Two Handed Casting Instructor (THCI) Performance Exam - Evaluation Form

Candidate: ____________________________  Date: __________________

Lead Examiner: ________________________ Location: ______________________

2nd Examiner: ________________________

Introduction

The THCI exam is a Certified Instructor level exam for two-hand casting instructors that focuses on casting with short head or shooting head fly lines and the teaching of emerging modern short head Spey casting techniques.

Pre-Requisite:

If the FFI member is not current as either an FFI Certified Casting Instructor or an instructor of a recognized casting instructor association, the candidate must complete the following prior to taking THCI exam:

- Attend an FFI CICP workshop and take the THCI written exam.

Exam Structure:

The examination has two Sections. Section 1 (Casting Performance) and Section 2 (Teaching Performance and Fault Corrections). The Casting Performance Section has three Sub-Sections: Sub-Section 1A, Two-Hand Casting Fundamentals, Sub-Section 1B, Floating line tasks and Sub-Section 1C, Sink Tip line tasks.

Oral questions are woven throughout the exam in the various performance Sections.

Candidates must pass each Section or Sub-Section in order to proceed to the next Section or Sub-Section of the exam. Once a Section or Sub-Section has begun, the candidate will be permitted to complete that Section or Sub-Section, regardless of performance. The Sections will be performed in sequence – Section 1, comprising Sub-Sections 1A, 1B and 1C performed in that sequence, will be performed prior to Section 2.

Scoring:

Tasks will be scored as P (pass), B (borderline), or F (fail). A task can be scored B when performance is uncertain. Two B scores are equivalent to one F (1B=1/2 F). When a task has multiple parts, all parts must be passed to pass the task.
At the conclusion of each Section or Sub-Section, the members of the examiner team may briefly conduct further evaluation of the candidate with respect to the tasks. The determination of whether a candidate advances from one Sub-Section or Section to the next is made by the examiner team and is final.

To pass the exam, the candidate can fail no more than 6 tasks in total for Section 1, fail no more than two tasks within any Group in Section 1 Sub-Sections, and must pass all tasks in Section 2.

**Equipment Requirements:**

- **All equipment will be supplied by the candidate.** The candidate is responsible for supplying any teaching aids that he/she may elect to use in Section 2.
- **The candidate is required to perform all tasks in Sub-Sections 1A and 1B with one rod and one floating line.** A separate rod and line may be used for Sub-Section 1C Sink Tip line tasks. Candidates may use either or both of the rod and line set ups for the various Teaching tasks in Section 2, as they choose.
- **Rod:** Will not exceed 14 ft. (4.27m) in length.
- **Fly Lines:** Will be commercial production lines available to the general public.
- **Floating Line:** The recommended head length is 30 ft. (9.1m) or longer. The floating line can be either a full integrated fly line or a shooting head with loop to loop connections to running line. The running line should be a coated line, for ease of marking and visibility for examiners.
- **Sink Tip Line:** The candidate may choose to use either a multi tip shooting head, a loop-to-loop connection line, or a Skagit line system. The sink-tip portion of the line must be a minimum of 10 ft. (3.05m) length rated 6-7 ips, type 6, T-8, or greater.
- **Leader/Fly:** The floating line will have a leader 10 ft. (3.05m) or longer. The sink-tip line has no leader length restriction. A visible marker of fluff/yarn shall be used as a fly.

**General Information:**

- **Exam Site Location** – The exam will be conducted on moving or still water. Tasks noted as left bank or right bank will be performed as if from that bank. All other tasks not specifically noted as right or left bank casts, may be candidate’s choice of bank or rod hand. Bank definitions are as follows:

  **River site**
  - **Left bank** = Face downstream, so that bank is on the left side and river to the right.
  - **Right bank** = Face downstream, so that bank is on the right side and river to the left.

  **Still water site**
  - **Left bank** = Candidate faces their chosen downstream direction, so that shoreline is on the left side and water to the right.
  - **Right bank** = Candidate faces their chosen downstream direction, so that shoreline is on the right side and water to the left.

