

USA Fencing
Fencing Officials Commission

National Referee Examination
Study Guide

Information

These are the study questions used to prepare the examination for the USA Fencing National Referee Rating. Questions for the examination are chosen from those listed here. The Fencing Officials Commission strongly recommends that Referee candidates study the USA Fencing Rules prior to taking the examination. If a candidate is unable to find the ANSWER to a specific question in the Rules, an FOC Examiner or Instructor may be consulted.

A score of 90% or better is required in the general section and each of the weapons sections examined. The required passing scores on the exam are as follows:

General 54/60
Foil 27/30
Épée 27/30
Sabre 27/30

To obtain a rating in a particular weapon, a candidate must attend a Referee Seminar, and pass the written General Section as well as the specific weapon section of the exam. Within one year of successful completion of the written portion of the exam, a candidate must also pass a practical examination. The written examination is to be taken online without any references (e.g., the Rules, Penalty Chart, consultation with others).

Please Note: These questions are based on the current USA Fencing Rules, as adopted by the USA Fencing Board of Directors.

The current USA Fencing ratings scheme is based on an 11 level scale, with 1 being the highest and P being the lowest.

A level P rating requires a passing score on the written exam.

A level 10 rating requires a passing score on the written exam and a demonstrated proficiency at a level equivalent to referee to the finals of an E rated competition.

A level 9 rating requires a passing score on the written exam and a demonstrated proficiency at a level equivalent to the finals of a D rated competition.

A level 8 rating requires a passing score on the written exam and a demonstrated proficiency at a level equivalent to the finals of a C rated competition.

A level 7 rating requires a passing score on the written exam and a demonstrated proficiency at a level equivalent to the finals of a B rated competition.

A level 6 rating requires a passing score on the written exam and a demonstrated proficiency at a level equivalent to the finals of an A rated competition.

A level 5 rating requires a passing score on the written exam and a demonstrated proficiency at a level equivalent to the round of pools in an Open North American Cup competition. A level 5 rating must be earned before subsequent ratings can be earned.

A level 4 rating requires a demonstrated proficiency at a level equivalent to the Direct Elimination round of 64 of an Open North American Cup competition.

A level 3 rating requires a demonstrated proficiency at a level equivalent to the Direct Elimination round of 16 of an Open North American Cup competition.

A level 2 rating requires a demonstrated proficiency at a level equivalent to the Direct Elimination round of 8 of an Open North American Cup competition.

A level 1 rating requires a demonstrated proficiency to handle any bout at an Open North American Cup competition.

For more information, contact the Referee Development Committee of the Fencing Officials Commission

Email: drd@fencingofficials.org

NOTE: This study guide is for informational and training purposes only. It is not to be used during the exam. Those desiring to take the National Referee should be referred to the online test found on the website of the Fencing Officials Commission:

<http://www.fencingofficials.org/>

General Questions

1. The requirements for the format of the name on the uniform are that:
 - a. the letters must be legible from sixty meters.
 - b. the letters must be in dark blue, in capitals, between 8 cm and 10 cm high, and between 1 cm and 1.5 cm wide, according to the length of the name.
 - c. the letters may be any primary color, in capitals, between 8 cm and 10 cm high, and between 1 cm and 1.5 cm wide, according to the length of the name.

2. Before going off the end of the strip with both feet, fencers must be able to retreat from their on guard lines a total distance of:
 - a. 7 meters.
 - b. 5 meters.
 - c. 6 meters.

3. The protective plastron must be checked at the beginning of each:
 - a. bout.
 - b. pool, team match and direct elimination bout.
 - c. tournament.

4. Fencer X has a YELLOW CARD. During a halt, Fencer X's weapon is found not to conform to the Rules with a fault that could have been caused by the fencing. What should the Referee do?
 - a. Confiscate X's weapon; X receives a YELLOW CARD.
 - b. Confiscate X's weapon; X receives a RED CARD.
 - c. Confiscate X's weapon; no additional penalty is required.

5. During a halt, a fault is found in Fencer X's equipment; the equipment appears fraudulent. What should the Referee do?
- Confiscate X's equipment; X receives a YELLOW CARD.
 - Confiscate X's equipment; X receives a RED CARD.
 - Confiscate X's equipment; before deciding on any penalty, consult the technical expert.
6. With no penalties yet given, Fencer X reports to the strip with a mask that does not bear the marks of the preliminary inspection. Before Fencer X may use that mask, it must be inspected. What should the Referee do?
- X receives a YELLOW CARD; confiscate the mask.
 - X receives a RED CARD; confiscate the mask.
 - X receives a BLACK CARD; confiscate the mask.
7. What feature should the Referee check about the fencer's jacket and knickers?
- The jacket must cover the entire torso and the knickers must cover the entire leg.
 - The jacket must overlap the knickers by at least 3 centimeters when the fencer is in the on guard position.
 - The jacket must overlap the knickers by at least 10 centimeters when the fencer is in the on guard position.
8. Fencer X arrives at the strip wearing shorts or sweat pants instead of fencing knickers. What should the Referee do?
- Allow X to fence if X is a beginner, as we don't want to discourage beginners.
 - Allow X to fence if it is not a major competition; X probably won't get hurt anyway.
 - X receives a YELLOW CARD; allow a reasonable amount of time for X to obtain fencing knickers.
9. What action should a Referee take if a fencer reports to the strip with a torn sleeve?
- Fencer receives a YELLOW CARD; confiscate jacket and allow a reasonable amount of time for the replacement.
 - Fencer receives a RED CARD; confiscate jacket and allow a reasonable amount of time for the replacement.
 - Allow a reasonable amount of time for the replacement or repair; no penalty
10. The specifications for the cuff of the glove are that:
- the cuff must just cover the opening of the sleeve.
 - the cuff must be 8 centimeters long.
 - the cuff must cover approximately the lower half of the forearm.
11. What test must a mask be subjected to before use in a competition?
- Visual inspection and possible punch test
 - Punch test only
 - Check that the bib is less than 2 centimeters long
12. No penalties have been given. While retreating, Fencer X parries Fencer Y's attack and ripostes, touching Y on the valid surface, which is registered on the machine. X retreats then

falls; Y's remise arrives on the valid surface, which is registered on the machine. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y; X receives a YELLOW CARD.
- c. Annul all touches; X receives a YELLOW CARD.

13. In a pool bout, Fencer X has received a YELLOW CARD for non-conforming equipment and is losing 3-2. Fencer Y attacks and scores a valid touch while X falls. What is the outcome?

- a. X is now losing 4-1.
- b. X is now losing 4-2.
- c. X has lost the bout 5-2.

14. Having already received a YELLOW CARD for raising the mask before the Referee called "Halt!" Fencer X parries while turning the back to the opponent and then makes a riposte that arrives on the opponent's valid surface. What should the Referee do?

- a. Annul X's touch; X receives a RED CARD.
- b. Award X's touch; X receives a RED CARD.
- c. Annul X's touch; X receives a YELLOW CARD.

15. In a pool bout, Fencer X has received a YELLOW CARD for non-conforming equipment and is winning 4-2. X attacks, sees the machine register a valid touch and, in excitement, removes the mask before the Referee calls "Halt!" What is the outcome?

