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GKRKARATE

Judge & Referee Examination

Level 1-3

1. **A Judge or Referee should communicate with competitors and spectators at a tournament...**
 - A. In a personable fashion with a goal towards ensuring that all attending enjoy their tournament.
 - B. As swiftly as possible to ensure that things run to schedule.
 - C. In a very formal fashion with emphasis on Japanese terminology

2. **At the completion of a division (kata and kumite), before returning score sheets to the admin table, what must be clearly marked in legible writing?**
 - A. Who the Head Referee was.
 - B. First, second and third places with correct spelling.
 - C. The region number that each winning student came from.

3. **If circumstances arise that a Judge or Referee is unsure of, it is best to...**
 - A. Refer to the Judge and Referee Manual (kept at all times)
 - B. Use your best judgement and later refer to the Manual
 - C. Seek judgement from the Senior Ring Official or Tournament Director

4. **When refereeing a children's kumite division, what allowances can be made when assessing a technique's value?**
 - A. None. Regardless of age or grade, all judging should be consistent throughout the day.
 - B. Slightly more contact can be tolerated.
 - C. Slightly extra distance is permissible, and in lower age groups a kiai may be absent.

5. **After the completion of a kata, the Head Judge will indicate for all Judges to raise their flags by...**
 - A. Nodding his head to the other judges
 - B. Call out 'Hajime' to the other judges
 - C. Blowing a single-tone whistle

- 6. After the completion of a Kata, when the Head Judge gives the signal for Judges to raise their flags...**
- A. Each Judge has 3 seconds to decide and then raise a red or white flag
 - B. Each Judge must immediately raise a red or white flag
 - C. An uncertain judge should wait to see what other judges have decided before making his/her own judgement.
- 7. If the two competitors enter the ring and perform different katas, in assessing a winner, the judges should...**
- A. Not give any consideration to where each kata appears in our syllabus before considering a winner.
 - B. Consider how well each kata was performed based on the grade of the student performing it.
 - C. Consider where each kata appears in our syllabus before considering the winner.
- 8. What general allowances should be made for a competitor when assessing their kata score?**
- A. Stances. Not all students are blessed with flexibility.
 - B. Slight variations in timing or technical interpretation (as these can slightly differs lightly from Region to Region).
 - C. Their reputation as a regular tournament winner.
- 9. If one of the competitors makes an error in their kata and wishes to start again, then the Head Judge will...**
- A. Order both competitors to stop and begin their kata again.
 - B. Automatically disqualify the competitor who made the error.
 - C. Say nothing but subtly notion to the competitor who stopped that they may start again without delay (bar Open divisions).
- 10. When do competitors bow with both Shomeni and Autogani?**
- A. At the start of the kata and at the end of the kumite for each division.
 - B. At the start and completion of every category (kata and kumite for every age and grade division).
 - C. At the start and completion of Kumite only. Kata does not require any bowing.

- 11. What is the call to notion competitors (Aka and Shiro) into the ring?**
- A. "Tsuzukete Hajime"
 - B. "Shobu Hajime"
 - C. "Autagani moto no ichi"
- 12. On what side does 'Shiro' (white) stand in reference to the referee?**
- A. Closest to the referee's left side
 - B. Closest to the referee's right side
 - C. Directly in front of the referee
- 13. When a Referee calls 'no score', then re-commences the bout, they call the following:**
- A. "Hikiwaki, Tsuzukite Hajime"
 - B. "Hansoku, Shobu Sanbon Hajime"
 - C. "Torimasen, Tsuzukite Hajime"
- 14. What is the physical gesture a judge will demonstrate to signal contact was made?**
- A. An open hand placed over a closed fist.
 - B. An index finger pointed at the competitor who made contact
 - C. Arms in front of face with both hands crossed (making an X)
- 15. Before a Referee overrules the Judge's hand signal for a point, what must the Referee consider?**
- A. The grade and experience of the Judge.
 - B. If the judge was better sighted (as they see each point from a different angle).
 - C. If they were paying close attention.
- 16. During a kumite bout, where is the ideal spot for a Judge and Referee to reside during the action?**
- A. Down low, and as close as possible to the action to get a close- up view.
 - B. At the edge of the ring in a fixed position.
 - C. Either side of the competitors at a safe distance.

17. What is the Arbitrator's role?

- A. To watch the bout whilst ensuring that the correct procedures are being followed on the ring table
- B. To oversee the Referee and ensure that their decisions are correct
- C. To be a 4th kata judge in the case of a 3-way tie

18. What is the penalty system protocol for a competitor stepping out of the ring during a bout (ie: Jogai)?

- A. Competitors are permitted 2 exits with a warning before receiving a penalty.
- B. Competitors are permitted 3 exits with a warning before receiving a penalty.
- C. Competitors are permitted 1 exit with a warning before receiving a penalty.

