

PART VIII - TRICK CALLING

by Jim Grew (revised 3/03)

A. Introduction -- The Art of Calling Tricks

1. The art of trick calling is just that, an art; and, to master any art requires time and training. Skiers are often on the water hours a day, five days a week, year round. In 1974, the trick record had not surpassed 6,000 points. Almost thirty years later, the standard has doubled. Are the judges keeping pace?

Calling at tournaments does not provide adequate experience any more. Video work per se is an excellent training device but not sufficient. There needs to be a more studied approach. The judge should understand how a skier trains and is trained to trick, how he builds his runs, and more importantly, why. Performing sequences of tricks is the key to learning trick runs for the skier. Recognizing them almost instinctively allows the judge to call them properly.

2. Once a judge can identify tricks more easily, then and only then, can attention be paid to quality, i.e., credit/no credit. The irony is that, when one does not take credit away from a skier for an unacceptably executed trick, one is penalizing those who execute correctly, who perhaps have spent more time to learn to do so. Actually, the skier receiving credit for a trick when credit is not due is also being penalized because he has no inducement to learn to perform the trick correctly.
3. What are the main considerations for a skier learning a new trick? The most often discussed element is the body position: head up, back more or less straight, arms low, knees and ankles bent and flexible and the weight centered. Yet what actually causes a skier and his ski to rotate is the momentum initiated **by the pull of his arms (or leg in toe tricks)**: Pulling in to one side of the waist causes the skier's body to start to turn. Some use the terminology of advancing on the boat. Others speak of loading the ski prior to lift off on a wake trick, using some combination of the arms and legs. However, without the arms pulling in, the body will not turn unless the skier actually throws himself around.

Grabbing the handle with the other hand keeps that rotation going, even if the body stance is poor, i.e., bent over with the head down. Surprisingly enough, one can successfully complete a wake 540 turn with the upper body at 90 degrees to the water, although it may appear precarious at best. What this case illustrates for the judge is that he must always concentrate on the lower body and the ski. This procedure is especially important in the case of multiple turn toe tricks where the skier appears all stretched out but is able to continue rotating the ski by pulling in on the rope (even if jerkily) as he approaches and passes the front and back positions. Granted, broken body tricking requires more strength and effort and results in slower rotations, but it can be accomplished and often is. Please review the section on toe tricks for further detail.

4. The youth of today is learning each trick off both wakes and in both directions because of progressive and logical training methods. The half back wrap on both sides is but one example of why mastering new tricks has become easier. Improved equipment has also helped. For the skier, the key to building runs is putting blocks of tricks, often formed of pairs, together into sequences that flow and are balanced and result in rapid and highpoint-per-trick-average runs. Balance and flow are easier to achieve if a tricker can perform each trick off either wake, in either direction, thereby avoiding extra repeat tricks, unnecessary placement ones, awkward directional changes and fillers (for unlearned reverses). The skier does not want to be compelled to construct runs around weaknesses, such as unlearned tricks, but rather around sequences that flow for him personally. The end result is rhythm and consistency. In the newer tricks, multiple rotated toe line and ski lines, patterns are less evident. These tricks are performed without their reverses more often than basic wake tricks, but the judge will still notice preferred sequences.

5. Since distinguishing patterns is the important element in learning to call tricks, **especially multiple toe turns**, the discussion that follows will take the judge through the building process of these patterns as a skier would train in putting his runs together.

Amazingly, skiers will often stick to the sequences outlined below. To do so has proven to be easier because it results in simpler, more fluid and faster runs with higher relative point totals. In fact, the tricks were invented over the years in these sequences by the pioneers for that very reason: in training, the skier starts with single tricks, pairs them, and finally practices mini sequences of four to eight tricks before putting together runs.