- a. X has won 5-2.
- b. X is now winning 4-3.
- c. X has won 5-3.

16. No penalties have been given. At the Referee's question "Ready?" Fencer X comes on guard and indicates readiness with his or her weapon curved beyond the maximum allowed by the rules for the weapon. What should happen?

- a. X receives a YELLOW CARD.
- b. The Referee should instruct X to straighten the blade.
- c. The Referee should issue X a verbal warning and instruct X to straighten the blade.

17. If Fencer X stops for any reason other than the Referee's command "Halt!" during a phrase and is hit valid by Fencer Y. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for Y.
- b. Annul touch by Y.
- c. Annul touch by Y only if there were loud and confusing noises.

18. Fencer X executes an attack. After scoring a valid touch, X then leaves the side of the strip with both feet. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Annul the touch; X retreats one meter.
- c. Annul the touch; Y remains in place and X assumes normal distance.

19. Fencer X drops the weapon after Fencer Y executes a parry. Y's immediate riposte scores a valid touch. What should the Referee do?
- Annul the touch.
 - Award a touch for Y.
 - Award a touch for X.
20. As Fencer X makes a straight attack, the Referee notices that Fencer Y is in danger of tripping over the reel. The Referee calls "Halt!" At the moment of the command "Halt!" Fencer Y makes a parry and then an immediate riposte that lands valid on X. What should the Referee do?
- Award a touch for Y.
 - Do not award the touch.
 - Do not award the touch; caution Y for continuing to fence after the command "Halt!"
21. Fencer X makes an attack. X is off the side of the strip in front of Y with both feet before Fencer Y parries and starts his riposte. Y's riposte lands valid. What should the Referee do?
- Award a touch for Y.
 - Do not award a touch; place the fencers on guard where they were, but in the lateral center of the strip.
 - Do not award a touch; have X return to the position he held on strip at the start of the attack and X then retreats a meter.
22. Fencing at close quarters is allowed so long as the competitors can:
- possibly score a touch.
 - wield their weapons correctly and the Referee can, in foil and sabre, follow the phrase.
 - continue fencing without a part of one fencer's body blocking the opponent's body from the view of the Referee.
23. No penalties have been given. During an action, the fencers come into body contact (corps à corps) without jostling or attempting to avoid the touch. What should the Referee do?
- Call "Halt!" only for sabre and foil; the fencer(s) who caused the corps à corps receive(s) a YELLOW CARD; for épée, allow fencing to continue as long as the action is not dangerous.
 - For all three weapons, call "Halt!"; no penalty.
 - For sabre and foil, call "Halt!"; the fencer(s) who caused the corps à corps receive(s) a YELLOW CARD; for épée, only call "Halt!"
24. No penalties have been given. After causing incidental corps à corps with Fencer Y, Fencer X leaves the side of the strip with both feet. What should happen?
- Y should advance one meter; X receives a YELLOW CARD in foil and sabre.
 - Y holds ground except if it would cause X to be placed behind X's end line; no penalty
 - X should retreat one meter; X receives a YELLOW CARD in foil and sabre
25. No penalties have been given. While fencing at close quarters, Fencer X is not moving. Fencer Y's elbow gently touches X's mask as Y makes a parry. Y's immediate riposte lands valid. What is the outcome?
- No touch; in foil and sabre, Y receives a YELLOW CARD.

- b. No touch; in all weapons.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

26. Fencer X makes a simple attack that misses because Fencer Y makes a counter attack by ducking. Y's counter attack lands valid. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award any touch.

27. If during the first two periods of a 3-period direct elimination bout, or during the first period of a 2-period direct elimination bout, both fencers make clear their unwillingness to fence (non-combativity) the Referee will:

- a. issue a YELLOW CARD to each fencer.
- b. issue a RED CARD to each fencer.
- c. proceed to the next period with no minute rest.

28. The correct distance between fencers when they come on guard (other than at the on guard lines) is:

- a. four meters for sabre and at the Referee's discretion for foil and épée.
- b. four meters for all weapons.
- c. when both fencers are in a proper on guard position with the weapons in line and the points do not overlap.

29. During an advance-lunge attack, Fencer X steps off the side of the strip with one foot during the advance, but recovers the strip and then scores a valid touch on Fencer Y. What should the Referee do?

- a. Do not award a touch; place the fencers on guard where they are.
- b. Do not award a touch; X returns to the place in the strip where he started the advance-lunge attack and then retreats an additional meter.
- c. Award a touch for X.

30. Fencer X has retreated behind the end line with both feet while parrying Fencer Y's attack. X makes an immediate valid riposte. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award any touch.

31. Fencer X is attacking and steps off the side of the strip with one foot during the attack, but does not hit his opponent. The Rules direct the Referee to:

- a. allow the action to continue.
- b. call "Halt!" and have Fencer X retreat one meter from where Fencer X's offensive action started.
- c. call "Halt!" and place Fencer X back on guard where Fencer X's foot went off the strip, but in the lateral center of the strip.

32. During an action, Fencer X goes off the side of the strip with one foot between Fencer Y and the end line. X was standing with his front foot one half meter in front of his own end line at the start of the action. What should the Referee do?
- Place X on guard with X's rear foot at the end line.
 - Place X on guard one meter back from where X left the strip.
 - Award a touch for Y.
33. At the start of a five touch bout, the clock is set for:
- 6 minutes.
 - 5 minutes.
 - 3 minutes.
34. Is a touch recorded on the scoring apparatus after time has expired ever awarded?
- No.
 - If it is an immediate riposte
 - If the action began before the "Halt!"
35. If the clock fails, the Referee should:
- retain the touch score and restart the clock.
 - retain the touch score and restart the clock with one minute remaining.
 - retain the touch score, estimate the time expired, and continue the bout from that point.
36. Fencer X has already had a verified sprained ankle occur in the current bout and has taken a ten-minute injury treatment break. During a subsequent action, X sprains a finger. What should the Referee do?
- Require X to continue as one injury time out has already been granted.
 - If requested and verified by available medical authorities, allow X another ten minute break for treatment of the new injury.
 - Award a touch for X's opponent.
37. Fencer X has a sprained ankle. X states that the ankle was sprained the day before while playing basketball and that, as it still hurts, an injury time out is officially requested. What should the Referee do?
- Require X to continue.
 - If requested, allow X a ten minute break for treatment of the injury.
 - Require X to continue; RED CARD for X.
38. At the end of a pool, the Referee should:
- immediately have the fencers check and sign the scoresheet and return the scoresheet to the Bout Committee.
 - immediately total all indicators, announce the results, have all fencers sign the scoresheet, and then return the scoresheet to the Bout Committee.
 - immediately total all indicators, announce the results, and then return the scoresheet to the Bout Committee.

