

2011-12 Basketball Officials Exam For Postseason Tournament Consideration & Answers

1. Team A has a designated spot throw-in on the end line. Thrower A4 extends the ball across the throw-in plane onto the court. Which of the following **COULD NOT** occur as a result of actions by B3 who is defending the thrower?
 - a. Grabbing the ball for a held ball.
 - b. Slapping the ball out of the hands of thrower A4.
 - c. **Committing a common foul on thrower A4 by contacting the arms that are extended across the throw-in plane and onto the court.**
 - d. Committing an intentional personal foul by contacting the arms of thrower A4 whose arms are extended across the throw-in plane and onto the court.
2. A5 dunks in pregame warm-up and is assessed a technical foul. Which of the following is **NOT** a result?
 - a. Team B begins the game by shooting two free throws.
 - b. The coach of Team A loses the right to use the coaching box for the entire game.
 - c. **Following the awarded free throws, a jump ball will be held to resume play.**
 - d. The AP arrow will be set when the Team B throw-in begins following the free throws.
3. In which of the following situations should the official grant a request for a time out?
 - a. A pass from B2 to B4 is errant and is obviously going out-of-bounds when B3 yells for a time out.
 - b. **The official has placed the ball on the floor for a Team A throw-in and begun the five –second count when A2 requests a time out.**
 - c. A1 has released the ball of a throw-in to A2 when the coach of Team A yells for a time out.
 - d. B2 has dribbled the ball out of his/her foot and request a time out before recovering the ball.
4. Which of the following is **FALSE** about when the ball becomes live?
 - a. On a throw-in – when the ball is “at the disposal” of the thrower.
 - b. **On a jump ball – when the ball is tapped by one or both jumpers.**
 - c. On a free throw – when the ball is “at the disposal” of the free thrower.
 - d. None are false – all are true.
5. A3 has been awarded a one-and-one. Before the first free throw is in flight, B5 steps into the lane (and touches the floor). Which is **FALSE**?
 - a. The official who is responsible for B5’s lane space should give a “delayed violation” signal.
 - b. If the free throw is missed, a substitute free throw is awarded.
 - c. If the official recognizes a time out request prior to A3’s release of the attempt, the delayed violation is still in effect when A3 attempts his/her free throw after the time out has ended.
 - d. **None are false – all are true.**
6. The coach of Team B wishes to get substitutes into the game and calls a time out to do so. As soon as the substitutes are beckoned onto the floor, the coach says his/her team is ready to play. The officials should...
 - a. Blow the whistle and call both teams immediately onto the court to resume play.
 - b. Inform the coach of Team B that he/she must use the full amount of time allotted.
 - c. **Ask the coach of Team A if he/she wants to utilize the full amount of time allotted.**
7. A3 releases the shot attempt. While the try is in the air, B5 is whistled for throwing a vicious elbow at A5. No contact is made. The try is good. What is the correct administration of this play?
 - a. Ignore the elbow since no contact was made and the try was good; Team B gets the ball for an end line throw-in following the made basket.
 - b. Count the basket and charge B5 with an unsporting technical foul; award two free throws to any Team A player. Then give Team A a throw-in at the division line.
 - c. Cancel the basket since the whistle killed the ball prior to it going into the basket, then award a throw-in to Team A at the spot closest to the elbowing violation.
 - d. **Count the basket, then award Team A a throw-in at the spot closest to the elbowing violation.**

