions to the RRS by the national authority that apply, when appropriate, must be in the sailing instructions in English.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________
4. Sailing instructions must contain a description of the class flags.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

5. Sailing instructions must conform to Appendix J2.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

6. The notice of race or sailing instructions can change any racing rule by referring specifically to it and stating the change.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

7. In order to make a valid change to a racing rule, the notice of race or sailing instructions must refer specifically to the racing rule and state the change.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

8. The prescriptions of the national authority with which the organizing authority is associated are in effect, unless the notice of race or sailing instructions properly state that some of them do not apply.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

9. The notice of race must always include the scoring system to be used.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

10. The notice of race and the sailing instructions must contain a list of any other documents that will govern the event.
    - True
    - False
    RRS Reference: _______________

11. The notice of race must contain the time of the warning signal for the practice race (if any) and the first race.
    - True
    - False
    RRS Reference: _______________

12. In windsurfer racing, changes to the sailing instructions may be communicated orally, but only if the procedure is stated in the sailing instructions.
    - True
    - False
    RRS Reference: _______________

13. For a boat racing under a handicap or rating system, the rules of that system are class rules.
    - True
    - False
    RRS Reference: _______________
14. The sailing instructions can require a fee for protests.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

15. Class rules are in effect, even if the sailing instructions don’t mention them.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

16. Changes to the sailing instructions can be made by announcing them at the competitors’ meeting ashore, if so authorized by the sailing instructions.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

17. The race committee is responsible for publishing the sailing instructions.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

18. For informal races, written sailing instructions are not required.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

19. The protest committee or International Jury must approve changes to the sailing instructions.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

20. For a penalty other than DSQ to be in effect for breaking a rule of Part 2, the sailing instructions must so state.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

21. The sailing instructions must be made available to each boat before a race begins.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

Setting the Course

1. When there is current across the course, the windward mark should be set to the true wind.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

2. "Apparent wind" is the wind that a drifting boat experiences.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

3. Current parallel to the wind does not affect how the starting line should be set.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________
4. In light air, the starting line should be longer.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

5. Higher performance boats need longer starting lines.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

6. Starting lines should be between 1 and 1.5 times the total length of the boats starting.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

7. Gates should be about 5-8 boat-lengths wide.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

Before the Start

1. The preparatory signal is removed 1 minute before the start, with one long sound signal.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

2. The class flag (warning signal) must be the class insignia.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

3. The starting signal is the removal of the warning signal.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

4. The race committee is permitted to abandon a race for any reason before the starting signal.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

5. Unless a starting penalty is to be in effect, the preparatory signal is a plain blue flag.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

6. The preparatory signal is made 5 minutes after the warning signal.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________
7. If flag Y is displayed (raised) after the warning signal, it imposes no requirements with respect to wearing adequate personal buoyancy.
   o True
   o False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

8. The race committee is permitted to move a starting mark only until the preparatory signal.
   o True
   o False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

9. When the race committee designates the course to be sailed, it is required to display the direction to the first mark.
   o True
   o False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

10. The race committee is permitted to designate the course to be sailed with the preparatory signal.
    o True
    o False  
    RRS Reference: _______________

11. The visual signals for starting must be flags, unless changed by the sailing instructions.
    o True
    o False  
    RRS Reference: _______________

12. Unless the notice of race or sailing instructions change the interval, the warning signal is made 5 minutes before the start.
    o True
    o False  
    RRS Reference: _______________

13. If the RC wants boats to come within hail, for example to check them in, it should display flag L.
    o True
    o False  
    RRS Reference: _______________

**Match Race Starting System**

1. In match racing, one minute after removing the answering pennant the RC should make the warning signal.
   o True
   o False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

2. While on station for the finish of a match race, the race committee is permitted to display a blue flag or shape.
   o True
   o False  
   RRS Reference: _______________
3. In match racing, the race committee makes a sound signal 2 minutes before the starting signal to indicate the end of the “entry” period only if one or both boats have failed to comply with rule C4.2.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

4. In match racing, the time between the preparatory and starting signals is 4 minutes.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

5. In match racing, the first signal in the starting sequence is the warning signal.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

Recalls

1. One minute after removing First Substitute, the RC should make the warning signal.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

2. A boat that is on the course side of the starting line at her starting signal is required to return to the pre-course side of the line by sailing across an extension of the starting line before starting.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

3. A boat that is on the course side of the starting line before her starting signal must be scored OCS.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

4. If there are several OCS boats, the race committee should signal a general recall.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

5. The race committee is permitted to signal a general recall if there has been an error in the starting procedure.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

