

# United States Fencing Association

Fencing Officials Commission

National Referee Examination  
Study Guide

October 2001

## Information

These are the study questions used to prepare for the written test for the USFA National Referee Rating. Questions for the written examinations are chosen from those listed here. The Fencing Officials Commission strongly recommends that Referee candidates study the *USFA Fencing Rules* prior to taking an examination. The questions in the Study Guide are presented in the order of the relevant rules. If a candidate is unable to find the ANSWER to a specific question in the *Rules*, an FOC Examiner may be consulted.

A score of 90% or better is required in the general section and each of the weapons being examined. The required passing scores 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 first attend a Referee Seminar, then pass the written General Section as well as the specific weapon section. 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 without any references (e.g., the *Rules*, Penalty Chart, consultation with others).

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

The current USFA ratings scheme is based on a 10 level scale, with 1 being the highest.

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

A level 5 rating requires a passing score on the written exam and a demonstrated proficiency at a level equivalent to the first round of 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 128 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 32 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 at any level of an Open North American Cup competition.

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## General Questions

1. A reprise of the attack is:
  - a. a seizing of the attacker's blade
  - b. an immediate new attack after return to guard
  - c. a reply to the attack in an indirect line
2. A counter time is defined as:
  - a. an attack on the opponent's preparation
  - b. a stop thrust into the final action of an attack
  - c. an action made by the attacker against a stop hit made by the opponent
3. 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. 2 meters
4. The distance required at the ends of a fencing strip in order to provide a safe and level surface upon which a fencer may retreat when crossing the rear limit is:
  - a. none
  - b. 1.5 to 2 meters
  - c. 1 meter
5. The protective equipment must be checked at the beginning of each:
  - a. bout
  - b. pool, team match and direct elimination bout
  - c. tournament
6. Other than giving a penalty card, what should be done with electrical equipment that, when presented to the Referee, fails inspection?
  - a. return it to the fencer for repair
  - b. confiscate it
  - c. there is no other requirement
7. A fencer reports to the strip with no protective plastron (underarm protector) and a weapon that fails inspection. The fencer receives a:
  - a. YELLOW CARD for the missing protective plastron and a YELLOW CARD for the defective weapon
  - b. RED CARD (award a touch for opponent)
  - c. Yellow Card for defective weapon; require fencer to get a plastron
8. Fencer X has no previous penalties. During a halt, X's weapon is found not to conform to the Rules with a fault that could have been caused by the fencing.
  - a. X receives a YELLOW CARD; confiscate X's weapon
  - b. X receives a RED CARD; confiscate X's weapon
  - c. no penalty; confiscate X's weapon
9. 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.
  - 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 required
10. During a halt, a fault is found in fencer X's equipment with irregularities that could have been deliberate.
  - 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; before deciding on any penalty, consult technical expert
11. During a halt, a fault is found in fencer X's equipment where manifest fraud could exist.
  - 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; before deciding on any penalty, consult technical expert
12. With no penalties given, fencer X is certified by the technical expert to have equipment that, in an obvious case of fraud, has been modified.
  - a. X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - b. X receives a RED CARD
  - c. X receives a BLACK CARD
13. With no other penalties given, fencer X is penalized for crossing the lateral boundary to avoid a touch. X subsequently replaces a weapon with one that does not conform to the Rules.
  - a. X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - b. X receives a RED CARD
  - c. no penalty
14. With no penalties yet given, fencer X reports to the strip with a mask that does not bear the marks of the preliminary inspection.
  - a. X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - b. X receives a RED CARD
  - c. X receives a BLACK CARD
15. Fencer X receives a RED CARD for a vindictive act. X subsequently replaces a broken weapon. The weapon, which has been confiscated, is verified by the technical expert to have a falsified inspection mark.
  - a. X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - b. X receives a RED CARD
  - c. X receives a BLACK CARD

16. May a weapon have any extensions beyond the guard?
  - a. no
  - b. yes, but only the electrical connectors for foil and épée
  - c. yes, provided the extensions pass through the measuring frame for testing weapons
17. Specifications concerning the padding inside the guard include:
  - a. none
  - b. it must be less than 2 centimeters thick
  - c. it must be at least 2 centimeters thick
18. May the jacket or its collar be in any position other than closed?
  - a. no
  - b. yes, the collar may be undone if covered by the mask's bib
  - c. yes, any part of the jacket covered by the mask's bib may be open
19. What feature should the Referee check about the fencer's jacket and breeches?
  - a. that the jacket covers the entire torso and the breeches cover the entire leg
  - b. that the jacket must overlap the breeches by at least 3 centimeters when the fencer is in the on guard position
  - c. that the jacket must overlap the breeches by at least 10 centimeters when the fencer is in the on guard position
20. Fencer X arrives at the strip wearing shorts or sweat pants instead of fencing breeches.
  - a. allow X to fence if X is a beginner, as we don't want to discourage beginners
  - b. allow X to fence if it is not a major competition; X probably won't get hurt anyway
  - c. X receives a YELLOW CARD; allow a reasonable amount of time for X to obtain fencing breeches
21. What action should a Referee take when a fencer's long socks fall down?
  - a. allow the fencer to continue if the socks are up at the beginning of the bout
  - b. call Halt!; have the fencer fasten the socks so that they stay up
  - c. call Halt!; allow the socks to be pulled up each time
22. What action should a Referee take if a fencer reports to the strip with a torn sleeve?
  - a. allow a reasonable amount of time for the replacement or repair; fencer receives a YELLOW CARD
  - b. allow a reasonable amount of time for the replacement or repair; fencer receives a RED CARD
  - c. allow a reasonable amount of time for the replacement or repair; no penalty
23. Specifications for the cuff of the glove are:
  - a. none
  - b. cuff must be 8 centimeters long
  - c. cuff must cover approximately the lower half of the forearm
24. What test must a mask be subjected to before use in a competition?
  - a. visual inspection
  - b. punch test and visual inspection
  - c. check that the bib is less than 2 centimeters long
25. No penalties have been given. While retreating and falling, fencer X parries fencer Y's attack and touches Y on the valid surface; Y's remise arrives on the valid surface.
  - a. award a touch for X; X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - b. award a touch for Y; X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - c. annul all touches; X receives a YELLOW CARD
26. With no penalties yet given, fencer X falls during an attack. X's attack lands on the opponent's valid surface.
  - a. allow X's touch; X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - b. allow X's touch; caution X to be more careful
  - c. annul X's touch; X receives a YELLOW CARD
27. In a pool bout, fencer X has received a YELLOW CARD for nonconforming equipment and is losing 3-2. Fencer Y attacks and scores a valid touch. In attempting to avoid the attack, X falls.
  - a. X is now losing 4-1
  - b. X is now losing 4-2
  - c. X has lost the bout 5-2
28. Having already received a YELLOW CARD for raising the mask before the Referee called Halt!, X parries while turning the back and then makes a riposte that arrives on the opponent's valid surface.
  - a. annul X's touch; X receives a RED CARD
  - b. allow X's touch; X receives a RED CARD
  - c. annul X's touch; X receives a YELLOW CARD

