



Welcome to the 2025 Judges Revalidation & Currency Exam.

All IAC Grading Judges must pass this test to qualify for judging in the current calendar year.

The exam is designed to be educational, not to stump you. Each question includes one or more hints that direct you to the relevant section(s) of the Rule Book, so we recommend keeping a copy of this year's Official Contest Rules close at hand: www.iac.org/download-contest-rules

Once you've completed this paper version of the exam, you must log into the IAC website to enter your answers: www.iac.org/exam/2025-judges-revalidation-currency-exam

NOTES:

- Please read each question carefully. Just like grading figures, small details matter.
- When looking up a rule, be sure to read it in its entirety. Sometimes a Clarification or Example will reveal key information.
- While most questions ask for the correct or most appropriate answer, a few will ask which answer is **INCORRECT**.
- Unless stated otherwise, all questions pertain to the responsibilities of a Grading Judge.
- Unless stated otherwise, all questions pertain to Power aircraft.

--> If you do not achieve a passing score, please contact the Chair of the Judges Program at judgeschair@iac.org to go over any problem areas before you take the test again.

Thank you for your effort and enthusiasm. Aerobatic competition would not be possible without you!

Question 1

The official criteria for becoming an IAC Judge and maintaining currency can be found in:

(Hint: Follow the links in the answers below)

Answer

- A. Section 214 of the IAC Policy and Procedure Manual
- B. The current edition of the IAC Contest Rules
- C. Pre-2020 editions of the IAC Contest Rules
- D. Any of the above

Question 2

While grading competitors, you must:

(Hint: Rule 26.1.1)

Answer

- A. Ignore aircraft capabilities, noise, and speed
- B. Do your best to avoid any preconceptions about the competitor or their aircraft
- C. Avoid the temptation to adjust your scores based on the difficulty of the figures
- D. All of the above

Question 3

You observe a Power Primary competitor begin a loop from an altitude that is obviously above 3500 feet AGL and close to the judges, making it impossible to accurately evaluate the figure. You should:

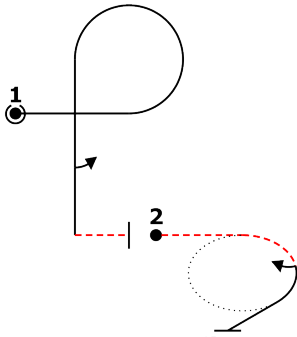
(Hints: Rules 13.5.1, 27.15.1)

Answer

- A. Make a mental note to deduct from the Presentation score
- B. Ignore the extra altitude because it improves safety
- C. Instruct your Recorder to write "HIGH" in the Remarks column
- D. Deduct two points because it is not possible to properly grade the figure
- E. Answers A, C, and D

Question 4

A competitor is supposed to fly the following figures:



Instead, they perform a $\frac{3}{4}$ roll on the downline of Figure 1, finishing Figure 1 inverted and 90° off-heading. You see the competitor roll upright and then wing-wag. You should immediately:

(Hint: Rule 15.1.3)

Answer

- A. Award a HZ to Figure 1 with the notation "*wrong figure*"
- B. Award a HZ to Figures 1 and 2 with the notation "*wrong figure*" for both
- C. Award a HZ to Figure 1 with the notation "*wrong figure*" and award a HZ to Figure 2 with the notation "*added figure*"
- D. Award a HZ to Figure 1 and "A" for Average for Figure 2

Question 5

A competitor is flying a sequence with 15 figures. After successfully completing Figures 1 through 9, the competitor takes an Explicit Interruption. After signaling a restart, they repeat Figures 8 and 9, and then finish the sequence as drawn. As a Grading Judge, you should:

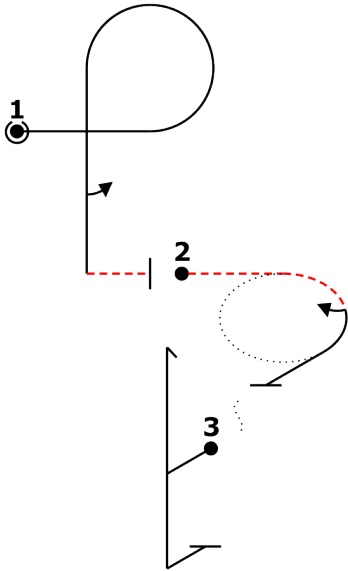
(Hint: Rules 15.1.5, 26.3.1(b), 26.5.2)