6. When flag X has been displayed immediately after a starting signal, it must remain displayed for four minutes.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

7. If more than one boat is OCS, the race committee should lower and re-raise flag X as each returns to the pre-course side of the starting line.
   - True
   - False  
   RRS Reference: _______________
Starting Penalties

1. Before using a black flag, it is generally a good practice to use a less severe starting penalty.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

2. If a race is postponed or abandoned before its start, any Z flag penalties remain in effect for the subsequent start of that race.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

3. If a race that was started under the black flag rule is abandoned after the starting signal, the race committee is required to display the sail numbers of any boats penalized under the black flag rule before the next warning signal for that race.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

4. If the race committee wishes to use the black flag, the sailing instructions must say so.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

5. When the I and Z flag penalties are both in effect and proper individual recall signals are made, a boat identified in "the triangle" during the one minute before her start must comply with rule 30.1 before starting, and will also be penalized 20%.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

6. A boat identified inside "the triangle" at one minute before her start when the Z flag penalty is in effect should be penalized 20%.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

7. Z flag penalties apply only if there is a general recall.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

8. If the race committee wishes to use flag U, the sailing instructions must say so.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

9. When the I flag penalty is in effect, flag X should be displayed immediately after the start if a boat is on the course side of either extension of the starting line.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*
10. A starting penalty signal (I, Z, U or black flag) must be displayed no later than the warning signal to be in effect.
   o True
   o False  
   *RRS Reference: __________________*

**During the Race**

11. If the race committee sees a boat pass a rounding mark on the wrong side, it can score her as NSC.
   o True
   o False  
   *RRS Reference: __________________*

12. The only way to penalize a boat for putting trash in the water is to write it into the notice of race or sailing instructions.
   o True
   o False  
   *RRS Reference: __________________*

13. The sailing instructions and the class rules are silent regarding electronics. A competitor who uses a cellular phone to download weather information from the Internet while racing breaks a rule.
   o True
   o False  
   *RRS Reference: __________________*

14. If no boat finishes within the time limit, the race committee is required to abandon the race.
   o True
   o False  
   *RRS Reference: __________________*

15. When a course is shortened, the finish line is between the staff displaying flag S and the nearby mark.
   o True
   o False  
   *RRS Reference: __________________*

16. If a race committee member on a mark boat sees a boat’s spinnaker contact a mark and the RC intends to protest, he must hail the boat immediately.
   o True
   o False  
   *RRS Reference: __________________*

17. A boat that is anchored after her preparatory signal breaks a rule.
   o True
   o False  
   *RRS Reference: __________________*

18. A boat that is attached to a dock at her preparatory signal breaks a rule.
   o True
   o False  
   *RRS Reference: __________________*

19. A boat that breaks a rule of part 2 and touches a mark in the same incident exonerates herself from both rules breaches by taking one Two-Turns penalty.
   o True
   o False  
   *RRS Reference: __________________*
20. If no time limit is stated in the sailing instructions, there is no time limit.
  o True
  o False  
  RRS Reference: _______________

21. When a mark is out of position, the race committee must, if possible, replace it in its correct position or provide a substitute.
  o True
  o False  
  RRS Reference: _______________

22. When displaying flag M, the race committee must make repetitive sound signals.
  o True
  o False  
  RRS Reference: _______________

23. When a mark is missing, the race committee is permitted to substitute a boat displaying flag M for the mark.
  o True
  o False  
  RRS Reference: _______________

24. If there are subsequent marks to be rounded after a "new" mark, they should also be "new" if they have been moved.
  o True
  o False  
  RRS Reference: _______________

25. When signaling a change in the next leg of the course, the RC displays flag C and makes 2 sounds as the first boat approaches.
  o True
  o False  
  RRS Reference: _______________

26. The race committee is permitted to change the direction to the next mark or the length of the leg or both, even if the sailing instructions are silent on the subject.
  o True
  o False  
  RRS Reference: _______________

27. Once any boat has sailed the course and finished, the race committee cannot abandon a race.
  o True
  o False  
  RRS Reference: _______________

28. In order to shorten a race by eliminating one or more legs, the race committee is required to make the appropriate signals at the mark that begins the leg to the new finishing mark.
  o True
  o False  
  RRS Reference: _______________

29. The race committee is permitted to shorten the course so that further scheduled races can be sailed.
  o True
  o False  
  RRS Reference: _______________
30. As soon as one boat has rounded the first mark, the race committee can no longer abandon the race.
  o True
  o False  
  *RRS Reference:*