29. 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!
- X has won 5-2
  - X is now winning 4-3
  - X has won 5-3
30. No penalties have been given. With the back hand, fencer X pushes fencer Y's blade aside. X then touches Y on the valid surface.
- allow X's touch; X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - annul X's touch; X receives a RED CARD
  - annul X's touch; X receives a YELLOW CARD
31. The lateral position for fencers when they are placed on guard must be:
- the middle of the width of the strip
  - the side opposite the Referee if one fencer is left-handed
  - wherever the fencers wish to be
32. Fencer X attacks before the command Fence! is given. Fencer Y parries successfully and scores a valid touch on the immediate riposte.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
33. Fencer X stops for any reason other than the Referee's Halt! during a phrase and is hit valid by fencer Y.
- award a touch for Y
  - annul touch by Y
  - annul touch by Y only if there were loud and confusing noises
34. Fencer X executes an attack. After scoring a valid touch, X then leaves the side of the strip with both feet.
- award a touch for X
  - annul the touch; Y advances one meter
  - annul the touch; Y remains in place and X assumes normal distance
35. Fencer X drops the weapon after fencer Y executes a parry. Y's immediate riposte scores a valid touch.
- touch annulled
  - award a touch for Y
  - award a touch for X
36. 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 Halt!, fencer Y makes a parry and then an immediate riposte that lands valid on X.
- award a touch for Y
  - do not award the touch, as the action started after the Halt!
  - do not award the touch; caution Y for continuing to fence after the Halt!
37. Fencer X makes an attack, which is parried. X is off the side of the strip in front of Y with both feet when fencer Y's immediate riposte starts. Y's riposte lands valid on X.
- 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 Y advance one meter, and then place them in the lateral center of the strip
38. Fencer X abandons the strip after being penalized twice for the same fault in an earlier bout in the same pool.
- X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - X receives a RED CARD
  - X receives a BLACK CARD
39. 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
40. No other penalties have been given. During the action, the fencers come into body contact (corps à corps).
- for sabre and foil, call Halt!; fencer(s) who caused the corps à corps receive a YELLOW CARD
  - for all three weapons, call Halt!; for foil and sabre, fencer(s) who caused the corps à corps receive a YELLOW CARD
  - for sabre and foil, call Halt!; fencer(s) who caused the corps à corps receive a YELLOW CARD; for épée, only call Halt! if the action is dangerous

41. No other penalties have been given. The fencers come into body contact (corps à corps). Fencer X immediately remises.
- touch for X; in foil and sabre, YELLOW CARD for the fencer(s) who caused the corps à corps
  - as the Referee called Halt! for corps à corps, the touch would automatically start after the halt, so no touch is awarded; in foil and sabre, YELLOW CARD for the fencer(s) who caused the corps à corps
  - if the Referee was coughing during the action and was unable to say Halt! before the remise started, touch for fencer X, because the action started before Halt!; in foil and sabre, YELLOW CARD for the fencer(s) who caused the corps à corps
42. In a pool bout, having already received a YELLOW CARD, fencer X causes corps à corps with jostling. Fencer Y is winning 4-2.
- call Halt! and penalize X only in foil and sabre
  - call Halt!; X receives a RED CARD; bout ends with score of 5-2
  - call Halt!; remove touch from X's score; Y is now winning 4-1
43. No other penalties have been given. During an action, fencer X causes corps à corps to avoid a touch. No touch is scored. For the replacement on guard:
- Y holds position; X assumes proper distance but may not be placed behind X's end line; in foil and sabre, X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - Y holds position; X assumes proper distance but may not be placed behind X's end line; in all three weapons, X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - both give ground with the contact point as center; in foil and sabre, X receives a YELLOW CARD
44. No other penalties have been given. During an action, fencer X causes corps à corps with fencer Y. Both fencers are one meter in front of X's end line.
- X places the rear foot on the end line; Y assumes normal distance; in foil and sabre, X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - fencer Y holds position; fencer X assumes normal distance; in foil and sabre, X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - award a touch for fencer Y; in foil and sabre, X receives a YELLOW CARD
45. 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.
- Y advances 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; X receives a YELLOW CARD in foil and sabre
  - X loses one meter; X receives a YELLOW CARD in foil and sabre
46. 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.
- no touch; in foil and sabre, Y receives a YELLOW CARD
  - no touch; in all weapons, Y receives a YELLOW CARD
  - award a touch for Y
47. Fencer X makes a simple attack. Fencer Y ducks to avoid being hit and touches the strip with the unarmed hand. While still touching the strip, Y lands a valid touch on X and then X begins a reprise that lands valid on Y.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
48. Fencer X makes a simple attack that misses because Fencer Y displaces the valid surface by ducking. Y's counter attack lands valid.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
49. Fencer X makes an attack that fails, then continues past fencer Y. After passing, X makes an immediate replacement that misses and Y starts an action that lands valid.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
50. Having already received a YELLOW CARD, fencer X turns the back in an action. X has yet to score a touch.
- allow fencing to continue
  - annul the first valid touch made by X
  - X receives a RED CARD
51. With no other penalties given, a fencer receives a RED CARD. The fencer subsequently turns the back. The fencer receives a:
- YELLOW CARD
  - RED CARD
  - BLACK CARD
52. Fencer X arrives at the strip for a direct elimination bout and receives a YELLOW CARD for faulty equipment. With no other penalties given, X is losing during the second round by a score of 14-6 and turns the back.
- X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - X receives a RED CARD; score is now 15-6; X loses
  - annul the next touch, if any, scored by X