8. Team A wishes to wear a commemorative/memorial patch to honor a fellow student. It would be permitted where?
- Anywhere on the game jersey.
 - Within the designated neckline or side insert.**
 - On the game shorts.
 - On the socks.
9. After being instructed numerous times by the officials to tuck his/her jersey into their shorts, the officials direct B3 to the bench. Which is **TRUE**?
- B3 must be replaced.**
 - B3 may remain in the game if he/she immediately tucks in the jersey.
 - B3 may remain in the game if Team B takes a time out.
 - B3 may remain in the game if he/she promises to keep the jersey tucked in for the remainder of the game.
10. Regulation time ends in a tie score. As the players are walking toward their benches, B4 makes a very unflattering remark to an official. The official assesses a technical foul to B4. What is the proper administration that should follow?
- The extra period begins with two free throws awarded to Team A. The Team B coach is assessed an indirect technical foul and may not use the coaching box for the remainder of the game. The AP arrow is set when the ball is "at the disposal" of the Team A thrower following the free throws.**
 - Same scenario ***EXCEPT*** the AP arrow is set when the ball is "at the disposal" of whichever Team A player is selected to shoot the first technical free throw.
 - Same scenario ***EXCEPT*** the coach is not charged with an indirect technical foul, and therefore may continue to use the coaching box.
 - The technical free throws will be shot as part of the 4th period since the technical foul was assessed before the extra period began. If Team A makes either free throw, the game is over.
11. Which does **NOT** result in a recorded team warning for delay of game?
- Delaying the administration of a free throw by huddling.
 - Failure to have the court ready for play following a time out.
 - Failure to enter the court in a timely manner after the second horn signals the end of a time out.**
 - Breaking the throw-in plane violation.
12. At the 10-minute mark prior to the start of the game, the visiting team's (Team B) scorebook is available to the home scorer with all required information. However, the home (official) scorer is not at the table and does not have the players, numbers, and starters listed for either team in the official scorebook. The official scorer does not get to the table until the five-minute mark. The official should....
- Charge Team A two technical fouls for (1) not having all players listed and (2) for not having starters designated.
 - Not penalize the visiting team (Team B) as they have complied with the requirements prior to the 10-minute mark.**
 - Charge the Team A coach with a direct technical foul for failing to have the book properly prepared.
 - Award any Team B player two free throws and then begin the game with a jump ball as that is the point of interruption (P.O.I).
13. B5 is shooting the second free throw of a one-and-one. A4 steps into the lane prior to B5 releasing the try. When B5 does release the try, it misses the rim (it's an "air ball"). The official should....
- Whistle an immediate violation on A4 when he/she steps into the lane early.
 - Penalize the first violation only and award B5 a substitute free throw.
 - Penalize the second violation (by the shooter B5) and award a throw-in to Team A.
 - Call a double violation and go to the AP arrow.**
14. A2 is fouled and awarded a one-and-one. The first free throw is missed. In the scramble for the rebound, the ball is tied up for a held ball. The arrow points to Team B. The scorer then informs the officials that Team A is actually in a double bonus so A2 should have been awarded two free throws. The officials should....
- Inform the coaches that it's too late to correct the error and give Team B the AP arrow throw-in.
 - Clear the lane and allow A2 to shoot another free throw – then return to P.O.I with a Team B throw-in at the spot closest to where the held ball was called.**
 - Return players to the lane and award A2 the second free throw – play will be resumed from that free throw (made or missed). The AP arrow will remain with Team B for the next AP throw-in.

15. A4 and B5 are both injured during a scramble for a loose ball. Both coaches are beckoned onto the floor to tend to their injured players. Which scenario is correct if Team A coach wishes to keep A4 in the game, but the coach of Team B decides to substitute for his/her injured B5?
- Team A must take a charged time out, and A4 must be ready to play immediately when the time out ends.**
 - Team B coach could then change his/her mind and keep B5 in the game also since Team A took a time out – as long as B5 was ready to play immediately when the time out ended.
 - Once the time out is granted to Team A, the coach of Team B must send his substitute for B5 to the scorer prior to the warning horn that ends the time out.
16. B4 is fouled and is awarded a one-and-one. Players are lined up correctly along the lane, and the official is ready to administer the free throws. However, B4's coach has called her/him over to the bench area for a discussion that is definitely delaying the administration of the free throws. The officials should....
- Assess a technical foul to B4 for delaying the game.**
 - Utilize the resumption of play procedure by placing the ball on the floor within the free throw arc and beginning the 10-second count.
 - Issue a delay of game warning to Team B and record it in the official book.
 - Charge Team B a time out.
17. Substitute A6 enters the game when beckoned onto the court after a foul has been called that sends A2 to the free throw line for a one-and-one. After A2 has the ball but before the free throw has been released, the timer sounds the horn and informs the official that A6 failed to report to the scorer. The officials should....
- Clear the lane for the one-and-one by A2 – then award Team B two free throws for a technical foul charged to A6.
 - Award Team B two free throws for a technical foul charged to A6 – then return to poi, which is the one-and-one awarded to A2 and play from there.
 - Not charge A6 with a technical foul as it's too late to penalize – simply continue the game from the one-and-one awarded to A2.**
 - Make A6 go back to the table and report.
18. Which is **NOT** true of a technical foul?
- It can occur due to contact while the ball is live.**
 - It can occur during a live ball even though there is no contact.
 - It can occur due to contact during a dead ball.
 - It can be flagrant.
19. A mechanics point of emphasis for this year relates to substitutions. Which statement is **FALSE**?
- The scorer/timer should be instructed to hold substitutes at the table until an official beckons them onto the floor.
 - The official should sound her/his whistle along with a motion beckoning substitutes onto the floor.
 - When beckoning a substitute into the game, keep the “stop sign” high, visible, and directed at your partner.
 - None are false – all are true.**
20. Team A's shot rebounds off the rim. B2 blocks A2's path to basket, and pushes him backward with his buttocks several feet. As B3 secures the rebound, B2 receives strong congratulations for an effective job of defending. The officials on this play will rule...
- Legal. B2 is doing exactly what he has been coached to do: “block out” or “box out”.
 - Legal. That's how basketball is supposed to be played.
 - NOT legal. Such displacement requires calling a foul on B2.**
 - NOT legal. “blocking out” or “boxing out” is a “foul by rule” and is an outlawed technique.
21. Why does it matter when the ball is “at the disposal” of the thrower-in after a goal is scored?
- Because that is when the BALL becomes live
 - Because it may determine whether some timeout request may be granted
 - Because it may determine whether a foul is categorized as intentional or technical
 - Because the rule helps eliminate unnecessary stalling.
 - All of the above.**