19. What is the Japanese terminology to notify the competitors and audience that the red side has won the bout?

- A. "Shiro Hansoku"
- B. "Aka, No Katchi"
- C. "Aka, Hansoku"

20. In the event that three competitors (A, B and C) remain in a Kata or Kumite draw, after the first two competitors fight each other (A and B), does the winner or the loser fight competitor C next?

- A. The loser of A and B fights competitor C
- B. The winner of A and B fights competitor C
- C. First the winner then the loser fight competitor C

21. What is the correct dress code for qualified tournament officials?

- A. Grey trousers and white polo shirt for both male and females & rubber soled martial arts shoes
- B. Black trousers for men and black skirt or slacks for ladies with white shirt/blouse with official GKR tie & black shoes
- C. Black track pants with GKR polo shirt and white runners

22. What must a Referee do after a competitor is contacted in the face?

- A. Immediately disqualify the guilty competitor.
- B. Call for time to stop and properly assess the injured competitor. They must consider the severity of the contact and the degree to which the injured competitor has been disadvantaged before making a penalty judgement.
- C. All contact to the face attracts an immediate Ippon penalty.

23. What is the best description of Mubobi?

- A. When a competitor shows little or no regard for their own safety, or their opponent's.
- B. When a competitor contacts their opponent.
- C. When a competitor is receiving a half point penalty.

24. What qualities are Judges mostly assessing in a kata when determining the winner?

- A. Technique, strong breathing sounds, tension
- B. Technical and athletic performance (technique, speed, breathing, balance, focus etc).
- C. Aggression, finishing on same spot, head-turns

25. When organizing the start of a Kata division....

- A. Conduct a roll call and notify competitors whether they are Aka or Shiro. Indicate the intended order of bouts for the first round and remind everyone what kata must be performed in each round where applicable. Remind them to have fun.
- B. Notify competitors whether they are Aka or Shiro only. They don't need to know the order of bouts as they should be ready at all times. They should also already know what kata they must perform in each round.
- C. Do a roll call to ensure all competitors are present. Then all competitors sit at the back and wait to be called for their bout. They must listen to whether they will be Aka or Shiro.

26. Prior to starting a Kata division, competitors...

- A. Line up as Aka or Shiro and bow "Shomini" and "Autogani"
- B. Line up at the back of the ring and bow "Autogani"
- C. No bow is required and bouts may commence.

27. The duration of all kyu grade division kumite bouts is...

- A. One minute and 30 seconds continuous ie: clock not stopped for yame.
- B. One minute and 30 seconds with the clock stopping at each yame, and resumed when fighting re-starts
- C. Two minutes continuous with no stoppages for yame.

28. If a technique is scored to the unguarded shoulder of an opponent, what would be the correct score?

- A. Waza-ari
- B. No score for a strike to the shoulder area
- C. Ippon, as long as it was preceded by a sweep

29. When describing scoring techniques to junior competitors, it is permissible to...

- A. Use English where necessary when describing the scoring technique
- B. Speak in a stronger fashion than usual to ensure the children respect your position
- C. Give a brief explanation to the parents who may be watching at ringside.

30. When Judging Team kata, under what circumstances may a team of lower grade and overall lower standard competitors achieve victory over higher graded students of superior standard?

- A. If their kata was higher in the syllabus than the other team.
- B. If they finished their kata before the other team
- C. If their comparative technical deficiency was only minor but their synchronicity was superior.

- 31. Hook kicks and spinning back kicks are allowed in GKR tournaments in which divisions?**
- A. All divisions.
 - B. All divisions 3rd kyu & up, Team Kumite and Open divisions.
 - C. In open divisions only.
- 32. When competitors are moving about the ring, thus making your work harder, what is the appropriate action to take?**
- A. Move faster so you can keep up. Judge from further back so you will not get in their way or have your view cut off by their change of angles.
 - B. Ask the competitors not to move so much.
 - C. Warn the competitors for moving in directions other than forward and back.
- 33. What is the Japanese Terminology to notify competitors that the bout has ended in a draw, and then introduce extra time?**
- A. "Hikiwaki, Shobu Hajime".
 - B. "Hansoku, Shobu Sanbon Hajime".
 - C. "Torimasen, Tsuzukete Hajime".
- 34. Which of these would be a suitable scenario for a referee to award a half-point penalty (Keikoku)?**
- A. In the second instance of a competitor stepping out of the ring (Jogai).
 - B. In the first instance of contact to the face where the opponent was mildly affected.
 - C. Both of the above
- 35. If a competitor is guilty of excessive contact after already receiving a half-point penalty for Jogai, then the referee should....**
- A. Judge the penalty for contact without consideration for the Jogai as penalties to not cross-accumulate.
 - B. Immediate full point penalty.
 - C. Stop the bout and obtain an immediate judgement from the Chief Referee.