53. The correct distance between fencers when they come on guard (other than at the on guard lines) is:
- four meters for sabre and Referee's discretion for foil and épée
  - four meters for all weapons
  - when both fencers are in a proper on guard position with the weapons in line, the points should not overlap
54. Replacement on guard at the beginning of each round of a direct elimination bout is:
- at the position occupied by the fencers at the end of the previous round
  - at the on guard lines
  - if the score is tied, the fencers take up the positions occupied at the end of the previous round; if one fencer is leading, that fencer holds position and the opponent retreats to proper fencing distance
55. If time expires with a tied score in either a pool or direct elimination bout, the fencers are replaced on guard:
- at the position occupied by the fencers at the end of the previous round
  - at the on guard lines
  - if the score is tied, the fencers take up the positions occupied at the end of the previous round; if one fencer is leading, that fencer holds position and the opponent retreats to proper fencing distance
56. When a Halt! is called, fencer X and fencer Y are very close but not in body contact and X is straddling X's end line.
- place X on guard one meter from X's end line; Y assumes correct distance
  - X remains in place; Y assumes correct distance
  - award a touch for Y
57. In an advance-lunge, fencer X steps off the side of the strip with both feet during the advance, but recovers the strip and then scores a valid touch on fencer Y.
- no touch; place the fencers on guard where they are
  - no touch; Y advances one meter
  - award a touch for X
58. Fencer X retreats over the rear limit of the strip with both feet.
- award a touch for fencer Y
  - replace X on guard at the warning line
  - replace X on guard at the rear limit
59. A Halt! is called when fencer X retreats so that both feet are behind the end line before fencer Y's simple attack lands valid. The attack was started while X was still in front of the end line.
- award one touch for Y
  - award two touches for Y
  - no touch awarded
60. Fencer X has retreated behind the end line while parrying fencer Y's attack. X makes an immediate valid riposte.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
61. Fencer X retreats with both feet behind the end line while parrying fencer Y's attack. Y then makes a replacement, which X parries, and X then scores an immediate valid riposte.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
62. A fencer steps off the side of the strip with one foot. The Rules direct the Referee to:
- allow the action to continue
  - call Halt! and penalize with the ground penalty
  - call Halt! and place the fencers back on guard in the lateral center of the strip
63. During an action, fencer X crosses the lateral boundary of the strip with both feet (not in order to avoid being hit).
- call Halt! and replace X on guard where X left the strip; fencer Y takes proper distance
  - call Halt! and place the fencers on guard with the point where X left the strip as center
  - call Halt! and advance Y one meter from where Y was on the strip when X went off the strip; X takes proper distance
64. Fencer X goes off the side of the strip with both feet between fencer Y and the end line. Y was standing 2.25 meters from X's end line when X went off the side of the strip. The end result is:
- 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
65. At the start of a five-touch bout, the clock is set for:
- 6 minutes
  - 5 minutes
  - 4 minutes

66. Is a touch that arrives after the expiration of time ever awarded?
- no
  - yes, if it is an immediate riposte
  - yes, if the action began before the Halt!
67. 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 restart the bout from that point
68. Fencer X causes interruptions early in a bout after a penalty for the same fault in a previous bout in the pool.
- X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - X receives a RED CARD
  - X receives a BLACK CARD
69. For recovery from a verified accident (once for the same injury in one day), a fencer is allowed:
- no time
  - 10 minutes
  - 20 minutes
70. Fencer X has already had a verified sprained ankle occur in the current bout and has taken a ten minute break. X then receives a touch to the hand that sprains X's finger.
- require X to continue as one injury time out has already been granted
  - if requested, allow X another ten minute break
  - award a touch for X's opponent
71. Fencer X had a verified sprained ankle and took a ten minute break during the round of pools. During the third round of direct elimination, X receives a touch to the hand that sprains X's finger.
- require X to continue as one injury time out has already occurred
  - if requested, allow X another ten minute break
  - award a touch for X's opponent
72. 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.
- require X to continue
  - if requested, allow X a ten minute break
  - require X to continue; RED CARD for X
73. Fencer X appears physically incapable of continuing the bout.
- require X to withdraw
  - require X to withdraw after consultation with medical personnel
  - request X to withdraw as all competitors fence at their own risk
74. At the end of a pool, the Referee should:
- immediately return the scoresheet to the Bout Committee
  - immediately total all indicators, announce the results, have all fencers sign the scoresheet, return the scoresheet to the Bout Committee
  - immediately total all indicators, announce the results, return the scoresheet to the Bout Committee
75. Under what conditions may another member of the jury call Halt!?
- only the Referee may call Halt!
  - a jury member may call Halt! upon seeing a touch
  - a jury member may call Halt! in the case of an apparent or imminent accident
76. The score in a bout is not tied and time expires before the maximum number of touches has been scored.
- the score is recorded as that at the expiration of time
  - the touches for each fencer are raised 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
77. A fencer in a six-fencer pool who wins three bouts has a victory indicator of:
- 0.300
  - 0.500
  - 0.600
78. A fencer in an elimination pool who receives ten touches and scores twenty touches has a touch indicator of:
- 10
  - 0.5
  - +10
79. In a pool two fencers have a 0.600 victory indicator. Fencer X has scored 23 touches and received 17. Fencer Y has scored 21 touches and received 15. For placing:
- fence a 5-touch bout to determine their relative places
  - X is placed above Y
  - Y is placed above X
80. In a pool, two fencers who have qualified to the next round have a victory indicator of 0.600, a touch indicator of +4, and the same number of touches scored. In seeding the table:
- they are classified as equal; placement in the table is determined by the drawing of lots
  - a barrage is fenced to determine their relative placement in the table
  - the winner of the pool bout between these two fencers is seeded higher