Answer

- A. Award a HZ to Figure 8 with the notation "*added figure*", ignore the repeated Figure 9, and resume scoring on Figure 10
- B. Award a HZ to Figure 9 with the notation "*added figure*" and resume scoring on Figure 10
- C. Award a HZ to Figure 10 with the notation "*added figure*"
- D. Ignore the repeated Figures 8 and 9, and resume scoring on Figure 10

Question 6

You are grading a competitor who is supposed to fly the following figures:



Instead, they perform a $\frac{3}{4}$ roll on the downline of Figure 1, finishing upright and 90° off-heading. The competitor immediately turns 90° , rolls inverted, and begins Figure 2 in the proper direction. You should:

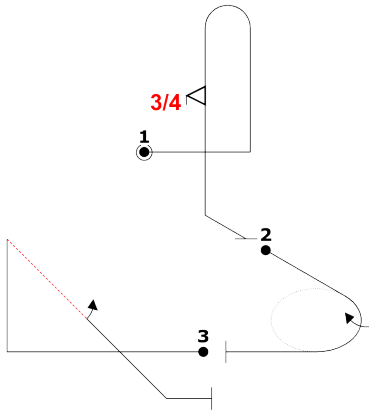
(Hint: Rules 15.2.1, 15.2.2)

Answer

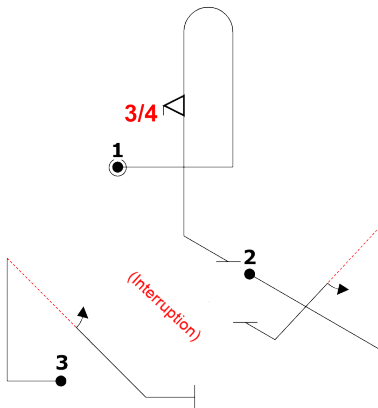
- A. Award a HZ to Figure 1 with the notation "*wrong figure*"
- B. Award a HZ to Figures 1 and 2 with the notation "*wrong figure*" for both
- C. Award a HZ to Figures 1, 2, and 3 with the notation "*wrong figure*" for all three
- D. Award a HZ to Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 with the notation "*wrong figure*" for all four

Question 7

The competitor was supposed to fly these figures:



But flew these figures instead:



You should:

(Hint: Rules 26.3.1, 26.5.2)

Answer

- A. Ask the Chief Judge to call a conference to review what happened
- B. Award a HZ on Figure 2 for omitting the rolling turn, award a HZ on Figure 3 for flying the Shark's Tooth on the wrong axis, ignore the second execution of the Shark's Tooth, and resume grading on Figure 4 (not shown)
- C. Award a HZ on Figure 2 for omitting the rolling turn, award a HZ on Figure 3 for flying the Shark's Tooth on the wrong axis, award a HZ on Figure 4 (not shown) for adding the second Shark's Tooth, then resume grading on Figure 5
- D. Award a HZ for replacing the Figure 2 rolling turn with the Y-axis Shark's Tooth, then score Figure 3 as usual

Question 8

Just before a competitor begins a Free Program Performance, you notice that one of their sequence drawings depicts a hammerhead with $\frac{1}{2}$ **roll** on the downline while the other drawing depicts the same figure as having $1\frac{1}{2}$ **rolls** on the downline. How should you evaluate that figure?

(Hint: Rule 21.5.2)

Answer

- A. Use the Aresti catalog numbers to determine which roll the competitor should perform
- B. Award a HZ to the figure
- C. Award an 'A' for Average
- E. Use the drawing on the form that corresponds to the official wind (B, C, L, or R)

Question 9

A competitor flies a figure with several major errors in heading and flight path, and you award a score of 0.0. Which of the following would be an appropriate entry in the Remarks column?