31. After the starting signal, the race committee is permitted to abandon a race because light wind makes it unlikely that any boat will finish within the time limit.
  o True
  o False  
  *RRS Reference:*

32. If a boat passes a rounding mark on the wrong side, she can correct that at any time.
  o True
  o False  
  *RRS Reference:*

33. A boat that contacts a starting mark after her preparatory signal and before starting breaks a rule.
  o True
  o False  
  *RRS Reference:*

**Finishing**

1. When finishing downwind flying a spinnaker, the boat does not finish until some part of the hull crosses the finishing line.
  o True
  o False  
  *RRS Reference:*

2. Boats are required to completely cross the finishing line after finishing.
  o True
  o False  
  *RRS Reference:*

3. A boat starts, sails the course, finishes, and then immediately clearly hits the finishing mark. The RC should score her as DNF, without a hearing.
  o True
  o False  
  *RRS Reference:*

4. If the race committee is absent at the finish, to be scored as finishing, a boat shall note her finishing time and her finishing position in relation to any nearby boats and report them to the race committee as soon as reasonably possible.
  o True
  o False  
  *RRS Reference:*

5. If any boat has properly 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, unless the race is abandoned.
  o True
  o False  
  *RRS Reference:*
6. A boat doing penalty turns near the finishing line is required to sail completely to the course side of the finishing line before finishing.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

7. If a boat takes a scoring penalty, she is required to call the attention of the race committee to her flag at the finishing line.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

8. A boat that hits the race committee finish boat’s anchor rode immediately after finishing has broken a rule.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

9. In match racing, a boat that owes a penalty before finishing is required to complete her penalty on the course side of the finishing line.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

**Post-Race**

1. The protestor is required to pay the costs associated with determining the facts in a measurement protest.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

2. Measurement protests by the technical committee are always valid.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

3. When a technical committee for an event reports to the race committee that a boat is not in compliance with her class rules, the race committee shall protest that boat.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

4. A boat that has been disqualified in a measurement protest cannot race until the measurement problem is corrected.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________

5. Merely by so stating in the notice of race or the sailing instructions, the organizing authority can deny the right of appeal at any event.
   - True
   - False
   RRS Reference: _______________
6. The scoring must be adjusted to include decisions of the protest committee granting redress to boats.
   ○ True
   ○ False  
   \textit{RRS Reference: }\underline{\text{___________}}

7. If the RC posts the scores after the protest time limit and a competitor immediately sees that he has been scored OCS and requests redress promptly, the PC should find that the request is not timely.
   ○ True
   ○ False  
   \textit{RRS Reference: }\underline{\text{___________}}

8. The time limit for delivering requests for redress is the same as for protests.
   ○ True
   ○ False  
   \textit{RRS Reference: }\underline{\text{___________}}

9. If the race committee fails to display flag \(X\), boats scored OCS may be entitled to redress.
   ○ True
   ○ False  
   \textit{RRS Reference: }\underline{\text{___________}}

10. When a boat cannot produce a required measurement or rating certificate, she is not permitted to race until she produces it.
    ○ True
    ○ False  
    \textit{RRS Reference: }\underline{\text{___________}}

11. If the technical committee is going to protest a boat about her measurement, it should deliver a protest to the race office within two hours of the time it receives the relevant information.
    ○ True
    ○ False  
    \textit{RRS Reference: }\underline{\text{___________}}

12. A technical committee member who is not a competitor can be the protestor in a measurement protest.
    ○ True
    ○ False  
    \textit{RRS Reference: }\underline{\text{___________}}

13. A race committee is never permitted to appeal the decision on a protest.
    ○ True
    ○ False  
    \textit{RRS Reference: }\underline{\text{___________}}

14. The only way an organizing authority can deny the right of appeal is to appoint an International Jury.
    ○ True
    ○ False  
    \textit{RRS Reference: }\underline{\text{___________}}

15. Decisions made by a properly constituted International Jury cannot be appealed.
    ○ True
    ○ False  
    \textit{RRS Reference: }\underline{\text{___________}}

16. A windsurfer must report her intention to protest to the race committee after finishing or retiring.
    ○ True
    ○ False  
    \textit{RRS Reference: }\underline{\text{___________}}
17. A member of the race committee is permitted to serve on the protest committee at the same event.
   o True
   o False  
   
   RRS Reference: _______________

18. During a redress hearing about a boat being OCS, the RC learns that the boat seeking redress probably broke a Part 2 rule in the same incident. The RC is permitted to protest the boat for her Part 2 breach.
   o True
   o False  
   