39. The score in a bout is not tied and time expires before the maximum number of touches has been scored. How is the score recorded on the score sheet?
- The score is recorded as it was at the expiration of time with a victory for the fencer who scored the most touches.
 - The touches for each fencer are advanced by one simultaneously, until one fencer's score reaches the maximum number of touches.
 - The score of the fencer who has made more touches is raised to the maximum number of touches.
40. How much time is a fencer allowed between consecutive bouts?
- 2 minutes for a pool bout; 5 minutes for a direct elimination bout.
 - 2 minutes for a pool bout; 10 minutes for a direct elimination bout.
 - 3 minutes for a pool bout; 10 minutes for a direct elimination bout.
41. Fencer X is in a team match and sustains (verified) a twisted ankle while fencing and cannot continue. The score in the match at the time of the injury is 0-3 in favor of Fencer Y. What is the outcome?
- This lap and the rest of X's laps in this match are forfeited.
 - This lap is forfeited and the substitute may take the place of X in subsequent laps.
 - X may be replaced by the substitute, who has not yet been used, for the rest of the match, starting at 0-3 in the current lap; X may not fence again in the same team match.
42. Fencer X has received a RED CARD for disturbing order on the strip. X repeats the offense and receives a BLACK CARD. X protests the issuance of the BLACK CARD because the RED CARD was not noted on the scoresheet. What is the correct outcome?
- Award a penalty touch for X's opponent because of X's unjustified appeal; the exclusion of X stands.
 - No additional touch for X's opponent; the exclusion of X stands.
 - X's protest is valid; X receives a RED CARD (noted on the scoresheet) for disturbing order.
43. Fencer X is not present when called to the strip after the first and second required calls at the start of a pool, but arrives, ready to fence before the third call. What is the correct outcome?
- X receives a YELLOW CARD.
 - X receives RED CARD and bout starts 0-1 for Fencer Y
 - allow X to fence without penalty
44. When both fencers make clear their unwillingness to fence (non-combativity) in the final period of a direct elimination match or the ninth lap in a team match, the Referee shall:
- advance to a final minute, determine priority, and have the fencers fence one last minute in its entirety until the minute time expires or until the maximum bout/match score is reached.
 - advance to a final minute and have the fencers fence until a single touch is scored or until time expires.
 - Determine priority, allow three more minutes of fencing
45. During the first period of a Youth 10 direct elimination bout, the fencers are not actively attempting to score and a minute of time has elapsed. The Referee should:

- a. do nothing and allow fencing to continue since this format is best 2 out of 3 five touch bouts.
- b. call "Halt!" and warn the fencers.
- c. call "Halt!" Proceed to the next period with no minute rest.

46. Fencer X is losing. Fencer X allows Fencer Y to score a touch without attempting to defend. What is the correct outcome?

- a. X receives a YELLOW CARD.
- b. X receives a RED CARD.
- c. X receives a BLACK CARD.

47. A Group 1 YELLOW CARD indicates:

- a. a warning valid for the bout
- b. a warning valid for the pool
- c. a touch for the opponent

48. Having already received a Group 1 YELLOW CARD in the current bout, Fencer X commits a different offense from the same group. What is correct outcome?

- a. A previous touch scored by X is removed.
- b. X receives a RED CARD.
- c. X receives another YELLOW CARD

49. In a previous bout in the same pool, Fencer X committed an offense requiring an immediate Group 2 RED CARD. With no other penalties given in the current bout, X commits the same offense. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award X a RED CARD.
- b. Exclude X from the competition.
- c. Consult the Bout Committee.

50. In a bout without video replay, when may a Referee's decision be justifiably appealed?

- a. When a rule is misapplied.
- b. When a fencer disagrees with the reconstruction of the phrase.
- c. When the video of the bout made by the fencer's coach shows that the Referee incorrectly called one fencer's beat and the other fencer's parry.

51. In an individual competition, Fencer X unjustifiably complains about an analysis of a phrase after having incurred a penalty for covering target earlier in the bout. What is the correct outcome?

- a. X receives a YELLOW CARD.
- b. X receives a RED CARD.
- c. X receives a BLACK CARD.

52. Fencer X is leading 13-11 over Fencer Y when time expires at the end of the third round in a 15 touch DE bout. What is the correct outcome?

- a. X wins.
- b. As neither fencer reached 15, fencing continues until one fencer scores 15 touches.
- c. Y wins.

53. A fencer at a national event reports to the strip without the fencer's last name on the back of the uniform between the shoulders. What is the correct outcome?

- a. The fencer receives a YELLOW CARD unless the name appears on the fencer's rear leg; allow them to fence.
- b. The fencer receives a RED CARD unless the name appears on the fencer's rear leg; allow them to fence.
- c. No penalty if the fencer is wearing an armband bearing their national colors.

54. During the action, a spectator is loudly cheering for Fencer X. What should the Referee do?

- a. Call "Halt!" only if the cheering is disruptive.
- b. Call "Halt!" Give spectator a YELLOW CARD for disturbing order.
- c. Only give a YELLOW card to the spectator if Fencer Y complains.

55. At the beginning of a bout and with no other penalties given, the Referee notes that there is no safety strap on the back of the mask of Fencer X.

- a. Start the bout since the mask passed inspection.
- b. Fencer X receives a YELLOW CARD, and is allowed to fence with the mask as is.
- c. Fencer X receives a YELLOW CARD. Fencer X must affix a mask strap on the mask or referee must confiscate the mask

56. No penalties have been given. Fencer X attacks. Fencer Y makes a parry, and scores a riposte to the valid target of Fencer X. During the parry, Fencer Y strikes Fencer X's mask with the bell guard. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for Fencer Y.
- b. Annul the touch; Fencer Y receives a RED CARD.
- c. Annul the touch; Fencer Y receives a YELLOW CARD.

57. In a team match, Team X properly substitutes for fencer #3 with their reserve fencer for the fifth lap of the relay match. In the seventh lap, Team X is winning by a score of 33-16, when the Team X fencer sustains an injury. Due to the severity of the injury, the medical personnel will not allow the injured fencer to continue fencing. What is the correct outcome?

- a. Team X replaces the injured fencer by putting back in fencer #3, and continues the match.
- b. Team X loses the match.
- c. Team X wins the match, by the score of 33-16.

58. The format of a Youth 10 direct elimination bout is:

- a. best two out of three 5 touch bouts with a 1 minute rest between bouts.
- b. 10 touch bout with two 3 minute periods. The first period ends either at the expiration of three minutes or when 5 hits are scored, whichever comes first. There is a 1 minute rest between periods.
- c. 15 touch bouts with three 3 minute periods with a 1 minute rest between periods.

59. During a team match in the second lap of the match, Fencer #1 for Team X should have fenced, but Fencer #2 for Team X fenced instead. The error is caught at the beginning of the third lap. What should the Referee do?

- a. Since the error happened early in the match, change the order of the fencers on the score sheet and continue to fence as though Fencer #1 and Fencer #2 were in the changed slots.
- b. Go back and fence the second lap over with the proper fencers. The lap with the incorrect fencers is considered to have never happened and the score should be reset to what it was at the end of the first lap.
- c. Team X forfeits the match. Team Y wins.

60. Fencer X makes an attack and Fencer Y makes a counter attack by ducking. Fencer X's attack misses and Fencer Y touches on valid target as Fencer Y falls over backwards. What should the Referee do?

- a. Annul the touch made by Fencer Y. Y receives a YELLOW CARD.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Annul the touch made by fencer Y. Resume the bout from that point.