- **Line Marking** – The candidate’s floating line will be marked for the exam by measuring the line along a tape from reel to yarn fly to the minimum required casting distances of 65 ft. (19.8m) and 85 ft. (25.9m). Mark the line at each of these distances with a felt pen at the reel. The line used for the sunk line tasks will also be marked at 85 ft. (25.9m).
• The line marks will be positioned halfway between the reel and the first stripping guide for casts to the required distances of 65 ft. (19.8m) with no line shooting and 85 ft. (25.9m) for tasks that require shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m). Placing the mark midway between the reel and first stripping guide allows the mark to be readily seen by both candidate and examiners.
• For tasks that require shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m), the initial line length is at discretion of the candidate.
• The examiners will only read candidates the initial text of tasks and not required performance standards and expectations for tasks. Candidates are expected to know the exam very well but may request additional parts of the tasks to be read to them.
• Once the examination has started, no one may coach the candidate at any time.
• Casting direction will be at the discretion of the candidate. If a significant change in conditions occurs, the candidate may elect to change the direction of the casts.
• Where not specified, river bank and upper hand is candidate’s choice.
• Various casting styles are permitted, provided the cast meets the performance standards of the examination.
• Off-shoulder (cack-handed) casting is not permitted except where specified in a task.
• The anchor point for Roll and Spey casts is the tip of the fly line (line-leader connection).
• For Roll and Spey casts, Point P is the location where the fly line or leader leaves the water surface.
• The loop width for Roll and Spey casts will be measured 4 to 5 ft. (1.2m-1.5m) back from the leading edge of the loop.
• The loop width for Overhead Casts will be measured as follows: The distance from the fly leg to the rod leg of the fly line as the nail knot (fly line to leader connection) passes the rod tip, at a point approximately 4 to 5 ft. (1.2m-1.5m) back from the leading edge of the loop.
• A false cast is one forward cast followed by one back cast (both shall be aerialized).
• The candidate may not use or refer to notes of any kind (written or electronic) during the examination.
• During the teaching and fault correction Section 2 of the examination, one member of the examiner team will be available to serve as a student for the candidate. The candidate may utilize teaching aids to assist in teaching demonstrations.
• Demonstrations must match explanations.

**General Performance Standards**

The candidate must demonstrate the high standard of performance expected of a Two Handed Casting Instructor, that would instill confidence in students. Candidates should accomplish most tasks easily in no more than three attempts, with good demonstrations, and when requested, with clear concise explanations.

Candidates should expect examiners to ask them to expand or provide greater detail on any task in order to confirm knowledge or skills.

**Except when faults are to be demonstrated or identified, or where the task specifies otherwise, the following requirements will apply to all sections of the examination.**
Performance standards for front loops and back D/V loops are summarized in the table below. Performance standards for overhead and roll casts are described in those tasks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Standards</th>
<th>Front loop Speys</th>
<th>D/V back loop Speys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have a relatively straight fly leg</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have minimal slack in the rod leg</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow loops to be approximately 4 ft. (1.2m) in width or less.</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not be tailing.</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All forward casts will roll out above the water</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fly line and leader will unroll completely and be relatively straight</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be made so they can be easily assessed for shape and width by the examiners</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be nearly opposite one another (180 degree principle)</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line tension will be maintained appropriately throughout the casting sequence</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchors will be laid out relatively straight and tight in alignment with the forward cast</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The anchor (Point P to yarn fly) for Spey casts must be in front of the caster within the anchor placement zone after D loop formation. ‘In front of’ means in front of an imaginary line that is centered on the caster and is perpendicular (90 degrees) to the casting direction (i.e., the target line).</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Diagram on last page of exam: Anchor Position Guidelines

---

Candidate’s Equipment:

**Rod:** 14 ft. (4.27m) rod maximum.  
**Rod length:** ____________

**Floating Line type/model:** ________________  
**Head length:** ________________

**Leader:** Minimum 10 ft. (3.05m) with yarn fly  
**Leader length:** ____________

**Sink Tip Line type/model:** ________________  
**Head length:** ________________

**Examiners verified line markings and distances:**  
**Y / N:** ____________

---

THCI Exam_Final_07/22/2020
THCI Exam Section 1 – Casting Performance

Sub-Section 1A. TWO HAND Casting Fundamentals

Group 1 – Overhead Casts

- General information as previously described
- Must be performed with both back cast and forward cast over water.