81. How much time is a fencer allowed between consecutive bouts?
  - a. 3 minutes for a pool bout; 5 minutes for a direct elimination bout
  - b. 2 minutes for a pool bout; 5 minutes for a direct elimination bout
  - c. 3 minutes for a pool bout; 10 minutes for a direct elimination bout
82. Fencer X is in a team match and sustains (verified) a twisted ankle while fencing and cannot continue. The score in the bout at the time of the injury is 0-3 in favor of fencer Y.
  - a. this bout and the rest of X's bouts in this match are forfeited
  - b. this bout is forfeited and a substitute may take the place of X in subsequent bouts
  - c. with Bout Committee approval, X may be replaced by a substitute for the rest of the match, starting at 0-3 in the current bout; X may not fence again in the same team match
83. Spectators at the competition (including coaches, trainers, and an official not presently presiding) are interfering with the smooth running of the competition.
  - a. the spectators, coaches, trainers, and officials receive a warning that is registered with the Bout Committee (or all may be expelled)
  - b. the spectators, coaches, and trainers receive a warning that is registered with the Bout Committee, but the officials receive a warning only after consultation with the Bout Committee
  - c. the fencer these people are supporting receives a RED CARD
84. After receiving a warning duly registered with the Bout Committee and noted on the scoresheet, spectators at the competition (including coaches, trainers, and an official not presently presiding) are interfering with the smooth running of the competition.
  - a. the spectators, coaches, trainers, and officials receive a BLACK CARD
  - b. the spectators, coaches, and trainers receive a BLACK CARD, but the officials receive a BLACK CARD only after consultation with the Bout Committee
  - c. the fencer these people are supporting receives a RED CARD
85. 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.
  - a. award a penalty touch for X's opponent because of X's unjustified appeal; the exclusion of X stands
  - b. no additional touch for X's opponent; the exclusion of X stands
  - c. X's protest is valid; X receives a RED CARD (noted on the scoresheet) for disturbing order
86. Fencer X is so excessively verbally abusive that the Referee cannot maintain order.
  - a. X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - b. X receives a RED CARD
  - c. X receives a BLACK CARD
87. Fencer X refuses to obey the orders of the Referee after a penalty for the same fault in the current bout.
  - a. X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - b. X receives a RED CARD
  - c. X receives a BLACK CARD
88. In the fourteenth bout of the pool, Fencer X is not present when first called to the strip and was penalized for the same fault in a previous bout in the pool.
  - a. X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - b. X receives a RED CARD
  - c. exclude X from the competition
89. Fencer X is not present when called to the strip after all the required calls at the start of a pool.
  - a. X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - b. award a penalty touch for X's first opponent
  - c. exclude X from the competition
90. Team Z has only two of their members present when called to the strip after all the required calls at the start of a pool.
  - a. every fencer on team Z receives a RED CARD
  - b. award a penalty touch for team Z's first opponent
  - c. exclude team Z from the competition
91. With no penalties yet given, fencer X allows fencer Y to score a touch without attempting to defend.
  - a. X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - b. X receives a RED CARD
  - c. X receives a BLACK CARD
92. A YELLOW CARD indicates:
  - a. a warning valid for the bout
  - b. a warning valid for the pool
  - c. a touch for the opponent

93. Having already received a YELLOW CARD in the current bout, fencer X commits a different offense from the same group.
- a previous touch scored by X is removed
  - X receives a RED CARD
  - X receives another YELLOW CARD
94. A RED CARD issued to a competitor indicates:
- a warning valid for the bout
  - a warning valid for the pool
  - a touch for the opponent
95. A BLACK CARD indicates:
- a warning valid for the pool
  - loss of the bout
  - exclusion/expulsion from the competition or from the tournament
96. In a previous bout in the same pool, fencer X committed an offense requiring an immediate RED CARD. With no other penalties given in the current bout, X commits the same offense.
- X receives a RED CARD
  - exclude X from the competition
  - consult the Bout Committee
97. A warning for any person disturbing order off the strip is valid for:
- the bout
  - the pool or team match
  - the competition
98. When may a Referee's reconstruction of a phrase be protested?
- when the Referee abstains
  - when the Referee is incompetent
  - never
99. When may a Referee's awarding of a touch be protested?
- when a rule is misapplied
  - when a fencer disagrees with the reconstruction of the phrase
  - never
100. In an individual competition, fencer X unjustifiably complains about an analysis of a phrase after a penalty for falling earlier in the bout.
- X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - X receives a RED CARD
  - X receives a BLACK CARD
101. In a team competition, fencer X's Captain unjustifiably complains about an analysis of a phrase after X was penalized for leaving the strip without permission earlier in the bout.
- award a touch for fencer Y
  - remove a previous touch of X's
  - exclude the Captain from the competition
102. The bout score is 3-3 in a 5 touch pool bout; four minutes have elapsed.
- the score remains 3-3; the referee selects one fencer by lot; the clock is reset to one minute; fencing continues until a single touch is scored or time expires
  - the score is advanced to 5-5; the referee selects one fencer by lot; the clock is reset to one minute; fencing continues until a single touch is scored or time expires
  - the score is advanced to 4-4; the referee selects one fencer by lot; fencing continues until a single touch is scored
103. When one minute of fencing time remains, the timekeeper should:
- stand, call One minute; Referee calls Halt!
  - stand, call Halt!; one minute
  - continue timing
104. In the third bout of a team match, the score is 12-12 when time expires.
- the score is advanced to 14-14; the referee randomly determines priority; fencing continues for one additional minute or until a single touch is scored; the fencer with priority wins 15-14 if no single touch is scored in the additional minute
  - the bout is over; the score is advanced to 15-15
  - the bout is over; the score remains 12-12; the next pair fence until one or both teams have 20 touches or time expires for that bout
105. A direct elimination bout consists of three rounds of three minutes each. A one minute warning is given:
- in each round
  - in only the last round
  - never
106. The score has reached 15-9 in favor of fencer X during the first round of a direct elimination bout.
- the bout is over; X wins
  - the current round continues until time has expired; whoever is leading at that time wins the bout
  - fencing continues until the end of all three rounds; whoever is leading at that time wins the bout
107. Fencer X, seeded #14 into the direct elimination table, is leading 13-11 over fencer Y, seeded #6, when time expires at the end of the third round.
- X wins
  - as neither fencer reached 15, fencing continues until one fencer scores 15 touches
  - Y wins

