

## 2021-22 Basketball Officials Exam for Postseason Tournament Consideration & Answers

1. Before the ball is tossed to start the game, B12 intentionally fouls A15. (4-3-3b)
  - a. The officials will award two shots to Team A and instruct the scorer to set the A-P arrow when the ball is placed at the disposal of Team A for the throw-in
  - b. The officials will award two shots to A15 and instruct the scorer to set the A-P arrow when the ball is first possessed following the free throws.
  - c. No shots are awarded, but the ball is awarded to Team A for a throw-in at the division line.
2. During a throw-in, free throw or jump ball, which rules are not in effect? (6-1-1)
  - a. Dribble
  - b. Timing
  - c. Contact
  - d. None of the above
3. Where is the throw-in administered after a flagrant foul? (10-7, Rule 10 Penalties Summary) (7-5-4) (7-5-6) (4-19-4)
  - a. At a designated out-of-bounds spot nearest the foul.
  - b. At the division line opposite the scorer's table.
  - c. Either A or B, depending on whether the flagrant foul was ruled personal or technical, respectively.
4. A1, outside the three-point arc in her frontcourt, throws a cross-court pass to A2. The ball strikes the ring and goes into Team A's backcourt where A3 retrieves the ball. Which is correct? (4-41-2) (4-12-3) (9-9-1) (4.12.2A) (5-2-1)
  - a. Team A has committed a backcourt violation.
  - b. Since team control ends when a pass is released, no violation has been committed by either A1 or A3.
  - c. It makes no difference whether the official considered A1's throw a try or a pass.
5. A coach asks, "Why wasn't that a charge?" Which of the following is, by rule, the only legitimate response an official should give? (4-7-2) (4-23-3)
  - a. "Coach, your defender did not have legal guarding position."
  - b. "Coach, your defender jumped prior to contact."
  - c. "Coach, your defender wasn't set when contact occurred."
  - d. "Coach, your defender was too far under the basket to take a charge."
6. On a throw-in, Team A maintains team control until: (4-12-2) (4-42-5) (4-12-3) (4-12-2)
  - a. Any Team B player gains control of the ball, or the ball becomes dead.
  - b. An opponent of the throw-in team touches the throw-in pass.
  - c. Player control is obtained inbounds by a player of either team.
  - d. The release of the throw-in, because at that point the ball is no longer at the disposal of the thrower.

7. It is an out-of-bounds violation if a player: (9-3-3)
  - a. Leaves the court to avoid a screen.
  - b. Leaves the court to avoid a foul.
  - c. Leaves the court to avoid teammates.
  - d. **All the above.**
  - e. None of the above.
8. Before the release of a throw-in, thrower A5 steps on the end line. (4-9)
  - a. The official should call a throw-in violation.
  - b. **There is no violation unless a part of A5's foot touches the court inbounds.**
9. A5, while standing inbounds behind the backboard, shoots the ball over the backboard and the ball passes through the basket. (7-1-2)
  - a. The try counts.
  - b. **The try does not count because the ball is out of bounds when it passes over the backboard.**
10. Just prior to the administration of a Team A throw-in, A2, A3, A4, and A5 take positions so close to each other that no defenders can fit between any of them without illegally displacing one or the other of the Team A players. In which situation only should an official allow Team B players to "squeeze in" between the Team A players? (4-37-3) (7-6-5) (4-27-2) (7.6.5)
  - a. If the Team A players are stacked one-behind-the-other, in a line perpendicular to the boundary line.
  - b. **If the Team A players are within 3 feet of the throw-in boundary line and parallel to it.**
  - c. If this occurs on a throw-in anywhere on the court, regardless of the number of offensive players involved.
  - d. Since every player is entitled to a spot on the playing court provided the player gets there first, an official should never allow the request by opponents to squeeze in between them.
11. The use of electronic devices on the bench is permitted in all instances EXCEPT: (1-9, 10-1-3)
  - a. Gathering of statistics.
  - b. **Communication with a player on the court.**
  - c. Recording video.
  - d. Retrieval of a play from the internet.
12. A5 attempts a field goal. While the ball is still on the ring, B1 slaps the backboard on the opposite side and causes the ball to fall off the ring. (4-6, 4-22, 10-4-4b)
  - A. This is goaltending. Additionally, a technical foul should be assessed to B1.
  - B. **This is not goaltending, however, B1 should be assessed a technical foul.**
  - C. There is no violation or foul by B1.

