

CBOA TEST B 2015-16

1. If a substitute illegally enters a game, when does that substitute become a legal player? (3-3-3, RBT 3.3.3B p. 50)
 - a. When the ball is legally touched by an inbounds player.
 - b. A sub becomes a player when checking-in to the scorer's table.
 - c. When the ball becomes live.
 - d. A player becomes bench personnel upon receiving his/her fifth foul.

2. A1 is fouled and awarded two or three free throws. A6 and B7 are waiting to enter the game, but are not allowed in because of the multiple free-throws substitution rule. Before the first free throw, it is discovered that A2 is bleeding and must be replaced. A6 replaces bleeding A2. Can B7 also enter the game when A6 does? (3-3-1e exception, RBT 3.3.1E p. 49)
 - a. Only B7 is allowed to enter.
 - b. B7 can't enter the game must still wait until prior to the last FT.
 - c. Both A6 and B7 should wait for the second free throw before entering the game.
 - d. B7 is allowed to enter since B7 had legally reported to the table and another player had been directed to leave the game by the officials.

3. When does a disqualified player become bench personnel? (4-14-2, RBT 10.4.1D p. 52)
 - a. When the official notifies the coach that the player has been disqualified.
 - b. When the official notifies the player that he or she has been disqualified.
 - c. Immediately upon the official calling the foul that disqualifies the player.
 - d. When the official reports the foul that has disqualified the player.

4. Which of the following result in the ejection of the head coach? (10-4-5 Note, RBT p. 53-54)
 - a. One direct technical foul.
 - b. Two indirect technical fouls.
 - c. Two direct technical fouls.
 - d. Four or more players receiving flagrant technical fouls.

5. The top assistant coach is assessed an unsporting technical foul in the first half. In the second half, the head coach is ejected and the top assistant coach replaces the head coach. How many more subsequent technical fouls are required before that newly activated head coach would be ejected? (10-4 Penalty Note, 10-5 Penalty Note, RBT 10.4-1A p. 249-250)
 - a. A single direct technical foul.
 - b. A single indirect (bench) technical foul.
 - c. Two direct technical fouls.
 - d. Three indirect (bench) technical fouls.

6. Which of these technical fouls cause a direct technical foul to be charged to the team's head coach?

(10-5-2, 10-5 Penalty, RBT 10.5.2B p. 48, RBT p. 53)

- a. The head coach failing to replace a disqualified player within 20 seconds.
- b. The assistant coach disrespectfully addressing an official.
- c. Bench personnel being assessed a technical foul.
- d. None.

7. A2's three-point attempt is in flight when B3 excessively swings an arm or elbow. The arm or elbow doesn't make contact with any player on the court. The official immediately sounds the whistle for B3's violation. The try is successful. Does A2's basket count?

(6-7-9 Exception d, RBT p. 155-156, 9-13-1, RBT 9.13.1 p. 156)

- a. A2's basket can only be scored provided it goes in before the official blows the whistle.
- b. The official should delay the whistle until the shot is successful or unsuccessful.
- c. A2's basket is canceled.
- d. Score A2's basket.

8. A1 is disqualified for receiving a fifth personal foul. Later in the game, A1 re-enters the game as a substitute. The officials recognize it at the first dead ball after A1 re-entered the game. What is the penalty? (10-5-3, 10-5 Penalty, RBT 10.5.3 p. 50)

- a. There is no penalty.
- b. Direct technical charged to team A's head coach.
- c. Direct technical foul charged to A1.
- d. Indirect technical foul charged to team A's head coach.

9. Team B is assessed a technical foul prior to the game. Team A's head coach chooses to replace starter A5 with substitute A6 to shoot the two technical foul free throws. Which of the following are true of A6 after the second free throw has been completed?

(3-2-2a, 3-3-4, RBT p. 38)

- a. A6 may remain in the game.
- b. A6 may be replaced by any substitute (excluding A5) after the free throws.
- c. A5 may not re-enter the game until the next opportunity to substitute after the clock has been properly started.
- d. All of the above.

10. Team is leading by one point where the game clock shows tenths of a second. There are two-tenths (0.2) of a second left in the last period. Resuming play by a throw-in, a score can only happen as a result of: (5-2-5, RBT p. 63, RBT 5.2.5A p. 64)

- a. Tap.
- b. No score can happen, the game is over.
- c. A quick catch and shot in the same motion.
- d. No score can happen with only two-tenths of second remaining.

