

## Plain Bob Doubles Quiz - Have you got it?

Place a tick next to the correct answer		
1.	What is the circle of work?	
	a. ringing carried out in the circle of bell ropes	
	b. the pieces of work rung in a method written out in a circle	
	c. learning a method by starting on each different bell of the tower and circling the tower	
	d. it's a way of understanding how the order of bells changes when a bob is called	
2.	Why is it called a circle of work?	
	a. because when we ring, we usually stand in a circle	
	b. because by ringing every bell in turn, we can learn all the different starts for a method	
	c. because it helps conductors keep track of the order of the bells	
	d. because each bell does every piece of work in a cycle and eventually gets back to the place it started	
3.	What is the first piece of work done by the fourth place bell?	
	a. it hunts straight down to the front and makes seconds over the treble	
	b. it hunts to lead, then goes out to the back to make long fifths	
	c. it hunts to lead, then dodges 3-4 up on the way back	
	d. it makes an extra blow in fourth place, then holds up into fifth place and hunts to lead, making seconds over the treble.	
4.	When the conductor says 'Go Bob Doubles' does the second place bell.....	
	a. hunt out to the back first, then come back to lead and make seconds	
	b. lead, then hunt straight to the back to make long fifths	
	c. lead, then dodge 3-4 up	
	d. lead, hunt out to the back, then dodge 3-4 down	
5.	What is the order of work if you start from third place bell?	
	a. dodge 3-4 down, long fifths, dodge 3-4 up and make seconds	
	b. make long fifths, dodge 3-4 up, make seconds, dodge 3-4 down	
	c. make seconds, dodge 3-4 down, long fifths, dodge 3-4 up	
	d. make seconds, dodge 3-4 down, long fifths, dodge 3-4 up	
6.	When the conductor calls 'Go Bob Doubles', is it called at:	
	a. handstroke, with the method starting straight away	
	b. handstroke, with the method starting on the next round	
	c. backstroke, with the method starting immediately on the next handstroke	
	d. backstroke, with the method starting on the next round at handstroke	
7.	In Bob Doubles, is the first blow of the method for bell 5 is:	
	a. fourth place	
	b. fifth place	
	c. third place	
	d. sixth place	
8.	What does third place bell do when 'Go Bob Doubles' is called?	
	a. hunt to the back, down to lead then make seconds over the treble	
	b. immediately dodge 3-4 down	
	c. hunt out to the back and make long fifths	
	d. hunt straight to lead and make seconds	

## Place a tick next to the correct answer

9.	What does the fifth place bell do when 'Go Bob Doubles' is called?	
	a. hunts straight down to lead and makes seconds over the treble	
	b. immediately dodges 3-4 down	
	c. makes three more blows in fifth place and hunts to lead and dodges 3-4 up	
	d. makes one more blow in fifth place, hunts to lead then dodges 3-4 up	
10.	What does 'the end of the first lead' mean?	
	a. The first time the treble reaches the back	
	b. When the treble is on its way to the back for the second time	
	c. when the treble has hunted to the back, returned to the front and is leading again	
	d. when each working bell has done every piece of work once	
11.	At the end of the first lead, second place bell becomes.....?	
	a. it is still second place bell all through the plain course, it doesn't change	
	b. fifth place bell	
	c. fourth place bell	
	d. third place bell	
12.	After dodging 3-4 up, what place does your bell ring in next?	
	a. it stays in fourth place for an extra blow and hunts back to lead	
	b. it makes two blows in fifth place	
	c. it does four blows in fifths place straight away (long fifths)	
	d. it goes straight into thirds place and hunts back to lead.	
13.	If you ring over the treble on your first blow in fifths place, what is your next piece of work?	
	a. dodge 3-4 down	
	b. stay there for four blows (long fifths)	
	c. hunt straight down to lead and make seconds over the treble	
	d. hunt straight down to lead, then dodge 3-4 up on the way back up	
14.	When you pass the treble in 2-3, you are hunting up to the back, what's your next piece of work?	
	a. long fifths	
	b. dodge 3-4 down,	
	c. make seconds over the treble next time you're back in the lead	
	d. dodge 3-4 up	
15.	Just before you ring long fifths, where would you spot the treble?	
	a. it turns your bell from lead	
	b. in 3-4 place as you hunt up	
	c. it rings just before you in fifth place as you arrive at the back	
	d. it will be in the lead just as you arrive at the back	
16.	You made long fifths and hunt back down to lead, where do you next pass the treble?	
	a. as you arrive at lead, you take the treble off	
	b. you will pass it in seconds place	
	c. it will turn your bell from the back, it's the first bell you meet as you finish your long fifths.	
	d. you will pass it in 3-4	
17.	Is a bob called...?	
	a. at handstroke, you start the work of the bob at the piece of work you were going to do on the following round	
	b. at backstroke, you do the work of the bob immediately on the following backstroke	
	c. at handstroke, you start the work of the bob on your next piece of work	
	d. at backstroke, you start the work of the bob next time the treble arrives at the back	

Place a tick next to the correct answer		
18.	If you are unaffected by a bob being called, which piece of work would you be doing?	
	a. making long fifths	
	b. making seconds	
	c. dodging 3-4 down	
	d. dodging 3-4 up	
19.	If you were about to ring long fifths and a bob is called, what is your next piece of work after the bob?	
	a. making seconds	
	b. you ring long fifths again next time you are at the back	
	c. dodging 3-4 up	
	d. dodging 3-4 down	
20.	If you are dodging 3-4 down and a bob is called, what do you do?	
	a. make a second blow in fourths and hunt in	
	b. ignore it, you are unaffected	
	c. hunt out to the back and make long fifths straight away	
	d. hunt straight in, missing out the dodge and do the 3-4 dodge next time.	
21.	If you are told to 'run out', what does that mean?	
	a. hunt straight down to the lead	
	b. hunt straight up to the back	
	c. evacuate the tower as quickly as possible (please tie your rope up safely first).	
	d. become the observation bell at the next lead.	
22.	If you are 'making the bob', which place bell do you become?	
	a. second	
	b. fifth	
	c. third	
	d. fourth	
23.	If you were about to make seconds over the treble when a bob is called, what should you do?	
	a. ignore it, you are unaffected - you should still make seconds	
	b. hunt straight to the back, make seconds at the next lead end	
	c. don't make seconds, dodge 3-4 up immediately	
	d. lead for two blows, hunt straight out and make long fifths	
24.	How many changes are there in a plain course of bob doubles?	
	a. 120	
	b. 30	
	c. 40	
	d. 60	
25.	Plain Bob doubles is rung on five bells. How many bells do you need to ring Plain Bob Royal?	
	a. 12	
	b. 8	
	c. 11	
	d. 10	
26.	How many extents of bob doubles do you need to ring to make up a quarter peal?	
	a. 120	
	b. 10 and a half	
	c. 7	

d. 60	
-------	--

Place a tick next to the correct answer	
27.	If you are about to dodge 3-4 down and a bob is called, which place bell do you become?
	a. second
	b. fifth
	c. third
	d. fourth
28.	If you are ringing bob doubles with a tenor bell ringing behind, what is another word for what the tenor is doing?
	a. Coursing
	b. Crowning
	c. Covering
	d. Clapping
29.	When does the conductor call a bob when ringing bob doubles?
	a. When the treble is just arriving at the back
	b. When the treble is just about to lead
	c. When the treble has just lead and is about to hunt up again
	d. It doesn't matter really, it varies depending on local tradition
30.	In a standard extent of bob doubles, how many calls will the conductor usually make?
	a. four
	b. five
	c. anything between six and eight
	d. three