108. Fencer X, seeded #14 into the direct elimination table, and fencer Y, seeded #6, are tied at 12-12 when time expires at the end of the third round of a bout in the table of 32.
- the referee randomly determines priority; fencing continues for one minute or until a single touch is scored; if no single touch is scored in the additional minute, the fencer with priority wins the bout 12-12
  - the referee randomly determines priority; fencing continues for one minute or until a single touch is scored; if no single touch is scored in the additional minute, the fencer with priority wins the bout 13-12
  - Y wins 15-14
109. Fencer X, seeded #14 into the direct elimination table, and fencer Y, seeded #6, are tied at 12-12 when time expires at the end of the third round in the bout for first place.
- the referee randomly determines priority; fencing continues for one minute or until a single touch is scored; if no single touch is scored in the additional minute, the fencer with priority wins the bout 15-15
  - the referee randomly determines priority; fencing continues for one minute or until a single touch is scored; if no single touch is scored in the additional minute, the fencer with priority wins the bout 12-12
  - Y wins 15-14
110. A fencer reports to the strip without the name on the back of the uniform between the shoulders.
- fencer receives a YELLOW CARD; require the fencer to display the name on the back of the uniform
  - fencer receives a YELLOW CARD unless the name appears on the fencer's rear leg
  - no penalty if the fencer is wearing an armband bearing the national colors
111. The Bout Committee Chair sees a fencer who has just lost a bout kick his/her mask. The referee is calling the next two fencers to the strip and does not see the incident. The Bout Committee Chair issues a Black Card to the fencer for unsportsmanlike conduct. The fencer protests, and a Jury of Appeal is called. The Jury of Appeal should:
- uphold the decision of the Bout Committee Chair, because there can be no protests concerning a matter of fact
  - rescind the Black Card if members of the Jury of Appeal saw the incident and feel that it was not sufficiently disruptive to be unsportsmanlike
  - rescind the Black Card because only the referee may exclude a fencer for unsportsmanlike conduct

## 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 extends the arm before the start of X's lunge. Both fencers hit valid, within the same tempo.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
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 extends the arm before the start of X's advance-lunge. Both fencers hit valid.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
203. There has been no official weapons check. Fencer X reports to the strip wearing a metallic vest with a small patch sewn on it. During the check it is found that the patch registers nonvalid.
- no penalty; confiscate the metallic vest; X gets another metallic vest
  - X receives a YELLOW CARD; confiscate the metallic vest; X gets another metallic vest
  - X receives a RED CARD; confiscate the metallic vest; X gets another metallic vest
204. What feature(s) should be checked about the foil handle?
- none other than that for orthopedic grips, the hand must be fixed in only one position and the thumb must be 2 centimeters or less from the guard
  - the handle must not be longer than 10 centimeters and the extremities of the handle must be electrically insulated
  - for all handles, the extremities of the handle must be electrically insulated; for orthopedic grips, the hand must be fixed in only one position and the thumb must be 2 centimeters or less from the guard
205. The jacket, in foil
- may be cut horizontally at the waist, but must overlap the breeches by at least 10 centimeters
  - must cover the entire trunk and overlap the breeches by at least 10 centimeters
  - may be cut horizontally at the waist, and must barely overlap the breeches by 1 centimeter
206. May a fencer hold a French foil by the pommel?
- no
  - yes
  - yes, but only if the entire handle is insulated
207. After a penalty for corps à corps in the current bout, fencer X parries with the unarmed hand and then lands a valid riposte.
- annul X's touch
  - annul X's touch; X receives a RED CARD
  - exclude X from the competition
208. Before the command Fence! is given, fencer X establishes the line.
- give the command Fence!
  - give the command Fence!, but do not award any touch scored by X's existing line
  - instruct X to remove the line
209. Fencer Y has received a YELLOW CARD for reversing the shoulders in the current bout. Fencer X and Y come together, both causing corps à corps.
- X receives a YELLOW CARD; Y receives a RED CARD
  - no penalty but caution both
  - no penalty
210. No penalties have been issued. Fencer X parries fencer Y's attack and makes a riposte to Y's valid surface, during which X's shoulder of the unarmed arm comes forward of the shoulder of the armed arm. Y then remises to X's valid surface.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - annul all touches; X receives a YELLOW CARD
211. Fencer X is losing the bout 4-2 and has been penalized for turning the back. X's attack lands valid. During the attack, the shoulder of X's non-weapon arm was forward of the shoulder of the weapon arm.
- the bout is over; Y wins 5-2
  - the bout is over; Y wins 5-3
  - the score remains the same
212. What is the maximum bend allowed in the foil blade?
- none
  - less than 1 centimeter, located near the center of the blade
  - less than 2 centimeters, located near the center of the blade
213. How may the foil blade be bent?
- no bend is allowed
  - up or down
  - down only
214. The foil spring must push back a test weight of how many grams?
- 500
  - 750
  - 1000