11. At the end of the halftime intermission, team A has yet to inform the scorer of its starters for the second half. What is the result? (3-3-1a Note, RBT p. 45-46)
- a. Team technical foul to team A.
 - b. Administrative technical foul to team A.
 - c. No penalty; the five players who ended the first half shall start the second half.
 - d. No penalty; the original five starters shall start the second half.
12. With 36.5 seconds left in the last period, there is an inadvertent whistle for a foul that stops the clock. A6 has reported as a substitute prior to the whistle. (3-3-1d, RBT p. 46)
- a. A6 may enter the game.
 - b. Only team B may have substitutes enter.
 - c. A6 may not enter the game.
 - d. Any substitutes may enter at this time regardless of if they have checked in or not.
13. A1 is awarded two free throws, subs A6 and B7 are at the table ready to enter, and team B calls a timeout prior to A1's first free throw. When shall A6 and B7 enter the game? (3-3-1a, 3-3-1c, RBT p. 48)
- a. Both can enter before the 1st FT attempt given there was a timeout.
 - b. Only B7 can enter before the first free-throw attempt since team B called the timeout.
 - c. After A1's second free throw, if successful.
 - d. After A1's first free throw.
14. Who may attempt the second of two free throws awarded to team A for a technical foul? (8-3, RBT. p. 93)
- a. Any team A substitute.
 - b. Any of the other four team A players.
 - c. The same team A player who shot the first free throw.
 - d. All of the above.
15. During a jump ball, A1 and B1 each tap the ball twice and then B1 catches the ball before it touches the floor or another player. (6-3-7c, 6-3-7d, RBT p. 81-83, RBT p. 171)
- a. Violation on B1. Set the possession arrow to team B after the throw in at the disposal of team A.
 - b. If the official has whistled this as a violation it should be ruled an inadvertent whistle.
 - c. Violation on B1. Set the possession arrow to team A after throw in by team A.
 - d. There is no violation and the ball shall remain live.
16. Upon the game's opening jump ball, the ball is tapped toward A1, who fumbles the ball out of bounds prior to ever gaining control. What is the result? (4-3-3a, 6-4-1, 9-3-1, RBT 6.4.1C p. 84)
- a. Throw-in to team A.
 - b. Alternating-possession arrow set toward team A. Throw-in to team A.
 - c. Alternating-possession arrow set toward team B. Throw in to team B.
 - d. Alternating-possession arrow set toward team A. Throw-in to team B.

17. Which of the following is true if team A is assessed a technical foul before the game starts?

(4-3-3b, 6-4-1, 10-4 Penalty, RBT 6.4.1A p. 87)

- a. A jump ball will follow the free throw(s).
- b. Team A will have the possession arrow that follows the throw-in.
- c. Team B will have the possession arrow that follows the throw-in.
- d. Team B will shoot one free throw.

18. Which of the following results in a traveling violation?

(4-44-5, RBT 4.44.5 p. 188)

- a. A1, in an attempt to end his or her dribble, muffs the ball, taking two steps before he or she is able to control the ball.
- b. A1 is holding the ball with one knee on the floor, begins dribbling and stands.
- c. A1 is holding the ball with one knee on the floor and stands without moving the pivot foot.
- d. None of the above.

19. In B1's attempt to block A1's shot, B1 jumps into teammate B3, pushing B3 into A1 and causing contact and a foul. Who is the foul on?

(4-19-1, RBT p. 191-192)

- a. A1.
- b. B1.
- c. B3.
- d. No foul.

20. If a player swings his or her elbows and makes non-incidental contact with an elbow to an opponent's head, what kind of foul may result? (4-19-2, 4-19-3, 4-19-4, 4-19-6, RBT p. 192-195)

- a. Common foul.
- b. Intentional foul.
- c. Flagrant foul.
- d. All of the above.

21. A1 is attempting the first of a one-and-one free throw. If simultaneous violations occur during A1's unsuccessful try, what is the result? (6-4-3c, 9-1 Penalty 3, RBT p. 158-159)

- a. A1 gets a replacement free throw.
- b. A1 shall shoot the second of the one-and-one free-throw attempt.
- c. Team B shall be awarded a throw-in.
- d. An alternating-possession throw-in results.

