

سوالات تئوری آزمون داوری سال ۲۰۲۲ فدراسیون جهانی شمشیربازی

اطلاعات عمومی (۳)

ترجمه: عباسعلی فاریابی

۱۴۰۱/۶/۳۰

46. The fencing jacket:

۴۶. وست شمشیربازی:

t.20.2

2. At foil, the **conductive jacket** conforms to the provision of **Article m.28** when each competitor is in the on guard position;

3. At épée, the fencer is wearing a **jacket conforming to the regulations** and that the material from which the clothing is made **has not too smooth a surface**;

4. At sabre, the **conductive jacket** conforms to the provision of **Article m.34** when each competitor is in the on guard position.

m.28.1

The **conductive surface** of the **conductive over-jacket** which is worn over the protective jacket must **cover the valid target of the fencer** (cf. t.47) entirely and without omission when in the on-guard position. The jacket must have a **conductive flap**, minimum 2 cm by 3 cm, near the middle of the back, just below the collar, to which the crocodile clip from the mask can be attached.

m.34

1. The fencer must wear, over his jacket, a **conductive over-jacket**, the **conductive surface** of which must **cover entirely and without omission the valid surface of the body above a horizontal line** which, when the fencer is on guard, joins, round the fencer's trunk, the tops of the two hip bones.

2. The **conductive surface** must **cover the arms** as far as the wrists. The jacket must have a collar which is at least 3 cm high. The jacket must have a **conductive flap**, minimum 2 cm x 3 cm in the middle of the back, just below the collar, to which the crocodile clip from the mask can be attached.

جواب: در فلوره مطابق قانون m.28 (هدف معتبر را بطور کامل بپوشاند).

در اپه وست قانونی که سطح آن خیلی لیز نباشد.

در سابر مطابق قانون m.34 (هدف معتبر را بطور کامل بپوشاند).

47. In the case of simple corps à corps (contact between two fencers), what should the referee do?

۴۷. در مورد کوراکور ساده (تماس بین دو شمشیرباز) داور باید چه کار کند؟

m.25.1

Corps à corps is said to exist when the two competitors are in contact; when this occurs the Referee **must stop the bout**.

جواب: باید بازی را متوقف کند.

48. Can an intentional corps a corps to avoid a hit be punishable, even if the fencer who has been subjected to the fault succeeded in scoring a hit?

۴۸. آیا کوراکور عمدی برای جلوگیری از ضربه می تواند مجازات داشته باشد، حتی اگر شمشیرباز خطاکار موفق به زدن ضربه شود؟

m.25.2

At all three weapons it is forbidden for a fencer to **cause corps à corps intentionally** to avoid being hit, or to jostle his opponent. Should such an offence occur, the Referee **will penalise the fencer at fault** as specified in Articles t.158-162, t.165, t.170 and any hit scored by the fencer at fault is annulled.

جواب: بله، با کارت زرد، و ضربه بازیکن خطاکار آناله می شود.

