

EXAM FORMAT

Place	Question	Answer Choice 1	Answer Choice 2	Answer Choice 3	Answer Choice 4	Rule Reference	Mandatory
1	Correctable errors involve:	Failure to award a merited free throw.	Awarding an unmerited free throw.	Permitting a wrong player to attempt a free throw.	All of the above.	2-10-1	
2	If undershirts are worn, they must:	Be a solid color similar to the jersey or black (under visiting team dark jerseys only)	Only be black in color.	Be white.	Only be one solid color.	3-5-6	*
3	A substitute becomes a player when:	The substitute reports to the scorer.	The substitute has both feet inside the playing court.	The substitute is beckoned by an official and legally enters the court.	All of the above.	3-3-2; 3-3-3	
4	A player who has been replaced may not re-enter until:	After the clock has started properly.	The ball becomes live.	At least 10 seconds have run off the clock.	The ball becomes dead again.	3-3-4	
5	When a player catches the ball with both feet on the floor and one foot is lifted:	The other foot is the pivot foot.	Either foot may be the pivot foot.	Neither foot may be the pivot foot.	None of the above.	4-44-1	
6	A ball in contact with a player with one foot in the backcourt is considered to be in the:	Backcourt.	Frontcourt.	Neither court.	Out of Bounds.	4-4-1	
7	A disqualified player becomes bench personnel when the _____ is notified.	Player	Head Coach	Timer	Captain	4-14-2	
8	A dribble begins by:	Pushing the ball to the floor.	Batting the ball to the floor.	Throwing the ball to the floor.	All of the above.	4-15-3	
9	A player holding the ball:	May not touch the floor with any other body part.	Shall announce which foot he or she will use as pivot foot.	May touch the floor with a hand.	May kneel with the non-pivot foot.	4-44-5	
10	A tap is considered the same as a:	Pass	Fumble	Try	Dribble	4-41-6	
11	A team warning for delay may be issued for:	Throw-in plane violation.	Interfering with ball following a goal.	Failure to have the court ready for play following a time-out.	All of the above.	4-47-1; 4-47-3; 4-47-4	
12	A team foul does not include:	Technical foul on a player.	Personal foul on a player.	Direct technical foul on the head coach.	Indirect technical foul on the head coach.	4-19-13	
13	A team is in control:	During a pass between teammates.	During an interrupted dribble.	When the ball is at the disposal of a player for a throw-in.	All of the above.	4-12-2	
14	A technical foul is:	A foul by a nonplayer.	A noncontact foul by a player.	An intentional foul while the ball is dead.	All of the above.	4-19-5a,b,c	
15	"Point of Interruption" is a method of resuming play after:	A double personal foul.	A correctable error.	An official's inadvertent whistle.	All of the above.	4-36-1	

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16	The shot clock operator shall be located:	Anywhere in the gym.	On the home team's bench.	Anywhere on the end line.	At the scorer's and timer's table.	2-1-3 NOTE	
17	A head coach is assessed a(n) _____ technical foul for unsporting acts or conduct committed by an assistant coach.	Direct	Indirect	Flagrant	None of the above.	10-5 PENALTY	
18	A head coach is assessed a direct technical foul for which of the following infractions?	Failure to replace a disqualified/injured player within 15 seconds.	Allowing a team member to participate while wearing an illegal uniform.	Permitting a team member to participate after being removed from the game for disqualification.	All of the above.	10-6-2; 10-6-3; 10-6-4	
19	A foul committed by a member of the throw-in team from the start of the throw-in until player control is obtained inbounds is a:	Player-control foul.	Intentional foul.	Team-control foul.	False double foul.	4-19-14	
20	A team-control foul is:	An intentional foul.	A flagrant foul.	A technical foul.	A common foul.	4-19-2; 4-19-7	
21	During free throws, substitutions may be made:	Before the first attempt.	Only after all attempts are made.	Before the final attempt.	None of the above.	3-3-1c	*
22	The ball is out of bounds when it is touched by:	A player who is out of bounds.	The supports or back of the backboard.	The ceiling, overhead equipment or supports.	All of the above.	7-1-2a(1); (3), (4)	
23	The ball becomes live when:	On a jump ball, the tossed ball leaves the official's hands.	On a throw-in, it is at the disposal of the thrower.	On a free throw, it is at the disposal of the free thrower.	All of the above.	6-1-2	
24	When the ball is in their offensive team's frontcourt, the designated spot for the throw-in will be either the nearest 28-foot mark along each sideline of the nearest spot 3 feet outside the free throw line on the end line if:	The defensive team commits a violation.	The defensive team commits a common foul prior to the bonus.	A time-out is called.	All of the above.	7-5-3a	*
25	Team A is dribbling the ball in its backcourt when Team B commits a common foul before the bonus. Team A will be granted a throw-in from:	One of the four designated spots nearest to where the foul occurred in the team's frontcourt.	The spot nearest to where the foul occurred in the team's backcourt.	The sideline division line.	None of the above.	7-5-3b	*
26	Beginning with a team's fifth foul in each quarter, two free throws are awarded, regardless of whether or not the first free throw is successful.	TRUE	FALSE			4-8-1a	*
27	At the end of each quarter:	Team fouls remain the same.	Team fouls are reduced by two.	Team fouls are reset to zero.	None of the above.	4-8-1b	*

