

2013 Basketball Officials Exam For Postseason Tournament Consideration

1. B5 is whistled for a common foul on A5. The ball is given to TEAM A for a sideline throw-in. The throw-in is made, but the ball is loose on the floor until it is tied up by A3 and B3. The AP arrow points to TEAM A. The horn sounds, and the table then notifies the officials that A5 should have been awarded a 1 and 1. The officials should:
 - a. Declare that it's too late to correct the error.
 - b. Stop the game – award A5 a 1 and 1 with the lane cleared and then return to POI (point of interruption), which is the AP arrow throw-in by TEAM A.
 - c. Line the players up on the free throw lane and resume play from the free throws awarded to A5.
 - d. Clear the lane as A5 shoots a 1 and 1 – then resume play with a jump ball between A3 and B3.
2. B2 is advancing the ball up the court in his/her backcourt. B2 passes the ball to B4, who is in the frontcourt. The pass, however, hits the referee who is also in the frontcourt, and then bounces into the backcourt where it is retrieved by B2. The correct ruling:
 - a. There is no violation-continue play.
 - b. Once B2 recovers the ball in the backcourt, he/she gets a new 10-second count.
 - c. This is a backcourt violation (over-and-back).
 - d. Team control ended when the ball touched the official.
3. On the opening toss to begin the game, jumper B5 taps the ball. It hits the official who tossed it before touching any of the non-jumpers. Which would result in a violation?
 - a. A5 taps the ball again.
 - b. A5 gets control of the ball.
 - c. B3 gets control of the tap.
 - d. None of these-all would be legal.
4. A3 drives to the basket, goes airborne, and releases the ball on a try. Before returning to the floor, A3 crashes into B5, who had established a legal guarding position prior to A3 going airborne. The lead official whistles and signals a player control foul, but the trail official also has a whistle and is clearly signaling a block. Because this is a double foul, charge both A3 and B5 with a personal foul. The proper administration of this should be:
 - a. Cancel the basket because of the player control foul.
 - b. Cancel the basket and resume play with the AP arrow.
 - c. Count the basket and resume play with the AP arrow.
 - d. Count the basket and resume play at the POI, which would be an end line throw-in for Team B.
5. Both teams are in the bonus, and the score is tied with .02 seconds left in regulation. TEAM A has the ball for an end line throw-in under its own basket. A2 lobs the inbounds pass to A5 in the lane. A5 catches the ball and immediately releases the try as the horn blows. A5 is fouled, and the try is good. Correct administration of this play is:
 - a. Count the basket and award A5 one free throw.
 - b. Count the basket and ignore the free throw since it would have no bearing on the outcome of the game.
 - c. Cancel the basket, but award A5 a 1 and 1.
 - d. Cancel the basket, but award A5 two free throws.
6. Which of the following would be considered "bench personnel"?
 - a. A student sitting on the end of the bench keeping a stat sheet.
 - b. A designated starter prior to the start of the game.
 - c. A substitute who has reported to the scorer but has not yet been beckoned onto the court.
 - d. All of these.
7. After a "legal guarding position" has been established, which would NOT be a legal movement by that defender?
 - a. Elevate straight up within his/her vertical plane.
 - b. Turn or duck to absorb the imminent contact.
 - c. Move laterally to maintain position but not toward his/her opponent.
 - d. Place one foot on the boundary line.
8. A1, dribbling in his/her backcourt, throws a pass toward teammate A3 in the frontcourt. B2, running up the court to defend, leaps into the air and intercepts A1's pass. With possession of the ball, B2, who left his/her feet in their frontcourt, then lands on one foot still in his/her frontcourt and then jump stops with both feet now in TEAM B's backcourt. Which is TRUE?
 - a. This is a backcourt violation (over-and-back) because B2 landed first in his/her backcourt and then jumped into the backcourt.
 - b. This is a legal play as it is one of the exceptions to the backcourt rule.
 - c. After coming to the jump stop, B2 may legally pivot on either foot.
 - d. While airborne in executing the jump stop, B2 could not legally call a time out.