22. B5 is in a marked lane space during A1's free-throw attempt. It is a violation if B5 does which of the below prior to A1 releasing the ball? (9-1-3d, 9-1-3g, RBT p. 156-158)

- a. Breaks the lane-line plane with his or her foot, but the foot does not touch the floor.
- b. Breaks the lane-line plane with his or her hand and touches the hand to the floor.
- c. Breaks the lane-line plane with his or her foot and touches the foot to the floor.
- d. All the above.

23. When illegal, but not excessive or severe, contact occurs during a dead ball, and a technical foul is assessed, where is the resulting throw-in after the free throws? (7-5-6a RBT p. 117)

- a. At the point of interruption.
- b. At the point of interruption to the offended team.
- c. To the offended team nearest the spot of the technical foul.
- d. To the offended team at the division line.

24. After obtaining initial legal guarding position, the guard may move in which of the below directions when contact occurs?

(4-23-3c, RBT p. 139)

- a. Laterally.
- b. Obliquely.
- c. Backward.
- d. All the above.

25. Where is an arrow indicator that indicates the alternating possession direction required to be located? (1-16, RBT p. 120)

- a. At the scorer's table.
- b. On the scoreboard.
- c. The possession arrow can be at the table or the scoreboard.
- d. There is no such requirement.

26. Which of these result in basket interference?

(4-6-2, 4-6-3, RBT p. 149)

- a. Reaching through the basket from below and touching the ball while it is touching the ring.
- b. Reaching through the basket from below and touching the ball while it is above the ring but within the cylinder.
- c. Reaching through the basket from below and touching the ball while it is outside the cylinder.
- d. All the above.

27. A1 is dribbling, what can he or she do next?

(4-15, 4-44, RBT p. 167-168, 185-186)

- a. Drop to a position with a knee on the floor, then end the dribble.
- b. Drop one knee to the floor and then stand again while continuing the dribble.
- c. Terminate the dribble and then drop a knee to the floor while holding the ball.
- d. Both a and b.

28. Which are legal actions by the scoreboard operator, fans and/or band? (1-18, RBT p. 20-21)

- a. The band playing during a live ball.
- b. The electronic scoreboard playing broken glass sound effects just after an opponent's missed field-goal attempt.
- c. Fans from the visiting team using artificial noisemakers during an opponent's attempted free throw.
- d. None of the above.

29. Which are true of correcting bookkeeping or timing errors? (2-11-11, 5-10, RBT p. 278, 282-283)

- a. A timing error must be corrected in the half or extra period in which it occurred, and; a bookkeeping mistake can be corrected at any time until the referee approves the final score.
- b. A timing error can be corrected at any time until the referee approves the final score, and; a bookkeeping mistake must be corrected in the half or extra period in which it occurred.
- c. Both a and b.
- d. Neither a or b.

30. A1 has two free throws. A4 and B5, who are in marked lane spaces, commit simultaneous violations prior to A1's release of the ball. What is the result? (9-1 Penalty 3, RBT p. 158-159)

- a. A1's 1st FT is cancelled, and; play is resumed with A1's 2nd FT.
- b. A1 shall attempt both FTs, and play is resumed with an AP throw-in.
- c. Both a and b.
- d. Neither a or b.

31. Which is true of a tap? (4-41-7, RBT p. 63-64)

- a. It starts when the ball touches the player's hand.
- b. It starts when the player directs the ball toward the basket.
- c. It ends when the ball is no longer touching the player's hand.
- d. None of the above.

32. With team A leading by five points, which of the following are true when B1 is fouled on a successful try so near the expiration of time in the fourth quarter that the timer is unable to stop the clock after the foul and the ball is in the air but before time expires. (5-6-2 Exception 1, 3, RBT p. 65)

- a. B1's goal is awarded. No free throw is shot.
- b. B1 is awarded two free throws.
- c. B1 is awarded one free throw.
- d. B1's goal is cancelled.