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28	The player control signal (#35, hand behind the head) is used to indicate which of the following:	A common foul committed by a player dribbling the ball.	A common foul committed by an airborne shooter.	A common foul committed by a member of the team that has control of the ball.	All of the above.	4-19-6; 4-19-7; Signal Chart	
29	When an official administers a throw-in to the wrong team:	The mistake can be rectified until the first dead ball.	The mistake can be rectified until the first dead ball after the ball becomes live unless there has been a change of possession.	The mistake cannot be rectified.	The mistake can be rectified until the other team scores.	7-6-6	*
30	Which of the following changes to the scorebook with less than 10 minutes before the scheduled starting time result in an administrative technical foul?	Adding a name to the team member list.	Changing a designated starter, except for illness or injury.	Requiring a player to change to the number in the scorebook.	All of the above.	10-1-2 a, b, d	
31	A1 is holding the ball in the frontcourt near the division line. B1 knocks the ball out of A1's hands and it bounces off A1's leg and rolls into the backcourt. A2 is the first player to touch the ball. Ruling: This is a backcourt violation.	TRUE	FALSE			9-9-1	
32	A1 is holding the ball in the frontcourt near the division line. B1 knocks the ball out of A1's hands and hits the floor and rolls into the backcourt. A2 is the first player to touch the ball. Ruling: This is a backcourt violation.	TRUE	FALSE			9-9-1	
33	A1 is dribbling the ball in the frontcourt when he bounces the ball off his shoe and the ball momentarily gets away. While A1 and B1 try to secure the loose ball, A1 fouls. Team control continues and it is a team control foul. No free throws are awarded regardless of the team foul count.	TRUE	FALSE			4-15-3; Rule 10 Penalties Summary	
34	The head coach loses their ability to stand in the coaching box area if they receive an administrative technical foul for adding a name to the team member list 8 minutes before the scheduled starting time.	TRUE	FALSE			10-1-2 PENALTY	
35	A single flagrant foul, the second direct technical foul or the third technical (any combination of direct or indirect) charged to the head coach results in disqualification and ejection.	TRUE	FALSE			10-5-5 PENALTY	
36	Undershirts, if worn by the home team shall be white.	TRUE	FALSE			3-5-6a	
37	During a dribble from backcourt to frontcourt, the ball is in the frontcourt when the ball and both feet of the dribbler touch the court entirely in the frontcourt.	TRUE	FALSE			4-4-6	
38	A player is officially disqualified and becomes bench personnel when the coach is notified by an official.	TRUE	FALSE			4-14-2	
39	It is possible for a player to travel during a dribble.	TRUE	FALSE			FUNDAMENTAL 7	