9. Both A6 and B4 are at the scorer's table having reported to enter the game. Only 12 seconds remain in regulation time when TEAM A scores a basket to tie the game. B1 immediately grabs the ball as it come through the net and inbounds to B3. After catching the inbounds pass, a defender deflects it away from B3. However, as the inbounds pass is being made, the timer inadvertently sounds the horn. Almost all the players stop on the horn and look at the officials. The official sounds the whistle just after the ball is deflected away from B3. Which is TRUE?
- The official properly sounded the whistle when the players stopped play because of the inadvertent horn.
 - Substitutes A6 and B4 are NOT allowed into the game since the stoppage of play was not a legal stoppage but an inadvertent horn.
 - Play will be resumed by an AP arrow throw-in.
 - All of these are true.
10. B2 is making a throw-in from the sideline. Defender A3 tips the throw-in pass, and the ball is loose. While attempting to gain possession of the loose ball, B5 pushes A5 and is whistled for a foul. Both teams are in the bonus. Which is TRUE?
- Because the throw-in ended with the tip by A3, this is a common foul- A5 is awarded a 1 and 1.
 - This is a team control foul so no free throws are awarded.
11. As the ball is passed between B1 and B2, double personal fouls are called on post players B4 and A5. Both teams are in the bonus. Which is FALSE about the administration of this play?
- Neither team will be awarded free throws.
 - Play will be resumed with a TEAM B throw-in.
 - Play will be resumed with an AP arrow throw-in.
 - One team foul will be added to the total for each team.
12. Which is TRUE about mechanics for both 2 person and 3 person crews?
- The trail official should chop time along with the lead when the lead is administering an end line throw-in in the frontcourt.
 - When free throws are being shot, the calling official shall remain tableside.
 - The trail official will administer all throw-ins in the backcourt.
 - All of these are true.
13. Team control does NOT exist:
- When a player of a team has the ball at his/her disposal for a free throw.
 - When a player of a team has the ball at his/her disposal for a throw-in.
 - During an interrupted dribble.
 - When the ball is in flight on a try.
14. Which statement is FALSE about an extra (overtime) period?
- It is an extension of the fourth period.
 - It is four minutes in length for high school level games.
 - If a mistake in the score is discovered and corrected after the start of the extra period, the game is over and the corrected score at the end of regulation is official.
 - None of these are false.
15. Two players collide going for a loose ball. A2 appears to be injured and in some pain. The trainer of Team A is not beckoned onto the court by an official but rushes to the injured player anyway, who quickly appears to be ready to play. Which is FALSE in this situation?
- A2 MUST BE replaced regardless.
 - A2 may remain in the game because the coach did not come onto the floor and the trainer was not beckoned by an official.
 - The coach of TEAM A has the option of taking a 30-second or a full time out to keep A2 in the game.
 - All of these are false.
16. Which is TRUE of BOTH an intentional personal foul and an intentional technical foul?
- The resulting free throws may be attempted by any player.
 - The throw-in following the free throws will be put into play at the division line.
 - The throw-in following the free throws will be put into play at the spot closest to the foul.
 - None of these are true.

17. Which of the following is NOT a legal substitution?
- A6 enters the game for A5. B1 shoots the first of two free throws. Then A5 returns to the game and replaces A2.
 - A1 is at the free throw line for a 1 and 1 when officials notice blood on A3. B4 and A5 are both at the table having reported to enter the game. Both players are allowed to enter the game with the substitute for A3 before the first free throw is attempted.
 - B6 enters the game for B5 and then B7 replaces B6 during the same dead ball period (no time has run off the clock).
 - All of these are legal substitutions.
18. Team A is wearing red uniforms. Which of the following would be legal?
- A3 has a blue rubber band around her ponytail.
 - A5 has a white undershirt beneath her game jersey.
 - A4 is wearing red tights that extend all the way to the shoes.
 - All Team A players are wearing white headbands with a memorial number on each of them.
19. Which statement is FALSE about the principles of screening?
- A screener must be facing the defender they are screening.
 - When screening a moving opponent, a player must give the defender time and space to avoid the contact.
 - A defender may not use their arms, hands, etc. to force their way through the screen.
 - When screening a defender within their field of vision, the screener may be anywhere short of contact on the defender.
20. A1 takes a hard fall and hits his/her head on the floor. He/She appears to be dazed and shows some signs consistent with a concussion. The officials should:
- Immediately direct that A1 be replaced.
 - Not allow A1 to reenter for the remainder of the game.
 - Direct the head coach of TEAM A that A1 must have medical attention.
 - Allow A1 to remain in the game if a time out is taken.
21. After ending his dribble, A1 leaves the floor to begin a jump shot. After he leaves the floor, but while he is still rising, B1 bats the ball out of his hands, touching the ball only (that is, B1 "strips" the ball from A1's hands). Before A1 lands, he regains control of the ball with both hands (he catches the ball that has been stripped while he is still in the air). A1 then lands with the ball in his hands. The officials will properly rule that:
- A1 has committed a traveling violation.
 - A held ball must be called.
 - The combination of "catch and land" resulted in a double-dribble violation.
 - There is no reason to blow the whistle-play on.
22. All of the following are true about a "designated spot throw-in" EXCEPT:
- The rules regarding such a throw-in are different than the rules which govern a throw-in after a made basket.
 - A designated throw-in spot is three feet wide.
 - There is no depth limitation for a designated spot throw-in spot.
 - The designated throw-in spot is established by the position of the pivot foot of the player who makes the throw-in.
 - The traveling rule is not in effect on a throw-in.
23. The Official Scorer has taken his seat well prior to the start of the game. The floor officials realize that a "graceful adjustment" is required because the Official Scorer MUST:
- Possess and display a current MHSAA scorer's certification card.
 - Wear a black and white vertically striped garment.
 - NOT be affiliated in any way with either competing team.
 - Be able to fulfill his/her duties without using corrective lenses.
24. A5 is a sight to behold . . . He's dressed in a legal uniform (shirt and pants) which he is wearing legally . . . But just look at the rest of him! Which of the following items may A5 wear and still be allowed to participate?
- An earring, carefully and fully covered by the team's doctor with athletic tape.
 - One pink knee high sock and one lime-green knee high sock.
 - A multi-colored elastic band that extends completely around the crown of his head, with a picture of Brittany Spears attached to the front.
 - A necklace with an attached locket which holds a picture of his girlfriend and is firmly affixed to his chest with tape.
 - A beige compression sleeve worn on his shooting arm "because Alan Iverson used to wear one and he is my hero".