215. What feature should be checked about the foible of the foil?
- none
  - it must be insulated for a distance of 10 centimeters from the tip
  - it must be insulated for a distance of 15 centimeters from the tip
216. Fencer X drags the point on the strip after receiving a YELLOW CARD in the current bout.
- annul any touch that might be scored after the dragging of the point, as it would be after the Halt!
  - call Halt!, then resume fencing
  - X receives a RED CARD; annul any touch that might be scored after the dragging of the point, as it would be after the Halt!
217. 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.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
218. The metallic vest must be made so that when it is laid flat there is a straight line between the junction of the lines of the groin and the:
- two points corresponding to the tops of the hip bones
  - juncture of the torso with the legs, measured from the side of the fencer
  - two points corresponding to the bottom of the ileum
219. What should the Referee check about the wire that joins the rear connection of the body cord to the metallic vest?
- that it has a visible soldered (or other FIE-approved) connection and is at least 40 centimeters long
  - that it has an insulated screw connection and is less than 40 centimeters long
  - that it has an insulated screw and clamp connection and is at least 40 centimeters long
220. What should the Referee check about the inside of the foil guard?
- that the handle of the foil is in electrical contact with the guard
  - that the foil wire is insulated and covered by a cushion
  - that the foil wire is firmly soldered to the connector
221. Where must the body cord be attached to the fencer's metallic vest?
- any place on the back of the metallic vest
  - so as to be visible to the Referee when the fencer assumes the on guard position
  - on the weapon arm side of the back of the metallic vest
222. No penalties have been given. During a halt following an action, the side judge observing fencer X announces the nonvalid touch occurred on X's hand while it was covering the valid surface. The Referee believes that covering did not occur.
- only the side judge's opinion is counted: award a touch for X's opponent; X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - due to disagreement, no penalty nor touch may be given
  - only the Referee's opinion is counted: no touch and no penalty in this case
223. If the fencer on the left is attacking, and the white and colored lights on the right side of a machine meeting the current FIE specifications both light up, the Referee should:
- award the touch
  - declare the attack to be nonvalid
  - call for the technical expert
224. No penalties have been given. With no other fencing actions occurring, fencer X intentionally touches the ground outside the metallic strip to cause a halt.
- call Halt! and have the scoring device reset; no penalty
  - call Halt!; X receives a YELLOW CARD or, if it occurred during the last minute, a RED CARD
  - call Halt!; X receives a YELLOW CARD
225. Fencer X makes a direct attack that lands valid. Before the attack arrives, fencer Y hits the floor and registers nonvalid while trying to parry the attack.
- award a touch for X
  - no touch awarded
  - no touch awarded; Y receives a YELLOW CARD
226. Fencer X executes a beat attack that registers valid. On the beat, fencer Y's foil registers nonvalid.
- award a touch for X
  - annul X's touch
  - award a touch for X only if Y has previously received an equipment penalty
227. 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.
- award a touch for X
  - annul X's touch
  - annul X's touch only if the machine holds touches scored against X for less than one half a second

228. 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 nonvalid.
- award a touch for X
  - annul X's touch
  - annul X's touch only if some fencing action occurred prior to the direct attack
229. Fencer X attacks and scores a valid touch. While attempting to parry, Fencer Y's blade breaks and registers off target.
- award a touch for X
  - no touch awarded, Y's broken blade stops action
  - award a touch against Y unless Y's blade breaks before X's attack lands
230. 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.
- award a touch for X
  - no touch awarded, Y's broken blade stops action
  - award a touch against Y unless Y's blade breaks before X's attack lands
231. Fencer X scores a valid touch with an attack. Fencer Y attempts to parry and ripostes, but the blade breaks on the riposte and registers off target.
- award a touch for X
  - no touch awarded, Y's broken blade stops action
  - award a touch against Y unless Y's blade breaks before X's attack lands
232. 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
233. 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.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
234. Fencer X makes an attack that is parried and an immediate remise that lands valid before fencer Y's immediate riposte lands valid.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
235. 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.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded

## Épée Questions

301. How are the shim gauges used to test the épée point?
- 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
  - 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
  - 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 the weapon confiscated for having a weapon that did not support the weight. The second weapon at the strip is missing one of the screws to hold the point in.
- allow X to fence with the weapon, but advise X that a touch cannot be annulled if the point is missing
  - allow X to fence with the weapon if X's opponent agrees; X receives another YELLOW CARD
  - X receives a RED CARD; confiscate the second weapon; X gets another weapon
303. With no penalties given, fencer X appears at the strip without a retainer to secure the body cord in the guard.
- allow X to fence with the weapon, but advise X that a touch cannot be annulled if the body cord comes out
  - allow X to fence with the weapon if X's opponent agrees
  - X receives a YELLOW CARD; confiscate the weapon; X gets a second weapon
304. What feature(s) should be checked about the épée handle?
- for orthopedic grips, there is no covering (e.g., tape) allowed on the handle that could hide wires or switches; the hand may be fixed in only one position, with the thumb 2 centimeters or less from the guard
  - the handle must be longer than 20 centimeters; the extremities of the handle must be electrically insulated
  - for all handles, the extremities of the handle must be electrically insulated; for orthopedic grips, the hand may be fixed in only one position, with the thumb 2 centimeters or less from the guard
305. What should be checked about the inside of an épée guard?
- the épée wires must be soldered to the connector; there must be a retaining device for the body cord
  - the épée wires must be contained in a single piece of insulated sheath and covered by a thumb pad; there must be a retaining device for the body cord
  - the épée wires must be individually covered with insulated sheaths and covered by a thumb pad; there may be no covering (e.g., tape) on an orthopedic handle that could hide wires or switches; there must be a retaining device for the body cord
306. In a pool bout, fencer X has received a YELLOW CARD for non-conforming equipment and is losing 3-2. Fencer Y attacks and X counter attacks; both hit on valid surface, with the machine indicating a double touch. In the course of the action, X falls.
- X is now losing 4-2
  - X has lost the bout 5-2
  - X has lost the bout 5-3
307. May the épée be held by the pommel?
- yes, always
  - no
  - yes, but only if it is a French handle
308. No penalties have been given. Fencer X has systematically caused corps à corps, but without jostling.
- X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - no penalty, but call Halt! on contact; any touch scored with an action started after the corps à corps will not be awarded, as it will automatically be after the Halt!
  - no penalty, but call Halt! only if both fencers cease offensive action
309. Fencer X attacks with a flèche. Fencer Y parries and makes an immediate riposte on X, who is now behind Y. After passing Y, X starts an action that hits Y. The machine indicates a double touch.
- award a touch for Y
  - award a double touch
  - no touch awarded
310. Fencer X attacks with a flèche and is off the strip with both feet just before the attack lands. Fencer Y had started a counter attack before X left the strip. The machine indicates a double touch.
- award a touch for Y
  - award a double touch
  - no touch awarded