Required Performance Standards:

- Loops must be:
  - Similar in width and shape between the forward and back casts.
  - Have a relatively straight fly leg.
  - Have little slack in the rod leg.
  - Nearly opposite each other (180-degree principle).
  - Made so they can be easily assessed for shape and width by the examiners.
  - 4 ft. (1.2m) in width or less for narrow loops.
  - 8 ft. (2.4m) in width or more for wide loops.
  - No ticking (the fly hitting the water).
  - Loops must not be tailing; except as required by a performance or teaching task

1. Explain the use of Overhead Casts.

2. Demonstrate 3-4 false casts at a minimum of 65 ft. (19.8m) with narrow loops. Right hand up.
   - Tailing loops ( ) Ticks cast ( ) 180 degree principle ( ) Inconsistent loop width
   - First back cast loop too wide
   Comments:

3. Demonstrate 3-4 false casts at a minimum of 65 ft. (19.8m) with narrow loops. Left hand up.
   - Tailing loops ( ) Ticks cast ( ) 180 degree principle ( ) Inconsistent loop width
   - First back cast loop too wide
   Comments:

4. Explain and demonstrate loop size. Demonstrate wide loops followed by narrow loops in 3-4 false casts at a minimum of 65 ft. (19.8m).
   - Explanation unclear or incomplete ( ) Tailing loops ( ) Ticks cast ( ) No variation in loop width
   Comments:

5. Demonstrate a tailing loop on command. Explain how the tailing loop was made and how the tail could be corrected.
   - Poor demonstration ( ) Explanation unclear or incomplete
   Comments:

6. After one or more false casts, demonstrate an Overhead Cast shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m).
   - Fails to reach 85 ft. (25.9m) ( ) Tailing loops ( ) Loops fail to unroll
   Comments:

Group 2 – Roll Casts

- D-loop will be formed slowly enough so that the line does not leave the water’s surface and stops moving backward prior to the forward cast.
- The D-loop will not extend more than one arm plus one rod length behind the caster.
- Stepping backwards during the formation of the D-loop is not permitted.
- Loop width shall be 4 ft. (1.2m) or less with a relatively straight top leg, and with the leader straightening completely on delivery.

1. Explain the uses of Roll Casts.

2. Demonstrate a static line Roll Cast at a minimum of 65 ft. (19.8m) without shooting line. Right hand up.
   - Leader did not straighten fully ( ) Loops too wide
   Comments:
3. Demonstrate a static line Roll Cast at a minimum of 65 ft. (19.8m) without shooting line. Left hand up.
   (___) Leader did not straighten fully (___) Loops too wide
   Comments:

Group 3 – Switch Casts
- The initial lift and sweep prior to placement of the anchor must completely lift the fly line, leader, and fly off the water.
- No change of direction is permitted.
- Dragging or skipping the anchor into position is not permitted.
- At examiner’s choice, candidates will perform either task 4 or task 5.

1. Explain the uses of Switch Casts.

2. Explain and demonstrate a Switch Cast at a minimum of 65 ft. (19.8m) without shooting line, with D-loops.
   Either hand up.
   (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete (___) Poor demonstration (___) Tailing loop (___) Loop fails to unroll
   Comments:

3. Explain and demonstrate a Switch Cast at a minimum of 65 ft. (19.8m) without shooting line, with V-loops.
   Either hand up.
   (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete (___) Poor demonstration (___) Tailing loop (___) Loop fails to unroll
   Comments:

4. Demonstrate a Switch Cast, shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m) right hand up.
   (___) Fails to reach 85 ft. (25.9m) (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loops fail to unroll
   Comments:

5. Demonstrate a Switch Cast, shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m) left hand up.
   (___) Fails to reach 85 ft. (25.9m) (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loops fail to unroll
   Comments:

6. Explain and demonstrate a piled anchor.
   (___) Poor demonstration (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete
   Comments:

Sub-Section 1B. TWO HAND Casting – Floating Line Tasks
(Floating line: i.e., Shooting head or Scandi Line Systems)
- General information and performance standard as previously described.

Group 1 – Single Spey
- At examiner’s choice, candidates will perform either tasks 2 and 5 or tasks 3 and 4.

