

**Additional Korean terminology.**

NOTE: Guidance only. May change at examiners discretion

|                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>9 shaped block</b>          | Gutchu makgi          |
| <b>Angle punch</b>             | Giokja jirugi         |
| <b>Arm</b>                     | Pal                   |
| <b>Back elbow thrust</b>       | Dwit palkup taerigi   |
| <b>Back hand</b>               | sondung               |
| <b>Back of forearm</b>         | Dung palmok           |
| <b>Base of knifehand</b>       | Sonkal batang         |
| <b>Breaking</b>                | Gyokpa                |
| <b>Chest</b>                   | Gasum                 |
| <b>Consecutive kick</b>        | Yonsok chagi          |
| <b>Crescent kick</b>           | Bandal chagi          |
| <b>Eye</b>                     | Angoo                 |
| <b>Fingers</b>                 | Songarak              |
| <b>Flat fingertips</b>         | Opun sonkut           |
| <b>Grabbing</b>                | Butjaba               |
| <b>Horizontal punch</b>        | Soopyong jirugi       |
| <b>Knuckle fist</b>            | Joongi joomuk         |
| <b>Leg</b>                     | Dari                  |
| <b>Reverse knifehand block</b> | Sonkal dung makgi     |
| <b>Rising knee kick</b>        | Ollyo moorup chagi    |
| <b>Rising palm heel block</b>  | Ollyo sonbadak makgi  |
| <b>Sliding</b>                 | Mikulgi               |
| <b>Straight fingertips</b>     | Sun sonkut            |
| <b>Turn</b>                    | Dolgi                 |
| <b>Twin side elbow thrust</b>  | Sang yop palkup tulgi |
| <b>U-shaped grasp</b>          | Mong dung i japki     |
| <b>Under</b>                   | Mit                   |
| <b>Under fist</b>              | Mit joomuk            |
| <b>Under forearm</b>           | Mit palmok            |

태권도

**YOUR 1<sup>st</sup> DEGREE GRADING**

- A MINIMUM OF THREE BLACK BELT PRE-GRADING SESSIONS MUST BE ATTENDED PRIOR TO CONSIDERATION
- YOUR 1<sup>st</sup> DEGREE GRADING WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE TAGB HQ IN BRISTOL
- DISCUSS WITH YOUR INSTRUCTOR FOR FURTHER INFORMATION



**What does black belt signify?** “A black belt is opposite to white, therefore signifying maturity and proficiency in Tae Kwon-Do. It also indicates the wearer’s imperviousness to darkness and fear”.

Pattern **GE-BAEK** (44 movements) *meaning*

‘GE-BAEK is named after Ge-Baek, a great general in the Baek Je Dynasty (660 AD). The diagram represents his severe and strict military discipline.’

Pattern **KWANG-GAE** (39 movements) *meaning*

‘KWANG-GAE is named after the famous Kwang-Gae-Toh-Wang, the 19th King of the Koguryo Dynasty, who regained all the lost territories including the greater part of Manchuria. The diagram represents the expansion and recovery of lost territory. The 39 movements refer to the first two figures of 391 A. D., the year he came to the throne’

Pattern **PO-EUN** (36 movements) *meaning*

‘PO-EUN is the pseudonym of a loyal subject Chong Mong-Chu (1400) who was a famous poet and whose poem "I would not serve a second master though I might be crucified a hundred times" is know to every Korean. He was also a pioneer in the field of physics. The diagram represents his unerring loyalty to the king and country towards the end of the Koryo Dynasty’