311. Fencer Y makes a flèche attack and fencer X attempts a stop hit while retreating over the rear limit. The Referee calls Halt! during the attack, which lands when X has both feet off the strip. The machine indicates a double touch.
- award a double touch
  - annul the double touch
  - award a touch for Y
312. What is the maximum bend allowed in the épée blade?
- none
  - less than 1 centimeter, located near the center of the blade
  - less than 2 centimeters, located near the center of the blade
313. How may the épée blade be bent?
- no bend is allowed
  - up or down
  - down only
314. The épée spring must push back a test weight of how many grams?
- 500
  - 750
  - 1000
315. Fencer X reports to the strip with a mask that has the upper portion taped with a vinyl tape to reduce glare. Fencer Y objects that the tape might cause a point to glance off.
- ignore the objection
  - Y's objection is correct only if the mask is completely covered by the material; Y receives a YELLOW CARD
  - have the tape removed if the technical expert states that the tape is illegal; Y receives a YELLOW CARD
316. With no previous penalties, fencer X appears on the strip wearing a waist-length jacket.
- X receives a YELLOW CARD; X must change jacket
  - X receives a YELLOW CARD unless the jacket overlaps the breeches by 10 centimeters
  - no penalty
317. No penalties have been given. Fencer X drags the point of the épée along the strip while retreating.
- call Halt!; X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - call Halt!; X receives a RED CARD
  - allow fencing to continue because the point is being dragged, not pushed
318. 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.
- award a touch for X
  - annul the touch if the Referee can recreate the situation
  - annul the touch
319. With no other penalties having been given, fencer X intentionally touches the ground outside the metallic strip to cause a halt.
- X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - X receives a YELLOW CARD or, if it occurred during the last minute, a RED CARD
  - X receives a RED CARD
320. 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.
- annul both touches
  - do not annul any touches
  - annul the last touch
321. The proper procedure for testing the weapon at the request of a fencer is:
- simply press the point down; if it does not work, check all the connections to see where the problem lies
  - check that the fencer is plugged in at the back; check that the fencer is plugged in at the front; check that the wires are attached to the connector; check that the barrel is not loose; then (and only then), if everything is correct, press the point down
  - press the point down five times to find out if the weapon does not work on any of the five tries
322. Fencer X is hit and presents the épée for testing. On the first test the épée fails to register a touch, but all subsequent tests properly register a touch.
- annul the touch
  - award a touch for X's opponent
  - call the technical expert; if the technical expert certifies that all equipment is working correctly, award a touch for X's opponent
323. 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.
- test the weapon; annul the touch if it does not work
  - test the weapon; annul the touch even if it does work, because Y found it defective
  - touch cannot be annulled, because the Referee did not make the initial test

324. Fencer Y scores a touch on fencer X. Fencer X then shows the Referee that the body cord became unplugged from the connector inside the guard.
- award a touch for Y
  - annul Y's touch
  - annul Y's touch only if there is a retaining device on X's connector
325. 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.
- award a touch for Y
  - annul Y's touch
  - call the technical expert; if the oxidation area has less than 50 ohms resistance, annul Y's touch
326. Even though fencer X is hit on the chest, nothing registers on the machine. It is found that X's jacket has become saturated with perspiration, electrically grounding out touches by fencer Y.
- award a touch for Y if the Referee clearly sees it arrive on the valid surface
  - have X change jackets; do not award a touch
  - have X tape the weapon's handle; do not award a touch
327. The Referee observes a small hole in the metallic strip while the bout is in progress.
- call Halt! and have the hole repaired
  - wait until a normal halt and then have the hole repaired
  - wait until the bout is complete and then have the hole repaired
328. The Referee observes a small hole in the metallic strip while the bout is in progress.
- call Halt! and have the hole repaired
  - wait until a normal halt and then have the hole repaired
  - wait until the bout is complete and then have the hole repaired
329. Double touches are registered. Fencer Y has clearly hit fencer X, but X's touch is doubtful.
- annul the double touch
  - X may decide to have the double touch awarded or annulled
  - Y may decide to have the double touch awarded or annulled
330. Double touches are registered. Fencer X is clearly hit, but X's point clearly hits the ground outside the metallic strip.
- annul the double touch
  - award a touch for Y
  - Y may decide to have the double touch awarded or annulled
331. In a pool bout before the expiration of time, the score is 4-4. A double touch occurs.
- award a touch for each fencer; score is 5-5; return the fencers to their on guard lines; continue fencing until a single touch is scored or time expires
  - award a touch for each fencer; score is 5-5; bout is over; previous determination of advantage decides the winner
  - annul the double touch; do not return the fencers to their on guard lines; continue fencing until a single touch is scored or time expires
332. Time expires when the score is 3-3 in a pool bout.
- 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, the bout ends 4-3; if no single touch is scored, the fencer with priority wins 3-3
  - 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, the bout ends 5-4; if no single touch is scored, the fencer with priority wins 5-5
  - the score goes to 4-4 with fencing continuing until there is a single valid touch
333. Time expires when the score is 5-5 in a pool bout.
- the score goes back to 4-4; the Referee randomly determines priority; the bout continues for one additional minute; if a single touch is scored in this additional minute, the bout ends 5-4; if no single touch is scored, the fencer with priority wins 5-5
  - the score cannot reach 5-5 in a pool bout
  - the score remains at 5-5; the Referee randomly determines priority; the bout continues for one additional minute; if a single touch is scored in this additional minute, the bout ends 5-5; if no single touch is scored, the fencer with priority wins 5-5

