

## 2017-18 Basketball Officials Exam For Postseason Tournament Consideration

1. You communicate to your partner(s) that a player has just committed her fifth personal foul. What is the order of notification after that?
  - A. The player who fouled out, the table to start the 20 second clock, the coach.
  - B. The coach, the timer to begin the 15 second replacement interval, then the player who fouled out.
  - C. The table to give a horn at 15 seconds, then tell the player, and then the coach.
  - D. None of the above answers match the relevant rule for this situation.
2. On a throw-in, which should result in a violation?
  - A. The thrower commits a traveling or a dribbling violation while standing out of bounds during the throw-in (except after a made or awarded basket).
  - B. A defensive player inbounds reaches through the boundary plane and intercepts the throw-in pass
  - C. A defensive player grasps the ball or taps it away from the thrower after the thrower reaches the ball through the boundary plane.
  - D. An offensive player inbounds reaches through the boundary plane and touches or catches the throw-in pass.
3. You hear a certain player from bench B complaining about the officiating and the unsporting nature of this really needs to be addressed. You should, at the least:
  - A. Stop play and issue a verbal warning to the team B coach and have this warning written in the scorebook.
  - B. Give a verbal warning to that player but don't bother the coach about it unless it was a repeated offense.
  - C. Refrain from calling a technical foul even if that player also was using profanity because you hadn't issued a warning first.
  - D. Do nothing as the U1 on the crew. Let the appointed Referee (the "R") hear it and handle it the next time he rotates or switches and goes past that bench.
4. As A1 begins his layup, he establishes his left foot as the pivot foot and then is fouled. After the illegal contact he tries to jump off his right foot but the foul keeps him from leaving the floor and also from releasing the ball for the shot attempt. Which should be ruled?
  - A. Not a traveling violation because A1 did not exceed the two steps expressly permitted by the rule.
  - B. A1 was still "on the floor" when fouled, so award team A a throw-in or a 1-and-1.
  - C. Award two free throws to A1 because his act of shooting had started prior to the time of the foul.
  - D. None of the above.
5. A pass deflects off A2. A3, in an attempt to "save the ball" and avoid an out-of-bounds violation, jumps from the playing court through the boundary plane and over the out-of-bounds area. While in the air he taps the ball back into the court and then lands out-of-bounds. Can he be the first to touch the ball inbounds after touching inbounds with only one foot?
  - A. No, it must touch another player with inbounds status first.
  - B. Yes, as long as he has "something in and nothing out" (something touching inbounds and nothing touching out-of-bounds).
  - C. That is not a legitimate question because this is a technical foul for delay of game.
  - D. No. He must reestablish himself with two feet inbounds first.
6. B1 fouls A1 in the act of shooting. The foul is judged to be an intentional foul. A1's attempt is successful. Which of the following is the correct result?
  - A. Two free throws whether that was a two- or a three-point attempt
  - B. One free throw because the basket was good
  - C. Three free throws if A1's shot was from outside the three point line
  - D. None of the above

7. During the first half, as you are about to administer the first of two technical foul free throws to a A4, coach A calls his players to talk to them in front of their bench during the free throw. Coach B wants to do the same in front of his bench. Is this permitted?
- No, coach B must call a timeout if he needs to talk to his players now.
  - No, both teams' players must stand on the other side of the division line during free throws for either a technical or intentional foul.
  - Yes. All players must stand behind the shooter's free throw line extended and behind team A's three point line during free throws for a technical or intentional foul.
  - No, because the team B players within the peripheral field of vision of the free throw shooter during a technical foul free throw would be a disconcertion violation.
8. Following a score by A5, head coach B requests and is granted a timeout. When play is resumed, the throw-in by A1 results in an easy, unguarded score by A2 without her even taking a dribble. The officials discover the mistake immediately after A2's score and stop play in order to sort out the confusion. Which of the following is/are correct?
- Score the basket by A2 and award a throw-in to team B.
  - No correction can be made after A1's incorrect throw-in ended.
  - This is one of the "Correctable Errors" included in the rules book. It was discovered within the allowable timeframe, so cancel A2's score and give a correct endlined throw-in to team B from the same spot.
  - Both A and B
9. A1 has ended his dribble and begins to lose his balance. To keep from falling, he may legally touch the floor with:
- A hand or the ball or a knee
  - With a hand or a foot or the ball
  - One forearm or the other, but not both
  - No part of his body
10. Which is correct for the administering official to do during a jump ball?
- Verbally instruct the players, "Hold your spots!" prior to the toss.
  - Direct both jumpers to have at least one foot inside the smaller 3' jump circle.
  - Keep the whistle in her mouth in case an immediate jump ball violation needs to be called.
  - Toss the ball upwards higher than either of the jumpers can jump.
  - All of the above are correct things to do on a jump ball.
11. While observing team A warming up, you identify that A1 is wearing an earring. Which is the correct thing to do?
- Permit A1 to continue to warm up but only after he has removed the illegal equipment. There is no penalty associated with this, he just can't continue to warm up or play in the game.
  - Issue Team A a team technical foul for a player with an illegal uniform.
  - The coach "loses the box" for this game because he did not fully check his players prior to exiting the locker room.
  - Allow A1 to keep warming up if he has tape over the earring.
12. A2 releases an attempt from behind the 3-point line. While striving for rebounding position and while the ball was still in the air, teammate A3 swings her elbows excessively. Which of the following is true?
- Since the elbow-swinging infraction was occurred during the act of shooting, "continuous motion" applies and the basket counts if good.
  - A violation shall be called if A3's elbows do not make contact with an opponent, and cancel A2's try if successful.
  - A2's shot counts for 3 points if good because the act of shooting had ended (the ball being clearly in flight) at the time of the violation.
  - All of the above answers are false.

