

SEA KAYAK GUIDES ALLIANCE OF BC – PRACTICE EXAM

****This is an open book exam, the final exam will be closed book****

Candidate Name: _____

Location of Exam: _____

Guide Trainer/Examiner Name(s): _____

Date of Exam: _____

Exam Instructions:

- This exam has a combination of Multiple Choice, True/False, and Short Answer type questions.
- For the multiple choice and true/false, please place an (x) in the circle beside your choice. Do you not mark more than one circle with an (x).
- If a mistake is made, please erase your (x) completely and place an arrow (→) pointing towards your final answer.
- The only resources you are allowed for this exam are:
 - Pen/Pencil
 - Tide/Current Tables
 - Calculator
- For the sections on Tides/Currents, your guide trainer/examiner will provide you with the station and dates for your calculations

Multiple Choice:		/44
Short Answer:		/37
Tides & Currents:		/24
Total:		/101
Percentage:		/100

*Please note, the minimum mark to pass a SKGABC Written Exam is 75%

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Operating Standards

- 1) The mission statement of the SKGABC is “to establish, promote and maintain high standards of sea kayaking safety, conduct, and representation through an alliance of professionals. (/1)
 - true
 - false

- 2) To lead or assist in the appropriate trip classifications and for ratio purposes a certified SKGABC guide may keep what ratios as a class one guide. Choose which is wrong: (/1)
 - Double only 1:6
 - Single only 1:4
 - Double and single 1:6
 - Double and single 1:5

- 3) Maximum group size for Level 1 trips is: (/1)
 - 1 guide to 4 clients – doubles and singles
 - 1 guide to 5 clients – doubles and singles
 - 2 guides to 8 clients – doubles and singles
 - 2 guides to 12 clients – doubles and singles

- 4) For maximum client ratio with singles and doubles mixed, how many doubles are required for two guides to take out 10 clients in Level 1 waters? (/1)
 - 1 double and 8 singles
 - 3 doubles and 4 singles
 - 2 doubles and 6 singles

- 5) Level 1 guides can lead day trips in: (/1)
 - class one waters only
 - class one and two waters when in direct communication with an on-site base manager
 - class one, two or three waters but only day trips not overnight
 - both B & C

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- 6) It is the responsibility of the company to provide kayak and equipment in good working order and appropriate fit that meet requirements of the Canadian Coastguard small vessel regulations. Which is **not** a requirement? (/1)
- each cockpit must be equipped with a spray skirt
 - each cockpit must be equipped with a bailing device/pump
 - each guide must carry a sound signaling device (whistle) but for client this is not mandatory
 - each guide must have a towline ready and accessible
 - each guide has at least one spare paddle

Leadership, Decision Making and Problem Solving

- 7) A guide toolbox of skills must be diverse and include many things, which is not a mandatory skill? (/1)
- Handling a kayak in a variety of conditions
 - Communication on a VHF radio
 - Understanding tides and currents tables and calculating secondary tides and currents
 - Navigation using dead reckoning skills
 - Being able to roll a kayak in all conditions
- 8) Styles of leadership help with group interactions and decision-making. There is the Telling style, Selling style, Participating style, and the Delegating style. Differentiate and define:
- Telling Style vs. Selling Style (/2)

- Participating Style vs. Delegating style (/2)

- 9) Please refer to the Information Triangle on page 28 and answer the short answer questions.
- What group information should a leader gather? (/2)

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- What weather information should a group leader know and gather? (/2)

- What terrain information should a group leader gather? (/2)

- 10) Dehydration can be a common problem on trips. A guide can easily ensure his/her group are drinking enough water. Which is **not** a way to ensure healthy hydration? (/1)
 - Ensure good access to potable water
 - Give foods/fruits with electrolytes to aid in supplements
 - Take regular breaks and encourage drinking water
 - Ensure personal water bottle on every boat
 - All of the above
- 11) To prevent hypothermia, there are important protocols for guides to follow. Which is **least** important on this list? (/1)
 - Adhere to cold water immersion protocol – remove wet clothing, insulate, add heat, provide food and water
 - Adhere to proper dishwashing protocol: hot water, soap, bleach and air dry
 - Find rain and wind barriers and ensure adequate clothing is worn
 - Wear proper fabric and avoid cotton
- 12) Causes of sea sickness can be: (/1)
 - Dehydration – ensure to drink lots of water
 - Over exposure to sunshine – wear sunscreen
 - Paddling longer periods in following seas
 - Large swells and waves – try to avoid looking at the water and watch the tree line instead
 - All of the above

