

COUNTY REFEREE (GRADE 4)
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

GENERAL QUESTIONS

- 1 What is fencing time? t6
 A. The time taken to execute a lunge.
 B. The time required to perform one simple fencing action.
 C. The length of time of a bout.
- 2 What is an attack? t7
 A. It is initiated when the point is in line and the arm is straight, threatening the opponent's target .
 B. It is the action made by straightening the arm to prevent an offensive action arriving.
 C. It is the initial offensive action made by extending the arm and continuously threatening the opponent's target, preceding the launching of a lunge or fleche.
- 3 What is a simple attack? t8
 A. The action is simple when it is direct.
 B. The action is simple when it is executed in one movement.
 C. The action is simple when it is not delayed.
- 4 Name the four types of simple attack?
 A. Lunge, Fleche, Step Forward, Ballestra.
 B. Lunge, Cut-over, One-two, Double.
 C. Straight thrust, Disengage, Counter-disengage, Cut-over.
- 5 What is a counter-riposte? t7
 A. It is the riposte made with a disengage.
 B. It is the delayed riposte made by grazing along the opponent's blade.
 C. It is the offensive action made by the fencer who has parried the riposte.
- 6 What are the three renewals of attack? t8
 A. Direct, Indirect and Compound Actions.
 B. Remise. Reprise and Redoublement Actions.
 C. One-two, Double and Coupe Actions.
- 7 What is fencing distance? t17
 A. The distance between the two competitors when placed on-guard and is such that, in the on-guard position, with the arms straight and the blades in line, the points of the two blades cannot make contact.
 B. The maximum distance that a fencer can lunge in order to hit his opponent with a simple attack.
 C. The distance between the two competitors so that either can hit his opponent with a simple attack.

- 8 What is counter time? t8
A. An attack made on the preparation made by the opponent.
B. A stop hit made into the opponent's attack.
C. Every action made by the attacker against a stop hit made by the opponent.
- 9 What is the length of a piste? t13
A. 12 metres.
B. 14 metres.
C. 18 metres.
- 10 What is the width of the piste? t13
A. 2.0 metres.
B. 1.5 metres.
C. 1.5 - 2.0 metres.
D. 2.0 - 2.5 metres.
- 11 What length of run off should there be at the end of the piste? t13
A. 2.0 metres.
B. 1.5 metres.
C. 1.0 - 1.5 metres.
D. 1.5 - 2.0 metres.
- 12 How far apart are the on-guard lines? t14
A. 3.0 metres.
B. 3.0 - 4.0 metres.
C. 4.0 metres.
D. 2.0 metres.
- 13 What is the penalty when a fencer crosses the lateral boundary of the piste with one foot? t28
A. The fencer is not penalised but the referee must immediately call halt.
B. The fencer is penalised. When the competitors are replaced on-guard, the opponent will advance one metre from the position that s/he occupied when the fencer committed the infringement.
C. The fencer is penalised with a yellow card but only after the referee has first given him/her a friendly warning in the same bout.
- 14 What is the penalty when a fencer crosses the lateral boundary with both feet? t28
A. The fencer is not penalised but the referee must immediately call halt.
B. The fencer is penalised with a yellow card.
C. The fencer is penalised. When the competitors are replaced on-guard, the opponent will advance one metre from the position that s/he occupied when the fencer committed the infringement.
- 15 When is a fencer deemed to have crossed the rear line of the piste and therefore is penalised? t27
A. With one foot.
B. With one foot but with the other lifted in the air.
C. With both feet.