13. A team warning for delay has been issued to team B previously. Which of the following merits a technical foul?
- A. Defender B1 breaks the plane of the out of bounds line trying to contend against a throw-in by A1.
  - B. Team B makes it necessary for water spilled on the floor during a timeout to be cleaned up after the duration of the time out had ended.
  - C. A sub for team B on the end of the bench stands up while the ball is live and yells a profanity at your partner whose back is turned.
  - D. B3 intentionally slaps the backboard to disrupt A3 as he attempts a layup.
  - E. All the above
14. A2 ends her dribble and pivots several times on her right foot. She's begins to pass to A3 but as she reconsiders her pass she ends up standing there on her left foot with her right foot in the air.
- A. This is a traveling violation because she lifted her pivot foot.
  - B. A2 has not taken more than the legal two steps which, by rule, would constitute a traveling violation.
  - C. A2 has committed no violation because a lifted pivot foot is not illegal until or unless it is returned to the floor prior to a pass, shot, or request for a time out.
  - D. This is a dribbling violation because she did not complete her pass
  - E. None of the above.
15. A1 ends his dribble and releases the ball on a shot attempt. The ball misses the rim and backboard and is caught in the air by the speedy A1 who then makes the easy shot from a position closer to the rim. This is:
- A. A traveling violation because he took "steps."
  - B. A dribbling violation because he didn't let the ball hit the floor prior to reassuming player control.
  - C. Legal because team control ended when the ball was in flight during A1's try. Score the basket.
  - D. Illegal because this is a "self-pass", identified in the rules book as a violation.
16. During A1's layup, the ball contacts the backboard and is still on the way up when B1 touches the ball, intentionally redirecting it away from the basket.
- A. This is legal and should be a "no-call."
  - B. This is goaltending because B1 contacted the ball after it touched the backboard.
  - C. This is a basket interference violation.
  - D. This is a technical foul if, as part of the blocking attempt, B1 strikes the backboard and causes it to move from its otherwise stable position.
17. B2, after committing team B's ninth team foul, is in a marked lane space awaiting the second free throw attempt by A1. After A1 releases the free throw, B2 enters the lane legally, then backs up across the free throw line before the ball strikes the ring and makes significant contact with A1, nearly knocking the shooter to the floor in the free thrower's semicircle. A1's free-throw attempt is unsuccessful. What would one of the results of this situation be?
- A. An official should call a foul on B2 and next award two free throws as a result of team B's tenth team foul.
  - B. B2 committed a delayed violation. The penalty for this will be a single substitute free throw.
  - C. All free throws to be attempted by A1 should be with no players in the marked lane spaces ("the lanes cleared").
  - D. B and C.
  - E. None of the above.
18. Which of the following should always be ruled an intentional foul?
- A. When a player wraps her arms around an opponent.
  - B. Anytime any player intends to foul the opponent as a way to get the clocked stopped.
  - C. When a player fouls by an act excessive in intensity and force.
  - D. When a player fouls but does so without somehow "playing the ball".
  - E. All of the above except for B.