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- 13) When moving clients from a bay and around a headland, conditions can get rough. Of the following protocols, which is **least** important? (/1)
- Group up well before the headland and communicate boat configuration necessary to safely go around the headland
 - Visually check for hazards like rocks covering and uncovering with tide, check wind speed and currents at headland
 - Identify possible landing options the headland and alter route so clients know safe option
 - Contact Coastguard to ensure they know where you are in case any issues arise along the headland
 - Review communication protocol and if you are in doubt of condition get out and view where you will be paddling around

Sea State

- 14) Eddy lines and currents are very dynamic with waves, boils, whirlpools, and other features. They require skills and knowledge for guides to safely navigate. What is **not** a good thing for a guide to do when crossing a heavily currented passage? (/1)
- Group up deep in the back eddy and communicate effective group crossing methods
 - Ensure communication signs with groups and leaders are known by everyone
 - Ensure radios are on
 - Visually check for hazards like logs, kelp, boats and other debris and ensure you have a bearing to establish a transit
 - Consider contacting vessel traffic control on channel 11 and let them know you are making the crossing, how many people are crossing and what your destination is
 - Ensure all clients have rudders down for safe ferrying and good control in the current
 - Put one guide in the lead and follow single file formation across channel and ensure both lead and assistant guide know what channel to communicate on during their crossing

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Chart 1

- 15) As a guide you will be using your chart to ensure you know where all hazardous rocks are and where safe landings can be made. What scale chart would you like to use for best navigating shoreline features? (/1)
- 1:10,000
 - 1:20,000
 - 1:60,000
 - 1:120,000

- 16) Lines of longitude run north and south from pole to pole, like segments of an orange. They are measured in terms of degrees, minutes and seconds starting from the prime meridian. Lines of longitude start at zero. Where is this located? (/1)
-

- 17) The line of longitude at 180° East and 180° West is called: (/1)
-

- 18) Write out what the symbols in this equation means.


a) 48° 27' 16" N (/1)

b) 129° 48' 23" W (/1)

- 19) What is chart datum? (/1)
-

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- 20) In the green intertidal zone there are several letters and symbols that represent different types of sea bottoms. These can be found on your chart 1. Write what these symbols depict. (/10)

M	⊕
S	+
Sh	✕
G	→
Bo	

Weather

- 21) How often is the regular weather updated in a 24 hour period during a technical marine synopsis? (/1)
- once only, at 10:30 am
 - 4 times: 4 am, 10:30 am, 4 pm, and 9:30 pm
 - 3 times: 4 am, 4 pm and 9:30 pm
 - only once at 12:00 and it's good for a 24 hour period
- 22) Technical marine synopsis means: (/1)
- Gives a general picture of the position and motion of the main weather features; lows, highs and fronts
 - Gives a specific detail of weather at a specific weather buoys
 - Gives wave height forecasts in specific regions of the BC coast
- 23) What is the marine weather statement? (/2)
-
-
- 24) What is the significant wave height? (/1)
- Lists the most significant wave of the day in a 24 hour period
 - The average of the highest 1/3 of all waves; measured from trough to crest
 - Is not something a day guide needs to worry about
 - Is only an issue on the open west coast waters