   RRS Reference: _______________

19. If a boat intends to request redress due to an action of the race committee in the racing area, she must display her protest flag as soon as possible.
   o True
   o False  
   
   RRS Reference: _______________

20. If the race committee corrects a scoring error and that moves a boat from 1st to 3rd place in a series, she is entitled to redress.
   o True
   o False  
   
   RRS Reference: _______________

21. If a race committee error causes a boat’s finishing place in a race that is not part of a series or a qualifying race for another event to go from 80th to 81st, she is entitled to redress.
   o True
   o False  
   
   RRS Reference: _______________

22. If the race committee intends to protest a boat for hitting a mark, it must inform her after the race within the protest time limit.
   o True
   o False  
   
   RRS Reference: _______________

23. If the race committee intends to protest a boat for hitting a mark, it has to hail “protest” and display a protest flag.
   o True
   o False  
   
   RRS Reference: _______________

24. A boat intending to protest because of an incident occurring in the racing area that she is aware of is required to report the protest (the name or sail number of the boat she is planning to protest) to the race committee at the finishing line.
   o True
   o False  
   
   RRS Reference: _______________

25. After the end of protest time, the RC learns that neither boat that was involved in a collision with serious damage delivered a protest or retired. It is too late to initiate action that will result in a valid protest.
   o True
   o False  
   
   RRS Reference: _______________
26. If the race committee observes misconduct by a competitor, it can report that to the protest committee, requesting action under rule 69.
   - True
   - False 

27. The race committee realizes after a race that it made a significant error. It is permitted to ask the protest committee to consider granting redress to all of the boats involved.
   - True
   - False 

28. If a competitor from another boat tells the race committee that a boat has touched a mark, the race committee is permitted to protest the boat.
   - True
   - False 

29. The race committee is permitted to protest a boat if a member of the race committee saw the boat hit a mark.
   - True
   - False 

30. The race committee is permitted to protest a boat under rule 2.
   - True
   - False 

31. A boat is not permitted to protest the race committee.
   - True
   - False 

**Scoring**

1. ZFP in the scores indicates that a boat has been penalized under rule 30.2.
   - True
   - False 

2. The scoring abbreviation for a boat that has taken a scoring penalty is SCP.
   - True
   - False 

3. The scoring abbreviation for a boat that retires after finishing is RET.
   - True
   - False 

4. The scoring abbreviation for a boat that breaks rule 30.4 is BFD.
   - True
   - False
5. The scoring abbreviation for a boat that breaks rule 30.1 is OCS.
   o True
   o False  
     RRS Reference: _______________

6. The scoring abbreviation for a boat that is subject to rule 30.3 is UFD
   o True
   o False  
     RRS Reference: _______________

7. In the Low Point Scoring System, a disqualification is scored as one point more than a DNS.
   o True
   o False  
     RRS Reference: _______________

8. For a series that is longer than a regatta, a boat that starts but does not finish a race is scored one point more than the last finisher in that race.
   o True
   o False  
     RRS Reference: _______________

9. Boats that do not finish a race in a regatta are scored one point more than the last finisher in that race.
   o True
   o False  
     RRS Reference: _______________

10. The number of races required to constitute a series must be stated in the sailing instructions.
    o True
    o False  
      RRS Reference: _______________

11. Unless changed in the sailing instructions, a boat’s worst race score, except a DNE, is excluded from her series score.
    o True
    o False  
      RRS Reference: _______________

12. Unless the notice of race or sailing instructions specify another system, the Low Point Scoring System is in effect.
    o True
    o False  
      RRS Reference: _______________

13. A disqualification under rule 2 is not excludable.
    o True
    o False  
      RRS Reference: _______________

14. The race committee is permitted to score a boat ZFP without a hearing.
    o True
    o False  
      RRS Reference: _______________

15. If the race committee has recorded a boat as finishing twice, it should score the boat in its second finishing position.
    o True
    o False  
      RRS Reference: _______________
16. The notation '[DP]' in a rule means that the penalty for a breach of the rule may be less than disqualification.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

17. In the Low Point Scoring System, if a series tie cannot be broken on the basis of the number of firsts, seconds, etc., the tie stands (i.e., is not broken).
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

18. Series ties are first broken based on who beat whom most often.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

19. In the event of multiple Score Penalties, it may cause the boat's score to be more than the score for Did Not Finish.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

20. If a boat has two equal worst scores, she can choose the one to be excluded from her series score.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

21. When a boat is disqualified after finishing, each boat with a worse finishing place must be moved up one place.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