## Sabre Questions

401. Fencer X makes a flank cut that is short. With no pause, X immediately cuts to the head, while simultaneously fencer Y cuts to the head. Both actions land valid.
- no touch awarded
  - award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
402. Fencer X makes a direct attack with advance-lunge while fencer Y, who has been waiting to time X's action, immediately establishes a line before X completes the advance. Both fencers hit valid.
- no touch awarded
  - award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
403. 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 establishes a line before the start of X's advance-lunge. Both fencers hit valid.
- no touch awarded
  - award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
404. 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.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
405. The correct distance between sabre fencers when they come on guard (other than at the on guard lines) is:
- four meters
  - at the discretion of the Referee
  - when both fencers are in a proper on guard position with the weapons in line, the points should not overlap
406. Fencer X makes a beat attack that arrives on the valid surface. On the beat, fencer Y's weapon drops to the strip.
- award a touch for X
  - penalize Y for incorrect fencing
  - no touch awarded
407. Before the command Fence! is given, fencer X establishes the line.
- give the command Fence!
  - give the command Fence!, but do not award any touch scored by X's existing line
  - instruct X to remove the line
408. Fencer X retreats over the rear limit for the first time.
- call Halt!; replace X at the on guard line and warn X: Once off
  - call Halt!; replace X two meters from the end line and warn X: Two meters
  - call Halt!; award a touch for X's opponent
409. A sabre blade may not curve or hook in the direction of the cutting edge, but what is the maximum allowable curvature of the blade in the lateral plane?
- less than 2 centimeters
  - less than 3 centimeters
  - less than 4 centimeters
410. What feature should the Referee check about the guard of the sabre?
- that it is circular in cross-section
  - that it is solid, smooth, without rims or holes
  - that the pommel does not have a rectangular cross-section
411. What feature should the Referee check about the sabre fencer's conductive jacket?
- that the conductive jacket covers the complete torso
  - that the conductive jacket must overlap the breeches by at least 5 centimeters when in the on guard position
  - that the jacket must cover the valid surface and the sleeves must be fixed at the wrist by an elastic band
412. Fencer X cuts (not a point action) and clearly lands with the flat of the blade on fencer Y's valid surface. Y's counter-attack lands with the point.
- no touch awarded
  - award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
413. Fencer X's attack arrives on fencer Y's leg. Y's counter attack arrives simultaneously on X's valid surface.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
414. Fencer X attacks and Fencer Y counter attacks, but only Fencer Y's touch registers. Fencer X tests his weapon on the mask of Fencer Y and no touch registers.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch
415. Fencer X attacks and scores a valid touch. Fencer Y counter attacks and knocks the mask cord from Fencer X's mask such that the counter attack does not register a touch.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch

416. Both fencers attack simultaneously. Fencer Y makes an attack that lands valid, while fencer X's attack lands off the valid surface.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch is awarded
417. 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.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch; X receives a YELLOW CARD
418. Fencer X makes an attack in which the back foot crosses in front of the forward foot; fencer Y makes an immediate counter-attack. Both land valid.
- award a touch for X; X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - award a touch for Y; X receives a YELLOW CARD
  - no touch; X receives a YELLOW CARD
419. Fencer X makes an attack against fencer Y's point in line. At the final moment of X's attack, Y advances. Both fencers hit.
- no touch
  - award a touch for Y
  - award a touch for X
420. Fencer X begins an attack with a feint. Fencer Y momentarily follows the feint and then counter attacks and hits valid into X's continuation, which also lands valid.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
421. Fencer X makes a compound attack, but the blade is less than 135 degrees; fencer Y immediately cuts into X's action.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch
422. Both fencers start attacks simultaneously. While attacking, fencer X makes a feint, with the blade and arm forming an angle of about 35 degrees. Fencer Y makes a direct attack. Both hit at the same time.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch
423. Both fencers start attacks simultaneously. During fencer Y's attack, Y attempts to find fencer X's blade with a forward and sideways sweep, but fails. Both fencers hit at the same time.
- award a touch for X
  - no touch
  - award a touch for Y
424. Fencer X advances 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.
- no touch awarded
  - award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
425. Fencer X makes an attack that is parried and an immediate remise that lands valid before fencer Y's immediate direct riposte lands valid.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch awarded
426. 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 lunge. Both actions land valid.
- no touch awarded
  - award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
427. Fencer X attacks and is parried. X quickly recovers, simultaneously placing the point in line. After X recovers, fencer Y makes an attack. Both actions land valid.
- no touch awarded
  - award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
428. Fencer X makes an attack with advance-lunge. Fencer Y counterattacks with a lunge. Neither of these actions lands. Both fencers remise simultaneously; the remises land at the same time.
- award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
  - no touch
429. Fencer X reports to the strip with a lamé over-glove that has no provision, such as elastic, to ensure good contact with the sleeve of the metallic jacket.
- allow fencer X to fence
  - ask fencer X to change the over-glove
  - confiscate the illegal over-glove; X receives a YELLOW CARD; require X to get a legal over-glove

430. The metallic fabric covering the glove must be folded to the inside of the cuff to a depth of at least:
- 5 centimeters
  - 2 centimeters
  - 3 centimeters
431. Fencer X makes an attack against fencer Y's point in line. At the final moment of X's attack, Y lunges. Both fencers hit.
- no touch
  - award a touch for X
  - award a touch for Y
432. 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.
- award a touch for X
  - no touch
  - award a touch for Y