(Hint: Rule 26.2.2)

Answer

- A. By definition, a score of 0.0 means at least ten points of deductions, so there's no need to write anything in the Remarks column
- B. "*JBF (Just Bad Flying)*"
- C. "*Wrong figure*"
- D. "*Many angular errors*"

Question 10

Flying the figure shown below, the competitor over-rotates the snap roll by 15° , pauses momentarily, then performs the aileron roll in the same direction and finishes the figure wings-level. As a result, the aileron roll only rotates 345° . What is the appropriate deduction?



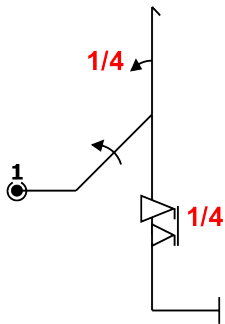
(Hint: 26.6.2, 27.8.2)

Answer

- A. Three points for over-rotating the snap
- B. Four points: three for over-rotating the snap and one for the pause
- C. Six points: three for over-rotating the snap and three for under-rotating the aileron roll
- D. None of the above

Question 11

A competitor flies the following figure:



You observe a slight under-rotation on the first roll, wings yawed 5° from level after the second roll, and a 10° over-rotation on the third roll. The **MINIMUM** deduction for these faults is:

(Hint: Rule 26.1.4, 27.6.1)

Answer

- A. 3 points
- B. 3.5 points
- C. 4 points
- D. 4.5 points

Question 12

A spin is over-rotated by 90° . The correct mark is:

(Hint: Rule 26.3.1)

Answer

- A. 0.0
- B. HZ

Question 13

A competitor flies a 45° upline that is 15° too steep with a snap that is over-rotated by 25° . The figure finishes 20° off heading. The correct mark is:

(Hint: Rule 26.2.1)

Answer

- A. 0.0
- B. HZ

Question 14

The correct score for a spin that does not autorotate is:

(Hint: Rule 28.24.4)

Answer

- A. 0.0
- B. HZ

Question 15

A tailslide in a **Power** aircraft does not slide backwards by at least half of the fuselage length. The correct mark is:

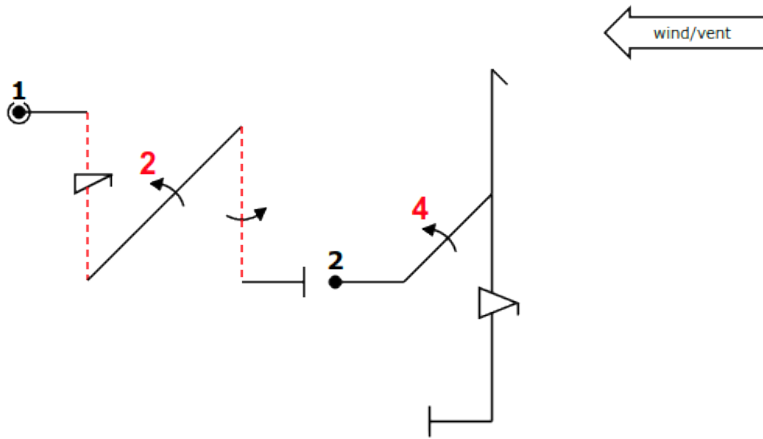
(Hint: 28.9.3)

Answer

- A. 0.0
- B. HZ

Question 16

A competitor is flying the following figures:



As Figure 1 progresses, you notice that the aircraft is nearing the upwind edge of the box. The competitor pulls directly from the downline of Figure 1 to the 45-degree upline of Figure 2 without drawing a horizontal line. You are forced to look far to the right but can still see Figure 2 clearly. You should:

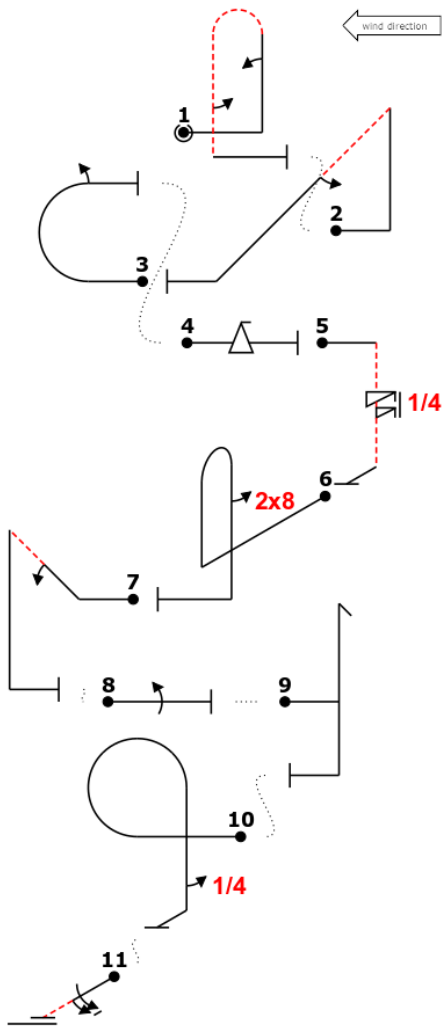
(Hint: Rules 26.7.1, 27.15.1, 29.3.1)

Answer

- A. Deduct one point from both Figure 1 and Figure 2 for "*no line between*"
- B. Make a mental note to deduct from the Presentation score
- C. Deduct two points from Figure 2 because it is so far out of position
- D. Answers A and B
- E. Answers A, B, and C

Question 17

The competitor flies the following sequence as drawn until figure 6, which finishes going upwind. The competitor continues flying the rest of the figures with no Interruptions.



You **MUST**:

(Hint: Rules 26.3.1, 26.8.1, 26.8.3)

Answer

- A. Grade all the figures because turns that change the flight path from the Y axis to the X axis are non-directional
- B. Award a Hard Zero (HZ) for figure 6
- C. Award a Hard Zero (HZ) for figures 6 thru 10
- D. Award a Hard Zero (HZ) for figures 6 thru 11

Question 18

Flight path is:

(Hint: Rule 27.1.1)

Answer

- A. The attitude of the aircraft relative to the horizon
- B. The trajectory of the airplane's center of gravity
- C. Compared with the true horizon for horizontal flight
- D. Answers B and C

Question 19

The Zero Lift Axis is:

(Hint: Rule 27.2.1)

Answer

- A. An imaginary line from the spinner to the elevator
- B. Dependent on whether the aircraft is upright or inverted
- C. A function of the wing's airfoil shape and Angle of Incidence
- D. Answers B and C

Question 20

For powered airplanes, all 45° lines are judged by:

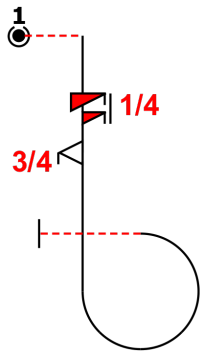
(Hint: Rule 27.4)

Answer

- A. The aircraft's flight path relative to the horizon
- B. The airplane's flight path relative to the vertical attitude
- C. The airplane's Zero-Lift Axis relative to vertical and should be corrected for the effects of wind
- D. The airplane's Zero-Lift Axis relative to vertical and the effects of wind should be ignored

Question 21

A competitor is expected to fly the following figure:



What **MUST** you look for to decide whether the spin and snap roll are flown in opposite directions as drawn?

(Hint: Rule 27.8.4)

Answer

- A. The yaw direction of the spin is opposite to the yaw direction of the snap roll
- B. The roll direction of the spin is opposite to the roll direction of the snap roll
- C. The yaw direction of the spin is the same as the yaw direction of the snap roll
- D. The roll direction of the spin is the same as the roll direction of the snap roll

Question 22

A competitor flies the figure shown below:



You observe the nose pitching up as the aircraft begins to autorotate. As the aircraft passes through 180° of rotation, you see that it has returned to the original attitude and the tail is no longer rotating off-axis in a corkscrew motion. The aircraft continues this on-axis rotation until it returns to upright, wings level flight. Assuming no other flaws, the appropriate score for this figure is:

(Hint: Rules 26.2.3, 26.3.1, 26.9.1, 28.22.2, 28.22.7)

Answer

- A. 0.0
- B. 5.0
- C. 10.0
- D. HZ

Question 23

Which of the following statements about spins is **INCORRECT**?