STEPOVERS

1. General

Stepover are a dying breed. Other than the very basic 180s, the new generation of skier is not learning the 360 and 540 degree turns. However, judges need to be able to recognize these disappearing tricks because skiers in Men and Women 3 and older are still performing them

- The foot (or ski for 2 ski tricks) must touch the water after the trick (except the toehold stepover)
- The turn must be completed in the air (wake steps)
- The foot must not rest on the towline (except toehold stepover)
- The leg must go over the line as the turn is executed

2. Here is the order in which skiers usually learn stepovers. The turns are again initiated by pull on the rope.

- | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|
| a. LB | b. WLB | c. WLB |
| LF then | LF finally | LF |
| WLB | LB | LB |
| WLF | WLF | WLBB |
| | | F or LF or |
| | | WLF |
| a. WLBB | b. WLO | |
| RWLBB | RWLO | |

Younger skiers are simply not learning the WLOs and WLBBs any more because of their difficulty and the advent of ski and toe line tricks and flips. This new generation of tricks is not as difficult as when they first appeared and results in a lot of points. Of course, the wrapped WLO remains a good run opener for the intermediate tricker and is still performed by the older generations. The most common step five is the wrapped WL5F that appears nine out of ten times at the start of the run.

WAKE ROTATIONS

1. General

The turn must be:

- completed in the air with no tip drag or preturn;
- performed over the top of the wake even if pre-jumped;
- landed in the correct position without sliding.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|---|
| 1. a. WO | b. WBB | Often performed in pairs or
by beginners without the
reverse. |
| RWO | RWBB | |
| 2. a. WBB | b. RWBB | c. W5B |
| RWBB then | RWBB or | WBB |
| W5F | W5F | RWBB |
| | W5B | W5F |

- The fives are placed at the end of the run when first learned to avoid early falls.
- The W5F is practiced first since it is usually the easiest of the fives.
- Then the wrapped W5B.
- A skier may starts the run with the wrapped W5B as it is a fairly safe trick.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 3. a. W5B | b. W5B | c. W5F |
|-----------|--------|--------|

W5F or
B
RW5F

WBB or
RWBB
W5F
B
RW5F

B
RW5F
W5B

2. Currently most skiers only learn one W5B as the second one is difficult and requires a lot of set-up time. Improved learning methods may help solve this problem. At the same time, fewer skiers are learning more than two fives if that because they are concentrating on mastering the ski lines, toe lines and flips as soon as possible, sometimes before they have the necessary experience and technique to do so. Additionally, because of the difficulty of holding the reverse back wrap body position, the reverses of the following tricks are often avoided as they are difficult to master. Improved techniques are solving this problem with the new generation of skier. Also the skier is learning both back wraps at the same time so that they are equally easy.

NOTES

1. One of the most confusing sequences is a very simple one:

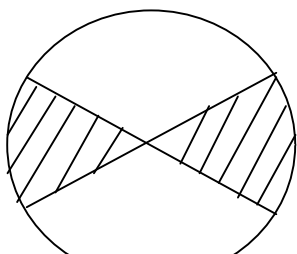
B	or	B	or	B
F		F		F
RB		RB		RB
BB		RF		RF
RBB		B		B
WBB		BB		BB
RWBB		R		WBB
WBB		WBB		
		RWBB		

Why? Because the skier executes the tricks very rapidly, sometimes without pausing between the surface 180's, while doing so half way through the surface 360s. Be aware of this possibility and ready to recognize the sequences.

2. The sideslides (hand-held or toe): Is it 90 degrees? Or is the skier overturning the ski? Or he perhaps underturning it? To determine the actual angle of the ski is difficult especially when view from the side. So much depends on where the judge is located relative to the skier. Yet, when you are in doubt, credit the trick. It is interesting to note that, if the boat is being driven at 15 mph, a skier covers 22 feet in one second. Therefore, to hold a sideslide for two meters (+ or - 7 feet) takes roughly one-third of a second. This calculation means that it takes probably less time than one thinks to hold a sideslide for the required two meters.
3. Watch out for series of WBs and WFs performed off the same wake, using "inverted" turns for one of the sets. For example, a right-foot skier can edge toward the right wake and turn to the right to execute a WB (the "basic" way) or to the left ("inverted"), hence the reverse of the basic if both are done. All wake rotations can in fact be performed "inverted."

TOE TRICKS

The problems in calling toe tricks usually result from improperly performed multiple surface toe turns, and this final section will deal with such sequences. Remember that the pull on the tow rope causes the ski and skier to continue to rotate and must be especially strong just before, during and after the front and back position where a ski naturally tends to slow down and stop.





A lack of pull in the above indicated areas causes the ski and skier to stop, resulting in a series of 180 degree turns which serve only to confuse even the most experienced judges. This fact is precisely why a judge has to call what he sees and not what the skier might be attempting. Secondly, the judge must keep in mind that, as long as pull is exerted as needed, the ski will rotate **no matter what the skier's body position**. Watch the ski! Thirdly, a skier can do a T7F for example at variable speeds, slow in the front and back positions, faster otherwise, without the ski stopping.