<p>49. Is ducking with the non-sword hand and the knee of rear leg touching the piste permitted? ۴۹. آیا بدن دزدی (نشستن) بطوری که دست غیر مسلح و زانوی پای عقب با پیست تماس داشته باشد مجاز است؟</p> <p>t.27.1 Displacing the target and ducking are allowed even if during the action the unarmed hand and/or the knee of the rear leg comes into contact with the piste.</p> <p>جواب: بله.</p>
<p>50. Is a hit made after passing his opponent by the competitor who has made the passing movement valid? ۵۰. آیا ضربه ای که پس از رد شدن از حریف توسط بازیکنی که حرکت عبور را انجام داده است مجاز است؟</p> <p>t.28.2 When hits are made as a fencer passes his opponent, the hit made immediately is valid; a hit made after passing his opponent by the competitor who has made the passing movement is annulled, but the hit made immediately, even when turning round, by the competitor who has been subjected to the offensive action, is valid.</p> <p>جواب: خیر.</p>
<p>51. Is the hit made immediately, even when turning round, by the competitor who has been subjected to the offensive action valid? ۵۱. آیا ضربه ای که بلافاصله، حتی در هنگام چرخیدن، توسط بازیکنی که در معرض یک حرکت تهاجمی قرار گرفته، معتبر است؟</p> <p>t.28.2 When hits are made as a fencer passes his opponent, the hit made immediately is valid; a hit made after passing his opponent by the competitor who has made the passing movement is annulled, but the hit made immediately, even when turning round, by the competitor who has been subjected to the offensive action, is valid.</p> <p>جواب: بله.</p>
<p>52. At which stage does the use of judges become mandatory in individual events? ۵۲. استفاده از داوران کنار در رویدادهای انفرادی در چه مرحله ای اجباری می شود؟</p> <p>t.30.1 If during a bout the Referee notices that one of the fencers is making use of his non-sword arm and/or hand, or is protecting or covering the valid target with a non-valid surface, he can call for the help of two neutral judges who will be designated by the Directoire Technique.</p> <p>جواب: در صورتی که داور متوجه شود که یکی از دو بازیکن از دست یا بازوی غیر مسلح استفاده کرده یا هدف معتبر خود را با یک سطح غیر قابل قبول محافظت یا پوشانده است.</p>
<p>53. In the event of a request for a break for an injury deemed unjustified by the doctor, should the fencer at fault be punished? ۵۳. در صورت درخواست استراحت برای مصدومیتی که توسط پزشک غیر موجه تشخیص داده شود، آیا شمشیرباز مقصر باید جریمه شود؟</p> <p>t.45.3 Should a fencer demand a break which is deemed by the delegate of the Medical Commission or, in his absence, by the doctor on duty to be unjustified, the Referee will penalize that fencer as specified in Article t.170.</p> <p>جواب: بله، با جریمهٔ گروه دوم (کارت قرمز).</p>
<p>54. Can a hit that clearly arrives on a valid target, but which is not registered by the scoring apparatus, as either valid or invalid, be counted? ۵۴. آیا ضربه ای که به وضوح به یک هدف معتبر اصابت کرده، اما توسط دستگاه امتیازدهی به عنوان معتبر یا نامعتبر ثبت نشده است، قابل قبول است؟</p> <p>t.54.2 Only the indications of the electrical apparatus as indicated by its own lamps or by the extension lamps can be taken into consideration for judging hits. Under no circumstances can</p>

the Referee declare a competitor to be hit unless the hit has been properly registered by the apparatus (except as provided for in Article t.79 or when a penalty hit has been awarded).

t.79.1.b

If, during the fencing phrase, as a result of protection or substitution of a valid surface, a hit correctly given is registered as not valid, the fencer at fault will be penalized as specified for offences of the 1st group and the hit will be awarded.

جواب: خیر. بجز در فلوره، در صورت حدوث یک ضربه غیر معتبر به دلیل پوشاندن هدف توسط حریف.

55. Who can ask the referee for a video review in a team match?

۵۵. چه کسی می تواند در مسابقه تیمی از داور درخواست بررسی ویدیویی کند؟

t.79.

Both in team and individual events, only the fencer on the piste has the right to request a video review.

جواب: خود بازیکن.

56. Apart from a request from one of the fencers, does the referee have other possibilities for consulting the video?

۵۶. به غیر از درخواست یکی از شمشیربازان، آیا داور امکان دیگری برای مشاوره ویدیو دارد؟

t.62

2. At all weapons and at any time, the referee may consult his monitor before making a decision.

3. If the fencers' scores are equal at the end of the match, for the decisive hit, the referee must use the video-refereeing before even giving his decision.

4. The video consultant may at any time request that the referee use the video-refereeing.

جواب: ۱. به صلاح دید خودش.

۲. در صورت تساوی در پایان بازی برای تعیین ضربه نهایی.

۳. به درخواست کمک داور ویدیویی.

