

Crew Award

1. Have crew rating
2. Nomenclature (see attached definitions):

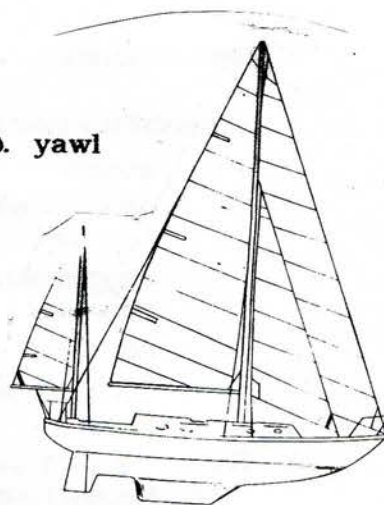
abeam	aft	amidships
apparent wind	backwind	beam
bear off	beat	blanket
daggerboard	head up	helm
hike	jibe	pinch
port tack	searoom	slack
starboard tack	tacking (coming about)	true wind
3. Tie the following knots and tell what they are used for:
 - a. Square knot- for tying two ends of a rope together
 - b. Bowline- makes a non-slip loop for a variety of purposes, demonstrate by tying a boat to a mooring
 - c. Clove hitch- for tying to a post
 - d. Double half-hitch- for tying to a post, ring, or eye
 - e. Coiling- for stowing line and making it neat
4. Successfully perform the following crew responsibilities under counselor supervision:
 - a. Act as a crew without instructions
 - b. Roll tack properly
 - c. Be alert for other boats and obstacles, and fend off to avoid collisions
 - d. Coil halyards
 - e. Keep boat dry
5. In a JY15 beat upwind to a mark set by a counselor while maintaining a close-hauled course.
6. Explain basic right of way rules when two sailboats meet on the water:
 - a. A boat on a starboard tack has right of way over a boat on a port tack.
 - b. A leeward boat has right of way over a windward boat.
 - c. A boat clear ahead has right of way over a boat clear astern.
 - d. Tacking and jibing boats have no rights.

8. Identify the following rigs:

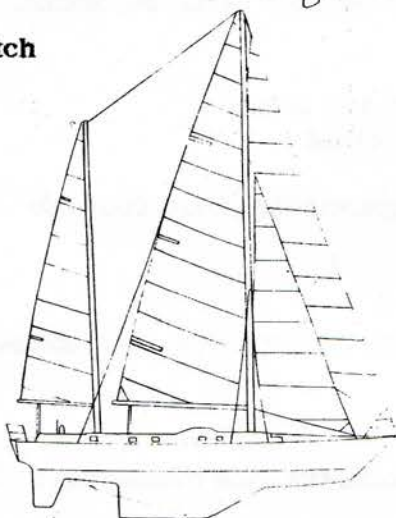
a. sloop-rigged dinghy



b. yawl



c. ketch



d. cat-rigged dinghy



e. lateen



9. See head of sailing.

Nomenclature Definitions:

Abeam	Anything which is at a 90° angle to the boat. Next to or beside the boat. "Sail a straight course until you are abeam of Crow's dock."
Aft	Towards, near, or at the stern of the boat. "Please go aft."
Amidships	Towards, near or at the center of the boat. The point midway between bow and stern, port and starboard.
Apparent wind	The wind that flows over a moving boat. For example: the wind you feel against your face when you are riding your bike is apparent wind.
Backwind	Holding a sail to the windward side of the boat. Backwinding the jib is a strategy used to come about more quickly.
Beam	The width of the boat at its greatest dimension. "The beam of this boat is 4' 6".
Bear off	To turn away from the wind, or fall off. To turn more downwind. "You are heading too high, bear off!"
Beat	To sail close hauled. The highest point of sail, at approximately 45° to the wind.
Blanket	To block the wind filling a sail on one boat by sailing on its windward side. A useful strategy in racing to overtake another boat.
Head up	To turn more into the wind. To turn more upwind.
Helm	The steering mechanism of the boat; usually a rudder and a tiller. "Take the helm while I go forward."
Hike	To lean out over the windward side of the boat in order to prevent excessive heeling (tipping). "Hike out during this gust."
Jibe	A change of tack by turning downwind. When the stern of the boat crosses the wind causing the boom to change from one side of the boat to the other side of the boat.
Pinch	To sail so high into the wind that the sails begin to luff. Sailing between close hauled and irons. "If we pinch a little we can make this mark without tacking."
Port Tack	To sail with the wind coming over the left (port) side of the boat.
Searoom	Enough room for a boat to perform sailing maneuvers. "We can't sail into that cove; there isn't enough searoom."
Slack	Anything loose in the boat, typically lines and sails. "Take up the slack in that line."
Tack	A change of tack by turning upwind. When the bow of the boat crosses the wind causing the boom to change from one side of the boat to the other side of the boat.
True Wind	The actual speed and direction of the wind felt when standing still.