- 36. What instances of contact should only warrant a Chukoku (warning without a point penalty)?**
- A. Where no blood has been drawn.
 - B. A first-time instance of contact to the body where the opponent's potential for winning is not diminished (in the opinion of the referee).
 - C. Where the contact was not deemed to have been malicious.
- 37. Where two competitors score a technique at the same time, what should the Referee do?**
- A. Call 'AUCHI' on every occasion.
 - B. Auchis are very rare and should be avoided. Always be decisive one way or the other.
 - C. Consider first if one of the competitor's failed to meet all of the scoring criteria, and if so award the point to the competitor who met the entire criteria ie: only call Auchi if both sides are completely equal in this consideration.
- 38. Where a kata event is spread over 2 or more rings, it will be necessary to conduct a final in one ring. Which kata do competitors perform in the kata finals of a pre-black belt division?**
- A. The same kata they performed in the heats.
 - B. They must perform a different kata.
 - C. Either the same kata as they performed in their heats or a different kata that is allowable within that grade division.
- 39. If one or both of the kata competitors enters the ring and announces a kata that is not authorized for that round or division, then the Head Judge will...**
- A. Let the competitor(s) complete the kata and then notify them they are disqualified.
 - B. Let the competitor(s) complete the kata and then notify them that they have made an error and must start again.
 - C. Immediately halt both competitors, notify them of the error, and let both of them re-commence from the pre-kata bow.
- 40. Any Student who steps in to compete in kumite with glasses on...**
- A. Should be told to remove the glasses or be disqualified.
 - B. Should be asked if they can compete without the glasses, and if not are reminded to be very careful.
 - C. Warned instantly for Mubobi.

41. If Aka scores a technique on Shiro, however Shiro had one foot outside the ring (Jogai), the correct decision the Judge would make is...

- A. Ignore Aka's point and issue Shiro with a warning/penalty for Jogai.
- B. Ignore Shiro's Jogai and award the point to Aka for scoring.
- C. If the point was scored prior to calling "YAME", then the point will be scored, additionally the Jogai will also be warned (or penalized).

42. Up to which kata are black belts allowed to perform?

- A. Whichever kata the division they are competing in allows them to do.
- B. Up to 2 grades above their current grade kata.
- C. Black belts can perform any kata irrespective of which division they have entered.

43. If Aka scores on Shiro, and Shiro immediately retaliates with a technique that makes excessive contact, the Referee will....

- A. Ignore Aka's score and warn/penalise Shiro for contact.
- B. Ignore Shiro's contact as Aka had already scored. Aka is awarded the point.
- C. Award Aka a score for their effective technique, then also warn or penalise Shiro for their contact.

44. In a team kumite bout, if the score after one minute of fighting is tied, what should the referee do?

- A. Announce one minute's extra time and continue that bout until the first point is scored.
- B. Announce 30 seconds extra time and continue that bout until the first point is scored.
- C. Call that bout a draw and bring the next 2 competitors in to fight.

45. Under what circumstances should a judge signal a kata tie by raising both their red and white flags together?

- A. Where the judge is unable to determine which kata was better.
- B. If both competitors failed to klai in their respective katas.
- C. None. All judges are required to signal a distinct winner and only ever raise one flag.

- 46. When a division is split over two rings, how does the initial roll call transpire?**
- A. Competitors are notified only of their kata ring. Once the kata is completed, competitors are brought in again and notified of their kumite ring.
 - B. Competitors all wait at the back of both rings and wait to hear their name called from either ring.
 - C. To save time and confusion, competitors are told at the start which ring they will be competing in for both kata AND kumite (ie: prior to kata commencing). Only before kumite however are they assigned to either Aka or Shiro.
- 47. If a division is split over two rings (thus creating the need for kata finals), what is the protocol for starting kumite?**
- A. Kumite may start but kata finalists may not compete in kumite until they have completed the kata finals. Where necessary, their bouts must be moved to the end of the first round draw.
 - B. Kumite may start and kata finalists must be notified to pay attention so they may move between kata and kumite.
 - C. Kumite may not commence until kata finals have been finished.
- 48. Under which circumstances may a Jodan Mawashi Geri only be awarded a Wazari?**
- A. When the kick may be partially blocked but not totally halted in its trajectory.
 - B. Where the kick may arrive at the scoring target area but is slightly deficient in good form and ideal balance.
 - C. Both of the above.
- 49. If a referee awards a half point penalty for contact, but then later during the bout sees symptoms developing that indicate the previous contact was worse than first thought, then...**
- A. The referee must call Yame and increase the severity of the original penalty.
 - B. The referee should continue to monitor the injury but is unable to change his original judgement.
 - C. The bout is halted and judged as a 'no-contest'. The bout must then start again from scratch.
- 50. Under what circumstances would a sweeping technique score an Ippon?**
- A. The sweep must put the opponent on the floor and be followed up with a scoring technique within 2 seconds.
 - B. The sweep must always expose the back of the opponent and the scoring technique must score to the opponent's back.
 - C. The sweep need only put the opponent 'off-balance' but must be followed up with a strong (potentially devastating) scoring technique within 2 seconds.