



# USA KARATE OFFICIALS

## KUMITE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

January 2019





# KUMITE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS TRUE OR FALSE

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1. Earrings are allowed if they are covered with tape.
2. Under 21 years bouts are always three minutes for males and for females.
3. Chukoku, keikoku, and hansoku-chui are warnings.
4. The referee panel will decide the time limit of shikkaku.
5. If two judges signal ippon for aka, and the other two ippon for ao, the referee will give both scores.
6. In any bout, if after full time the scores are equal, but one contestant has obtained "first unopposed score advantage" (senshu), that contestant will be declared the winner.
7. A contestant who scores and exits the area before the referee calls yame will not receive jogai.
8. If a contestant has been physically propelled from the area, jogai will be given.
9. When two judges signal a score for the same competitor, the referee may decline to stop the bout if he believes the judges to be mistaken.
10. At hantei, the referee has an equal vote as each of the judges.
11. A contestant may be penalized for exaggeration even if he or she is injured.
12. In team matches there is never an occasion for an extra bout.
13. A competitor can be given hansoku directly for exaggerating the effects of an injury.
14. A competitor can be given hansoku-chui for faking an injury.
15. When the referee wants to consult the judges about a penalty for contact he can go to speak to them briefly as the doctor is tending to the injured competitor.
16. Excessive contact after repeated failure to block is a consideration for mubobi.
17. At USA Karate Signature Events, the bout time for 11 years old and under is always 1 1/2 minutes.
18. The Match Supervisor has a vote in cases of shikkaku.
19. When the referee stops the bout because he has seen a score, but the four judges do not give any signal, the referee can still give the score.
20. The injured contestant must be examined outside the tatami whenever possible.
21. An effective technique delivered at the same time at the end of the bout is signaled by the buzzer is valid.
22. It is not possible to score while lying on the floor.
23. In USA Karate rules of competition, the 10-second rule (for the competitor to get back on his feet from the floor) does not apply to 11 years old and younger.
24. When a judge sees a competitor step out of bounds during the match, the judge should immediately signal for a category 2 warning or penalty.
25. Kansa has to blow the whistle if judges don't support the referee when asking for a category 1 or category 2 warning or penalty.
26. In team matches, should aka receive kiken, then aka's score (if any) will be zeroed and ao's score will be set at eight points.
27. Groin guards are mandatory in all male USA Karate divisions.



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28. A competitor who is hit through his or her own fault and exaggerates the effect should receive a warning or penalty for mubobi or exaggeration but cannot receive both.
29. At hantei, if three judges signal victory for aka, and the fourth judge together with the referee signal victory for ao, the referee must give victory for aka.
30. If a competitor scores with a strong side kick and propels the opponent out of the area, the referee should award waza-ari and give the opponent a category 2 warning or penalty for jogai.
31. In USA Karate, all divisions competitors may elect to use a soft foam head protector.
32. The referee can stop the bout even if the judges do not signal.
33. In USA Karate, all female competitors must have chest protector.
34. If two judges hold an opposing opinion to the other two other judges for the same competitor, the referee will decide the outcome.
35. If two flags for the same contestant show a different score level, the referee will give torimasen.
36. If two judges signal ippon for aka, and the other two judges signal yuko for aka, the referee should award yuko for aka.
37. Waza-Ari is awarded for chudan kicks that meet all six scoring criteria.
38. Bouts in individual (non-team) divisions can be declared a tie.
39. Judges cannot signal for any category warning or penalty before the referee stops the bout.
40. One of the criteria for a hantei decision, in the event of tied scores, is the superiority of tactics and techniques displayed by the contestants.
41. Keikoku is normally imposed where the contestant's potential for winning is seriously diminished by the opponent's foul.
42. A kumite competitor who receives kiken cannot compete again in any type of division in that tournament.
43. If two flags for the same contestant show a different score level, the lower score is the correct score for the referee to award.
44. In all USA Karate Team Trial divisions, contestants must wear a white karate gi without stripes, piping, or personal embroidery.
45. In order to give points, warnings, and/or penalties, the referee must have a minimum of two judges showing the same type of signal.
46. The referee can move about the entire tatami including the safety zones.
47. In all USA Karate Non-Team Trial divisions, the result of a bout is only determined by a contestant having a higher score at time-up, or by obtaining a clear lead of 8 points.
48. The Match Supervisor will line up together with the referee and the judges.
49. When aka grabs and throws ao, and ao pulls him down to the mat and is injured, both aka and ao should each receive a warning or penalty.