To summarize using a T7F as an example:

1. The problem is continuity for the skier, the instructor and the judge.
2. If the **ski** stops, it is a no credit trick as a T7F and should be called as seen -- e.g., TO, RTO, or TB, T5F, or If you do not do so, you are penalizing those who do it correctly and have spent the time to learn it correctly.
3. Watch out for variable speed.
4. Ignore body size and amount of spray. Cuteness should not score points, nor youth for that matter.
5. Although the body may not rotate completely to the front position, the ski can do so.
6. The toe leg may be almost completely extended at various points during the rotations, but some skiers achieve more pull through the potential stopping places in this manner.

If a judge is familiar with the actually quite limited possible sequences the skier chooses to perform in his toe runs, he will more easily be able to concentrate on the quality of the tricks, rewarding those who do them well and penalizing those who do not.

Basic Toes - In probable sequence order learned

1. a. TB
TF b. TWB
TWF c. TO d. TWO

Note: With the new, easy-to-rotate skis and especially the younger skiers, the reverse toe 180s and 360s may be taught earlier, and even included among these so-called "basic" toes.

2. The first "reverse" position learned is that of the reverse back wrap for the RTB-RTF.
 - a. TB next sequence
TF learned
RTB
RTF
 - b. TB the first problem:
TF TBB-stopping in the front position
RTB
TBB
(TF)
3. TB □ This run results in a lot of points

TF □The RTBB can be difficult
RTB
TBB
R
(TF)

4. T5B □No repeats!
TBB □A lot of points!
RTB □Also, four potential stopping positions
B
TF
TB
RTF

5. Second "reverse" position learned: TO – RTO (wrap-in TO)
• Very difficult!
• The pull with the toe leg is the key
• Often learned in two parts – TB, TF, very slowly

Now you can add the "TWO" which usually has been learned earlier and produce very fluid runs.

6. Sample Runs:

- | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|----|--|--------------------------------------|
| <p>a. T5B
TBB
RTBB
TF
TB
RTF
TO
RTO
TWB
TWF
TS
RTS</p> | next: | <p>b. T5B
TBB
RTBB
TF
TO
TWO
TB
TWBB
(TF)
TWB
TWF</p> | or | <p>c. T5B
TBB
RTBB
T5F
TO
RTO
TWO
TB
TWBB
TF</p> | <p>TO, TB
TF, TB
RTF, TO</p> |
|--|-------|---|----|--|--------------------------------------|

- In (c) there are 8 potential stopping positions for 14 possible TF/TBs.
- Consequently, a lot of confusion!
- 3 key stopping positions as indicated above.
- But an over 200 points per trick average.

Note: All of these toe runs demonstrate the advantage of progressive training, using building blocks of sequences to establish flow through balance. To this day, the patterns are followed in a good majority of the runs performed in competition.

7. The third "reverse" position - Funny Wrap (Stiffler's) T5B - it is only one trick but it leads to a lot of points.

- | | | | |
|--|------|---|--|
| <p>a. T5B
TF
RT5B
TBB
RTBB
T5F
TO
RTO
TWO
TB
TWBB
TF</p> | next | <p>b. T7F
RT5B
TBB
RTBB
T5F
TO
RTO
TWO
TB
TWBB
TF</p> | <p>b. =
 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 tricks worth over 2,700 points
 <input type="checkbox"/> Also 11 potential stopping positions with 18 possible 180s
 <input type="checkbox"/> Even more potential confusion – T7 or TO, TO or T5B, TF or TB, T5F, etc.
 <input type="checkbox"/> The key tricks are the T7F and the RT5B as they are the most difficult and set the rhythm for the pass</p> |
|--|------|---|--|

8. TWO-RTWO
TWBB-RTWBB

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------|
| <p>a. TWO (going out)
TWB
TF
TB
TWBB
RTWBB</p> | only one "TWO" in run
or | <p>b. TWO
RTWO
TO
TB
TWBB
TWF
T7F
RT5B
TBB
RTBB</p> | only one "TWBB" |
| <p>c. TWO
RTWO
TO</p> | Leading to: | <p>T5F
TWO
RTWO
TO
TB
TWBB</p> | |
| <p>Next : tricks
TWBB
RTWBB
TF</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> All four two wake | | |

RTWBB
(TF)

12 tricks worth over 3,000 points

In the runs above, please notice the patterns the skier selects because of flow and to avoid repeat tricks, thereby saving time and amassing points.

