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Foreward

This set of suggested answers is a guide only and is the work of a few teachers who have developed this booklet. The answers are designed to help new teachers of marine studies and have been prepared on a shoe-string budget so we welcome improvements which can be made to further editions of this booklet.

We welcome your comments

Should you have any new ideas or suggested improvements to these answers, we would welcome your comments.

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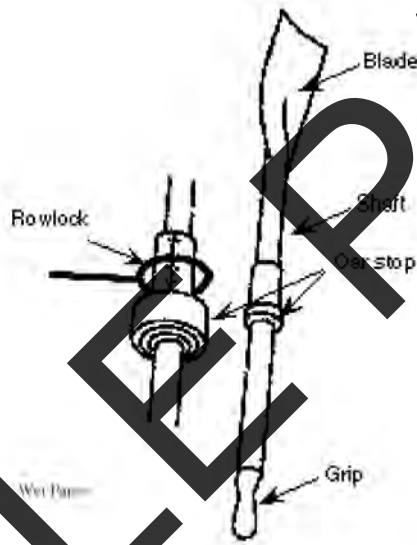
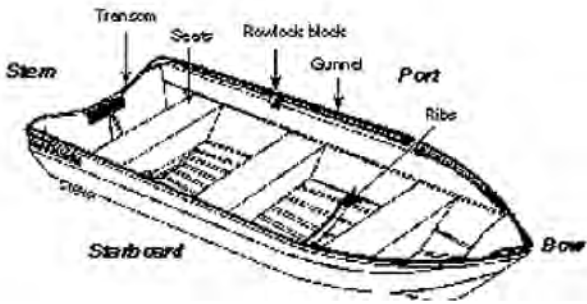
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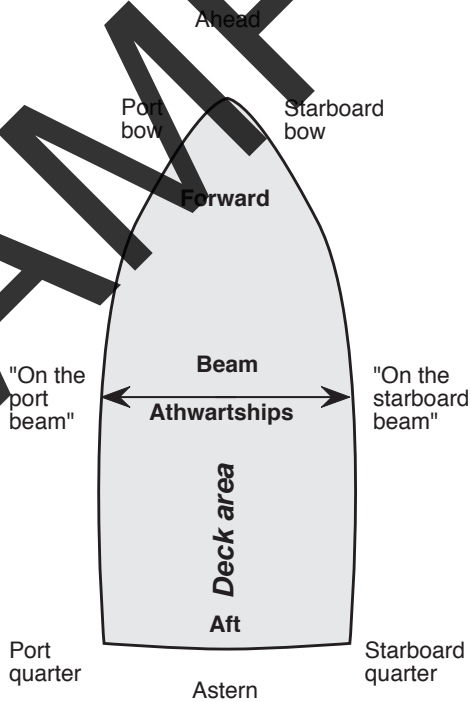
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Exercise 1 Boat parts

Q1. See diagrams below



Q2. See diagram below



Q 3. Answers

| Term | Definition |
|----------------------|--|
| deck | the deck is the part on a boat which occupies the entire floor space such as the area inside a dinghy under the seats |
| stern | the stern is the area of the boat at the rear |
| bow | the bow is the area of the boat at the front |
| transom | the transom is the part of the boat at the stern which is strengthened for the motor to be attached |
| keel | the keel is the part of the boat at the bottom on the outside which makes up the fore and aft centre line |
| ribs | the ribs are the part of the boat which run from side to side across the keel to give the keel strength |
| gunwale | the gunwale (gunnel) is the top edge of the boats sides which prevents objects from rubbing directly onto the sides such as the rubber strips around the sides of a dinghy |
| oarlock sockets | (same as rowlock block) is the place on the gunwale into which the rowlock on the oar is placed |
| seats | the seats are the part of the boat which are built across the boat and used for sitting |
| keelson | the keelson is the part of the boat at the bottom on the inside which makes up the fore and aft centre line |
| rowlock | the rowlock is the metal stopper placed over the oar and inserted into the rowlock block to prevent the oar from slipping when being used |
| shaft | the shaft is the part of the oar between the blade and the oar stop |
| oar stop | the oar stop is the rubber stopper placed about half way along the oar which the rowlock fits onto |
| grip | the grip is the area at the end of the oar which is held when rowing |
| blade | the blade is the part of the oar which is flattened and dipped into the water when rowing |
| ahead | ahead is the direction the boat is travelling when it is moving forward |
| astern | astern is the direction the boat is travelling when it is moving backward |
| port bow | port bow is the area at the front of the boat on the left side |
| starboard bow | starboard bow is the area at the front of the boat on the right side |
| forward | forward is the area at the front of the boat |
| aft | aft is the area at the back of the boat |
| beam | the beam is the greatest width of the boat |
| port quarter | port quarter is the direction used on a boat to indicate something lying between dead ahead and the port beam |
| starboard quarter | starboard quarter is the direction used on a boat to indicate something lying between dead ahead and the starboard beam |
| deck area | the deck area is the part of the boat which makes up the entire floor space |
| on the port bow | on the port bow is the direction used on a boat to indicate something lying on the port side of dead ahead |
| on the starboard bow | on the starboard bow is the direction used on a boat to indicate something lying on the starboard side of dead ahead |
| athwartships | athwartships is the area of the boat which occupies the centre from port to starboard sides |

Exercise 2 Sailing terms

Q1. Answers (see right)

Q2. Answers (see right)

Q3. Answers

weather vane flag on top of the mast to check out wind direction

headboard The top corner of a triangular sail

mast Timber or metal pole from which sails are set

batten flexible strips of wood or fibre glass placed in the sail to help the leech retain its proper shape

leech The after edge of a sail

luff The leading edge of a sail, the fluttering of the sail when the boat is placed too close to the wind or the sail is let out too far

shroud Ropes or wires lead from the mast to chain plates at deck level on either side of the mast and which hold the mast from falling or bending sideways

mainsail The largest sail attached to the main mast

clew The lower after corner of a sail where the foot meets the leech

foot The bottom edge of the sail

boom Attached to mast. Place for foot of mainsails to be attached

block Common abbreviation for a pulley block, which can be wood, metal or plastic

mainsheet Sheet (rope) which controls the mainsail

jib sheet Sail that is in front of mainsail. Different types. Genoa is a sail that catches very light winds. Jib and heavy weather jib are for medium to strong winds. Storm jib, very heavy small sail used in storms

figure of 8 Knot used to stop rope passing through a cleat. A stopper knot that can be undone easily

tiller A bar connected to the rudder to steer the vessel

rudder flat vertical surface at the stern which is turned by the tiller or wheel to alter the course of the vessel

daggerboard wooden board or centre plate lowered through a slot in the bottom to reduce leeway (the lateral movement of the ship caused by the force of the wind (also called the centreboard)

cleat A wood or metal fitting with two projecting horns fastened to some part of the boat, to which a line is secured

jib The forward most sail

gooseneck Universal joint which connects the boom to the mast

stays A rope or wire running from the mast to support it. The headstay is the foremost stay on which the jib is set.