25. As A1 dribbles, B1 fouls her. The Official Scorer indicates that it is team foul number six for Team B in this half. The visitors' scorekeeper is busy clipping his fingernails, and provides no information to the contrary. The scoreboard does NOT show Team A in a bonus free throw situation. Accordingly, Team A is awarded the ball for a throw-in, and Team A scores off the throw-in. Team B then calls a time-out. As the timeout is ending, both scorers inform the officials that B1's foul was in fact Team B's SEVENTH of the half. Which of the following is NOT true regarding this situation?
- Pursuant to Rule 2-11, the Official Scorer must be replaced.
 - Pursuant to Rule 2-11, BOTH scorekeepers must be replaced.
 - It is not necessary for the officials to know all of the details of the "Correctable Error Rule" because it is rarely applicable and officials can handle the matter by "never letting it happen".
 - Points scored, time consumed and additional activity that take place prior to recognition of a correctable error are NOT nullified.
26. Late in the game, Team A holds a slight lead and has the ball. B1 fouls A1, and A1 is awarded a one-and-one free throw opportunity. The head coach of Team B attempts to "ice" A1 by calling a time-out prior to the first free throw attempt. The officials grant the time out request, but are then immediately advised by table personnel that Team B had no remaining time outs. The officials will correctly handle this situation by:
- Rescinding the time out and allowing A1 to take his one-and-one free throw award.
 - Allowing the time-out, but also adding an additional time out for use by Team A.
 - Allowing the time-out without penalty to either Team B or its head coach, and without compensating Team A in any way because the officials made a mistake by granting a time out that did not exist.
 - Charging a technical foul to Team B's head coach.
 - Charging a team technical to Team B.
27. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the use of hands and arms in the game of basketball?
- Swinging of the arms and elbows does not require involvement of the officials unless and until contact occurs with an opponent.
 - It is not legal to inhibit an opponent's freedom of movement by placing hands on that opponent.
 - It is allowable for teammates to lock arms or grasp each other for the purpose of restricting an opponent's movement.
 - It is legal to accidentally hit the hand of an opponent who is shooting from the field if the opponent's hand is in contact with the ball.
28. As A1 is dribbling the ball, B1 slaps the ball away from him. A1 falls to the floor, and the ball sticks between his legs as players from both teams seek to recover it. Before any player gains control of the ball, the head coach of Team A loudly calls for a time out. The officials will:
- Grant the time out because once Team A had team control, that team control remained with team A until it clearly changed to Team B.
 - Grant the time out because pursuant to Rule 5-8-3, a team's head coach shall be granted an oral or visual request for time out in these circumstances.
 - Deny the time out because the ball is not at the disposal of or in control of a Team A player.
 - Deny the time out because A's team control had ended.
29. With .3 seconds (three-tenths of one second) left on the game clock in a tied contest, Team A is awarded a throw-in near half-court. The throw-in is administered to A1, who lofts a very good high-feed pass to A5. Running toward Team A's basket, A5 leaps, catches the pass briefly, loses control of it as he attempts to score, and then swats at (and hits) the loose ball while both he and the ball are still in the air. After this swat, the game-ending horn blows, and then the ball rolls through the ring for an apparent score. The correct call is:
- Count the basket and DO NOT go to overtime because A5 made an awesome play that should not be taken away from him.
 - Count the basket and DO NOT go to overtime because pursuant to Rule 6-2-Exception 1, if the ball is in flight during a tap for field goal, the period ends when the tap ends.
 - Waive off the apparent score and go to overtime because the horn sounded before the tapped ball went through the ring.
 - Waive off the apparent score and go to overtime because once A5 "gained control" of the ball by catching it, "by rule" he could NOT score.
30. A1 receives a pass from her teammate. There is no dispute as to what happens next: the Head Coach of Team B (who wants a "double-dribble" violation called on A1) states that A1 "caught it, dropped it, dribbled it" (caught the pass; dropped the ball to the floor unintentionally; chased after and picked up the ball; and then dribbled it intentionally). Is this action in fact a double-dribble?
- Yes. The "drop" constituted the "first dribble," which was then followed by A1's intentional dribble.
 - Yes. A dribble occurs whenever a player holds the ball, and then it hits the floor and is picked up by the same player.
 - No. A dribble requires an intentional striking of the ball with a hand or pushing the ball to the floor, not merely dropping the ball.
 - No, but A1's recovery of the dropped ball is a traveling violation.