Variation is not too common because of the learning progression chosen by the skier and a certain natural order to the toe tricks. The three preparatory positions discussed above (the reverse toe back wrap, the toe 360 wrap-in and the Stiffler Funny Wrap Five) govern and limit variation possibilities to a great extent. Secondly, a skier will learn in pairs (a trick and its reverse) whenever possible to avoid unnecessary low point placement tricks and the imbalance that results when a trick run's flow is broken. Finally, a skier will stick to these patterns, these building block sequences, so that he does not have to reconstruct his runs every time he learns a new trick. It is much easier and requires less training time to add or insert the newly mastered tricks.

9. The following is an ideal toe run in terms of flow and point value:

T7F	450				
RT5B	350				
TWBB	330				
RTWBB	330				
TBB	200				
RTBB	200				
T5F	350				
TWO	300				
RTWO	300	or:	TWLO	480	
TO	200		TO	200	Total: 3,190
	3,010 points in ten tricks, average 300				

The Newer Tricks

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|
| a. WFLIPB | b. TWLB | c. SLB | d. W7B |
| WFLIPBFB | TWLF | SLF | W7F |
| WFLIPF | TWLO | SLO | W9F |
| | TWLBB | SLBB | |
| | TWL5B | SL5F | |
| | TWL5F | | |

Toe Wake Line Tricks -- ski over rope -- foot out of water -- rope and ski over crest of wake -- all during stepover portion of the trick (Rules 11.12(i), 11.12(n)).

Flips -- both feet should be higher than head during some point in the vertical plane of the rotation (Rule 11.12(f)).

Ski Line Tricks -- Both feet on ski over rope -- rope out of water -- feet, ski and rope over wake's crest -- all during ski's complete rotation (Rule 11.12(l)).

The top skiers are learning these tricks but it is one task to learn them, in itself quite difficult, another to incorporate them into a run without wasting time. A high-point trick is useless if it takes as much time as two lower-point valued and easier-to-perform tricks. That is why the WFLIPF, the TWL5B and the TWL5F as well as the W7F and the W9F are rarely seen and the others only sparingly. This situation will change as training techniques continue to improve for these particular tricks, particularly among today's juniors whose methods of learning are more advanced.

Although these tricks are of fairly recent vintage, especially the wake flips with a twist and the ski lines, some patterns, governed by degree of difficulty and flow, are emerging.

1. Toe Lines: In the toe lines, the first sequence usually seen is the TWLB, TF. These two tricks can be performed any time that the skier is in the unwrapped toe front position, but are often placed after the T5F, (TO, RTO), TWO sequence or at the end of the run. Next, the skier will learn the TWLBB, using it at the end of the run as well. As these tricks become more routine, he might work on the RTWLBB and the TWLF. Of course, the quickest and most common approach to saving time and adding points without changing the flow of one's current toe pass is to replace the RTWO with the TWLO as in "c", below. At least initially, the skier is not teaming the reverses of most of these tricks at the same time as the basics, if at all, because of difficulty and the time factor.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| a. T5F
TO
RTO
TWO
TWLB
TF | b. TB/TWB/TWBB/TW
LB
TWLBB
TF | c. T5F
TO
RTO
TWO
TWLO | f. T7F
RT5B
TWBB
RTWBB
TBB
RTBB
T5F
(TO)

(RTO)
TWO
TWLO
TWLB
TF
TWL5B
TWLF
TB
TWLBB
RTWLBB |
| d. TB/TWB/TWBB/TW
LB
TWLBB
TWLF | | e. TB/TWB/TWBB/TW
LB
TWLBB
RTWLBB | |

Notice that even 11,000 point trick skiers continue to perform the first 8 (10) tricks of the run set out in Section 9 and "f" above because they are able to execute the series so rapidly and smoothly.

Once a judge has seen several of these tricks, they are easily recognized. The challenge is in determining credit, particularly as to the rope being out of the water when the ski passes over it. One good indication of credit is if the ski touches down before the foot goes into the water after the rotation. If the foot on the other hand clearly dips into the water before the ski lands, then the trick is no credit. Always remember that the skier gets the benefit of the doubt. A judge must be certain of what he is seeing before taking away credit.

