## **6**<sup>TH</sup> KUP GRADING REQUIREMENTS

Physical Performance:				
Pattern	Won-Hyo Tul Do San Tul Dan-Gun Tul			
Destruction	Side Piercing Kick (Choice of Leg).  Turning Kick (Choice of Leg)  Measuring and breaking utilising relevant parts of the foot			
Sparring	Free sparring (Jayu Matsogi) 1-v-1, 2 Step Sparring.  Two Step Sparring:  Ibo Matsoki.			

Theory:				
1	Reverse Turning Kick: Bandae Dollyo Chagi.			
2	Won Hyo has 28 movements.  Won Hyo was the noted monk who introduced Buddhism to the Silla Dynasty in the year 686 A.D.			
3	Ready Posture for Won-Hyo:  Moa Junbi Sogi A			
4	New Stance Close Stance: Moa Sogi  Feet are together. Toes are touching.			
5	New Stance Bending Ready Stance 'A': Goburyo Junbi Sogi A The preparatory stance for delivery of right or left side piercing kick.  100% weight on standing leg. Knee of standing leg to be bent until it is over the toes. Foot of standing leg is at right angle to the front. Knee of kicking leg is raised & bent to face the intended target. Foot of kicking leg is formed into a footsword with the heel being a distance of one inch from the knee joint of the standing leg. Arms are formed into a forearm guarding block position Standing leg indicates as to whether it is a right or left bending ready stance.			
6	Consecutive Movement/Stance Yon Sok Sogi  Yon Sok means changing from one stance to another shifting one leg. This happens in Won Hyo between movements 2 (in L Stance) and 3 (in fixed stance).			

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## Theory: (Continued) **New Stance** Fixed Stance Gojang Sogi 1 Shoulder Width Length: 11/2 shoulders wide. (Measurement is taken as in L Stance plus the width of your foot) Shoulder Width Width: 1 shoulders wide. (Measurement is taken as in L Stance) 50% WEIGHT is distributed on the front leg. Weight: 50% WEIGHT is distributed on the front leg. **Toes** of both feet turned at an angle of 15° inwards. **Knee** of front leg is bent & behind the vertical line. Knee of rear leg is bent & behind the vertical line and at right angles to the front. Soles of both feet are flat on the ground. Front Leg indicates as to whether it is a right or left fixed stance. 8 **New Stance** Rear Foot Stance: **Dwit Bal Sogi** Length: 1 Shoulders Wide. (measurement is taken from the tip of the big toe of the front foot to the footsword of the rear foot) The width of your foot. Width: Weight: 10% WEIGHT is distributed on the front leg. 90% WEIGHT is distributed on the rear leg. **Toes** of the rear foot are turned at an angle of 15° inwards. **Heel** of the front foot is in line with the **heel** of the **rear** foot. Toes (foot resting lightly on the ball of the foot) of the front foot are turned at an angle of 25° inwards. **Knee** of rear leg is bent until it is over the toes. **Knee** of front leg is bent slightly. Rear leg indicates as to whether it is a right or left Rear Foot Stance. 9 New Block Inner forearm Circular Block: An Palmok Dollimyo Makgi. **New Strike** 10 High Section Knife Hand Inward Strike: Nopude Sonkal Anuro Taerigi.

New Kick

Reverse Turning Kick

Bandae Dollyo Chagi Part of use: Dwichook (Backheel)

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Theory: (Continued)							
12	Types of Jirugi using Ap Joomok:						
	Front punch: <b>Ap Jirugi.</b>	Side punch: <b>Yop Jirugi</b>	Twin Vertical Punch: Sang Sewo Jirugi.	Twin Upset Punch. Sang Dwijibo Jirugi			
13	Must be able to describe and perform all movements in Won Hyo.						
	e.g. 3rd Movement : Wen Gojang So, Kaunde Yop Jirugi. 7th Movement : Orun Goburyo Junbi So, Kaunde Palmok Daebi Makgi. 18th Movement : Wen Gunnun So, An Palmok Dollimyo Makgi.						
14	Other Terminology						
	Free Sparing: Jayu Matsogi						
	X Fist Low section Pressing Block:  Kyocha Joomok Najunde Noollo Makgi						
	Palm Upward Block: Sonbadak Ollyo Makgi.						
	Outer Forearm Waist Block: Bakat Palmok Bakuro Hori Makgi.						