33. If a technical foul is administered to team A to end the second half after time has run out, and the score is tied after the resulting free throws, how is the extra period begun? (6-1 Note, 7-5-6a, 10-4 Penalty, 5-6-2 Exception 4, RBT p. 65)

- a. With a jump ball.
- b. With a throw-in to team A.
- c. With a throw-in to team B as the result of the technical foul.
- d. With a throw-in to whichever team has the alternating-possession arrow in its favor.

34. Team A is administered a throw-in on the sideline. A1 is handed the ball and the official starts the count. Who is in team control? (4-12-1, 4-12-2, 4-12-6, RBT p. 75-76)

- a. Team A, after the throw-in is complete.
- b. Team A.
- c. Team B.
- d. There is no team control on a throw-in.

35. Which of the following is true when the ball is loose after B3 deflects a pass from A1 to A2? (4-12-3, RBT 4.19.7D p. 77)
- a. Team A has team control.
 - b. There is no team control.
 - c. A1 has player control.
 - d. A2 has player control.
36. Team control does not exist in which of the following? (4-12-2, 4-12-3, RBT p. 75-76)
- a. During an interrupted dribble.
 - b. While the ball is in flight during a try.
 - c. When a live ball is being passed among teammates.
 - d. All of the above.
37. A1 has the ball for a throw-in. The throw-in pass deflects off of A2. As A2 and B2 are attempting to retrieve the loose throw-in pass, A2 illegally pushes B2 from behind and is called for a foul. Team B is in the bonus. (4-12-1, 4-12-2, RBT 4.19.7D p. 77)
- a. B2 should be called for a foul.
 - b. B2 will shoot bonus free throws since team A never possessed the ball inbounds.
 - c. A team-control foul has been committed. Team B is awarded a throw-in spot closest to where the foul occurred.
 - d. There is no foul on the play.
38. When does the jump ball end? (4-28-2, RBT p. 81)
- a. When a jumper tips the ball.
 - b. When a non-jumper calls timeout.
 - c. When the ball touches a non-jumper, the floor, a basket or backboard.
 - d. When the alternating-possession arrow is set and displayed at the scorer's table.
39. During A1's first of two free throws, A2 and B3 are both in marked lane spaces and commit simultaneous free-throw violations. A1's try is successful. What is the result? (9-1 Penalty 3, RBT 6.4.3A p. 159)
- a. Both violations are penalized and the free throw is canceled.
 - b. A2's violation is ignored.
 - c. Alternating-possession throw-in.
 - d. A1's free throw shall count.
40. To which team and where is the throw-in that follows a double technical foul that occurs while team A has control of the ball? (4-19-8b, 4-36-2a, 7-5-3b, RBT. 4.19.8A p. 196)
- a. Team A at the division line.
 - b. Team A at the point of interruption nearest the spot of the double technical foul.
 - c. Team A at the point of interruption nearest the spot where the ball was located.
 - d. To the team with the alternating-possession arrow nearest the point of interruption at the spot of the double technical foul.

41. Team A is awarded a throw-in by the alternating-possession process. Before the throw-in is completed, B5 is called for a foul on A4. It is team B's fourth team foul and team A is awarded a designated-spot throw-in nearest the foul. Does the alternating-possession arrow change in favor of team B after the foul is committed?

(6-4-5, RBT 6.4.5A comment p. 88)

- a. No, the AP arrow will not be changed. The arrow will still be in team A's favor.
- b. Yes, the AP arrow will be in favor of team B.
- c. Yes, the AP arrow will change when the throw-in for the foul is completed.
- d. None of the above.

42. After A1's try is released and is in flight, the official inadvertently blows the whistle, the ball hits the ring, but the try is unsuccessful. What is the result? (4-36-2c, 6-4-3f, RBT p. 86-87)

- a. Throw-in is awarded to team A regardless the direction of the AP arrow.
- b. Throw-in is awarded to team B regardless the direction of the AP arrow.
- c. Throw-in to the team entitled to the AP throw-in.
- d. The throw-in is at the spot nearest to where the try was unsuccessful.

43. Who shall shoot the FTs if A1 is fouled and injured resulting in A1 being required to leave the game, with no team A substitutes available because the other team A players who are not currently in the game had been previously disqualified? (8-2, RBT 8.2A p. 93)

- a. Any of the other four team A players currently in the game selected by the team A captain or head coach
- b. Any of the disqualified team A players.
- c. The coach of team B gets the choice.
- d. A1 should shoot the free throws.