61. Having already received a YELLOW CARD for a failed weapon, Fencer X presents his last weapon, which passes. Fencer X's coach asks to take the first failed weapon while Fencer X is in the current bout so that they may take the weapon for repair. What should the Referee do?

- a. Allow the coach to take the weapon for repair.
- b. Decline the request to take the weapon for repair as it is confiscated until the bout is complete.
- c. The request to take the weapon is declined. Fencer X's coach receives BLACK CARD.

62. Which female fencers are required to wear chest protection?

- a. Foil and epee fencers.
- b. All female fencers are required to wear chest protection.
- c. Female fencers over the age of 12.

63. In which situation is non-combativity called during a pool bout?

- a. When both fencers show their unwillingness to fence
- b. When the score is 0-0 after a minute of fencing
- c. Never

64. A fencer in a Y-12 girls sabre competition presents to the strip without chest protection. The rules instruct the Referee to:

- a. allow her to fence as sabre is not a point weapon.
- b. allow her to fence as she is not old enough to require chest protection.
- c. award her a YELLOW CARD and allow a reasonable amount of time to obtain conforming equipment.

65. The current rules regarding non-combativity do NOT include which of the following?

- a. At least 15 seconds time elapsed where both fencers are beyond advance-lunge distance
- b. No touches scored in approximately one minute
- c. No blade contact for more than 15 seconds

66. In a DE bout where the fencers have advanced to the overtime minute due to a call of non-combativity in the final period, the rules state that this overtime period will be fenced in which of the following manners:

- a. After a determination of priority, the overtime minute is fenced until a single touch is scored or until time expires if no single touch is scored.
- b. After a determination of priority, the overtime minute is fenced in its entirety or until a fencer reaches the maximum bout score.
- c. After a determination of priority, each fencer is given a YELLOW CARD and must fence until a single touch is scored or until time expires if no single touch is scored.

67. In a DE bout where the video replay system is being utilized, each fencer is allowed how many replay appeals, assuming the referee upholds the original call after each review?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3

68. In a team match where the video replay system is being utilized, how many replay appeals per lap are allowed, assuming the referee upholds the original call after each review?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3

69. In a bout where the video replay system is being utilized and the score is tied at the end of the bout, for the decisive touch, the Referee is required to:

- a. consult the video before making a decision.
- b. consult the video only if one of the fencers makes the request.
- c. consult the video only for foil and sabre.

70. Fencer X starts a fleche attack against Fencer Y. Fencer X misses the attack, and crosses the lateral boundary of the strip in front of fencer Y. Neither fencer has turned on a light. The rules instruct the Referee to:

- a. have Fencer X return to the position he occupied when he started his attack and then retreat a further meter.
- b. have Fencer Y advance a meter from where he was at the start of the attack and have Fencer X take distance.
- c. issue YELLOW Card for Fencer X.

71. Fencer X starts a lunge attack against Fencer Y that misses. Fencer X's front foot lands off the strip 0.5 meters from Fencer X's end line. The rules instruct the Referee to:

- a. have Fencer Y advance one meter from where she was at the start of the attack and have Fencer X take distance. Award a touch for Fencer Y.
- b. have Fencer X retreat one meter from the point at which she began her attack. Award a touch for Fencer Y.
- c. put both fencers back on strip with Fencer X 0.5 meters in front of her end line. Resume the bout.

72. In a direct elimination bout where video replay is in use, Fencer X previously requested video review two times. In the first review, the referee reversed his call. In the second review,

the referee maintained his original call. Fencer X requests a video review for the third time during this bout. The Referee should:

- a. give Fencer X a YELLOW Card for unjustified appeal because Fencer X is out of video replay challenges.
- b. give Fencer X a RED Card for disturbing order because Fencer X is out of video replay challenges.
- c. review the action using the video replay system.

73. Is there a mask that may be used in all three weapons?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Yes, but the foil mask with sewn in lame bib must be taped or otherwise insulated.

74. When the referee gives the command “On guard” in foil or sabre, how may a fencer hold his weapon?

- a. in point in line position
- b. point directed at the floor
- c. it must have the point up at an angle greater than parallel to the strip and his elbow bent

75. When is the bout over?

- a. When all possible time has expired
- b. When the referee has announced his decision and the winner, both fencers have returned to their on guard line, saluted each other, the Referee and the spectators, and shaken hands with their opponent.
- c. When one fencer reaches the maximum amount of touches.

76. When is the salute required?

- a. Just at the start of the bout
- b. Just after the referee indicates that the result has been determined
- c. At the start of each bout and at the end of each bout after the Referee indicates that the result has been determined

77. Fencer X requests an injury timeout for a cramp. The rules instruct the Referee to:

- a. allow ten minutes for Fencer X to recover.
- b. allow ten minutes for treatment of the cramp only after medical personnel have verified the cramp.
- c. give Fencer X a YELLOW card for unjustified appeal as cramping does not warrant an injury time out.

78. How many touches are in a Veteran direct elimination bout?

- a. 10 in a series of three 3 minute periods.
- b. 10 in a series of two 3 minute periods.
- c. 15 in a series of three 3 minute periods.

79. A Youth 10 fencer comes to strip with a weapon bearing a “4” stamp on the blade. The referee must:

- a. Confiscate weapon. The fencer must present a weapon with a size “0” blade. The blade must be less than 32.5 inches. The fencer receives a YELLOW Card.
- b. Allow the fencer to fence as this is a children’s event and we want to encourage the growth of the sport.
- c. Have all of the competitors switch their weapons to size “4” blades.

80. When checking the equipment at the start of a bout, the Referee immediately finds that a fencer’s mask does not have the required inspection mark. Right after that, the referee finds that that the fencer does not have an underarm protector. What should the score be at the start of the bout?

- a. The bout starts with this fencer losing by a score of 0-1.
- b. The bout starts with this fencer losing by a score of 0-2.
- c. If the fencer can quickly correct the problems, the score is 0-0.

Foil Questions

201. Fencer X makes a simple attack with advance-lunge while Fencer Y, who has been waiting to time X’s action, immediately responds with an offensive action before the start of X’s lunge. Both fencers hit valid, within the same tempo. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award any touch.

202. Fencer X is at double advance plus lunge distance and makes a double advance plus lunge attack while Fencer Y, who has been waiting to time X’s action, immediately responds with an offensive action before the start of X’s second advance. Both fencers hit valid. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award any touch.

203. There has been no official weapons check. Fencer X reports to the strip wearing a lame with a small patch sewn on it. During the check it is found that the patch registers non-valid. What is the correct outcome?

- a. No penalty; confiscate the lame; X gets another lame.
- b. X receives a YELLOW CARD; confiscate the lame; X gets another lame.
- c. X receives a RED CARD; confiscate the lame; X gets another lame.

204. In foil, the jacket:

- a. may be cut horizontally at the waist, but must overlap the knickers by at least 10 centimeters.
- b. must cover the entire trunk and overlap the knickers by at least 10 centimeters.
- c. may be cut horizontally at the waist, and must overlap the knickers by 1 centimeter.

205. May a fencer hold a non-orthopedic foil (“French”) grip by the pommel?

- a. No.

- b. Yes.
- c. Yes, but only if the entire handle is insulated.