1. Explain the use of Single Spey casts.

2. Demonstrate a Single Spey at a minimum of 65 ft. (19.8m) without shooting line, with a change of direction of
   45 degrees from the left bank, right hand up.
   (___) Poor demonstration (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loop fails to unroll
   Comments:

3. Demonstrate a Single Spey with a change of direction of 45 degrees, shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m) from
   the left bank, right hand up.
   (___) Fails to reach 85 ft. (25.9m) (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loops fail to unroll
   Comments:

4. Demonstrate a Single Spey at a minimum of 65 ft. (19.8m) without shooting line, with a change of direction of
   45 degrees from the right bank, left hand up.
   (___) Poor demonstration (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loop fails to unroll
   Comments:
5. Demonstrate a Single Spey with a change of direction of 45 degrees, shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m) from the right bank, left hand up.
   (___) Fails to reach 85 ft. (25.9m) (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loop fails to unroll
   Comments:

6. Demonstrate a Single Spey at a minimum of 65 ft. (19.8m) without shooting line, with a direction change of 90 degrees or more.
   (___) Poor demonstration (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Less than 90 degree change
   Comments:

7. Explain and demonstrate an anchor point that is too far downstream of the intended forward cast direction.
   (___) Poor demonstration (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete
   Comments:

8. Explain and demonstrate an anchor point that is too far upstream of the intended forward cast direction.
   (___) Poor demonstration (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete
   Comments:

9. Explain and demonstrate an improper anchor placement resulting in a bloody L. How does this affect the cast?
   (___) Poor demonstration (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete
   Comments:

**Group 2 – Snake Roll**

- At examiner’s choice, candidates will perform either tasks 2 and 5 or tasks 3 and 4.

1. Explain the uses of Snake Roll casts.

2. Demonstrate a Snake Roll at a minimum of 65 ft. (19.8m) without shooting line, with a change of direction of 90 degrees from the left bank, left hand up.
   (___) Poor demonstration (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loop fails to unroll
   Comments:

3. Demonstrate a Snake Roll with a change of direction of 90 degrees, shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m) from the left bank, left hand up.
   (___) Fails to reach 85 ft. (25.9m) (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loops fail to unroll
   Comments:

4. Demonstrate a Snake Roll at a minimum of 65 ft. (19.8m) without shooting line, with a change of direction of 90 degrees from the right bank, right hand up.
   (___) Poor demonstration (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loop fails to unroll
   Comments:

5. Demonstrate a Snake Roll with a change of direction of 90 degrees, shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m) from the right bank, right hand up.
   (___) Fails to reach 85 ft. (25.9m) (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loops fail to unroll
   Comments:

6. Explain and demonstrate a poorly timed forward cast: timing too fast or timing too slow.
   (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete (___) Poor demonstration
   Comments:

**Group 3 – Line Management**

1. Explain and demonstrate shooting line. When is the proper time to release the line?
   (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete (___) Poor demonstration
   Comments:

2. Explain and demonstrate the management of running line when shooting line.
   (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete (___) Poor demonstration
   Comments:
3. Explain and demonstrate line control mends, mending upriver and downriver.
   (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete (___) Poor demonstration
   Comments:

Sub-Section 1C. TWO HAND Casting – Sink Tip Line Tasks
   (Sink Tip Line: i.e., Shooting head with sink tip or Skagit Line System with sink tip)
   • General information and performance standard as previously described.
   • These tasks must be performed with a sink-tip line as described in general information.
   • A separate rod and line may be used for the Sink Tip Line tasks.
   • Casts off the candidate’s non-dominant shoulder may be performed either with the non-dominant hand up
     or cack-handed at the candidate’s choice.

Group 1 – Double Spey
   • At examiner’s choice, candidates will perform either task 2 or task 3.

   1. Explain the uses of Double Spey casts.

   2. Demonstrate a Double Spey with a change of direction of 90 degrees, shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m) from
      the left bank, left hand up.
      (___) Fails to reach 85 ft. (25.9m) (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loops fail to unroll
      Comments:

   3. Demonstrate a Double Spey with a change of direction of 90 degrees, shooting line to 85’ from the right bank,
      right hand up.
      (___) Fails to reach 85 ft. (25.9m) (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loops fail to unroll
      Comments:

   4. Demonstrate a Double Spey with a change of direction of 45 degrees, at a minimum of 65 ft.
      (___) Fails to reach 65 ft. (25.9m) (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loops fail to unroll
      Comments:

   5. Explain and demonstrate where and why the anchor point is to be positioned after the lift and initial line
      repositioning is completed.
      (___) Poor demonstration (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete
      Comments:

   6. Explain and demonstrate an improper anchor placement resulting in a bloody L. How does this affect the cast?
      (___) Poor demonstration (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete
      Comments:

   7. Explain and demonstrate casting within a minimum backspace of at most 6 ft. (1.85m).
      (___) Poor demonstration (___) Explanation unclear or incomplete
      Comments:

Group 2 – Snap Casts

   1. Demonstrate a Snap T or Snap C with a change of direction of 90 degrees, shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m) from
      the left bank, right hand up.
      (___) Fails to reach 85 ft. (25.9m) (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loops fail to unroll
      Comments:

   2. Demonstrate a Snap T or Snap C with a change of direction of 90 degrees, shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m) from
      the right bank, left hand up.
      (___) Fails to reach 85 ft. (25.9m) (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loops fail to unroll
      Comments:

   3. Demonstrate a Snap T or Snap C with a change of direction of 45 degrees or less, shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m).
      (___) Fails to reach 85 ft. (25.9m) (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loops fail to unroll
      Comments:
Group 3 – Other Sink Tip Line Tasks

1. What is a Perry Poke? When and why is it used? Demonstrate a Perry Poke, shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m) from either right or left bank position at examiner’s choice.
   (___) Poor demonstration (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loop fails to unroll
   Comments:

2. Demonstrate a Single Spey, shooting line to 85 ft. (25.9m) from either right or left bank position at examiner’s choice.
   (___) Poor demonstration (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loop fails to unroll
   Comments:

3. Explain changes in casting style needed to cast Scandi vs Skagit systems.
   (___) Poor explanation (___) Discuss rod action (___) Discuss casting tempo (___) Discuss types of casts
   (___) Discuss use of different sink tips
   Comments:

4. Demonstrate an off-side (cack-handed) cast using a Double Spey or Snap cast shooting line to 85’ (25.9m) from either right or left bank position at candidate’s choice.
   (___) Poor demonstration (___) Poor anchor placement (___) Tailing loops (___) Loop fails to unroll
   Comments:

THCI Exam – Section 2: Teaching Skills and Fault Corrections

The Teaching section contains six teaching tasks and three fault correction tasks designed to assess the candidate’s ability to give organized, clear, and concise instruction to students using appropriate terminology (based upon the student skill levels described below) and a clear understanding of casting mechanics. The candidate’s teaching demonstrations are expected to present a logical teaching progression that, where appropriate, addresses multiple learning styles. Candidates are expected to be engaging, student-centered, confident, and professional in their teaching demonstrations. Teaching tasks focus on complete beginner and novice level students.

One member of the examiner team will be available to serve in the role of a student for instructional purposes in the two Teaching Tasks.

Definitions for the Teaching Tasks:

- **Complete beginner:** Has basic understanding of casting mechanics and moderate loop control as a single handed caster but has never cast a two handed rod before.
- **Novice Student:** Has basic understanding of casting mechanics and moderate loop control as a single-handed caster. Has used a two-handed rod a small amount, has limited knowledge of casts, and struggles with several of the two handed casts. Is now seeking instruction to improve.

Candidates should assume that students have the skills required to learn the tasks they are being taught. Line lengths are at the discretion of the candidate.

Scoring of Teaching Tasks:

Teaching tasks will be scored using the four domains scorecard below, with candidate performance for each domain noted in the P-B-F scoring system used for casting performance tasks. However, the final score for the task is noted as either P (pass) or F (fail). Within the teaching task, a fail score in a single domain (or two borderline scores in two domains) constitutes an F (fail) for that task. A successful candidate may not fail any of the tasks in Section 2.
Performance Standards for the Teaching Tasks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication Effectiveness</th>
<th>Content Knowledge</th>
<th>Teaching Methodology</th>
<th>Teaching Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Clear and Concise</td>
<td>• Appropriate Terminology</td>
<td>• Logical Progression</td>
<td>• Engaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Organized</td>
<td>• Understanding of Casting Mechanics</td>
<td>• Breaks into Steps</td>
<td>• Student Centered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Awareness of Student Progress (monitoring and adjusting)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Addresses Multiple Learning Styles (where appropriate)</td>
<td>• Confident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Professional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Teaching Performance Tasks:

___ 1. The candidate is required to teach a member of the examiner team one of the following tasks selected by the lead examiner:

• Teach a novice a Double Spey cast at 90-degree direction casting a sink tip or Skagit line system.