- 16 What is the penalty for crossing the rear line completely? t27
 A. A hit is scored against him/her.
 B. A red card and a hit scored against him/her.
 C. A yellow card.
- 17 How much distance should a fencer have to retire from the on-guard line to both feet over the rear line? t13
 A. 7 metres.
 B. 5 metres.
 C. 2 metres.
- 18 What is the penalty when a fencer crosses on of the boundaries of the piste as the result of an accidental cause? t29
 A. The fencer is penalised. When the competitors are placed on-guard, the opponent will advance one metre from the position that s/he occupied when the fencer committed the infringement.
 B. The fencer is not penalised but the referee must immediately call halt.
 C. The fencer is penalised with a yellow card.
- 19 What is the effective duration of a bout for 5 hits in a pool or a team match? t30
 A. 3 minutes.
 B. 4 minutes.
 C. 5 minutes.
- 20 What is the effective duration of a Direct Elimination bout for 15 hits? t30
 A. 10 minutes.
 B. 9 minutes.
 C. 6 minutes.
- 21 When may a fencer ask how much time is left to fence? t31
 A. Never.
 B. At any time when fencing is interrupted for some other reason.
 C. At any time.
- 22 At the end of a bout, where the timekeeper has called halt, a hit is scored which arrives after the call. When should the referee award the hit? t32
 A. Never.
 B. When the action was started before the halt, i.e. the hit was made coup lance.
 C. When not to do so would cause the bout to end in a draw.
- 23 At the end of a pool bout, the scores are level. How is the bout terminated? o17
 A. The fencers fence for a deciding hit without a time limit.
 B. The fencers fence for a deciding hit with a maximum time limit of one minute. Before the fencing recommences, lots are drawn to decide the winner in the event of equality at the end of the extra minute.
 C. The fencers draw lots to decide the who has won. The result is then scored V4/D4 or V3/D3 or V2/D2 or V1/D1 or V0/D0 whichever is appropriate.

- 24 Fencers are put on-guard in which position at the start of each period in a Direct Elimination bout? o19
- Where they were when the previous period ended.
 - Where they choose to start.
 - On the on-guard lines.
- 25 At the end of a pool of six fencers, five of them are tied with three victories each. Three are to be promoted. Hits for and against are:- A - 21/19, B - 20/18, C - 21/19, D - 21/18, E - 20/20. A beat B & C, B beat C. Who is promoted?
- D, A & C.
 - E, A & C.
 - D, B & A.
 - D, B & the winner of a barrage between A & C.
- 26 At the end of a pool of six fencers, five of them are tied with two victories each. One fencer (A) has five victories. The indicators are:- A - 1.0 - 25/0, B - 0.4 - 14/22, C - 0.4 - 15/21, D - 0.4 - 15/19, E - 0.4 - 16/20, F - 0.4 - 15/18. What are the final placings in the pool? o19
- A,B,C,D,E,F.
 - A,F,D,E,C,B.
 - A,F,E,D,C,B.
- 27 What happens to the scores in a pool when a fencer withdraws or is excluded? o20
- The indicators are calculated in the normal way but assuming that all those that had not fenced the excluded/withdrawn fencer won those bouts V5/D0.
 - The fencer's results are annulled as if s/he had not taken part.
 - The pool results are split between those that had fenced the excluded/withdrawn fencer and those that had not and the promotions/positions are calculated on the split results.
- 28 During a team match a competitor is obliged to retire as the result of an accident. What happens? o44
- The named reserve may continue the match at the point in the bout where the competitor was obliged to retire.
 - The bout in progress is lost but the reserve may take over the retired competitor's remaining bouts.
 - The bout in progress and those remaining to that competitor are effectively lost.
- 29 During a team match, a competitor is excluded. What happens? o44
- The team in which the excluded fencer was a member, loses the match.
 - The bout in progress and those remaining to that competitor are effectively lost.
 - The bout in progress is lost but the named reserve may take over the excluded competitor's remaining bouts.
- 30 When is close quarter fencing allowed? t19
- Never.
 - It is allowed until a hit is scored.
 - It is allowed provided the referee can follow the phrase.