Note: If a skier starts in the standard wrapped TO position, performs a 540 degree wake turn to the back and lands unwrapped, then he has performed a TWL5B. Whether it is credit or not is another question. Landing in the wrapped position indicates a TW5B (simply a surface T5B off the wake.)

2. Flips: Flips with a twist are fairly obvious once one has seen a few. A front flip, especially performed correctly, is also immediately clear. The more common back flip and its less common reverse are more difficult to judge in terms of credit because the rule allows some interpretive leeway. Also, more skiers are performing them at an earlier stage in the learning process because they are much easier than expected (and certainly more interesting), hence the large reduction in point value in 1993. The result is that a number of these less experienced skiers may be doing the easier barrel roll. There is a fine and oft-discussed line

between a barrel roll and a flip. Review Rule 11.12(p) and look at the video. The important point is to remain consistent throughout whether you started out calling on the more lenient or the stricter side.

3. Ski Lines: Although these tricks are difficult, they are being tackled by skiers earlier on because of the amount of points involved. The ski can go over the line in the first or last 180 degrees of a multiple rotation, but it is usually the latter. Often appearing awkward, the ski lines are readily recognizable once a judge has viewed a number of them. If performed correctly with the line out of the water, they are easy to spot. Again, the question is credit, especially for those skiers in the process of learning the tricks who, to varying degrees, tend to dip the rope in the water and ski over it.

The SLB and the SLBB are the easiest to master and will be seen even with 4,000 point trickers, but the reverses are rarely learned. Confusion may arise in distinguishing between a SLB, F performed with minimal hesitation and a SLO. A judge should be aware of this possibility and the fact that these tricks can appear anywhere in the run. Next, the skier is apt to learn the SLO and SL5F.

Learning patterns are still emerging, and there are few recognizable sequences as is the case with surface toe tricks and even the toe lines. Video is helpful. In fact, video is the best way to become comfortable with all such tricks not seen on a regular basis. Again, these ski lines are usually performed without the reverses except the SLO, and rarely are any SLFs seen in competition.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| a. SLB | b. SLBB | c. SLB | d. SLO | e. SLO | f. B ooc |
| F | F | F | | RSLO | SL5F |
| | | B | | | SLO |
| | | SLBB | | | RSLO |
| | | F | | | |

4. Wake Sevens: The W7B is the most common and usually performed among the W5s, especially if without its reverse. It should not be confused with a W5 if the judge is aware of the similar begin/end positions of such a double rotation trick. The W7F is more readily recognized but less common. It is usually executed with a lot of air to avoid edge catching and at the run's beginning because of the wrap.

Note: Twenty years or so ago, the wrapped TB (RTB) and wrap-in TO (RTO) first appeared on the scene, resulting in a multitude of multiple-rotation toe tricks and a lot of easier-than-expected points. This onslaught resulted in the eventual reduction in value of a number of these tricks. Experienced and not-so-experienced trickers tackled them, but for the most part, not before they had mastered the basic toes (TB, TF, TWB, TWF, TS, TO, TWO). The RTB and RTO were learned afterwards because they were new, unfamiliar and involved a very different technique from that of the basics in the amount, duration and timing of the pull.

Nowadays, thanks mostly to improved instructional techniques and also ski equipment, the RTB and RTO are learned in many cases at the same time as the basics.

Are we seeing the same phenomena with the toe and ski line tricks? Many of their reverses are not learned at all and if so, somewhat after the basics because of the difference in technique and degree of difficulty. Have we not heard that before? Also, why put a high-point trick in a run if one can get more points by doing two faster lower-point tricks in the same amount of time? Will certain sequences ever emerge that favor a run's balance and flow as skiers and coaches become more familiar with these tricks? For example, the last toe line run ("f" above) has become common among the very high point trickers.

It will be interesting to see how the learning of these tricks and their reverses evolve as they are increasingly incorporated into sequences.

Conclusion

There are of course skiers who do not fall into the above categories, who do not follow such sequences of tricks. So many factors determine a skier's progress: height, weight, body shape, age when the skier started, present age, sex, and, most importantly, ever improving and evolving learning techniques.