22. A boat that fails to finish in accordance with the definition can be scored DNF without a hearing.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

23. A boat that has been scored BFD under a black flag should be scored DNE if she sails in a re-sail of that race.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

24. The race committee is permitted to score a boat DSQ if she fails to leave a rounding mark on the required side.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*

25. The race committee must use the Low Point scoring system.
   - True
   - False  
   *RRS Reference:______________*
26. The race committee is permitted to ask the protest committee to consider giving redress to a boat if a RC error has made the boat’s finishing place in a race or series significantly worse.
   - True
   - False  \textit{RRS Reference:} _______________

27. If the first place finisher accepts a 20\% scoring penalty, the second place finisher should be scored as finishing first.
   - True
   - False  \textit{RRS Reference:} _______________

28. A boat that finishes 18th in a 20 boat fleet and accepts a 20\% scoring penalty should be scored 22nd.
   - True
   - False  \textit{RRS Reference:} _______________

29. A boat is permitted to take more than one scoring penalty in the same race.
   - True
   - False  \textit{RRS Reference:} _______________

30. If an injured crew member is removed from a boat, the boat has broken a rule.
   - True
   - False  \textit{RRS Reference:} _______________

31. If people from another competing boat assist a capsized boat that is in danger, the capsized boat has broken a rule.
   - True
   - False  \textit{RRS Reference:} _______________

32. If a race is abandoned after the start and re-sailed, boats are not penalized for rules breaches in the abandoned race.
   - True
   - False  \textit{RRS Reference:} _______________

\textbf{Eligibility & Advertising}

1. If the organizing authority wishes to restrict entries on the basis of World Sailing’s Sailor Classification Code, it must so state in the notice of race.
   - True
   - False  \textit{RRS Reference:} _______________

2. Competitors should not be required to sign indemnity agreements.
   - True
   - False  \textit{RRS Reference:} _______________

3. If a race is rescheduled, new entries that meet the entry requirements of the original race may be accepted at the discretion of the race committee.
   - True
   - False  \textit{RRS Reference:} _______________
4. If a race is rescheduled, all boats entered in the race must be notified.
   o True
   o False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

5. A person entering a boat in a race must be a member of a national authority or of some organization that is affiliated to a national authority.
   o True
   o False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

6. In order to compete in an event that uses The Racing Rules of Sailing, all competitors must be members of their national authority (US Sailing in the USA).
   o True
   o False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

7. The protest committee is permitted to warn or penalize a boat that has broken a rule of World Sailing Regulation 20.
   o True
   o False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

8. The organizing authority can require boats to display an advertisement of any event sponsor attached to each side of the hull in the areas reserved for event advertising.
   o True
   o False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

9. The organizing authority may reject or cancel a boat’s entry because of advertising before the start of the first race, as long as it states the reason for doing so.
   o True
   o False  
   RRS Reference: _______________

10. The organizing authority may charge a different entry fee for boats with different advertising categories.
    o True
    o False  
    RRS Reference: _______________

11. Competitors displaying advertising on their boats may be required to pay a fee to their national authority for that right.
    o True
    o False  
    RRS Reference: _______________

12. Class rules are permitted to prohibit or limit the right to display advertising on boats.
    o True
    o False  
    RRS Reference: _______________

13. If a class association makes no decision regarding advertising, advertising chosen by the person in charge may be displayed on a boat or part thereof, except for certain reserved spaces.
    o True
    o False  
    RRS Reference: _______________
14. Advertising on boats at the Olympic Sailing Competition is limited only by the IOC Charter.
   o True
   o False  
   
15. When a boat is supplied by the event’s organizing authority, all advertising on the supplied boat is available to the organizing authority.
   o True
   o False
   
16. Competitors may display advertising on clothing and personal equipment without restriction, as long as the advertising and anything advertised meet generally accepted moral and ethical standards.
   o True
   o False
   
17. Group 3 competitors (“professionals”) are not eligible to race unless specifically so permitted by the sailing instructions.
   o True
   o False
   
18. A boat whose entry is rejected is entitled to a hearing conducted by the protest committee, if requested in writing.
   o True
   o False
   
19. For most events, the organizing authority can reject an entry before racing begins, as long as it states a reason for doing so.
   o True
   o False
   
20. World Sailing eligibility is required for competitors in an event with an International Jury.
   o True
   o False
   
21. World Sailing eligibility is required for any event when so stated in the Notice of Race and the Sailing Instructions.
   o True
   o False
   
22. World Sailing eligibility is required at any event described as an international event in its notice of race and sailing instructions.
   o True
   o False