44. The first marked lane spaces may be occupied as follows:

(8-1-4c, RBT 8.1.3 p. 95)

- a. By either team.
- b. These spots can be empty.
- c. Opponents of the free thrower must occupy those two marked spaces.
- d. By a teammate of the shooter if one of the opponents doesn't want that space.

45. During a free throw when the lane spaces may be occupied, the following guidelines are in effect: (8-1-4a, RBT 8.1.4 p. 96)

- a. Defense can have as many spots as five spots if the offensive chooses not to use them.
- b. A total of eight players are allowed in the marked spaces, four defensive and four offensive.
- c. A maximum of six players may occupy the marked spaces, four defensive and two offensive.
- d. A total of seven players are allowed in the marked spaces, four defensive and three offensive.

46. When does a free throw start? (4-20-2, 6-1-2c, RBT p. 93)

- a. When the ball is released on the try.
- b. When the official releases the ball on the toss to the free thrower.
- c. When the ball is placed at the disposal of the free thrower.
- d. When the official walks in to administer the free throw.

47. After which of these unsuccessful free-throw attempts shall the ball remain live? (8-5-3, 8-6-1, 8-6-2, 10-6 Penalties 3, RBT p. 96-98)

- a. The first free throw after a common foul with 11 defensive team fouls.
- b. The 1st free throw after a common foul with 8 defensive team fouls.
- c. The second free-throw attempt after a flagrant foul.
- d. The second free-throw attempt after an intentional foul.

48. After a successful try by team A, when is the ball considered to be at team B's disposal? (4-4-7d, 4-42-3, RBT p. 104)

- a. After it is available to a team B player and the official starts the five-second count.
- b. After a team B player has picked up the ball.
- c. After the ball has reached the floor.
- d. After the ball clears the net.

49. If non-jumpers A3 and B3 simultaneously gain control of the tipped jump ball, who shall the ensuing jump ball be between? (6-4-3 Note, RBT 6.4.1C p. 106)

- a. The game continues on from that point.
- b. A3 and B3.
- c. The original two jumpers.
- d. Any two opponents.

50. Which of the following are true while A1 is holding the ball out of bounds for a throw-in? (4-12-2d, 6-1-2b, 9-2-4, RBT p. 103)

- a. A1 is in player control.
- b. Team A has 5 seconds for the throw-in to touch an inbounds player.
- c. The ball is live; Team A is in team control; A1 has five seconds to release the ball.
- d. None of the above.

51. When is a warning horn sounded? (2-12-4, 2-12-5, RBT 2.12.5 p. 292)

- a. With five seconds remaining to replace a disqualified player.
- b. With 10 seconds remaining in a 30-second timeout.
- c. With 10 seconds remaining in a 60-second timeout.
- d. With 15 seconds remaining in a 30-second timeout.

52. When may cheerleaders or other entertainment be allowed on the court? (5-11-2, 5-11-3, RBT p. 293)

- a. During both a 30- or 60-second timeout.
- b. During a 60-second timeout.
- c. During a 30-second timeout.
- d. There are no regulations.

53. Team A requests a 60-second timeout, which is granted by the official. After 30 seconds have passed, team A is ready to play. Team B wants to use the entire timeout. Can the length of the timeout be shortened? (5-11-2, RBT 5.11.2 p. 293)

- a. Yes, if the team A is ready to play. Team B will not be able to use the entire timeout.
- b. Yes, team A must declare before the timeout it only would like to use 30 seconds.
- c. No, team B can use 90 seconds if they'd like.
- d. No, team B is entitled to use the entire timeout.

54. Which of the following are true of the length of each extra period? (5-7-3, RBT p. 294)

- a. The length is two minutes.
- b. The length is three minutes.
- c. The length is four minutes.
- d. The length is five minutes.

55. When should an official use a visible count? (2-7-9, RBT p. 301)

- a. Three-second count.
- b. Free-throw count.
- c. Thirty-second timeout.
- d. All of the above.

56. When does the officials' jurisdiction end? (2-2-4, RBT p. 304)

- a. The officials' jurisdiction never ends.
- b. After all officials have left the confines of the playing area.
- c. After the referee has left the confines of the playing area.
- d. After the final horn has sounded.