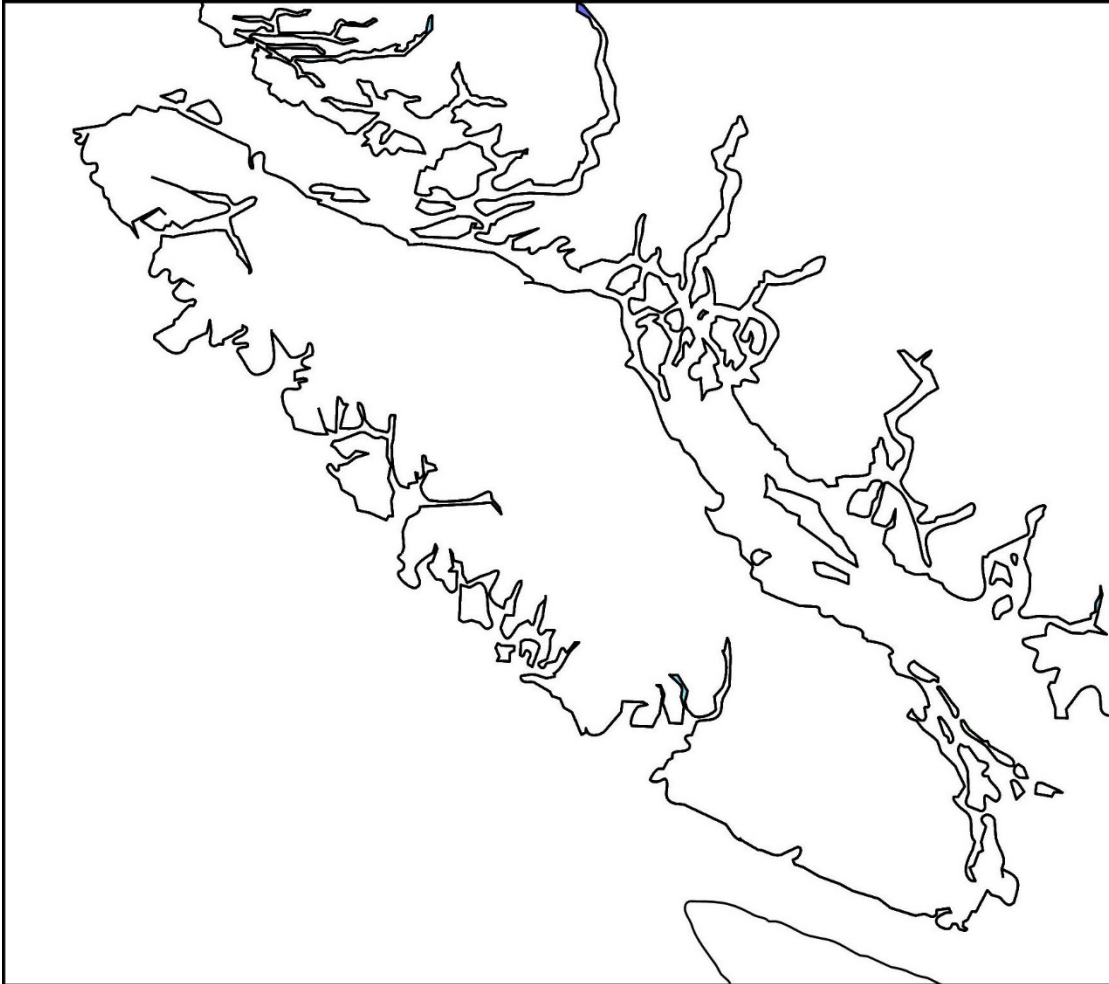
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- 25) Maximum wave height: (/1)
- Is the same as the significant wave height
 - May be twice as high as the significant wave height
 - Can be up to 4 times the significant wave height
 - Is the difference between the highest and shortest wave
- 26) Strong wind warning: (/1)
- Is the same as a small craft warning
 - Is issued only in Southern inner coastal waters between March 20-November 11
 - Has winds of 20-33 knots
 - All of the above
- 27) Which is **not** the description of a Gale wind? (/1)
- Often proceeds the front of a coastal low
 - Are 34-47 knots
 - Are 48-63 knots
 - Are common on the BC coast proceeding the front or at the wake of a coastal low
- 28) High pressure systems or good weather typically move into the BC coast: (/1)
- From the Northwest
 - At very slow speeds
 - From the Southeast
 - With storm force winds at their fronts
- 29) Barometric pressure that is dropping signifies: (/1)
- Low pressure or lighter unstable air
 - High pressure or heavier, stable air
 - Good weather
 - Large, cumulonimbus clouds
- 30) In marine weather forecast, wind direction is based on: (/1)
- True bearing
 - Magnetic bearing
- 31) Define wind speed: (/1)
-