(Hint: Rules 28.24.2, 28.24.5, 28.24.7, 28.24.8)

Answer

- A. At the start of the spin, the aircraft must pitch, yaw, and roll simultaneously
- B. Once the spin is established, the aircraft must maintain a constant pitch attitude until the correct amount of rotation is reached
- C. If you perceive the aircraft spiraling throughout the entire maneuver rather than autorotating, you must award a HZ
- D. At the completion of the spin, the aircraft must pitch to vertical down and align the wings with the horizon

Question 24

On the upline of a hammerhead, you see the aircraft's wings are 5° off-axis and they remain that way throughout the figure. You also see the aircraft slide backwards by less than half of a wingspan, then pivot with no pitch changes, and finish with a perfect downline. The appropriate downgrade is:

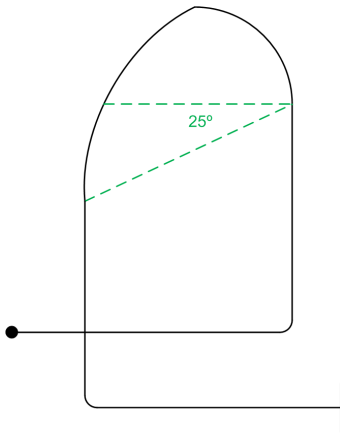
(Hint: Rules 26.6.2, 27.6.1, 28.8.3)

Answer

- A. 1 point for the wings off-axis on the upline
- B. 2 points: 1 point for the wings off-axis on the upline plus 1 point for the wings off-axis on the downline
- C. 3 points: 1 point for the wings off-axis on the upline, 1 point for the wings off-axis on the downline, and 1 point for sliding backwards before the pivot
- D. HZ for "wrong figure" due to the backwards motion before the pivot

Question 25

A competitor flies a Humpty Bump with a top radius that has a perfect first quarter but the second quarter is "pinched" :



You **MUST** deduct:

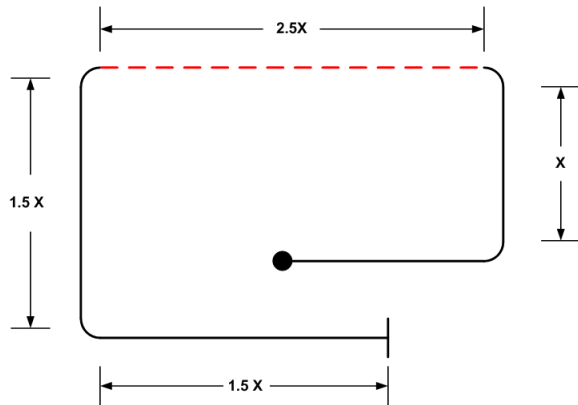
(Hint: Rules 27.10.2, 27.10.4)

Answer

- A. 1 point
- B. 2.5 points
- C. 5 points
- D. An amount that is consistent with your method for scoring radii

Question 26

A competitor flies a square loop that looks like this:



How many points should you deduct for the line length variations?

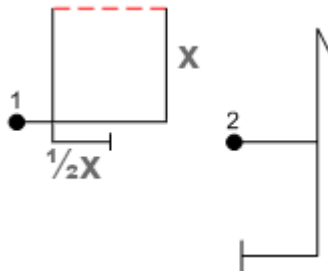
(Hint: Rules 27.9.4, 27.9.5, 28.12.2)

Answer

- A. 1 point
- B. 2 points
- C. 3 points
- D. 4 points

Question 27

A competitor flies these figures:



You see that the square loop's final horizontal line is half as long as the first vertical line and then the hammerhead begins. The appropriate deduction for that fault is:

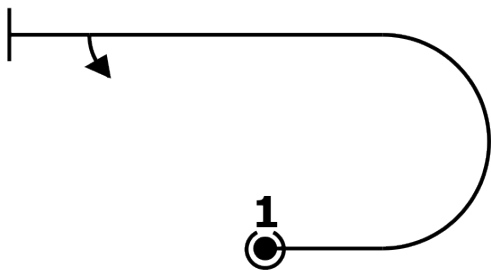
(Hint: Rules 27.9.4 and 28.12.2)

Answer

- A. HZ because the Square Loop was not completed before the Hammerhead began
- B. HZ because the Square Loop was not completed before starting the Hammerhead and downgrade the Hammerhead by one point for no line between figures
- C. Deduct two points from the Square Loop for the 1:2 ratio error in the last horizontal line
- D. Deduct two points from the Square Loop for the 1:2 ratio error in the last horizontal Line, give the "benefit of the doubt" for completing the square loop, and deduct one additional point from both the Square Loop and the Hammerhead for "no line between"

Question 28

A competitor flies an Immelman (half-loop up + half-roll) like this:



How many points should you deduct for the long line between the radius and the roll?

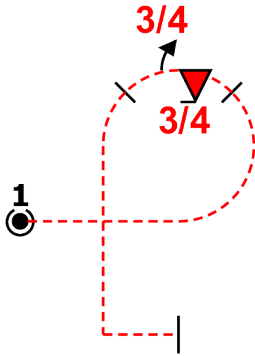
(Hint: Rule 27.7.1, 27.11.2)

Answer

- A. One point
- B. At least one point
- C. 2 points
- D. An amount proportional to the error

Question 29

A competitor flies the following figure:



You see roll combination begin 15° before the apex of the loop and finish 25° after the apex, and the pause between the two roll elements occurs 5° before the apex. You **MUST** award a downgrade of:

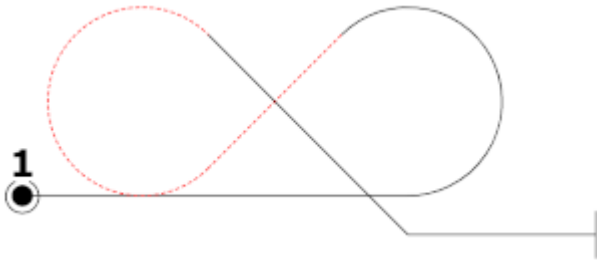
(Hint: Rule 27.12.3)

Answer

- A. 1 point for the non-centered combination
- B. 2 points for the non-centered combination
- C. 1 point for the non-centered combination plus 1 point for the non-centered pause between rolls
- D. 2 points for the non-centered combination plus 1 point for the non-centered pause between rolls

Question 30

A competitor flies an "inside-outside eight" (Aresti 7.8.1.1):



You notice that the second radius is half the size of the first. Assuming no other faults, you **MUST** deduct:

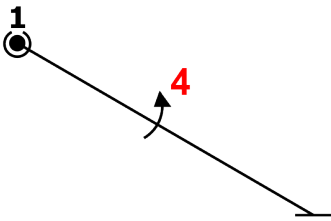
(Hint: Rules 27.13.2, 27.13.4)

Answer

- A. 0.5 points
- B. At least 0.5 points, and be consistent across competitors
- C. 2 points
- D. 5 points

Question 31

A competitor flies the following figure:



You notice that the aircraft's heading is 5° upwind relative to the Y axis, and it is drifting downwind. You **MUST**:

(Hint: Rules 27.5.2, 27.6.1, 27.14.1)

Answer

- A. Not deduct because the heading offset matches the downwind drift
- B. Deduct at least 0.5 points for the downwind drift
- C. Deduct 1 point for the heading deviation
- D. Deduct 1 point for the heading deviation and at least 0.5 points for the downwind drift

Question 32

During a rolling turn, you see the roll rate slow down, speed up, and then stop momentarily before resuming. Assuming no other faults, you **MUST** deduct:

(Hint: Rules 27.7.1, 28.6.5, 28.6.6)

Answer

- A. At least one point
- B. At least two points
- C. At least three points
- D. Between two and three points

Question 33

Which one of the following statements is **INCORRECT**?

