NAME $\qquad$ COUNTY (of residence) $\qquad$

EMAIL $\qquad$

Judging courses passed
(Please include GJP, KC or other)

Are you willing to have your email address including on the online list of A4A judgesYes $\qquad$ No?
(Your name and county will appear only if you tick No.)
These questions are related to all classes excluding games. Please answer all questions.

1. How many obstacles must you have in a course (excluding Masters)?
$\square 15-21$
16-20
17-22
Judges choice
2. In good weather conditions do you have to have a weave in the performance jumping classes?
$\square \mathrm{Yes}$
$\square$ No
3. What is the height of the A Frame in casual agility and nursery?
1.7 m
$\square 1.6 \mathrm{~m}$
$\square 1.5 \mathrm{~m}$
1.4 m
4. In good weather conditions which of the following applies to the weave in casual jumping?
$\square$ Must be included
Can not be included
$\square$ Judges choice to include
5. Tick the equipment you CANNOT have in steeplechase
Spread$\square$ Jumps
$\square$ Pipe tunnel
$\square$ Weave
$\square$ TyreContactsWall
6. Tick the equipment you CANNOT have in casual
$\square$ Spread

Jumps
$\square$ Pipe tunnel
$\square$ Weave $\square$ SeesawTyreWall
7. Tick the equipment you CANNOT have in nursery
$\square$ spread
$\square$ LongContacts
$\square$ Pipe tunnelWall
$\qquad$
8. Which of the following obstacles can be used at the start and finish (excluding P\&S)?

| $\square$ Pipe tunnel | $\square$ single jump | $\square$ Tyre | $\square$ Spread |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ Wall | $\square$ Weaves | $\square$ Contact | $\square$ Long Jump |

9. What is the maximum recommended number of changes of side allowed in a Beginners class?One
$\square$ TwoThreeFour
10. If a dog misses the seesaw down contact and leaves the plank before it touches the ground. Is it?
$\square 5$
$\square 10$
$\square$ Refusal
$\square \mathrm{E}$
11. The dog knocks over the long jump marker pole. Is it?
5
$\square$ No fault $\square$ Refusal
$\square \mathrm{E}$
12. When taking the dog walk the dog misses the Up Contact. Is it?
$\square 5$
$\square$ No fault
$\square$ Refusal
$\square \mathrm{E}$
13. A dog runs under the tyre and breaks it as it does so. How would you mark this?
$\square 5$ Faults
$\square$ refusal $\square$ ERefusal then E
14. What should you do if a handler turns a competition round into a training round, repeating a piece of equipment?
$\square$ E \& Dismiss from ring $\square$ E \& Allow to continue $\square$ Continue judging
15. What is the judge's role for NFC run?
$\square$ Watch the run $\square$ Have a coffee $\square$ Toilet break $\square$ Give training advice
16. How much time can an NFC run have in any class?
$\square 60$ seconds $\quad \square$ As long as the handler wants $\quad \square$ Course time $\square 45$ seconds
17. When does the time start for an NFC round if the handler is training start lines?
$\square$ As soon as handler leaves the dog.When scribe gives permission to start.
$\square$ As dog starts clock or handler returns to dog on start line. $\quad \square$ When they release the dog.
18. In the 300 height how many Long jump elements should be used?
1
$\square$ 23 $\square$$\square 4$
19. If a handler is running NFC, can they (please circle) use non-crumbling food? YES YES NO
use a clicker? YES

NO
NO
NO
NO
NO
NO
20. When is the contact obstacle considered completed?
$\square$ When dog touches down contactWhen all 4 paws are on the ground
21. Which statement best describes the 3 refusal points of the contact equipment?
$\square$ If the dog leaves the obstacle before the pivot point of the seesaw, prior to the down plank of the dogwalk, prior to beginning descent of the down ramp on the A-Frame
$\square$ Once the dog is on the equipment a refusal cannot be called just a missed down contact
22. What number of weave poles may be used in Beginners, Novice and Senior Jumping?
$\square 3,6,9,12$
$\square 11$ or 12 $\square$ 6 or 12Judges choice
23. What number of weave poles must be used in Champion Jumping?
$\square 3,6,9,12$6 or 12Judges choice
24. What constitutes a back weave?
$\square$ completing 6 poles in the wrong direction
$\square$ turning and passing a shoulder through one pole followed by the other shoulder passing another pole in the wrong direction
$\square$ running through the poles at least once
25. What is the minimum distance for all classes with set sequences?
$\square 7 \mathrm{~m}$ centre to centreNo minimum
26. Which statement best describes the Maximum distance rules?
$\square 10 \mathrm{~m}$ in performance classes allowing 10 m out of tunnels, maximum of 8 m dog approach to a contact, 10 metres in Snooker closing \& the set gamble sequence, 10 m in steeplechase. All measured on dog's path
$\square 10 \mathrm{~m}$ centre to centre
$\square$ judge's decision
27. How many times can a dog be faulted in the weave poles once they have entered them correctly?
$\square$ one
$\square$ Two
$\square$ Three
$\square$ Four
28. A dog makes a correct weave entry and comes out at pole 5. The handler goes back to the beginning. Can they be faulted a refusal if they get the entry wrong on this second time?