206. No penalties have been given in this bout. The current bout score is 3-3 when Fencer X blocks Fencer Y's blade with the unarmed hand and then lands a touch on Fencer Y's valid surface. What should the Referee do?

- a. Annul X's touch, Fencer X receives a YELLOW CARD
- b. Annul X's touch; X receives a RED CARD. The score is 4-3 for Fencer Y.
- c. Exclude X from the competition

207. Fencer Y has received a YELLOW CARD for covering target in the current bout. Fencers X and Y come together, both causing corps à corps without jostling or attempting to avoid the touch. The Referee calls "Halt!" What is the correct outcome?

- a. X receives a YELLOW CARD; Y receives a RED CARD.
- b. No penalty but caution both fencers.
- c. There is no penalty. Separate fencers and restart bout.

208. What is the maximum bend allowed in the foil blade?

- a. None
- b. Less than 1 centimeter, located near the center of the blade
- c. Less than 2 centimeters, located near the center of the blade

209. The foil spring must push back an official test weight of how many grams?

- a. 500 ± 2 grams
- b. 750 ± 3 grams
- c. 1000 ± 4 grams

210. Fencer X parries Y's attack and makes an immediate compound riposte (with the arm extending during the feint), while Y makes a simple, direct remise. Both touches arrive on the valid surface within the same tempo. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award a touch.

211. The lame must fit in such a way so that there is a triangle of target within:

- a. the top edges of the hip bones and the groin while the fencer is in the on guard position
- b. the top edges of the hip bones and the groin while the fencer is in the lunge position
- c. the bottom side edges of the protective jacket while the fencer is in the on guard position

212. Where must the clip of the body cord be attached to the fencer's lame?

- a. Any place on the back of the lame.
- b. So as to be visible to the Referee when the fencer assumes the on guard position.
- c. On the weapon arm side of the back of the lame.

213. No penalties have been given. During a halt following an action, the side judge observing Fencer X announces the registered non-valid touch occurred on X's hand while it was covering the valid surface. The Referee believes that covering did not occur. What is the correct outcome?

- Only the side judge's opinion is counted. Award a touch for X's opponent; X receives a YELLOW CARD.

- Due to disagreement, neither penalty nor touch may be given.

- Only the Referee's opinion is counted. There is no touch and no penalty in this case.

214. Fencer X makes a direct attack that lands valid. Before the attack arrives, Fencer Y hits the floor and registers non-valid while trying to parry the attack. What should the Referee do?

- Award a touch for X.

- Do not award a touch, Y receives a RED CARD.

- Do not award a touch, Y receives a YELLOW CARD.

215. Fencer X executes a beat attack that registers valid. On the beat, Fencer Y's foil registers non-valid. What should the Referee do?

- Award a touch for X.

- Annul X's touch.

- Award a touch for X only if Y has previously received an equipment penalty.

216. Fencer X scores on Fencer Y with a direct attack. During the halt it is found that touches scored on X by Y do not remain fixed on the machine. What should the Referee do?

- Award a touch for X.

- Annul X's touch and call for the technician.

- Annul X's touch only if the machine holds touches scored against X for less than one half a second.

217. Fencer X scores on Fencer Y with a direct attack. During the halt it is found that valid touches scored on X by Y are registered as non-valid. What should the Referee do?

- Award a touch for X.

- Annul X's touch.

- Annul X's touch only if some fencing action occurred prior to the direct attack.

218. Fencer X attacks with a beat and thrust and scores a valid touch. The beat breaks Fencer Y's blade and it registers off target. What should the Referee do?

- Award a touch for X.

- Do not award a touch, Y's broken blade stops action.

- Award a touch against Y unless Y's blade breaks before X's attack lands.

219. Fencer X begins an attack even though Y has a point in line. To have the right of way, X must:

- have Y retreat or deflect Y's blade.

- have Y advance or deflect Y's blade.

- deflect Y's blade.

220. Fencer X begins an attack with a feint. Fencer Y momentarily follows the feint and then counter attacks and hits valid into X's attack, which also lands valid. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award a touch.

221. Fencer X makes an attack that is parried and an immediate remise that lands valid before Fencer Y's immediate riposte lands valid. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award a touch.

222. Fencer X starts a multiple feint attack. Fencer Y follows the feints. After X's first feint, X's arm is pulled back so that X's elbow is touching X's side. X finishes the action with the arm extending and Y counter attacks into the extension. Both land valid. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award a touch.

223. Fencer X trips and falls while retreating from Y's attack. Y's attack arrives on valid target as X is falling. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for Y.
- b. Do not award a touch. X's fall stops the action.
- c. Award a touch for Y. X receives a Yellow Card.

224. Fencer X makes an attack that is parried. Fencer Y makes an immediate riposte, while Fencer X makes an immediate remise while dropping his head so that his face in this case happens to be parallel to the ground. X's remise arrives, Y's riposte fails. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Call "Halt!" Place fencers on guard. Do not award a touch.
- c. Do not award a touch. X receives a Yellow Card.

225. Fencer X makes an attack that is parried. Fencer Y makes an immediate riposte, while Fencer X makes an immediate remise while leaning forward but with mask facing forward. X's remise arrives, Y's riposte fails sliding down the front of X's lamé. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Call "Halt!". Place fencers on guard. Do not award a touch.
- c. Do not award a touch. X receives a Yellow Card.

226. Fencer X makes an attack and Fencer Y makes a counterattack while twisting away from X. After the action is completed, only Fencer Y's light has registered on the machine and Fencer Y's back is turned to Fencer X. The Referee then calls "Halt!". What is the correct outcome?

- a. Award a touch for X.

- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award a touch. Y receives a yellow card.

227. Fencer X makes an attack that fails. Fencer Y immediately attacks. With no pause, X immediately continues and arrives valid. Both actions land on valid target. What should the Referee do?

- a. Do not award a touch.
- b. Award a touch for X.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

228. Fencer X makes an attack against Fencer Y's point in line without finding Y's blade. At the final moment of X's attack, Y advances. Both fencers hit valid target. What should the Referee do?

- a. Do not award a touch.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Award a touch for X.

229. Fencer Y makes a direct attack with advance-lunge against Fencer X's point in line. Expecting the beat, X makes two disengages. Both fencers hit valid target. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Do not award a touch.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

230. A male fencer may wear a rigid chest protector:

- a. directly underneath the lame and over the jacket.
- b. under the lame and jacket.
- c. nowhere: men are not allowed to wear chest plates in foil.

231. No penalties have been given. The Referee clearly sees Fencer X's touch arrive on the hand of Fencer Y, which is covering target. Fencer X's white light registers concurrently on the machine. What should the Referee do?

- a. Give Fencer Y a YELLOW CARD.
- b. Award a touch for Fencer X. Fencer Y receives a YELLOW CARD
- c. Do not award a touch or penalty: resume the bout.

232. Fencer X's attack is short, but finishes with a point in line position. After Fencer X has established the point in line, Fencer Y starts an attack. Both valid lights are on. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award no touch.
- b. Award a touch for Fencer X.
- c. Award a touch for Fencer Y.

233. No penalties have been given in this bout. The current bout score is 3-3 when Fencer X covers target while landing a touch on Fencer Y's valid surface. What should the Referee do?