19. Which is the approved way to report to the table that number 42 from the team wearing white jerseys fouled?
- A. Use two hands to report that foul while walking toward the table, saying "Home Team, Forty Two".
  - B. Point to the white team's bench prior to reporting the number of the player to the table and then report the color of the jersey and number of the player who fouled to the scorer using the two-handed reporting mechanic.
  - C. After the color, report that player's number using either the one-handed or two-handed method, based on whichever you prefer.
  - D. Indicate the color of the jersey of the player who fouled and verbalize the entire number ("Forty-Two", not "Four-Two") while using the right hand to signify the digit "4" and the left hand the digit "2".
20. A5's throw-in pass from his own endline bounces untouched in A's frontcourt and then goes into A's backcourt where the ball is picked up by A4. The correct ruling is:
- A. A violation because team A's team control during its throw-in was followed by team A's team control in the backcourt.
  - B. A backcourt violation because the ball bouncing in A's front court constituted team control in the front court for team A.
  - C. Legal. Team control had not yet been established by team A in the frontcourt before the ball went into the backcourt.
  - D. A throw-in violation because team control in the frontcourt was first established when the ball touched in A's frontcourt.
21. Which of these situations results in the awarding of two points?
- A. A4, during a throw-in near the 28' mark, throws a "lob pass" that goes directly into the basket.
  - B. A1, from behind the 3 point arc, throws an "alley-oop" pass which goes directly through the basket.
  - C. A2, from behind the 3 point arc, throws a pass to A3 that strikes B2 who is standing in the free throw lane and then goes through the basket.
  - D. A3, from behind the 3 point arc, throws a pass that strikes A4 who is standing on the FT line and then goes through the basket.
22. When a player of a team is executing a throw-in, team control exists so that:
- A. If a foul is called against that throw-in team, it would be administered as a team control foul.
  - B. Any foul committed by that team during the throw-in cannot be a common foul.
  - C. It is a backcourt violation if the throw-in pass is touched by a player from that team in the frontcourt and then controlled by a teammate in the backcourt.
  - D. The mandatory five-second throw-in count can begin.
23. The lead official calls a foul on B1 which sends A1 to the free throw line for two shots. That's B1's fifth personal foul. While that foul is being reported, the new lead calls a technical foul on A1 for taunting B3. That's A1's fifth foul. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. An eligible substitute for A1, if available, will shoot two free throws.
  - B. B3 must shoot two free throws.
  - C. Any team A player selected by coach B will shoot two free throws.
  - D. The ball will be made live by a throw-in from the endline of one of the teams.
24. In order for it to be a kicking violation, contact with the ball must be:
- A. Below the knee
  - B. Intentional
  - C. With the foot
  - D. By the defense

25. The customary illuminated arrows display on the scorer's table to indicate direction of the next AP throw-in can't be found prior to the start of the game. Which of the solutions below satisfies the relevant rule requirement for this situation?
- A. On each held ball the officials should refer to the arrows or lights on the scoreboard showing which team has the next possession.
  - B. A coin or whistle in the pocket of one of the officials to remind him/her which team gets the AP throw-in next.
  - C. A water bottle or shoe or sign or gym class traffic cone or something similar placed on the table in order to display the proper AP throw-in direction.
  - D. The scorer's "A-P Throw-In Log" that is maintained in the book should be consulted by the scorer and then whose throw-in it should be should then be verbally expressed to the crew.
26. A1 drives to the basket and jumps and releases the ball on an attempt for goal. Contact occurs between A1 and B1 after the release and before airborne shooter A1 returns a foot to the floor. One official rules a blocking foul on B1 and the other rules a charging foul on A1.
- A. The officials should meet briefly to determine which foul happened first and decide what to do next on the basis of the decision they reach.
  - B. As with any other multiple foul, report a personal foul on each player, cancel the basket if good, then use the AP arrow to determine how to resume play.
  - C. These two fouls result in a double personal foul, and whether or not A1's attempt was successful is significant in determining whether or not the AP arrow is used to determine who receives the resulting throw-in.
  - D. In whichever official's primary coverage area these fouls occurred, the foul which that official called will be reported to the scorer. The other foul, unless flagrant, will be ignored.
27. Which of the following is true?
- A. The arrow shouldn't change until the AP throw-in ends.
  - B. The AP arrow shouldn't change until the thrower has possession of the ball for the throw-in.
  - C. The arrow shouldn't change until the thrower releases the AP throw-in pass.
  - D. It doesn't matter whether the throw-in team violates or fouls during the AP throw-in; either way the arrow changes so that the other team gets the next AP throw-in.
28. We "clear the lanes" of players during a free throw attempt so that all lane spaces are empty when:
- A. Either coach wants the opportunity to speak to her players during the free throw(s) without incurring a timeout.
  - B. It's wise to keep the lane space players from opposing teams separate from each other after intentional fouls to deescalate the tension after those that are called for "excessive contact."
  - C. Disconcertion of the free throw shooter is a certainty.
  - D. The ball will become dead if the last free throw shot for the penalty sending the free throw shooter to the line is not successful.
29. A1, attempting a throw-in after a made basket, hands the ball off to A2 as he, maintaining inbound status, is running by.
- A. This is a legal play as long as B2 doesn't step out of bounds when receiving the ball from B1.
  - B. This is a violation because a hand off doesn't fit the definition of a pass which is required for a throw-in to be legal.
  - C. This is illegal because such an exchange on a throw-in can only happen on a designated spot throw-in.
  - D. None of the above is true.
30. While attempting a throw-in, A1 holds the ball through the plane of the endline. B1 grabs the ball and immediately scores in B's basket.
- A. Warning on team B for delay of game.
  - B. Technical foul on B1 for interfering with a throw-in.
  - C. Nothing illegal has occurred and play should continue with a throw-in by team A.
  - D. Team technical on team B for delaying the game by preventing the ball from being put in play.