$\square$ No
29. How many refusals $=\mathrm{E}$ ?
$\square 4 \quad \square 2$$\square$ doesn't matter
30. A dog on the start line begins before the handler is ready, but the handler verbally stops the dog just as the dog is planting to lift off for the first jump. You should give...
$\square$ No fault $\square$ refusal $\square$ 10 $\square$
31. With the above scenario in question 30, the handler then returns the dog (without touching them) to the original start position, leads out and then releases the dog over the start jump. You should give...
$\square$ No fault
$\square$ refusal10 $\square$
32. A dog is due to take the backside of a jump. Can you fault a refusal before it reaches the takeoff side
$\square$ Yes but only if in last 3rdYes if spinsNo
33. A dog on the start line runs past number 1 and you give a refusal. The handler touches the dog to reset their start line. You should give...
$\square$ No fault $\square$ refusal $\square$ E
Dismissal
34. Are stop pad protectors allowed to be worn by dogs while running?
 $\square$ No
35. Which point best describes the way to measure a course to calculate course time?Measure from obstacle centre to centre using straight lines only.
$\square$ Measure the dog's path.Measure the Shortest distances between obstacles but allowing for dogs turn if appropriate.
36. When measuring a pipe tunnel to calculate course time should you measure?
$\square$ on the inside curve $\square$ on the outside curve $\square$ don't measure it $\square$ don't measure but add length of tunnel to course distance at end of measuring
37. A dog looks much bigger than it should be for the class it is competing in. Should you?No fault $\square$
$\square$ $\square$ $\square \mathrm{E}$ $\square$ No fault but give details to show manager
38. During a competitor's run, the electronic timing fails and the handler is stopped. What should happen?
$\square$ The dog will re-run but will keep the faults incurred before the failure. If clear it will not be faulted again until where the failure occurred.
$\square$ The dog must run again for time and faults
39. If at any time during a class, the electronic timing fails and cannot be replaced or fixed, what must then occur?
$\square$ Manual timing will be used for the remainder of the class
$\square$ The class must be run again from scratch.
40. A handler has a toy tied to a lead that is attached to the dog as they stand on the start line. Is it?
$\square$ No fault $\quad \square 5$10 $\square$
41. The judge sees a handler remove food from their pocket as they exit the ring. Is it?No fault$\square$ $\square$ 10 $\square$
42. You notice that the Long Jump is set too short for the height you are running. You have ten dogs left out of a class of 34 . What should you do?
$\square$ Leave it as it is for the rest of the class.
$\square$ Put it to the correct length for the rest of the dogs.
$\square$ Reset it to the correct length and re run the class over that course.
$\square$ Reset it to the correct length and rerun the class over a new course.
43. The Ring manager tells you a handler had food in their pocket but YOU did not see. Is it?
$\square$ No fault
$\square 5$ $\square$
10
44. A handler's friend is waving a toy for the dog in direct line of the finish jump. Should you?
$\square$ No fault
$\square$
$\square$ 10
$\square \mathrm{E}$
45. In an individual class the dog completes the finish jump and then jumps number 1 again. Is it?
$\square$ No fault
$\square$
$\square$ 10
$\square \mathrm{E}$
46. Tick which details you feel should be included on a course design you submit for approval.
$\square$ Class \& Level $\square$ Your name
Date
Show name
47. Tick which scenarios allow you to change an approved course?
$\square$ Weather conditions
$\square$ Malfunctioning equipment
$\square 100+$ entryYou feel the approved course is too easy
48. A handler deliberately steps into the dog's path making contact with the dog and preventing a elimination. Is it?
$\square$ No fault $\quad \square 5 \quad \square 10 \quad \square \mathrm{E}$
49. A handler is on the start line for 1 minute whilst you wait for them to run. Do you?
$\square$ No fault
$\square 5$
10
$\square \mathrm{E}$
50. In red pen draw the line you would follow to measure this course.

51. In red pen draw the line you would use to check minimum and maximum distances.


To pass you must achieve at least 49 correct answers.
You will be notified of any incorrect answers and you will be able to resubmit these.
Please return by email to enquiries@agility4all.co.uk in word or PDF format only.
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