- 31 A fencer is injured during a bout. The duty doctor confirms the injury. What is the maximum time that the fencer may take for treatment? t33
 A. 10 minutes.
 B. 5 minutes.
 C. As long as it takes the doctor to treat the injury and for the fencer to recuperate.
- 32 A fencer has an accident in the course of a bout which is properly attested by the doctor on duty. The referee allows a break which is timed from:- t33
 A. The point when the accident occurred.
 B. The point when the doctor confirmed the injury.
 C. The start of the bout.
- 33 During a bout a fencer appears distressed. S/he complains of cramp. The referee:-
 A. may allow a ten minute break.
 B. may allow a ten minute break only if the duty doctor confirms the indisposition.
 C. should instruct the fencer to continue fencing.
- 34 The gauntlet of the glove must, in all circumstances:- m25
 A. fully cover approximately half the forearm.
 B. overlap the sleeve by 10 cm.
 C. be tucked inside the sleeve.
- 35 The bib on the mask must extend to protect the neck for:- app.2.2.4.3
 A. 8.0 - 10.0 cm.
 B. 8.0 - 12.0 cm.
 C. 10.00 - 12.0 cm.
- 36 The lower edge of the jacket must overlap the breeches by:- m25
 A. at least 10.0 cm in all circumstances.
 B. at least 10.0 cm when the fencer is in the on-guard position.
 C. no fixed distance but must overlap the breeches in all circumstances.
- 37 A fencer has received no warning but during the bout it comes to light that s/he is not wearing a plastron. S/he is wearing an 800 Newton FIE jacket. What should the referee do?
 A. Issue a yellow card and tell the fencer to put on a plastron.
 B. Do nothing as the fencer is wearing an 800 Newton FIE jacket.
 C. Issue a yellow card and continue the bout.
- 38 A fencer has received no warning. During the bout s/he changes his/her weapon. The new weapon fails the referee's control, s/he receives:-
 A. A yellow card valid for the pool.
 B. A yellow card valid for the bout.
 C. A red card.
- 39 Apart from the warning cards, what else must the referee do with equipment which does not conform to the rules?
 A. Confiscate it.
 B. Arrange for it to be repair by the armourer.
 C. Give it back to the fencer with the instruction not to use it.

- 40 A fencer presents on the piste with two weapons but only one bodywire. The referee should give:-
A. A yellow card.
B. A friendly warning.
C. A red card.
- 41 May the collar on the jacket be undone whilst the competitor is fencing?
A. Yes, the collar may be undone if covered by the bib of the mask.
B. Yes, any part of the jacket covered by the bib of the mask or a conductive over jacket may be open.
C. No.
- 42 A fencer has received a yellow card in a previous bout. S/he then commits a second first group offence. What is the penalty?
A. A yellow card.
B. A red card and a hit is taken from his/her score.
C. A red card and a hit is awarded to the opponent.
- 43 A fencer has received a yellow card in the current bout. S/he then commits a second first group offence. What is the penalty?
A. A second yellow card.
B. A red card and a hit is awarded to the opponent.
C. A red card and a hit is taken from his/her score.
- 44 A fencer has received a red card in the current bout. S/he then commits a first group offence. What is the penalty?
A. A second red card with a hit awarded to the opponent.
B. A yellow card.
C. A yellow card with a hit awarded to the opponent.
- 45 A fencer has received two red cards in the current bout. S/he then commits a third, second group offence. What is the penalty?
A. A black card.
B. A third red card.
C. A warning that a fourth offence will incur result in exclusion from the competition.
- 46 How much time is a fencer allowed between consecutive bouts in a pool? o16
A. 5 minutes.
B. S/he is not allowed a rest but must continue.
C. 3 minutes.
- 47 How much time is a fencer allowed between consecutive bouts in the direct elimination? o26
A. 10 minutes.
B. 5 minutes.
C. 1 minute.

- 48 In the BFA Guidelines on Safety in Fencing for Fencers, Coaches, Referees, Clubs and Competition Organisers booklet what is the minimum distance between the edges of adjacent pistes on the side where the referees will preside?
- A. 1.5 metres.
 - B. 2.5 metres but may be less if the referee is wearing a mask or goggles.
 - C. 2.5 metres.
- 49 In the BFA Guidelines on Safety in Fencing for Fencers, Coaches, Referees, Clubs and Competition Organisers booklet what is the minimum distance between the edges of adjacent pistes on the side where unattended sets of electrical apparatus are placed?
- A. 1.5 metres.
 - B. 1.0 metre.
 - C. 2.5 metres.
- 50 When may a referee's decision on a point of fact be protested?
- A. Never.
 - B. When the referee abstains.
 - C. When the referee is incompetent.