- a. Annul X's touch, Fencer X receives a YELLOW CARD

- b. Annul X's touch; X receives a RED CARD. The score is 4-3 for Fencer Y.
- c. Allow X's touch to stand, Fencer X receives a YELLOW CARD

234. Fencer X makes a simple attack that lands on valid target and the colored light comes on. Fencer Y counter attacks with no light coming on. X's hair covered target during their attack. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award the touch for X because X had priority
- b. Award no touch and X receives a YELLOW CARD for covering target.
- c. No touch awarded; fencers return on guard.

Épée Questions

301. How are the shim gauges used to test the épée point?

- a. Insert the 1.5 millimeter gauge, making sure it will fit; insert the 0.5 millimeter gauge and depress the point, making sure it registers a touch.
- b. Make sure the 1.5 millimeter gauge does not fit; insert the 0.5 millimeter gauge and depress the point, making sure it will not allow the registering of a touch.
- c. Insert the 1.5 millimeter gauge, making sure it will fit; insert the 0.5 millimeter gauge and depress the point, making sure it will not allow the registering of a touch.

302. Fencer X just received a YELLOW CARD and had his weapon confiscated for having a point that did not lift the weight after being depressed. His second weapon at the strip is missing one of the screws to hold the point in. What should the Referee do?

- a. Allow X to fence with the weapon, but advise X that a touch cannot be annulled if the point is missing.
- b. Allow X to fence with the weapon if X's opponent agrees; X receives another YELLOW CARD.
- c. X receives a RED CARD; confiscate the second weapon; X must get another weapon

303. With no penalties given, Fencer X appears at the strip without a retainer to secure the body cord in the guard on either the weapon or the body cord. What should the Referee do?

- a. Allow X to fence with the weapon, but advise X that a touch cannot be annulled if the body cord comes out.
- b. Allow X to fence with the weapon if X's opponent agrees.
- c. X receives a YELLOW CARD, confiscate the equipment.

304. What should the referee check about the inside of an épée bell guard?

- a. The épée wires must be soldered to the connector; there must be a security device for the body cord.
- b. The épée wires must be contained in a single piece of insulated sheath and covered by a cushion (padding); there must be a security device for the body cord.
- c. The épée wires must be individually covered with insulated sheaths and covered by a cushion (padding) sufficiently wide to protect the electric wires from the fencer's fingers; there may be no covering (e.g., tape) on an orthopedic handle that could hide wires or switches; there must be a security device for the body cord; the connections must be so arranged so that it is impossible

for the fencer to break or make contact with the wires while fencing.

305. May the épée be held by the pommel?

- a. Yes, always.
- b. No.
- c. Yes, but only if it does not have an orthopedic grip.

306. No penalties have been given. Fencer X has systematically caused corps à corps, but without jostling, and without avoiding a touch. What is the correct outcome?

- a. Fencer X receives a YELLOW CARD
- b. There is no penalty, but call “Halt!” when body contact occurs; any touch scored with an action which started after the corps à corps will not be awarded, as it will automatically be after the “Halt!”
- c. There is no penalty, but call “Halt!” only if both fencers cease offensive action

307. Fencer X attacks with a flèche and lands with both feet off the strip just before his attack hits Fencer Y. Fencer Y had started a counter attack that hits Fencer X before X left the strip. The machine indicates a double touch. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for Y.
- b. Award a double touch.
- c. No touch awarded.

308. Fencer Y makes a flèche attack and Fencer X attempts a stop hit while retreating over the rear limit. The machine registers a double touch after X has both feet beyond the end line. Both fencers hit their opponent. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a double touch.
- b. Annul the double touch and place Fencer X back on strip with one foot off rear limit and resume bout.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

309. What is the maximum bend allowed in the épée blade?

- a. None.
- b. Less than 1 centimeter, located near the center of the blade.
- c. Less than 2 centimeters, located near the center of the blade.

310. How may the épée blade be bent?

- a. No bend is allowed.
- b. Up or down.
- c. Down only.

311. The épée spring must push back a test weight of how many grams?

- a. 500 ± 2 grams
- b. 750 ± 3 grams
- c. 1000 ± 4 grams

312. No penalties have been given. Fencer X drags the point of the épée along the strip while retreating. What should the Referee do?

- a. Call “Halt!”; X receives a YELLOW CARD.
- b. Call “Halt!”; X receives a RED CARD.
- c. Allow fencing to continue because the point is being dragged, not pushed

313. Fencer X attacks, and the Referee clearly sees the machine indicate a good touch when X’s point is on the blade in front of Fencer Y’s guard. Subsequent tests reveal no rust, glue or other foreign substance on the blade. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Annul the touch if the Referee can recreate the situation.
- c. Annul the touch.

314. No penalties have been given, Fencer X intentionally touches the ground outside the conductive strip to cause a halt. What is the correct outcome?

- a. X receives a YELLOW CARD.
- b. X receives a YELLOW CARD or, if it occurred during the last minute of the bout, a RED CARD.
- c. X receives a RED CARD.

315. Just after the second of two touches have been scored against Fencer X, it is found that the floor cable connected to X’s reel has become unplugged. What should the Referee do?

- a. Annul both touches.
- b. Do not annul any touches.
- c. Annul the last touch.

316. The proper procedure for testing the weapon at the request of a fencer is to:

- a. Simply press the point down; if it does not work, check all of the connections to see where the problem lies.
- b. Check that the fencer is plugged in at the back; check that the fencer is plugged in at the front; check that the barrel is not loose; then (and only then), if everything is correct, press the point down a single time.
- c. Press the point down three times to find out if the weapon does not work on any of the three tries.

317. Fencer X is hit and presents his épée for testing. How many times should the Referee press the tip down during each test?

- a. At least once, and/or as often as the referee deems necessary.
- b. Three times.
- c. Twice while bending the blade both up and down.

318. The Referee awards a touch for Fencer X. After the touch is awarded, the Referee sees Fencer Y simply press the tip of the épée; it does not work. Y then submits it to the Referee for testing. What should the Referee do?

- a. Test the weapon; annul the touch if it does not work.
- b. Test the weapon; annul the touch even if it does work, because Y found it defective.

c. Touch cannot be annulled, because the Referee did not make the initial test.

319. A valid touch is registered by Fencer Y. The Referee believes the touch may have been on Fencer X's hand. X claims the touch occurred on the guard. In testing, a small area of oxidation is found that will cause a valid touch to be registered. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for Y, X replaces the epee.
- b. Annul Y's touch.
- c. Call the technical expert; if the oxidation area has less than 50 ohms resistance, annul Y's touch.

320. The Referee observes a small hole in the conductive strip while the bout is in progress.

What should the Referee do?

- a. Call "Halt!" and have the hole repaired.
- b. Wait until a normal halt and then have the hole repaired.
- c. Wait until the bout is complete and then have the hole repaired.

321. Double touches are registered. Fencer Y has clearly hit Fencer X, but X's touch is doubtful.

What should the Referee do?

- a. Annul the double touch.
- b. Let X may decide to have the double touch awarded or annulled.
- c. Let Y may decide to have the double touch awarded or annulled.