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50. If two judges signal yuko for aka and one judge waza-ari for ao, but the referee wants to give waza-ari for ao, the referee should ask the fourth judge for his opinion.
51. The combined size of the competition area and the safety area is eight meters by eight meters.
52. The karate-gi trousers must cover at least two-thirds of the shin.
53. Metallic teeth braces may be worn at the contestants' own risk if approved by the referee and the official doctor.
54. If two teams have the same number of victories and points, a deciding bout will be hold.
55. Protective equipment supplied by the National Federation must be accepted for WKF competition.
56. A jodan kick slightly deficient in zanshin may be given ippon because it is considered to be a technically difficult technique.
57. In Senior matches a light "glove touch" to the throat need not result in a warning or penalty provided there is no actual injury.
58. Category 1 and category 2 penalties do not cross-accumulate.
59. Category 1 keikoku is normally given when the contestants' potential for winning is slightly diminished by the opponent's foul.
60. Hansoku is imposed for serious rules infractions.
61. Shikaku can only be imposed after a warning has been given.
62. There are five criteria to be met in determining a score.
63. At hantei the referee has a casting vote.
64. If after yame, three judges do not signal and the fourth judge signals ippon for ao the referee will give the score.
65. If aka scores just as ao steps outside of the match area, both the score and a category 2 warning or penalty can be given.
66. Contestants cannot score or be given penalties after the time-up bell has signaled the end of a bout.
67. In Cadet and Junior competition jodan kicks are allowed to make the lightest touch ("skin touch") provided there is no injury.
68. The contestant can protest to the Match Supervisor if an administrative mistake has been made.
69. When a contestant is thrown safely and without injury the referee should allow two to three seconds for the opponent to attempt a score.
70. When the judges see a score, they will immediately signal with the flags.
71. The referee panel for each match shall consist of on referee, four judges and one match supervisor.
72. The referee will give all commands and make all announcements.
73. If two or more judges signal a score for the same competitor, the referee must stop the bout.



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74. When a contestant slips, falls, or is otherwise off their feet with the torso touching the floor and is scored upon, the opponent will be awarded ippon.
75. Unbalancing the opponent and scoring with jodan tsuki is given waza-ari.
76. A well-controlled elbow strike (empi-uchi) which has all six scoring criteria is a valid technique.
77. Awareness or zanshin is the state of continued commitment, which endures after the technique has landed.
78. Delivering combination hand techniques, the individual components of which both score in their own right should be give waza-ari.
79. A contestant who stays within the match area may score on a contestant outside the match area.
80. A "skin touch" to the throat is allowed only in senior competition.
81. In category 2 a keikoku cannot be given unless a chukoku has been give first.
82. In team matches there is no extra bout.
83. In cadet competition only a very light touch hand technique to the head can be scored.
84. Grabbing below the waist and throwing is only allowed if the thrower holds on to the opponent so that a safe landing can be made.
85. Hansoku-Chui will be given for the first instance of exaggerating an injury.
86. A competitor can be given hansoku directly for exaggerating the effects of injury.
87. In Cadet kumite jodan kicks are allowed to make a "skin touch" provided there is no injury.
88. If there is an error in charting and the wrong contestant compete this cannot be changed afterwards.
89. Yuko is always awarded for punches on the back.
90. The match supervisor may request the referee to stop a bout if he has observed a jogai which the judges has overlooked.
91. A contestant who does not obey the referee's order will be given hansoku.
92. If in a combination, the first technique merits a yuko and the second merits a penalty, both shall be given.
93. A contestant injured in kumite and withdrawn under the ten-second rule may not compete in the kata competition.
94. In male team matches if a team wins three bouts then the match is over at that point.
95. If a judge sees a jogai he should tap the floor with the appropriate flag and signal a category 2 offence.
96. Passivity cannot be given after less than the last 15 seconds of the match.
97. After a throw the referee will allow a maximum of two seconds for a score to be made.
98. When an official protest is lodged the ensuing matches must be delayed until the result of the protest is given.



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99. A contestant who exits the area (jogai) with less than fifteen (15) seconds of bout time remaining will be given a minimum of keikoku.
100. In team matches if two contestants injure each other and cannot continue and the points score is equal the referee will announce hikiwake.
101. Techniques which land below the belt cannot score.
102. If a contestant does not regain his or her feet within ten seconds, the referee will announce "kiken" and "kachi" to the opponent.
103. A male team can compete with only two competitors.
104. An extra bout is used only for team matches.
105. In team matches should a competitor receive kiken their score if any, will be zeroed, and the opponent's score will be set at eight points.
106. A female team can compete with only two competitors.
107. Kansa must remain silent if the referee gives a warning or penalty for passivity during Atoshi Baraku.
108. The red and blue belts must be without any personal embroideries or markings.
109. If two judges signal for score and the other to signal for warning for the same competitor the referee will ask the Tatami manager.
110. The referee will always await the opinion of the judges before giving a score, warning or penalty.
111. If 2 flags for the same contestant show a different score the highest score will be applied.
112. If 2 flags for the same contestant show a different score the referee will give torimasen.
113. Passivity is a category 2 prohibited behavior.
114. The coach can protest about a judgment to the members of the refereeing panel.
115. Yuko means one point.
116. Jacket ties must be tied.
117. Competitors cannot start a match without ties on the jacket.
118. Passivity can be given after less than the last fifteen (15) seconds of the match.
119. Grabbing the opponent with both hands is never allowed during the match.
120. The judges shall only signal points scored and jogai on their own initiative.