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40	If the ball goes through the basket before or after a player-control foul, the goal shall not be counted.	TRUE	FALSE			FUNDAMENTAL 20	
41	A player has to grasp the rim in order to meet the definition of dunking.	TRUE	FALSE			4-16	
42	The officials' jurisdiction, prior to the game, begins when they arrive on the floor. The officials' arrival on the floor shall be at least 15 minutes before the scheduled start of the game.	TRUE	FALSE			2-2-2	
43	A team can begin the game with only 4 players.	TRUE	FALSE			3-1-1 NOTE	
44	The home team is required to wear even numbers and the visiting team is required to wear odd numbers.	TRUE	FALSE			3-4-3d	
45	If worn, only one wristband is permitted on each wrist, each shall be worn on the arm below the elbow, each shall be moisture-absorbing, nonabrasive and unadorned, and each shall be a maximum of 4 inches wide.	TRUE	FALSE			3-5-4c	
46	A1 is fouled while dribbling, and Team A is in the bonus. B2 is replaced by substitute B6. When is B2 allowed to re-enter the game?	Before A1's first free throw.	After A1's first three throw, if successful.	After A1's second free throw, if successful.	During the first opportunity to substitute after the game clock has properly started.	3-3-4	
47	Who shall make the final decision when there is doubt as to whether a score was made within the shot clock period.	The timer	The scorer	The game officials	The head coaches		
48	The shot clock period ends when:	the ball is kicked.	the shot clock is properly started for the next shot clock period.	the ball goes out of bounds.	inadvertent whistle.		*
49	The shot clocks shall be mounted and recessed on:	the wall opposite the scorer's table.	backboard supports behind the backboard.	on the floor.	near the scorer's table.		
50	Stop the time device and continue time without reset when play begins under the following circumstances:	The ball is deflected out of bounds by the defensive player.	A player is injured.	A charged timeout has concluded.	All of the above.		*
51	The mere touching of the ball by an opponent does not start a new shot clock period when the same team remains in control of the ball.	TRUE	FALSE				*
52	The team in control must attempt a try for goal within the 35 second shot clock period.	TRUE	FALSE				*
53	Stop the timing device and continue time without reset when play begins under the following circumstances:	An intentionally kicked or fisted ball.	An inadvertent whistle when there is team control.	After a held ball occurs during a throw-in, and the alternating possession arrow favors the team that made the throw-in.	All of the above.		*
54	A1 receives a pass and establishes the right foot as the pivot foot. While faking a pass or try, A1 lifts the pivot foot and stands on the left foot alone while undecided as to what to do. A1 has traveled.	TRUE	FALSE			4-44-3	
55	A1 catches the ball while both feet are off the floor, lands on one foot, hops and lands the both feet simultaneously on the floor. A1 then lifts one foot and either shoots or passes. A1 has committed a traveling violation.	TRUE	FALSE			4-44-2a,3	