Do you realize that when wake back-to-backs and wake fives were first being learned, the skier kept both hands behind his back in the back position? There was no half-wrap with the handle held at the side. The discovery of that half-back wrap simplified all back position starting or ending wake tricks ten fold. Now, with the use of the reverse back wrap these tricks are even easier to learn.

Techniques are indeed evolving rapidly. Nevertheless, the majority of trick skiers still adhere for the most part to the learning progressions described above. If the judge is familiar with these sequences, he will be better prepared to call these and similar runs as well as those less seldom seen in the trick course.

No matter what your level of expertise and experience, in the final analysis, remember to remain consistent throughout a given session of trick calling and please give the skier the benefit of the doubt, when there is doubt in your mind.

- B. Exercises for Trick Judges (Attached)
- C. Questions/ Video - sample runs

EXERCISES FOR TRICK JUDGES

1. Write the accepted shorthand for each of the following tricks:

- A. Surface Turns:
- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------|
| 180 | Back-Front | _____ |
| 360 | Front-Front | _____ |
| 360 | Back-Back | _____ |
| 540 | Front-Back | _____ |
| 540 | Back-Front | _____ |
| 720 | Front-Front | _____ |
| 720 | Back-Back | _____ |
| 180 | Front-Back Stepover | _____ |
| 180 | Front-Back Toehold | _____ |
| 360 | Front-Front Toehold | _____ |
| 360 | Back-Back Toehold | _____ |
| 540 | Front-Back Toehold | _____ |
| 720 | Front-Front Toehold | _____ |
| 540 | Back-Front Toehold | _____ |

- B. Wake Turns:
- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------|
| 180 | Front-Back | _____ |
| 360 | Front-Front | _____ |
| 360 | Back-Back | _____ |
| 540 | Front-Back | _____ |
| 720 | Front-Front | _____ |
| 720 | Back-Back | _____ |
| 900 | Front-Back | _____ |
| 180 | Front-Back Stepover | _____ |
| 360 | Front-Front Stepover | _____ |
| 360 | Back-Back Stepover | _____ |
| 540 | Front-Back Stepover | _____ |
| 540 | Back-Front Stepover | _____ |
| 720 | Front-Front Stepover | _____ |
| 540 | Back-Front Double Stepover | _____ |
| 720 | Back-Back Stepover | _____ |
| 180 | Front-Back Toehold | _____ |
| 360 | Front-Front Toehold | _____ |
| 360 | Back-Back Toehold | _____ |
| 540 | Front-Back Toehold | _____ |
| | Front-Back Toehold | _____ |
| 180 | Stepover | _____ |
| | Front-Front Toehold | _____ |
| 360 | Stepover | _____ |
| | Front-Back Toehold | _____ |
| 540 | Stepover | _____ |
| 360 | Back-Back Toehold Stepover | _____ |
| | Front Somersault | _____ |
| | Back Somersault | _____ |
| | Ski Line Back | _____ |
| | Ski Line Front | _____ |
| | Ski Line Front-Front | _____ |
| | Ski Line Back-Back | _____ |
| | Ski Line 540 Front-Back | _____ |
| | Ski Line 540 Back-Front | _____ |

2. Using your Rule Book, list the tricks that are listed under one number and explain the rule.

3. List the tricks that, in your opinion, are hardest to judge and explain why.

4. To effectively judge the trick event, we must be familiar with the components of a trick run in terms of what is possible. Using the following tricks in each pass, design a functional trick run.

Keep in mind body position (back or front) and how the sequences are correlated. Skier is on one (1) ski.

<u>Pass #1</u>	<u>Solution</u>	<u>Pass #2</u>	<u>Solution</u>
RW5F	_____	TF	_____
WBB	_____	TS	_____
B	_____	TWBB	_____
W5F	_____	TWO	_____
W5B	_____	TB	_____
WO	_____	TO	_____
RWBB	_____	RTO	_____
WLF	_____	T5F	_____
LF	_____	T5B	_____
WLB	_____	RT5B	_____
WLO	_____	TF	_____
LB	_____	RTBB	_____
	_____	TBB	_____

5. Many times a trick judge is able to correctly identify a trick or sequence of tricks but will have problems verbalizing or writing the code. An exercise that has proven very valuable to many people is to call actual trick runs as rapidly as possible while retaining clear, precise enunciation. Practice calling the following two runs until you can call each pass in less than 12 seconds. Skier is on one (1) ski.