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32) Place the following numbers in the appropriate location of the map: (/6)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cape Flattery | 7. Juan de Fuca West |
| 2. Georgia Strait | 8. Juan de Fuca East |
| 3. Cape Scott | 9. Juan de Fuca central |
| 4. Brooks Peninsula | 10. Clayquot Sound |
| 5. Chatum point | 11. Gulf Islands |
| 6. Cape Mudge | 12. Estevan Point |



- 33) Which is **not** true about currents? (/1)
- It is best to have your group paddle with rudders down in current
 - Current picks up when pushed through narrow gaps
 - Currents are directly related to tides, meaning they will be fastest at slack tide
 - Currents picks up when being pushed through shallower water

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- 34) Red light flashing: (/1)
- Is marked on a chart as FLR
 - Is a starboard navigational aid
 - Is kept to the right when moving with the flood tide
 - May signal a reef or shallow water on a specific side of the light
 - All of the above
- 35) Yellow black yellow navigational aid is: (/1)
- A Southern cardinal buoy
 - Has two triangles pointing towards each other
 - Means stay to the north of this buoy
 - Means stay to the East of this buoy
- 36) If you are on a collision course with another boat: (/1)
- Your bearing will not change when you take a time lapsed compass bearing
 - The boat needs to get out of your way
 - The rule of “might is right” takes precedence
 - The kayaker always has right of way and keeps their line of position
 - Answer a and c
- 37) What is the magnetic variation when we paddle out of the docks at West Coast College? (/1)
-

- 38) Which is **not** one of the three R's of Collision Regulation? (/1)
- Red Right Return
 - Yield to the right
 - Might is right
 - Red is good

- 39) Mixed semi-diurnal tides mean: (/2)
-
-

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40) Define the difference between a warm front and a cold front.
No drawing necessary. (/6)

Warm:

Cold:

41) An A Flare: (/1)

- Is essential for level 1 guides to carry
- Rises 300 meters into the air and has a hang time of approx. 20 seconds
- Burns at the intensity of 10,000 candles
- Is also called a parachute flare

41) Winds move from: (/1)

- High pressure to low pressure
- Follow equal pressure gradient lines
- Move faster on a steeper pressure gradient
- All of the above

42) High barometric pressure means: (/1)

- The air will be heavier
- Good weather
- Little precipitation because the air is dryer
- Days will be warmer and nights cooler
- All of the above

43) Pressure of 968 millibars (/1)

- Would be a significant low
- Means bad rainy weather
- Will have counterclockwise wind
- Will be at the center of the trough
- All of the above

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- 44) What is the millibar (mb) level for measuring low or high air pressure? (/1)
- 1014 mb- above it is a high, below is a low
 - 1012 mb - above it is a high, below is a low
 - 1016 mb - above it is a high, below is a low
 - 1000 mb - above it is a high, below is a low
 - 1013 mb- above it is a high, below is a low

Tide and Current Calculations

45) Primary Tidal Station. Fill in the chart below (/4) **correct for daylight savings time**

Date: **June 22, 2018** Location: **Fulford Harbour**

Corrected Times and Heights

Times	Heights

46)Secondary Tidal Station. Fill in the chart below. (/4)

Date: **June 22, 2018** Location: **Sidney**

Corrected Times and Heights

Times	Heights

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47) Primary Current Station. Fill in the chart below. (/8) **correct for daylight savings time**

Date: **June 20, 2018** Location: **Race Passage**

Corrected Times and Speed

Turns	Maximum	Speed

48) Secondary Current Station. Fill in the chart below. (/8) **correct for daylight savings time**

Date: **June 20, 2018** Location: **Sidney Channel**

Corrected Times and Speed

Turns	Maximum	Speed