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56	The referee may correct an obvious mistake by the timer to start or stop the clock when:	The timer verifies the correct time.	The scorer verifies the correct time.	The coaches agree.	The referee has definite knowledge relative to the time involved.	5-10-1	
57	The officials' pregame conference in the locker room should include:	Points of emphasis.	New rules.	Mechanics and signal changes.	All of the above		
58	Team A scores a field goal and immediately requests a timeout. When Team B returns to the court all five players go out of bounds as the official bounces the ball to B1. B2 and B3 then step inbounds and B2 receives a pass from B1. This is a legal play.	TRUE	FALSE			Case Book Situation 7.5.7B	
59	A1 blocks a pass near the endline. The ball falls to the floor inbounds, but A1, who is off balance, steps off the court. A1 returns inbounds, secures control of the ball and begins to dribble.	Legal	This is a double dribble violation.	This is a traveling violation.	This is technical foul for leaving the court on purpose.	4-15-3; 4-15-4	
60	A1 and B1 jump to start the contest, non-jumpers A2 and B2 touch the ball simultaneously as the ball goes out of bounds. What is the ruling?	A1 and B1 will jump again.	A2 and B2 will jump ball.	Any two players may jump.	Alternating possession to Team A, as the home school.	Case Book Situation 6.4.1C	
61	A1 commits a player control foul in A's backcourt. Team B will inbound the ball at nearest one of the four designated spots in B's front court.	TRUE	FALSE			7-5-3; 7-5-4	*
62	A1 is dribbling the ball outside the three-point line in Team A's frontcourt near its team bench when B2 fouls A2 near Team A's basket on the opposite side of the court. The throw-in will occur at the 28-foot mark near the team bench.	TRUE	FALSE			7-5-3; 7-5-4	*
63	A1 is fouled. Team A is awarded the ball out of bounds. The foul was Team B's fifth team foul of the quarter and A1 should have been awarded bonus free throws. Team A scores on the ensuing throw in. The error is discovered within the correctable error timeframe.	Count the goal by Team A, Team B is awarded a throw-in anywhere along the end line.	Do not count the goal by Team A, A1 will be awarded the bonus free throws.	Count the goal by Team A, A1 will be awarded the bonus with no players along the free three-throw lanes. Team B will be awarded a throw-in anywhere along the end line.	Use the alternating possession arrow to give possession to the appropriate team	2-10-5; 2-10-6	
64	The referee may designate either umpire to toss the jump ball.	TRUE	FALSE			2-5-1	
65	B1, in a marked free throw lane space, enters the free throw lane prematurely. The administering official properly signals the violation and A1 attempts the free throw. A1's attempt does not enter the basket or touch the ring. Assuming there is not another free throw, play should resume with:	A throw in by Team B.	alternating possession throw in from a designated spot outside the end line.	A throw in by Team A.	A jump ball.	6-4-4c	
66	A1 attempts a try after ending the dribble. The try does not enter the basket or touch the ring. A1 may catch the ball before it touches the floor and begin dribble.	TRUE	FALSE			4-44-3b	

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67	To establish a legal screening position:	The screener may face any direction.	Time and distance are relevant.	The screener shall be stationary, except when both the screener and opponent are moving in the same path and the same direction.	All of the above.	4-40-2a,b,c	
68	B1 fouls A1 during an unsuccessful try. While the ruling official is reporting the foul, A1 pushes B1 into another player. This creates a false double foul situation.	TRUE	FALSE			4-19-9; 10-4-7	
69	The game clock shows three-tenths of a second or less in the third quarter when A2 grabs A1's missed free throw or throw-in and quickly shoots. The ball leaves A2's hand(s) before the end-of-period signal and goes through A's basket. The official's count the basket. This is the correct call.	TRUE	FALSE			5-2-5	
70	When a team's head coach has received a technical foul, when may that coach stand during a live ball?	To request a timeout only.	To go to the table to request a timeout to determine if a correctable error occurred.	To spontaneously react to an outstanding play only.	All of the above	10-6-1	
71	All of the following are true of verticality, except which?	Legal guarding position must be attained before verticality applies.	The defender may jump within the vertical plane.	The defender may only raise the arms within the vertical plane prior to jumping.	The defender may not use the lower part of the body to make contact outside the vertical plane.	4-45	
72	Which of the following items in a player's hair are legal if they are securely fastened to the head and do not present a safety risk?	Barrettes.	Bobby pins.	Beads.	All of the above	3-5-4d	
73	Which of the following is true of goaltending?	If the ball is touched after it contacts the backboard when any part of the ball is above the basket-ring level, it results in a goaltending violation.	If the ball is touched after it contacts the backboard when the entire ball is above the basket-ring level, it results in goaltending violation.	If the ball is touched after it contacts the backboard, it results in a goaltending violation only if the ball was on its downward flight when it was touched.	All of the above.	4-22; 9-12	
74	All of the following result in a technical foul, except which?	A player grasps the ring to prevent injury.	A player hangs on the ring in pregame warmups.	A player intentionally slaps the backboard while a try is in flight.	A player places a hand on a backboard to gain an advantage.	10-4-3; 10-4-4	
75	In which of the following scenarios will a team be given 20 seconds to remedy the situation without requiring a timeout to keep the player in the game?	The player is bleeding.	The player has lost a contact.	The player has blood on the uniform.	All of the above.		