22. A1 is dribbling in her frontcourt. She dribbles the ball off her foot, and it rolls into the backcourt. While A1 and B1 are pursuing the ball to recover it, but before either touches the ball, A1 pushes B1 to keep her from gaining possession. Team A has ten (10) team fouls in the half. The proper call on this play is:
- Foul on A1; B1 shoots two free throws.
 - Foul on A1; award the ball out-of-bounds to Team B at the designated spot nearest to the point of the foul.**
 - Play on unless the contact is intentional or flagrant; aggressive pursuit of a loose ball during an "interrupted dribble" is allowed.
 - Pursuant to Federation Rule 9-9, this is considered a "backcourt violation"; the ball is awarded to Team B at the division line, and no foul is called.
23. In a three-person officiating system, "rotation" refers to:
- Movement of officials that can occur when one or more of the officials are located in the backcourt.
 - Repositioning of officials when the ball is dead.
 - Relocation of officials designed specifically to cover the "spread offense" event.
 - A live-ball change in officiating coverage in which the lead official moves to the "ball side" and the trail and center officials also change positions.**
24. The head coach of Team A wants to review the official scorebook at halftime so he can accurately point out to his players how many fouls each has, how many points a particular opponent scored in the first half, etc. While the official scorer has gone to the restroom, the coach in fact removes the scorebook to his team's locker room. He does not in any way alter the scorebook, and returns it to the scorer's table prior to the start of the second half. The officials will:
- Give the coach a stern warning but not take further action.
 - Remove the coaching box privilege for the coach for the second half.
 - Take no action whatsoever, as there has been no changing of an official game record and the reason for taking the scorebook was legitimate.
 - Assess a bench technical foul to the coach as this is considered an unsporting act.**
25. A1 passes to A2, who catches the ball with both feet completely in the backcourt. Pivoting on her left foot, A2 then steps completely into the frontcourt with her right foot. She then reverses the process by bringing her right foot completely back into the backcourt. Has A2 committed a backcourt violation?
- Yes, once a ball handler's foot is completely across the division line, removal of the foot to the backcourt constitutes a backcourt violation.
 - Yes, this is cheating.
 - No, no advantage is gained by such a move.
 - No, the ball was never in team control in the frontcourt when one considers ball location and player location.**
26. A goal is scored by Team A. The ball is "at the disposal" of the thrower-in when....
- It is "available" to the thrower-in.
 - It is available to the thrower-in AND the official begins the throw-in count.**
 - The thrower-in has possession of the ball out-of-bounds.
 - The clock is "live".
27. During a dead ball interval, table personnel summon the referee. There is an issue: the home team's scorebooks shows A1 with four fouls, while the visiting team's scorebook shows him with five fouls. After being advised of the details of the matter, the referee asks the scorekeepers to confer and see if they can resolve the discrepancy. They can not. How will this matter be resolved?
- A1 is disqualified, even if only one of the scorebooks show him with 5 fouls.
 - The referee must force the scorekeepers to come to agreement.
 - If the mistake cannot be found, the referee must accept the record of the "official" scorebook unless he has knowledge that permits him to decide otherwise.**
 - The officials may use a video monitor to help determine A1's exact number of fouls.

28. At the end of the first half in a varsity game, Team A is thrashing Team B 56-10. Team A's coach proposes that the third and fourth quarters be shortened to four minutes each. Team B's coach agrees. The referee may:
- DENY the request as it is not permitted at the varsity level.
 - DENY the request because Federation rules permit the use of a running clock under certain circumstances, but do NOT authorize shortening of periods.
 - GRANT the request only if authorized by a school administrator who is actually present.
 - GRANT the request because Federation rules authorize shortening of quarters at any time if opposing coaches and the referee agree.**
29. "Hand-Checking" is:
- Inspection of players to assure that they do not expose other participants to blood-borne disease.
 - A type of incidental contact.
 - A defensive or offensive tactic using hands or arms to obtain control of an opponent.**
 - Only applicable to a player with the ball and his/her defender(s).
30. A1 attempts to dunk. He is fouled by B3, who moves slightly under A1 during the attempt. A1 cannot successfully dunk, and clanks the ball off the back of the rim. To prevent an awkward landing and possible injury, A1 then grasps the rim briefly, pulling it downward. Meanwhile, the ball has bounced high off the backboard, and returns toward the ring. Though A1 has let go of the ring, the ring is still moving when the ball (on its return flight) hits the ring. The ball bounces off the moving ring, hits the backboard again, and falls through the ring. As to counting or not counting the basket under these circumstances, the officials will properly rule that:
- No basket is awarded because the technical foul that must be called on A1 ended the play.
 - No basket is awarded because basket interference must be called on A1 when the ball hit the moving ring.**
 - Count the basket because A1 was entitled by rule to grasp the ring and the movement of the ring thereafter is attributed to the fouler.
 - Count the basket because this is a situation not specifically addressed by the rules and therefore falls under Rule 2-3 (known as "Elastic Clause").