• Teach a complete beginner the elements needed to form a good D loop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication Effectiveness</th>
<th>Content Knowledge</th>
<th>Teaching Methodology</th>
<th>Teaching Style</th>
<th>Teaching Task Pass/Fail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

___ 2. The candidate is working with a student who is unable to lift a sink tip line system from the water.

• Discuss how and why this happens and how you would coach or teach the student to lift a sink tip. Discussion must include techniques for different setups of lines such as sink tips including tips with different sink rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication Effectiveness</th>
<th>Content Knowledge</th>
<th>Teaching Methodology</th>
<th>Teaching Style</th>
<th>Teaching Task Pass/Fail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
3. A novice student has consistent D Loop and anchor alignment issues while casting a line system with a sinking tip.
   • Explain and demonstrate a common fix for alignment of the D loop and anchor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication Effectiveness</th>
<th>Content Knowledge</th>
<th>Teaching Methodology</th>
<th>Teaching Style</th>
<th>Teaching Task Pass/Fail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

4. The candidate is required to teach a member of the examiner team one of the following tasks selected by the lead examiner:
   • Teach a novice student a Switch Cast where limited space exists behind the caster.
   • Teach a novice student how to achieve (and improve) proper anchor placement in the Switch Cast.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication Effectiveness</th>
<th>Content Knowledge</th>
<th>Teaching Methodology</th>
<th>Teaching Style</th>
<th>Teaching Task Pass/Fail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
5. The candidate is required to teach a member of the examiner team the following task:

- Teach a novice student a single Spey Cast to 45-degrees, shooting line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication Effectiveness</th>
<th>Content Knowledge</th>
<th>Teaching Methodology</th>
<th>Teaching Style</th>
<th>Teaching Task Pass/Fail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

6. The candidate is required to discuss two of the following questions picked by the examiner team. The questions are posed by a novice two hand student regarding what equipment to use in the following scenarios. Candidates will also demonstrate differences in casting styles and mechanics associated with the line systems used in the selected scenarios.

- Which methods, flies, and equipment would a student use to fish for anadromous (or other) fish in summer months when the water is warm?
- Which methods, flies, and equipment would a student use to fish for anadromous (or other) fish in winter months when the water is cold?
- Which methods, flies, and equipment would a student use for fish holding mid water column? Discuss the importance of fishing those lies at the required depth and speed including any techniques or equipment that would facilitate a mid water column presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication Effectiveness</th>
<th>Content Knowledge</th>
<th>Teaching Methodology</th>
<th>Teaching Style</th>
<th>Teaching Task Pass/Fail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>P F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
B. Fault Correction
Candidate must identify and correct three of the seven faults as selected and performed by the examiners as they relate to a beginner caster.

Intent:
- To determine the candidate’s ability to identify and successfully correct faults common to beginning casters through explanation and demonstration.

Expectations:
- The candidate should first identify the faults performed by the examiner/observer.
- The candidate should then correct the fault through explanation and demonstration.
- Demonstration of the fault by the candidate should clearly and accurately reflect the fault identified.
- All corrective explanations should be based on line/rod/caster relationships.

Faults:
__ 1. Fault: A wide convex loop resulting from an inappropriate rod arc.
__ 2. Fault: Poor tracking.
__ 3. Fault: Level line drop.
__ 5. Fault: A tailing loop due to abrupt force application.
__ 7. Fault: A poor D loop resulting from lack of appropriate tension.

Comments:
Anchor Position Guidelines

*Diagram A is a generalized snapshot of the anchor and D loop placement after D loop formation.*

**Anchor:** The leader or fly line and leader (Point P to the fly) in contact with the water. The dotted curved line in Diagram A represents a leader that is acceptable as relatively straight.

**Anchor Point:** The tip of the fly line (line-leader connection). (Diagrams A and B).

**Point P:** Is the location where the fly line or leader leaves the water surface. Point P moves during the casting sequence, as well as during the initial lift (Diagram C).

**Anchor Placement Zone:** Area within which the anchor should be placed (Diagrams A and B). The total anchor must be within the zone. The rear of the anchor (Point P) must be in front of the 90-degree line.

**Extended Anchor Placement Zone:** Area in front of the anchor placement zone used for locating the anchor when adjusting for limited back space for the D-loop (Diagram A).

**90-Degree Line:** An imaginary line centered on the caster and perpendicular (90 degrees) to the target direction.