322. Double touches are registered. Fencer X is clearly hit by Fencer Y, but X's point clearly hits the ground outside the conductive strip. What should the Referee do?

- a. Annul the double touch.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Let Y decide to have the double touch awarded or annulled.

323. Time expires when the score is 3-3 in a pool bout. What is the outcome?

- a. The score remains 3-3. The Referee randomly determines priority. The bout continues for one additional minute. If a single touch is scored in this additional minute, then the bout ends 4-3; if no single touch is scored, then the fencer with priority wins 3-3.
- b. The score goes to 5-5. The Referee randomly determines priority. The bout continues for one additional minute. If a single touch is scored in this additional minute, then the bout ends 5-4. If no single touch is scored, then the fencer with priority wins 5-5.
- c. The score goes to 4-4 with fencing continuing for an unlimited amount of time until there is a single valid touch.

324. At the start of the bout, with no penalties given, the Referee notices that the edge of the point of Fencer X's weapon has no chamfer (or rounding), resulting in a 90 degree angle. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a RED CARD and confiscate the weapon.
- b. Award a YELLOW CARD and confiscate the weapon.
- c. If the weapon passes all other tests, allow its use.

325. In a team match, in the fifth lap of the relay match, the score is 24-24 when a double touch is scored. There is 1 minute remaining in that lap. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award the double touches. The score is now 25-25. Proceed to the next lap.
- b. Annul the double touches. The fencers must fence for a single touch.
- c. Award a single touch to the higher seeded team.

326. With no penalties given, Fencer X has been hit, without a touch registering for Fencer X. Fencer X immediately presents the weapon for testing by the referee. While performing the tests, the referee notes that the epee is missing one tip screw. What should the Referee do?

- a. Stop the test, confiscate the weapon. Do not annul the touch.
- b. Continue the test; annul the touch if all the other areas of the test have been passed but the weapon is not functional. Confiscate the weapon.
- c. Stop the test, give fencer X a YELLOW CARD. Confiscate the weapon.

327. Fencer X makes a simple direct attack. Fencer Y counters with a simple direct counter attack while retreating, stepping off the side of the strip with one foot during the retreat. Fencer Y's action starts before their foot landed off the side of the strip and their touch arrives after the foot has landed. Both fencers' lights are on. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award the touch for Fencer X, annul the touch for Fencer Y.
- b. Award both touches.
- c. Annul both touches.

328. Fencer X has been hit by Fencer Y, without a touch registering for Fencer X. Fencer X immediately presents the weapon for testing by the referee. While performing the test, the referee notes that Fencer X's body cord is unplugged in the back, and the safety device is present and functioning. What should the Referee do?

- a. Annul Fencer Y's touch.
- b. Award Fencer Y's touch.
- c. Plug the body cord back into the reel and continue the test.

329. Fencer X makes a beat-attack on Fencer Y. Fencer Y's weapon breaks on the beat. Fencer X's touch arrives valid. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a YELLOW CARD to Fencer Y for non-conforming equipment.
- b. Allow the touch made by Fencer X.
- c. Annul the touch made by Fencer X.

330. During a simultaneous action, only a touch for Fencer X registers on the machine. Fencer Y then grabs the barrel of his weapon with his unarmed hand. Fencer Y then presents the weapon to the referee for testing. What should the Referee do?

- a. Test Fencer Y's weapon. If it fails, annul the touch scored by Fencer X.
- b. Decline testing the weapon as Fencer Y grabbed the tip of the weapon. Touch for Fencer X stands.
- c. Have a technical expert examine Fencer Y's weapon for a broken wire at the barrel. Issue a Group three RED CARD for dishonest fencing if the wire is broken.

331. No penalties have been given. A fencer presents to strip with a mask that has a sewn in conductive bib for foil. What should the Referee do?

- a. Allow the fencer to wear the foil mask.
- b. Perform a test before each bout to see to make sure the opponents tip will not create a localized ground.
- c. Confiscate the mask for non-conformance. The fencer must get another mask without conductive bib. The fencer receives a YELLOW Card.

332. Fencer X attacks with a jump-flèche and crosses the lateral boundary of the strip with both feet but before his feet hit the ground outside of the strip, he lands his attack on Fencer Y. Fencer Y had started a counter attack before X left the strip. The machine indicates a double touch and both fencers hit their opponents. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for Y.
- b. Award a double touch.
- c. Do not award any touch.

333. Fencer X presents a weapon for inspection that has the two insulated wires inside the bell guard threaded under the socket and through the hole at the top making it impossible to see the entirety of the wires. The Referee should:

- a. allow the fencer to use the weapon if it passes shim and weight tests.
- b. allow the fencer time to pull the wires out so they may be inspected properly.
- c. confiscate the weapon. Fencer X receives a YELLOW Card.

334. No preliminary weapons checks have been performed at the competition. In the first bout in a pool, Fencer X presents a weapon with a French grip that is bent at such an angle so that the end of the handle protrudes 3 cm beyond a guard that is 13.5 cm in diameter. What should the Referee do?

- a. Confiscate the weapon, and have it checked by the experts. If the experts determine the weapon is illegal, Fencer X receives a YELLOW card.
- b. Confiscate the weapon, and have it checked by the experts. If the experts determine the weapon is illegal, Fencer X receives a RED card.
- c. Give a visual inspection of the weapon on the strip. If the bend appears to be legal, allow fencer X to use weapon.

335. No penalties have been given. Fencer X comes on the strip with hair in a ponytail so that it conceals the fencer's name on the back. The fencer's last name is only on the back of the jacket and not on the leg. What should the referee do?

- a. Start the bout.
- b. Have the fencer tie their hair so that it does not conceal the name on the back.
- c. Give the Fencer a YELLOW CARD and require them to tie their hair so that it will not conceal the name on the back of the jacket.

Sabre Questions

401. Fencer X makes a flank cut that fails. After Fencer X's attack fails, Fencer Y immediately cuts to the head and then Fencer X cuts to the head. Both of these actions land valid. What should the Referee do?

- a. Do not award a touch.
- b. Award a touch for X.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

402. Fencer X is at double advance plus lunge distance and makes a double advance, while Fencer Y, who has been waiting to time X's action, immediately establishes a point in line before the start of X's advance-lunge. Both fencers hit valid. What should the Referee do?

- a. No touch awarded.
- b. Award a touch for X.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

403. The correct distance between sabre fencers when they come on guard (other than at the on guard lines) is:

- a. four meters.
- b. at the discretion of the Referee.
- c. one where both fencers are in a proper on guard position with the weapons in line and the points should not overlap.

404. Fencer X makes a beat attack that arrives on the valid surface. On the beat, Fencer Y's weapon drops to the strip. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Penalize Y for incorrect fencing.
- c. No touch awarded.

405. Before the command "Fence!" is given, Fencer X establishes a line. What should the Referee do?

- a. Give the command "Fence!"
- b. Give the command "Fence!", but do not award any touch scored by X's existing line.
- c. Instruct X to remove the line.

406. What feature should the Referee check about the sabre fencer's lame?

- a. That the lame covers the complete torso.
- b. That the lame must overlap the knickers by at least 5 centimeters when in the on guard position.
- c. That the lame covers the valid surface and that the sleeves are fixed at the wrist by an elastic band.