FOIL QUESTIONS

- 1 The foil spring must lift a test weight of how many grammes? m11
 A. 500 g.
 B. 550 g.
 C. 750 g.
- 2 What is the maximum amount of curve that is permitted in a foil blade? m8
 A. 4 cm in the vertical plane.
 B. 2 cm in any direction.
 C. 2 cm in the vertical plane near the centre of the blade.
- 3 How may the foil blade be bent? m8
 A. up or down.
 B. down only.
 C. in any direction.
- 4 The conductive over-jacket must cover the valid target of the fencer when:- m28
 A. s/he is in the on-guard position.
 B. s/he is standing upright.
 C. s/he is standing upright, in the on-guard position and lunging.
- 5 Where must the crocodile clip on the bodywire be clipped on to the conductive over jacket? m29
 A. On the opposite side to the sword arm.
 B. Where the referee can see it.
 C. On the back on the sword arm side.
- 6 Fencer X attacks and scores a hit. The white and coloured lights come. The referee should:-
 A. Not give a hit.
 B. Give x a hit.
 C. Not give a hit but should give his opponent a yellow card for a faulty over jacket.
- 7 Before the order "play", fencer X comes on guard in the point in line position. The referee should:- t17
 A. allow it.
 B. tell the fencer to come on-guard properly.
 C. order "play", but not award any hit scored by X's existing line.
- 8 When is a hit which arrives off-target counted as valid? t49
 A. when a fencer by reason of an abnormal positioning substitutes non-valid target for valid target.
 B. when the hit has clearly arrived on a faulty part of the conductive jacket.
 C. when the opponent's equipment can be shown to be faulty.

- 9 Fencer X, in the process of making a low seconde parry, advances the shoulder of his non-sword arm in front of the shoulder of his sword arm. X hits with the immediate riposte. What should the referee do? t46
- Give a yellow card to X and annul the hit that was scored by X during the action.
 - Give a yellow card to X but allow the hit made by X during the action.
 - Ignore the reversal as this is a permitted close quarter action.
10. Fencer X, in the process of parrying an attack of his opponent, covers his valid target area with his non-sword arm. X hits with his immediate riposte. What should the referee do? t22
- Give a yellow card to X and annul the hit that was scored by X.
 - Give a yellow card to X and allow the hit that was scored by X.
 - Give a red card to X as s/he was warned for this type of action in a previous bout.
- 11 The body of the button and the foil blade from the button must be insulated. What length must the insulation on the blade be? m13
- 10cm
 - 15cm
 - 20cm
- 12 What is the effect of the failure by a fencer to insulate the button of his/her foil?
- A short can occur which will cancel any hit made.
 - A white (off target) light will occur for the fencer who has made the hit.
 - A white (off target) light followed by a coloured (good) light will occur for the fencer who has made the hit.
- 13 If the wire to the crocodile clip on the bodywire is broken what will the result be?
- Any hit made on that fencer will result in an off target hit being registered for the opponent who has made the hit.
 - An off target hit will be registered for the fencer whose wire is broken.
 - No hit will be recorded.
- 14 Fencers are forbidden to place a non-insulated part of their weapon in contact with their conductive jacket with the intention of jamming the electrical apparatus and thus avoiding being hit. What penalty should a referee apply if a breach of this provision occurs? t53
- The referee should give a friendly warning to the fencer concerned.
 - The referee should issue a red card and award a penalty hit to the opponent and annul any hit that might have been made by that fencer
 - The referee should issue a yellow card and annul any hit that might have been made by that fencer.
- 15 Fencer A makes a simple attack which registers a valid hit. Fencer B makes an out-of-time stop hit which although arriving on the target registers as an off-target hit (white light). What should the referee's decision be? t54
- The referee should annul fencer A's hit as there is a doubt concerning the validity of fencer B's hit.
 - The referee should award the hit to fencer A as that hit has priority over the stop hit made by fencer B.
 - The referee should issue a yellow card to fencer A for having a defective jacket but should allow the valid hit.