57. Can the referee consult the video a second time about the same action?

۵۷. آیا داور می تواند برای بار دوم در مورد یک حرکت به ویدیو مراجعه کند؟

t.62.1

There shall only be a maximum of 4 repetitions of the action. The referee can choose to review the action in real time or in slow motion, at any speed he wishes.

جواب: بله.

58. A fencer who, intentionally, causes the apparatus to register a hit on any surface other than that of his opponent.

۵۸. شمشیربازی که با ضربه زدن به هر سطحی غیر از هدف حریف عمداً باعث می شود که دستگاه ضربه ای را ثبت کند.

t.55.2

A competitor who, intentionally, causes the apparatus to register a hit by placing his point on the ground or on any surface other than that of his opponent will be penalised as specified in Articles t.158-162, t.165, t.170.

جواب: ضربه آناله می شود و کارت زرد می گیرد.

59. Can a fencer who has been hit ask for the hit to be cancelled because of a failure of equipment if he made any modifications?

۵۹. آیا شمشیرباز ضربه خورده، پس از اینکه تغییراتی در وسایل خود ایجاد کرده است، می تواند درخواست لغو ضربه به دلیل خرابی تجهیزات را داشته باشد؟

t.56.3

A competitor who **makes any modification in or who changes his equipment** without being asked by the Referee to do so, before the Referee has given his decision, **loses all right to the annulment of the hit.**

جواب: خیر.

60. After the bout has effectively recommenced, may a fencer ask for a hit to be annulled due to failure of equipment?

۶۰. پس از شروع مجدد بازی، آیا یک شمشیرباز می تواند درخواست کند که ضربه ای را به دلیل خرابی تجهیزات لغو شود؟

t.56.4

If the bout has effectively recommenced a competitor **cannot claim the annulment of a hit awarded against him** before the said recommencement of the bout.

جواب: خیر.

61. How many times must the referee observe a repeated failure of equipment before annulling a hit?

۶۱. داور چند بار باید قبل از ابطال ضربه، خرابی مکرر تجهیزات را کنترل کند؟

t.56.6

It is not necessary that **the failure found should repeat itself each time** a test is made; but it is essential that the fault should be observed by the Referee without the possibility of doubt **at least once** during the tests made by him or under his supervision.

جواب: حداقل یک بار.

62. When a competitor against whom a hit has been registered has broken his blade clearly after the hit has been registered, must the referee cancel the hit?

۶۲. هنگامی که تیغه بازیکنی که ضربه ای علیه او ثبت شده است، به وضوح پس از ثبت ضربه شکسته باشد، آیا داور باید ضربه را لغو کند؟

t.56.7

When a competitor against whom a hit has been registered has **broken his blade**, the hit must be annulled **unless the breaking of the blade has occurred clearly after the hit has been registered.**

جواب: خیر.

63. When a competitor against whom a hit has been registered has broken his blade during the action, must the referee cancel the hit?

۶۳. زمانی که تیغه بازیکنی که ضربه علیه او ثبت شده است در حین حرکت شکسته باشد، آیا داور باید ضربه را آناله کند؟

t.56.7

When a competitor against whom a hit has been registered has **broken his blade**, **the hit must be annulled** unless the breaking of the blade has occurred clearly after the hit has been registered.

جواب: بله.

64. How many times may the fencer appeal for video-refereeing in direct elimination bout?

۶۴. شمشیرباز چند بار ممکن است در بازی های حذفی برای داوری ویدیویی درخواست تجدید نظر کند؟

t.61.1

- in direct elimination bouts, two possible appeals.

جواب: دو بار.

65. In the bout/relay of a team match, how many times may a fencer appeal for video-refereeing?

۶۵. در هر بازی یک مسابقه تیمی، یک شمشیرباز چند بار می تواند درخواست داوری ویدیویی کند؟

t.61.2

In team events, the fencers have **one possible right to appeal** to the video-refereeing per relay and they are entitled to retain this right should the referee agree with the appeal.

جواب: یک بار.