407. Fencer X attacks (not a point action) and clearly lands on Fencer Y's valid surface. Y's counter-attack lands with the point. What should the Referee do?

- a. Do not award a touch.
- b. Award a touch for X.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

408. Fencer X's attack arrives on Fencer Y's leg. Y's counter attack arrives at the same time on X's valid surface. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award a touch.

409. Both fencers attack at the same time. Fencer Y makes an attack that lands valid, while Fencer X's attack lands off the valid surface. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award touch for Fencer X.
- b. Award touch for Fencer Y.
- c. Do not award a touch.

410. Fencer X makes a direct attack against Fencer Y's point in line. At the final moment of X's attack, Y lunges. Both fencers hit valid target, with Y hitting valid target with the point of his sabre. What should the Referee do?

- a. Do not award a touch.
- b. Award a touch for X.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

411. With no penalties given in the bout, Fencer X makes a flèche-attack. While retreating, Fencer Y makes a stop-cut. Neither of these actions lands. Both fencers immediately remise their actions; the remises land at the same time. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award a touch and X receives a YELLOW CARD.

412. Fencer X begins an attack with a feint. Fencer Y momentarily follows the feint and then counter attacks. Both actions land valid. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award a touch.

413. Fencer X makes a compound attack with the blade and arm forming an obtuse angle of 135 degrees with the cutting edge threatening valid target; Fencer Y cuts into X's action. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award a touch.

414. Both fencers start attacks simultaneously. While attacking, Fencer X makes a feint Fencer Y does not react to the feint and makes a direct attack. Both hit at the same time and land on valid target. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award a touch

415. Both fencers start attacks simultaneously. During Fencer Y's attack, Fencer Y attempts to find Fencer X's blade with a forward and sideways sweep, but fails. Both fencers hit at the same time on valid target. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Do not award a touch.

416. Fencer X attacks with a slow feint and then completes the attack with a head cut. On the feint, Fencer Y finds X's blade and makes a head cut. Both actions land valid. What should the Referee do?

- a. Do not award a touch.
- b. Award a touch for X.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

417. Fencer X makes an advance-lunge with a head cut, but X's arm is in the guard position on the advance. As X starts the advance, Fencer Y hits X before the start of X's extension and lunge. Both actions land valid. What should the Referee do?

- a. Do not award a touch.
- b. Award a touch for X.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

418. Fencer X attacks and is parried. There is no riposte. X quickly recovers, simultaneously placing the point in line. After X recovers with the point in line Fencer Y makes an advance-lunge attack. Both actions land valid. What should the Referee do?

- a. Do not award a touch.
- b. Award a touch for X.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

419. Fencer X reports to the strip with a conductive over-glove that has no provision, such as elastic, to ensure good contact with the sleeve of the lame. What should the Referee do?

- a. Allow Fencer X to fence.
- b. Ask Fencer X to change the over-glove.
- c. Confiscate the illegal over-glove; X receives a YELLOW CARD; require X to get a legal over-glove.

420. Fencer Y makes a direct attack with advance-lunge against Fencer X's point in line. Expecting the beat, X makes two disengages. Both fencers hit valid target. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Do not award a touch.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

421. The metallic fabric covering the conductive over-glove must be folded to the inside of the cuff to a depth of at least:

- a. 5 centimeters.
- b. 2 centimeters.

c. 3 centimeters.

422. Fencer X makes an attack that clearly registers a valid touch as X's cut arrives on the guard of Fencer Y. Upon examination it is found that Y has a non-insulated pommel nut. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for Fencer X. Fencer Y must replace weapon.
- b. Confiscate the illegal weapon; Y receives a yellow card; require Y to get a legal weapon.
- c. Annul the touch.

423. During the preliminary check-in of fencers prior to a pool it is discovered that Fencer X is wearing a waist-length jacket (without croissard / groin strap) underneath his lame. What should the Referee do?

- a. Do not award a penalty, but require X to get a legal jacket prior to fencing the first bout.
- b. Require X to get a legal jacket prior to fencing; X receives a yellow card in the first bout.
- c. Allow X to fence with the jacket as long as there is at least a 10 centimeter overlap with the knickers when in the on guard position.

424. May an orthopedic grip be used in sabre?

- a. Yes, provided that the hand may be fixed in only one position, with the thumb 2 centimeters or less from the guard
- b. No.
- c. Yes, provided documented medical necessity for such a handle.

425. Fencer X makes a direct attack to head with advance lunge. Fencer Y attempts to block the attack with the elbow of his weapon arm and then hits Fencer X, which arrives valid. Two lights register on the machine. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Y receives a Yellow Card for substitution of target. X's touch is allowed.
- c. Annul the touch. Y receives a Yellow Card.

426. Fencer X makes an attack that Fencer Y successfully parries. After the parry, X's blade whips over and hits Y, registering a touch. Y's immediate and direct riposte, which arrives on valid target is timed out and does not register on the machine. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Annul all touches.

427. Fencer X makes an attack against Fencer Y's point in line. At the final moment of X's attack, Y hits with the cutting edge. Both fencers hit valid target. What should the Referee do?

- a. Do not award a touch.
- b. Award a touch for X.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

428. Fencer X makes an attack against Fencer Y's point in line. During the course of the attack X searches for and finds Y's blade. Y places his point in line again while X continues his attack directly. Both fencers hit valid target. What should the Referee do?

- a. Do not award a touch.
- b. Award a touch for X.
- c. Award a touch for Y.

429. Fencer X makes an attack that is successfully parried. Fencer Y makes an immediate riposte while at the same time X makes a remise of the attack. Both fencers hit valid target. Prior to the referee making his call, Fencer Y acknowledges a touch against himself. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award a touch for X.
- b. Award a touch for Y.
- c. Penalize Y for attempting to influence the referee.

430. Fencer X attacks and is parried. Fencer Y's riposte clearly and audibly hits Fencer X on the mask as Fencer X makes a remise which also lands. Only a light for Fencer X has registered on the machine. The referee had noticed at the time of the riposte that the mask cord for Fencer X has become detached. What should the Referee do?

- a. Award touch for Fencer Y despite the fact that the machine did not register a touch.
- b. Award touch for Fencer X.
- c. Do not award any touch.

432. Fencer X comes on guard with hair in a ponytail resting on the lame on the back. What should the Referee do?

- a. Continue the bout.
- b. Have the fencer tie their hair so that it does not conceal the name on the back. Covering target with hair above the name and below the collar of the lame is allowed.
- c. Give Fencer X a YELLOW CARD and they must arrange their hair so that it does not cover the lame at all.

433. Fencer X's attack is short and the front foot lands. Fencer X then extends his arm in the point in line position. Fencer Y starts an offensive action when X abandons the point in line and attacks. Both valid lights are on. What should the Referee call?

- a. Do not award a touch.
- b. Award a touch for Fencer X.
- c. Award a touch for Fencer Y.

434. Fencer X makes an attack by cutting that is short and then retreats and establishes a point in line. After the point in line is established, Fencer Y makes a double advance-lunge attack. Both colored lights are on.

- a. Award a point to Fencer X
- b. Award a point to Fencer Y
- c. Award no touch.