SARA Gate Judge Certification Exam 2012 - 2013

This is an open book test with no time limit. <u>Save your exam before submitting</u>. Submit your exam for grading to the SARA Gate Judge Coordinator by clicking the Submit button above. The Submit button might not be visible for Mac users – Mac users should save and send the exam as an attachment to an email. Send to <u>gatejudge@brsef.org</u>. You will receive your results within two weeks.

Name:	
Email:	
Phone:	
Club:	

Place an X beside the single best answer

- 1. At the Gate Judge meeting prior to the race, you will:
 - a. ____ Receive your supplies and bib.
 - b. _____ Review the rules of legal passage and how to diagram faults.
 - c. ____ Discuss the schedule for the day.
 - d. _____ All of the above.
 - 2. You should be in your assigned position on the hill
 - a. _____At the scheduled start time of the run.
 - b. _____ At least 10 minutes prior to the scheduled start time.
 - c. _____ Before the first competitor starts.
- 3. Gate Judges who are walking into position should:
 - a. _____ Be at the finish 10 minutes prior to the scheduled start
 - b. _____ Meet the Chief Gate Judge above the finish when he/she finishes assigning gates to the skiing Gate Judges.
 - c. _____Be at mid-course at the start of the race.
- 4. When deciding where to position themselves, Gate Judges should consider all of the following except:
 - a. ____ Best view of assigned gates.
 - b. _____ Ability to perform course maintenance or assist DNF competitor.
 - c. ____ Keeping the chair you will use while observing your gates out of the fall zones.
 - d. _____ Location of coaches and spectators.
- 5. After moving into position and before the start of the race, you should do all of the following except:
 - a. ____ Pre-number your card with bib numbers to match the start list.
 - b. _____ Fill out the header information on your gate card.
 - c. ____ Draw four diagrams of your assigned gates with gate numbers.
 - d. ____ Draw fastest legal passage on your first diagram and note your location.
- 6. During the race you may:
 - a. ____ Discuss your decisions with the coach of the competitor in question
 - b. _____ Physically assist a racer who is hiking to a missed gate.
 - c. _____ Indicate by saying the color or pointing to a gate a hiker must complete for legal passage.
 - d. _____ Pull a racer off course who has missed a gate above your assigned gates.

- 7. Interference is defined as:
 - a. _____ Any object that creates imminent danger for a competitor
 - b. _____ Any outside object that causes the skier to change their racing line or affects their speed
 - c. ____ Snow conditions that would affect the speed of a competitor
 - 8. Which would never be legitimate grounds for interference:
 - a. ____ Broken or missing gate
 - b. ____ Course worker who is replacing a panel
 - c. ____ Broken goggles
 - d. _____ Gates still swinging from passage of a previous racer.
 - e. _____ A previous competitor hiking in the race line
- 9. A tip straddle is:
 - f. ____ A fault
 - g. _____ The tip of the inside ski passes over the base of the gate
 - h. ____ Usually occurs in SL
 - i. _____ All of the above
- 10. Each diagram of a fault requires all the following except:
 - j. _____ Bib number of competitor(s) who committed the fault
 - k. ____ Explanation of the fault
 - l. ____ Gate Judge name
 - m. ____ Gate number where fault was committed