<u>Pass #1</u>	<u>Pass #2</u>	<u>Pass #1</u>	<u>Pass #2</u>
TW5B	W5B	B OOC	T5B
TF	F	WL5F	TWBB
RTW5B	RW5B	WLB	RTWBB
TBB	F	LF	TBB
RTBB	B	LB	RTBB
T5F	W5F	WLF	T5F
TO	B	WB	TO
RTO	RW5F	WBB	RTO
T5B	B	RWBB	TWO
TWBB	W7B	W5F	TWB
RTWBB	RW7B	B	TF
TF	BB	RW5F	TS
TWO	RBB	W5B	RTS
RTWO	WBB	BB	TB
TS	WL5F	WLBB	TF
RTS	B	RWLBB	RTB
TB	WLBB	F	RTF
TF	F	S	
TWB	WL5B	R	
TWF	F		
	LB		
	LF		
	WLB		
	WLF		

6. Defining Sequences and Visualization: In order to judge the increasingly complex trick runs, a judge must be capable of defining sequences and visualizing what the skier has done and can do next. Study this next trick run carefully and then consider the following:

1. What can you expect to see as the skier approaches the course for pass number one?
2. How many sequences are there in each pass that flow together?
3. Take your time and study each trick individually. Define what you must pay specific attention to in terms of "credit" for each trick and how "no credit" might affect the next trick.

<u>Pass #1</u>	<u>Pass #2</u>	<u>Answers</u>
WL5F	T7F	1. _____
WLO	RT5B	
RWLO	T5F	2. _____
B	TO	
W5F	RTO	
B	TWO	
RW5F	TWLO	3. _____
B	TWLB	
WBB	TWLBB	
RWBB	TBB	
BB	RTBB	
RBB	TF	
WLBB	RTS	
RWLBB	TS	
F		
LB		
WLF		
SLO		

7. Scan the judge's scoring and the declared trick runs for the following skiers and determine the final ruling for each pass.

A.	<u>Skier's Declared Run</u>	<u>Judge 1</u>	<u>Judge 2</u>	<u>Judge 3</u>	<u>Judge 4</u>	<u>Judge 5</u>	<u>Final Score</u>
	TWO	TWO	TWO	TWO	TWO	TWO	_____
	TWB	TWB	TWB	TWB	TWB	TWB	_____
	TWF	TWF	TWF	TWF	TWF	TWF	_____
	TS	TS	TS N/C	TS	TS	TS	_____
	RTS	RTS	RTS	WTS N/C	WTS	RTS	_____
	TB	TB	TB	TB	TB	TB	_____
	TBB	TBB	TBB N/C	TBB N/C	TF	TBB N/C	_____
	RTBB	RTBB	R	R N/C	RTB	R N/C	_____
	TF	TF	TF	TF	TBB	TF	_____
	WLB	WLB	WLB N/C	WLB	TF	WLB	_____
	LF	LF	LF	LF	WLF	LF	_____
	LB	LB	LB	LB	LB	LB	_____
	WLF	WLF	WLF	WLF	LB	WLF	_____
	WLO	WLO	WLO OOC	WLO N/C	WLF	WLO	_____
		HORN		HORN	WLO OOC	HORN	_____

B.	Skier's Declared Run	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5	Final Score
	WO	WO	WO	---	WO	WO	_____
	S	S	S N/C	S	S	S	_____
	B	B	B	B	B	B	_____
	BB	F	BB N/C	F	F	F	_____
	R	RB	RBB N/C	RB	RB	R	_____
	WBB	R	WF	OBB	OB	OB	_____
	R	B	B RPT	WF	WF	WF	_____
	WLB	WF	WBB	B	B	B	_____
	LF	RB	F	WBB	WOB	WOB	_____
	WLF	WBB	WLB FALL	F	F	F	_____
		F			WLB FALL	WLB FL	_____
		WLB FALL					_____

8. Fill in the blanks in the following trick run with the trick likely to be performed at that point ('M' indicates a multiple turn; 'L' indicates a line trick).

A. T7F

 (M)
 TWBB

 R
 TBB

 R

 (M)

 (M)
 TWLO

 TO

 R

 RTS

 TWLB

 TWL5B

 TB

B. TW5B
 TWLBB

 WLO

 B

 W5F

 RW5F

 (M)
 W5B

 RW5B

 WBB

 R

 WLBB

 (L)
 LB