- 16 A valid hit has been scored by fencer A. Immediately after the restart fencer B makes a simple attack which arrives on target but which fails to register. Fencer B then asks the referee to annul fencer A's previous hit. What decision should the referee make? t54
- A. As the bout has effectively recommenced a competitor cannot claim the annulment of a hit awarded against him/her prior to the restart.
 - B. The referee can annul the hit if he is of the view that fencer B has made no modification to his equipment.
 - C. The referee should annul the hit and should issue a yellow card to fencer B for using defective equipment.
- 17 A fencer considers that his/her foil has an intermittent fault. Should the failure in a weapon repeat itself every time a test is made? t54
- A. The failure must occur every time the referee tests the weapon in order that there can be no doubt that the weapon is faulty.
 - B. The referee must test the weapon three times only. If the fault is not repeated then the weapon is held to be not faulty.
 - C. It is not necessary for the failure to repeat itself each time a test is made; but it is essential that the fault should be proved to the referee without the possibility of doubt at least once during the tests made by him/her or under his/her supervision.
- 18 Fencer A makes a stop hit into his/her opponent's (fencer B) simple attack. Both hits are recorded as valid and are registered at the same time. What is the referee's decision? t60
- A. No hits are awarded as the actions are simultaneous.
 - B. Award the hit to fencer A.
 - C. Award the hit to fencer B.
- 19 Fencer B makes a simple attack which is parried by fencer A. Fencer A's riposte and fencer B's remise of the attack arrive at the same time and are both valid hits. What is the referee's decision? t60
- A. No hits are awarded as the riposte and the remise arrive at the same time
 - B. Award the hit to fencer A.
 - C. Award the hit to fencer B.
- 20 Fencer A has his point in line. Fencer B initiates a simple attack without deflecting fencer A's weapon. Both hit at the same time. What is the referee's decision? t60
- A. No hits are awarded as the actions are made at the same time.
 - B. Award the hit to fencer A.
 - C. Award the hit to fencer B
- 21 Both fencers attack each other at the same time and both score valid hits. What is the referee's decision? t60
- A. No hits are awarded as the actions are simultaneous.
 - B. Award the hit to the fencer who is the higher seed.
 - C. Award both hits.
- 22 Fencer A attacks but is parried by fencer B. Fencer B's riposte misses. Both fencers make immediate remises. What is the referee's decision? t60
- A. No hits are awarded .
 - B. Award the hit to fencer A as the remise of the attack has right of way over the remise of the riposte.
 - C. Award the hit to fencer B.

- 23 Fencer A attacks fencer B with a simple fleche attack. However, in the process of making the attack s/he bumps into fencer B. Fencer A's attack arrives as a valid hit. What decision should the referee make? t20
- A. Award the hit to fencer A.
 - B. Award the hit to fencer A but also issue a yellow card to fencer A as s/he caused the corps-a-corps.
 - C. Award no hit and issue a yellow card t fencer A as s/he caused the corps-a-corps.
- 24 Fencer A attacks fencer B with a simple fleche attack. Fencer B steps into the path of fencer A and causes corps-a-corps. Fence A's attack arrives as a valid hit. What decision should the referee make? t20
- A. Award the hit to fencer A.
 - B. Award the hit to fencer A and issue a yellow card to fencer B as s/he caused the corps-a-corps.
 - C. Award no hit but issue a yellow card to fencer B as s/he caused the corps-a-corps.
- 25 During play fencer A allows the point of his foil to drag along the electric piste. What action should the referee take? t46
- A. The referee should call 'halt' and advise fencer A that this is an unsafe practice.
 - B. The referee should wait until there is a convenient break in the action, when he should advise fencer A not to continue to drag his/her point along the piste.
 - C. The referee should call 'halt' and should issue a yellow card to fencer A.