True or False

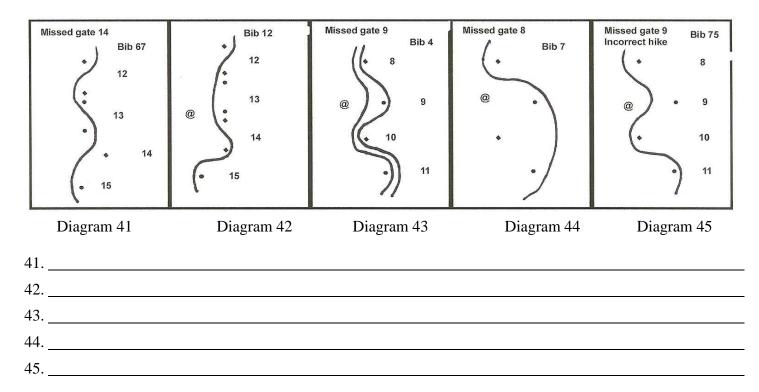
- 11. _____ A competitor in a GS, SG, or DH that has come to a complete stop should be marked as DNF unless he/she continues on course.
- 12. _____You should document incidents of interference only if the racer pulls off course and requests a provisional rerun.
- 13. _____ Racers who have been interfered with should continue on course and immediately report to the Finish Referee after they cross the finish.
- 14. _____ If a competitor loses a ski above the second to last gate, you should enter a fault on your gate card.
- 15. _____ You should fault a competitor only if you are convinced a fault was committed.
- 16. _____ It is permissible to ask an adjacent Gate Judge's opinion of legal passage if your vision was obstructed.
- 17. _____ You should enter DNF on your gate card for every DNF you witness.
- 18. _____ If you do not have any faults, you may give your gate card to another Gate Judge to turn in for you.
- 19. _____ Under no circumstances may a racer finish that has lost a ski.
- 20. ____ Gate Judges who have recorded faults may leave the facility as soon as they have turned in their gate cards to the Referee or TD.
- 21. _____ Gates may be legally passed in any direction, but must be passed in numerical order.
- 22. _____ The gate line where double pole SL or double gate GS is set is defined as the imaginary line between the innermost poles of the turning and outside gates.

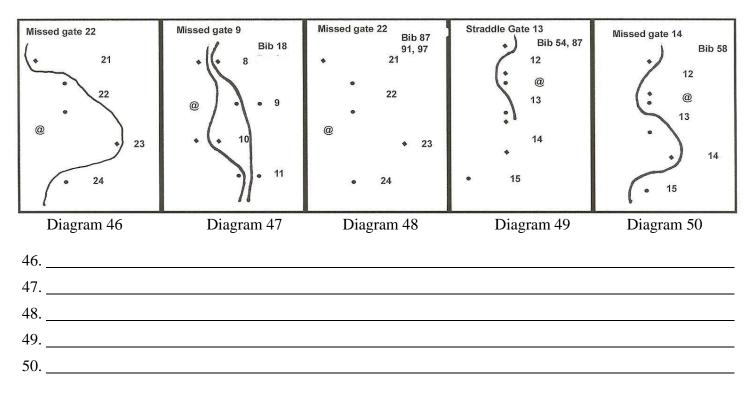
- 23. _____ The gate line where single pole SL or single gate GS is set is the imaginary line between the turning pole of the gate being passed and the turning pole of the gate immediately previous to it.
- 24. _____ Both ski tips and both ski tails must cross the gate line to be considered legal passage.
- 25. _____ If a gate has been knocked out, the gate line rules do not apply.
- 26. _____ A racer who enters and exits a double pole SL or double panel GS gate from the same side has always committed a fault.
- 27. _____ Gate Judges should watch the tips and feet, not the body.
- 28. _____ Hiking to a missed gate is permitted only in SL.
- 29. _____ In single pole sets only combinations and delay gates will be set with double poles.
- 30. _____ At single pole gates in SL, the fastest legal passage for a racer who missed the gate is to loop around it in either direction.

A competitor may be sanctioned or disqualified for (place an X before all that apply):

- 31. _____ Visibly displaying anger
- 32. _____ Requesting a rerun without legitimate cause.
- 33. _____ His/her parent verbally abusing a race official.
- 34. _____ Continuing on course after being passed by another competitor.
- 35. _____ Continuing on course after knowingly committing a fault that would lead to disqualification.
- 36. _____ Radioing course conditions to a competitor at the start
- 37. _____ Interfering with another competitor.
- 38. _____ Passing through a gate twice in SL.
- 39. _____ Not following the rules for inspection.
- 40. _____ Shadowing the race course at high speed during inspection.

What is wrong with each of these diagrams? Type in answer on the line that corresponds to the diagram number.





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