13. A1 begins his dribble outside his three-point arc. Dribbling towards his basket, he touches the ball with both hands while only his right foot is touching the floor inside his three-point arc. To create some space between himself and the defender, he jumps back off of that right foot and lands on both feet simultaneously outside the three-point line. A1 then jumps off both feet and releases a try that is successful. (4-15-4) (4-33) (4-44-2) (4.44.2A) (5-2-1)
- The player traveled when, after ending his dribble, he lifted his right foot which was his established pivot foot.
  - This is a traveling violation because the player established his right foot as his pivot foot, lifted it from the floor, then placed it back on the floor again.
  - This is legal and the successful three-point signal should be given by the official from whose PCA the player attempted the shot for goal.**
  - This should not be ruled a traveling violation, but A1 should only be awarded two points due to when the act of shooting originated.
14. A5 is dribbling in the backcourt. As she approaches the division line, she dribbles the ball once in the frontcourt and steps into the frontcourt with one foot. She then touches that same foot in the backcourt. (4-4-6)
- This is a backcourt violation.
  - No violation.**
15. A1 is fouled by B1, it is the seventh team foul on Team B and A1 goes to the line for a one-and-one. A1 makes the first free throw but misses the second where the rebound is tipped in by A2. As Team B is bringing the ball up the court following the basket, the quarter ends. During the intermission, the official scorer alerts the officials that the foul on B1 was actually only the sixth team foul on Team B and that A1 should not have received a one-and-one. How would we administer this play? (2-10-4) (2-10-5)
- Disallow the unmerited free throw by A1. The basket by A2 counts and the next quarter begins with an A/P throw-in.
  - Erase the made free throw by A1 and the basket by A2. Give Team A the ball to start the next period since they should have had a throw in instead of free throws for the foul on B1.
  - It is too late to fix the unmerited free throw, but the basket by A2 should be disallowed. The quarter ended so go to the A/P arrow to inbound the ball to start the next quarter.
  - The correctable error period ended when Team B had the ball at their disposal for the throw-in following the goal by A2. No correction can be made.**
16. While driving to the basket, A1's try fails to reach the basket. A1 catches the airborne ball while he is on the floor – then attempts another try that scores. (4-41-2)
- This is a traveling violation.
  - No violation.**

17. A1 ends his dribble with B1 guarding him closely. B1 makes contact with the ball while in A1's hands. A1 begins a new dribble. (4-15-4) (9-5) (4-12-1)
- A1's new dribble is legal because B1's contact with the ball ended A1's player control.
  - This is a dribbling violation because A1 allowed B1 to make contact with the ball while holding it in both hands.
  - This is a dribbling violation unless B1's contact with the ball caused A1 to lose control of it.**
  - This is legal because B1's touch of the ball ended A1's dribble, allowing her to dribble again.
18. An errant pass by A5 is headed out of bounds. A1 is able to gain control of the ball before it goes out of bounds, but his momentum carries him over the boundary line. While still airborne, A1 requests timeout. (5-8-3)
- The timeout should be granted.**
  - The officials may not grant a timeout unless the player has possession of the ball and is on the floor inbounds.
19. After B1 has established legal guarding position, A1 contacts B1 in the torso as B1 is moving backwards. A foul is called. (4-7-2b)
- This must be a player control foul on A1.**
  - This must be a blocking foul on B1.
20. A screen: (4-40-1)
- Does not cause contact.
  - Delays an opponent from reaching a position.
  - Can only be performed by the offense.
  - Prevents an opponent from reaching position.
  - A, B, & D.**
21. A player may make a normal landing with one or both feet in the backcourt after securing the ball with both feet off the floor during a: (9-9-3)
- Jump ball.
  - Throw-in.
  - Defense.
  - All of the above.**
  - A & B only
22. An alternating-possession throw-in does not result when: (6-4-3a, b, c, d)
- A held ball occurs.
  - A live ball lodges between the backboard and ring.
  - Simultaneous free-throw violations occur.
  - Two opponents simultaneously cause the ball to go out of bounds.
  - None of the above.**

23. If the alternation-possession procedure has not been established, the jump ball shall be between: (6-4-3)
- The captains.
  - Any two players.
  - Players involved in the subsequent action.**
  - Players designated by the official.
24. A team member is: (4-34-4)
- A manager.
  - A statistician.
  - A person in uniform.**
  - All of the above.
25. A situation in which two or more teammates commit personal fouls against the same opponent at approximately the same time is known as: (4-19-11)
- A multiple foul.**
  - A double foul.
  - A simultaneous foul.
  - An intentional foul.
  - A false double foul.
26. The ball is out of bounds when it touches: (7-1-2)
- A player out of bounds.
  - The ceiling or overhead equipment.
  - An official out of bounds.
  - The supports of the backboard.
  - All of the above.**
27. When there is an unequal number of players from each team who participate in an on-court fight (and assuming no bench players from either team leave the bench area), how will the ball be put into play following all required free throws? (10-4-8, 10-5-5)
- Alternating possession throw-in.
  - Point-of-interruption throw-in for the offended team.
  - Division line throw-in for the offended team.**
  - None of the above.
28. When a foul occurs, the official shall verbally inform the offender, then: (2-9-1)
- Verbally inform the scorer the number of the offender.
  - Use the right hand to indicate to the scorer the number of the offender.
  - Use both hands to indicate to the scorer the number of the offender.
  - Both A & C are correct.**

29. Correctable errors do not involve: (2-10-1)

- a. A judgement.
- b. Scoring.
- c. Setting aside a rule.
- d. All of the above.
- e. **A & C only.**

30. A team delay warning may be issued for: (4-47-1, 2, 3, 4)

- a. Thrower not taking the ball from the official.
- b. Thrower not picking up the ball after it passes through the basket.
- c. **Failure to have the court ready for play following a time-out.**
- d. All of the above.