

The University of Memphis: College of Education: HSS Dept Modern Fencing PHED 1461 – Month 1

NAME: _____

(USE THE RULES, TERM SHEETS, IN CLASS TEACHING TO DO THIS WORK)

1. What are the three weapons used in the MODERN sport of fencing?

- A) Claymore, Rapier, Saber
- B) Foil, Epee, Saber
- C) Broadsword, Excalibur, Epee
- D) Saber, Foil, Rapier

2. What is the basic defensive move where one fencer diverts the incoming attack with his own blade?

- A) Parry
- B) Block
- C) Deflection
- D) Diversion

3. What is the term that describes an extension of the arm in which the point of the blade is continuously threatening the opponent's valid target?

- A) Riposte
- B) Lunge
- C) Fleche
- D) Thrust

4. Which of the following correctly describes a simple advance?

- A) Make a small hop with both feet forward, maintaining shoulder width between your feet.
- B) Bring the back foot forward until it touches the front foot, then move the front foot forward, placing it down from heel to toe, maintaining shoulder width between your feet.
- C) Lift the front foot and move it forward, place it down from heel to toe, and then bring the back foot forward, maintaining shoulder width between your feet.
- D) Through the weight of your torso forward and run towards your target.

5. Which of the following describes a simple retreat?

- A) Move the back foot back, then bring the front foot back, maintaining shoulder width between the feet.
- B) Hop back with both feet.
- C) Lean back, letting the weight of your torso propel you backwards.
- D) Square up with your opponent and run backwards.

6. What are the three penalty cards a fencer can receive, in order from least serious to most serious?

- A) Red, Green, Blue
- B) Yellow, Red, Black
- C) Green, Yellow, Red
- D) Red, Brown, Black

7. What is the valid target area in foil fencing?

- A) Anywhere below the waist.
- B) Anywhere on the body.
- C) Anywhere above the waist.
- D) Anywhere on the lame including the back, but not the arms.

8. What is the valid target area in epee fencing?

- A) Anywhere on the body.
- B) Anywhere on the lame including the back, but not the arms.
- C) Anywhere above the waist.
- D) Anywhere below the waist.

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9. What is the valid target area in saber fencing?

- A) Anywhere on the lame including the back, but not the arms.
- B) Anywhere on the body.
- C) Anywhere above the waist.
- D) Anywhere below the waist.

10. What does USFA stand for?

- A) United States Fencing Athletes
- B) United States Fencing Association
- C) Union of Saber Fencing Athletes
- D) Union for Saving the Forests of America

11. What is the term for an offensive action made immediately after a parry of the opponent's attack?

- A) Remise
- B) Counterattack
- C) Riposte
- D) Responsario

12. What is the term for an attack which is initiated after the opponent's attack but without a parry?

- A) Remise
- B) Counterattack
- C) Riposte
- D) Responsario

13. What is the term for an immediate replacement of an attack that missed or was parried in the same line as the original attack, without withdrawing the arm?

- A) Remise
- B) Counterattack
- C) Riposte
- D) Responsario

14. What is the term for the lower, strong part of the blade nearest to the bell-guard?

- A) Middle.
- B) Foible.
- C) Forte.
- D) Tip.

15. What is the term for the upper, weak part of the blade nearest to the tip?

- A) Middle.
- B) Foible.
- C) Forte.
- D) Pommel.

16. Which of the following could be penalized with a yellow card on the first offense?

- A) Covering valid target with the ungloved hand.
- B) Initiating a corps-a-corps.
- C) Turning back to the opponent.
- D) All of the above.

17. Which of the following could be penalized with a red card on the first offense?

- A) Dangerous, violent or vindictive action, blow with guard or pommel.
- B) Bending/dragging weapon point on conductive strip.
- C) Touching/Taking hold of electrical equipment.
- D) All of the above.

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18. Which of the following could be penalized with a black card on the first offense?

- A) Manifest cheating with equipment.
- B) Deliberate brutality.
- C) Non-presentation when called by the referee after three calls at one-minute intervals.
- D) All of the above.

19. The movement of the blade from one line to another is known as which of the following?

- A) Change of attack.
- B) Change in the weather.
- C) Change of direction.
- D) Change of engagement.

20. The term for speed in a fencing bout is known by which of the following terms?

- A) Rhythm.
- B) Tempo.
- C) Pacing.
- D) Timing.

21. Which sword was not in the competitions held at the first modern Olympic Games?

- a. Épée
- b. Foil
- c. Sabre
- d. All of the above were at the first modern games

22. What does a referee say before the start of action in every fencing match?

- a. "No Lo Contendre"
- b. "E Pluribus Unum"
- c. "En Garde"
- d. "Vaya Con Dios"

23. When was fencing introduced to women in the Olympic Games?

- a. 1924
- b. 1960
- c. 1996
- d. It is not open to women

24. In which pursuit are points allowed on touches to any part of the body, including the face?

- a. Épée
- b. Foil
- c. Sabre
- d. All of the above

25. How many touches does it take to win a match?

- a. All Olympic Fencing matches are sudden-death
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. As many as you can get in the three three-minute periods