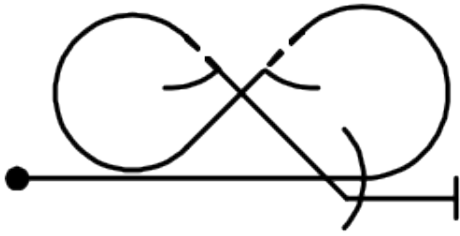
(Hint: Rules 26.8.2, 28.9.2, 28.9.4, 34.20.5.1)

Answer

- A. A tailslide drawn with a dashed arc indicates that the aircraft should be inverted halfway through the flop
- B. After a tailslide pivot, the aircraft may swing past vertical without penalty
- C. Any tailslide on the X axis must be flown as drawn with respect to the official wind
- D. A glider performing a tailslide is only required to slide by a visible amount

Question 34

A competitor is about to fly a Cuban-8 (Aresti Figure 7.8.4.1):



Which one of the following statements is **INCORRECT**?

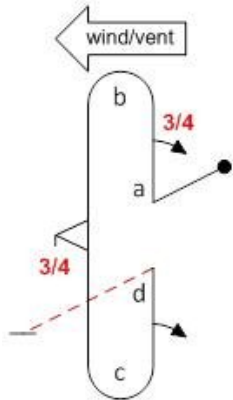
(Hint: Rules 28.16.2, 28.16.3, 28.16.4, 34.20.6.1)

Answer

- A. The two looping segments must be the same size
- B. The horizontal entry and exit lines must match the top and/or bottom of the looping segments if there is no more than one roll element of no more than 360° on the first or last 45° line
- C. The horizontal entry and exit lines need not match the top and/or bottom of the looping segments if there is more than one roll element or a single roll of more than 360° on the first or last 45° line
- D. The centers of the looping segments must be at the same altitude for both Power and Glider competitors

Question 35

In this Double Humpty Bump:



(Hint: Rules 28.18.1, 26.8.2, 26.8.3)

Answer

- A. Radii a, b, c, and d may all be different. The first half loop may be flown upwind or downwind on the X axis and the second half loop in either direction on the Y axis. The exit line may be flown in either direction on the Y axis.
- B. Radius 'd' must equal 'a' while radii 'b' and 'c' need not match any other radius. The first half loop must be flown downwind, and the second half loop flown in either direction on the Y axis.
- C. Radii a, b, c, and d may all be different. The first half loop must be flown downwind and the second half loop must be flown in a direction on the Y axis which results in the exit direction being the same as the entry direction.
- D. Radius 'c' must equal 'b' while radii 'b' and 'c' need not match any other radius. The half loops may be flown in either direction.

Question 36

As a competitor executes a four-point roll, you see the aircraft slightly over-rotated at each of the four stops, and the hesitation between the second and third quarter-rolls is longer than the first.

The **MINIMUM** downgrade for those errors is:

(Hint: Rules 27.6.1, 28.21.2, 28.21.4)

Answer

- A. 1 point
- B. 2 points
- C. 3 points
- D. 4 points

Question 37

Observing a snap roll, you never see any pitch change, but the nose does yaw followed by autorotation as indicated by the conical motion of the longitudinal axis. Assuming no other faults, the proper score is:

(Hint: Rules 28.22.2, 28.22.4)

Answer

- A. 0.0
- B. HZ
- C. 8.0
- D. 10.0

Question 38

Which of the following statements about Presentation marks is **CORRECT**?

(Hint: Rules 29.3.1, 29.3.2)

Answer

- A. One factor in the Presentation score is the balanced use of the aerobatic box
- B. The competitor is not required to use all the available airspace vertically or on the X and Y axes
- C. Judges must apply their Presentation criteria consistently to every pilot
- D. All of the above

Question 39

You are about to grade a Four Minute Freestyle program. Which of the following is **CORRECT**?

(Hints: Rules 35.11.1, 35.12, 35.13)

Answer

- A. There are ten grading criteria
- B. Maneuvers do not have to be flown on the X and Y axes
- C. Grades for each criterion range from 0.0 to 10.0 in increments of 0.5
- D. All of the above