EPÉE QUESTIONS

- 1 The épée spring must lift a test weight of how many grammes? m19
 A. 500 g.
 B. 750 g.
 C. 770 g.
- 2 What is the maximum amount of curve that is permitted in an épée blade? m16
 A. 2 cm in the vertical plane.
 B. 1 cm in any direction.
 C. 1 cm in the vertical plane near the centre of the blade.
- 3 How are the feeler gauges used to test the épée point? m19
 A. insert the 1.5 mm gauge, making sure it will fit; insert the 0.5 mm gauge and depress the point, making sure that it registers a hit.
 B. make sure that the 1.5 mm gauge does not fit; insert the 0.5 mm gauge and depress the point, making sure it will not allow the registering of a hit.
 C. insert the 1.5 mm gauge, making sure it will fit; insert the 0.5 mm gauge and depress the point, making sure that it will not allow the registering of a hit.
- 4 Double hits are registered. Fencer Y has clearly hit fencer X but X's hit is doubtful. t67
 What should the referee decide?
 A. annul both hits.
 B. Y may decide to have the double hits awarded or annulled.
 C. award a hit to Y.
- 5 Double hits are registered. Fencer Y has clearly hit fencer X but X has clearly hit the floor outside the area of the metal piste. What should the referee decide? t67
 A. annul both hits.
 B. Y may decide to have the double hits awarded or annulled.
 C. award a hit to Y.
- 6 The referee notices a small hole in the metallic piste whilst the bout is in progress, what should s/he do? t69
 A. call "halt" and have the hole repaired.
 B. wait until a normal halt and then have the piste repaired.
 C. wait until the end of the bout and then have the hole repaired.
- 7 Before the order "play", fencer X comes on-guard in the point in line position. The referee should:- t17
 A. allow it.
 B. tell the fencer to come on-guard properly.
 C. order "play", but not award any hit scored by X's existing line.
- 8 Fencer X, in the process of making a low seconde parry, advances the shoulder of his non-sword arm in front of the shoulder of his sword arm. X hits with the immediate riposte. t46
 What should the referee do?
 A. Give a yellow card to X and annul the hit that was scored by X during the action.
 B. Give a yellow card to X but allow the hit made by X during the action.
 C. Ignore the reversal as this is a permitted close quarter action.

- 9 Fencer X makes an attack that registers a hit on Y's guard. Tests show some oxidation on Y's guard but no other problems. The referee should:- t68
- A. give the hit.
 - B. annul the hit.
 - C. annul the hit but give a yellow card to Y for faulty equipment.
- 10 Fencer X appears at the start of the bout with only one grub screw in his/her epee point. What should the referee do? m19
- A. give a yellow card.
 - B. give a yellow card and seize the defective weapon.
 - C. allow the fencer time to replace the missing grub screw.
- 11 Fencer X presents his/her epee for inspection by the referee immediately prior to the commencement of a bout. The referee notices that the two wires from the tip are both contained in one insulating sleeve inside the guard. What action should the referee take? m31
- A. No action needs to be taken as the wires are insulated. m5
 - B. The referee should issue a yellow card as both wires need separate insulation.
 - C. The referee should issue a yellow card as both wires need separate insulation and s/he should seize the defective weapon.
- 12 The tips of both epees hit during a phrase. Both fencers are registered by the apparatus as having hit. What is the referee's decision? t66
- A. Award both hits.
 - B. Annul both hits.
 - C. Award both hits but warn both fencers to be more careful in the future.
- 13 Double hits are registered. Fencer Y has clearly hit fencer X but fencer X has deliberately hit the floor outside the area of the metal piste. What should the referee decide? t66
- A. Annul both hits.
 - B. Award a hit to fencer Y. Annul Fencer X's hit and issue fencer X with a yellow card.
 - C. Award a hit to fencer Y. Annul fencer X's hit and issue fencer X with a red card and give fencer Y an additional hit.
- 14 During a stop in the bout fencer X decides to straighten his weapon. He places the epee on the metallic piste and straightens it. What action should the referee take? t61
- A. No action as the bout is not in progress.
 - B. S/he should issue fencer X with a yellow card.
 - C. S/he should advise fencer X that s/he must ask permission before s/he straightens his/her blade.
- 15 Fencer X makes a hit. Fencer Y immediately points out to the referee that his/her bodywire has become unplugged from the inside-guard socket thus preventing him from making a hit. What is the referee's decision? t68
- A. Award the hit to X as the detachment of the bodywire at the inside-guard socket cannot justify the annulment of the hit.
 - B. Annul the hit as fencer Y would not have been able to make a hit.
 - C. Award the hit to fencer X but issue a yellow card to fencer Y as s/he obviously has a faulty weapon.

