These are the level 2 timekeeping questions which should be completed for accreditation to level 2.

1. You have been invited to act as a timekeeper at your County Championships and the first track event starts at 11 am.
2. What is the latest time by which you should arrive? (1)
3. When you arrive at the stadium, to which officials should you report and why? (2,2)
4. Where should the timekeepers be positioned in order to have a good view of the finish line? (3)
5. (a) A race is normally started by the firing of a gun. Which two of the following signals would you use to start your watch? (2)

Sound of the bang Seeing the smoke Seeing a flash

(b) Explain in detail why the option that you haven’t chosen in (a) is not generally a good signal to use in order to time a race. (3)

1. At what point should a timekeeper stop his / her watch at the finish of the race to record an accurate time? (4)

**5.** (a) Before the start of each race the Starter will usually blow a whistle to attract the attention of the Chief Timekeeper. Why is this necessary? (2)

 (b) When you see the runners are assembled on the track prior to the start of the race, which twoimportant checks should be made? (2)

 (c) There may be a number of starters positioned at the start of the race. How would you know which is the starter on whom you should concentrate? (1)

(d) Your watch fails to start when the gun is fired.

(i) Who should you inform? (1)

(ii) What information should you give? (1)

(iii) Why should you take these actions? (3)

(iv) When timekeeping at the finish of a race, which twoparts of the body of the athlete would you use to decide that an athlete has finished? (2)

Head Shoulder Arms Neck Hand Foot Chest Leg

1. Unless you are satisfied that there is a mistake, what time should you return in each of the cases below?

(a) You and a colleague are timing the same position and you disagree (1)

(b) Three timekeepers timing the same position: two agree and you disagree. (1)

(c) Three timekeepers timing the same position and all disagree (1)

**7.** For races on the track, what times would you return if your watch reads as follows? (6)

(a) 11.64 (b) 12.00 (c) 29.91

(d) 50.01 (e) 1 min 58.10 (f) 3 min 59.99

**8.** Your time, when compared to the electronic time, appears to be short (fast time). Give four reasons why this could happen. (4)

**9.** (a) The following are times shown on the watches for a series of 100m races. What is the correctly recorded manual time for each race?

 (i) 11,31 and 11.50 (1)

(ii) 11.81, 11.83 and 11.79 (1)

(iii) 11.31, 11.41 and 11.29 (1)

(b) Why is it possible for two athletes to be placed in different positions (eg 4th and 5th) at the end of a 100m race, yet be given the same manual time? Give an example of a set of times for such a possibility, (2)

(c)You are timing a race that starts in the stadium, leaves the track for some circuits of a park but finishes back on the track. To what measurement of time must you return the times on your watch? (1)

**10.** This question refers to the starting positions of races and where to call intermediate times as per the Timekeepers Code of Practice. (6)

(a) On thetrack diagram (found at the end of these questions), mark with the numbers (1) to (6), as appropriate, the starting positions for the following races:-

(1) 110m Hurdles (2) 200m (3) 400m (4) 1,500m (5) 5,000m

(6) 3,000m Steeplechase where the water jump is on the inside of the track.

(b) You are the Chief Timekeeper at an outdoor meeting and have assigned timekeepers to the duty of calling ‘intermediate times’. According to the Timekeepers’ Code of Practice, where should the intermediate times be called in the following races? (**Note :** The number of marks allocated to each part indicate the number of positions that calling is required for that race). (9)

(i) 800m (1)

(ii) 1,500m (2)

(iii) 3,000m (2)

(iv) 10,000m (1)

(v) 5,000m (2)

(vi) 2,000m Steeplechase where water jump is on the outside of the track. (1)

**11.** You have a watch that can take 30 times. How many times would you normally be expected to take in the following races? (3)

(a) 100m Hurdles (b) 800m (c) 400m

**12.** The WA/UKA rule book states that the times for all finishers shall be recorded.

(a) In addition, whenever possible, explain in detail what other times should be recorded. (4)

(b) What else should be recorded other than the times? (1)

(c) Why is the recording of these lap / intermediate times important? (1)

**13.** The following questions are with regard to the calling of intermediate times to athletes by a timekeeperand over the Public Address System by an announcer.

(a) Who is responsible for any intermediate times given over a Public Address System? (1)

(b) Who might specify which intermediate times they want to be given over the Public Address System? (1)

(c) If you are calling intermediate times in a one-mile race on a 400m track, what should you do each time the runners have completed 440 yards and you have called out their times. (2)

**14.** You are timing the winner of a road race and see that your watch shows 45 min 59.90

(a) What do you return as the winner’s time? (1)

(b) Why do you return this time? (2)

(c) To take the rest of the times in the road race, a recorder has been designated to help you. Explain exactly what you would do if two runners reach the finish line together? (3)

**15.** You have been asked to be the Chief Timekeeper at a meeting where there are heats in the 100m and then qualification for a final. The track has 8 lanes and the meeting is under UKA rules. There is no Photo-finish in operation and you have been asked to identify the runners that have qualified from the heats to run in the final. What would be a suitable qualification if there were:-

(a) Three heats? (2)

(b) Two heats? (2)

**16.** In a large field of 5,000m runners the Chief Timekeeper has asked you and a colleague to do a Lap Chart as one of your duties.

(a) Explain how this duty would be carried out. (3)

(b) Give tworeasons why this duty should be carried out. (2)

**17.** You have been asked to call the intermediate times to runners in an indoor 800m race. At what intervals should the times in an 800m race be called and where would you stand to call these times? (2,1)

**18.** In a busy series of 100m heats, there has been a very close finish. You as Chief Timekeeper have taken down the times of your team and are satisfied with them. The starter blows their whistle to inform you that they are ready to start the next race. What should you do just to check everything is ok at the finish line? (2)

**19.** The following question relates to the positioning of the starter. For each of the three races, state as accurately as possible where you would expect the starter to be positioned when starting the race.

(a) A women’s 400m final (1)

(b) A men’s 3,000m steeplechase on a track with an inside water jump. (1)

(c) A men’s 5,000m race (1)

**20.** According to WA/UKA Rules, what is the minimum number of timekeepers that shall time the winner of every event in a championship? (1)

 