- 16 Fencer X makes an attack that registers a hit on fencer Y. Fencer Y immediately presents his/her weapon to the referee. Tests establish that the weapon does not work as the electric tip is badly fixed to the end of the blade and is loose. What is the referee's decision? t68
- A. Award the hit to fencer X as the presence of a loose tip cannot justify the annulment of a hit registered against the opponent.
 - B. Annul the hit.
 - C. Annul the hit but issue a yellow card to fencer Y for having a defective weapon.

SABRE QUESTIONS.

- 1 What is the maximum curve that is permitted in a sabre blade? m23
 A. 4 cm in the lateral plane
 B. 2 cm
 C. 4 cm in any direction.
- 2 The conductive over-jacket must cover the valid target when the fencer is:- m34
 A. in any position. t43
 B. standing upright, in the on-guard position and lunging.
 C. in the on-guard position.
- 3 The lower limit of the sabre target extends to:- t71
 A. the top of the folds formed by the thighs and by the trunk.
 B. the waist.
 C. a horizontal line across the back and joining the tops of the hip bones.
- 4 Both fencers attack simultaneously. Fencer X attacks with a lunge whilst fencer Y attacks with a fleche. Both fencers hit. What should the referee do?
 A. As the hits are made simultaneously annul both.
 B. Give a hit X and annul Y's hit because s/he crossed his/her feet.
 C. Annul Y's hit, give a hit to X and give a yellow card to Y.
- 5 Before the order to "play", fencer X comes on guard in the point-in-line position. The referee should:- t17
 A. allow it.
 B. tell the fencer to come on-guard properly.
 C. order "play", but not award any scored by X's existing line.
- 6 Fencer X has scored 8 hits in the first 32 seconds of a bout, what action should the referee take? 2002
 A. none.
 B. consider that the bout is one sided and declare that X is the winner.
 C. consider that the first phase is at an end and take a 1 minute break.
- 7 Fencer X makes a beat attack which arrives on target. On the beat, fencer Y drops his/her weapon. What should the referee do?
 A. annul X's hit.
 B. award X's hit.
 C. give Y a yellow card for incorrect fencing.
- 8 Fencer X's attack clearly arrives on fencer Y's leg. Y's counter attack arrives on X's target. What is the referee's decision?
 A. annul Y's hit because X has hit off-target with an action that is in time.
 B. award Y's hit.
 C. give X a yellow card for hitting a non-target area.

- 9 What length must the wire connecting the mask to the conductive jacket be? m 32
- A. not less than 30 cm.
 - B. 30 cm to 40 cm.
 - C. not less than 40 cm.
 - D. not more than 40 cm.
- 10 During the bout fencer Y's guard brushes against fencer X's jacket. A hit is registered for Y. The referee should:- t70
- A. annul the hit and give a yellow card to Y.
 - B. annul the hit.
 - C. give the hit.

ANSWERS

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1 B
 2 C
 3 B
 4 C
 5 C
 6 B
 7 A
 8 C
 9 B
 10 C
 11 D
 12 C
 13 B
 14 C
 15 C
 16 A
 17 B
 18 B
 19 A
 20 B
 21 B
 22 A
 23 B
 24 C
 25 A
 26 C
 27 B
 28 A
 29 A
 30 C
 31 A
 32 B
 33 C
 34 A
 35 C
 36 B
 37 A
 38 B
 39 A
 40 A

41 C
 42 A
 43 B
 44 A
 45 B
 46 C
 47 A
 48 B
 49 B
 50 A

FOIL

1 A
 2 C
 3 A
 4 C
 5 C
 6 A
 7 B
 8 A
 9 C
 10 A
 11 B
 12 A
 13 A
 14 C
 15 B
 16 A
 17 C
 18 C
 19 B
 20 B
 21 A
 22 B
 23 C
 24 B
 25 C

EPEE

1 B
 2 C
 3 C
 4 B
 5 C
 6 A
 7 A
 8 C
 9 A
 10 B
 11 C
 12 B
 13 C
 14 B
 15 A
 16 A

SABRE

1	A
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	B
6	C
7	B
8	B
9	B
10	A