57. On A1's alley-oop pass to A5, the ball is outside of the cylinder when B1 reaches through the basket from below and knocks the ball away before it can reach the cylinder. (4-6-3, 5-2-4, 9-11, RBT p. 149)

- a. Always a legal play.
- b. Legal play since it was a pass.
- c. Goaltending by B1, award team A two points.
- d. Basket interference by B1, award team A two points.

58. What is the result if B1 reaches through the end-line boundary and slaps the ball being passed between team A players who are out of bounds after a score? (4-47-1, 9-2-10, 10-3-10, RBT 10.3.10B p. 123)

- a. Technical foul on B1.
- b. Team warning on team B.
- c. Violation on team B.
- d. Both a and b.

59. A technical foul on the team trainer: (10-4-1 Penalty)

- a. Also results in an ejection of the head coach.
- b. Also results in a direct technical foul to the head coach.
- c. Also results in an indirect technical foul to the head coach.
- d. Can never be called on a team trainer.

60. Multiple team A members on the bench refuse to sit during a live ball. Which of the following are true? (4-19-13, 10-4-4 Penalty, RBT p. 251-252)
- a. A single technical foul is charged.
 - b. An indirect technical foul is charged to the head coach.
 - c. A technical foul is charged to each offender.
 - d. Both a and b.
61. Which are true of goaltending and basket interference? (4-6, 4-22, 9.11.2C, RBT p. 149, 164)
- a. Goaltending can occur on a pass, and; goaltending can occur on a throw-in.
 - b. Basket interference can occur on a pass, and; basket interference can occur on a throw-in.
 - c. Both a and b.
 - d. Neither a or b.
62. The head coach may make a request to the official timer to alert the officials to determine if which of the following may have occurred? (5-8-4, 10-5-1c, RBT p. 275)
- a. A correctable error; a timing mistake; and, a scoring mistake.
 - b. An alternating-possession mistake.
 - c. An intentional or flagrant foul.
 - d. Both a and b.
63. When can a three-second violation occur? (4-12-1, 4-12-2d, 9-7-1, RBT p. 181)
- a. When the ball is in the team's backcourt.
 - b. When the ball is out-of-bounds during a throw-in.
 - c. During an interrupted dribble in the team's frontcourt.
 - d. When a try is in flight.
64. All of the following are ruled as correctable errors, except: (2-10-1, RBT p. 271)
- a. Failure to award a merited free throw; and, permitting a wrong player to attempt a free throw.
 - b. Erroneously awarding the ball to the wrong team for a throw-in; and, making a field goal in the wrong basket.
 - c. Attempting a free throw at the wrong basket; and, erroneously counting or cancelling a score.
 - d. None of the above.
65. Which are true of successive timeouts? (4-43-2, 5-11-7, RBT 5.11.7A p. 292)
- a. They must be called by the same team to be considered successive.
 - b. They occur when granted to either team prior to the clock starting.
 - c. They shall not be granted after the expiration of playing time for the second half or expiration of any extra period.
 - d. Both b and c.

66. Which are true of coaching boxes? (1-13-2 Note, RBT p. 18)

- a. They are a maximum of 14 feet in length.
- b. They are a maximum of 28 feet in length.
- c. They are only allowed for sub-varsity games.
- d. None of the above.

67. Which of the following are true of a closely guarded situation?

(For CIF, boys only) (4-10, RBT p. 140-141)

- a. It can only occur in a team's frontcourt; it can occur when a player is dribbling the ball inbounds; and, it can occur when a player is holding the ball inbounds.
- b. The maximum guarding distance is three feet; and, the count continues when different defenders continuously guard the opponent as long as the maximum guarding distance is maintained.
- c. The maximum guarding distance is six feet; and, the count continues when different defenders continuously guard the opponent as long as the maximum guarding distance is maintained.
- d. Both a and c.

68. In which of the following statements has A1 caused the ball to go out of bounds? (4-4-4, 7-1-2a, 7-2-1, 7-2-2, RBT p. 175)

- a. A1, who is inbounds, deflects a pass from B2, and the ball touches B3, who is out of bounds.
- b. A1, who is inbounds, touches the ball against B2, who is out of bounds.
- c. A1, who is inbounds, touches the ball against an official, who is out of bounds.
- d. None of the above statements are true.

69. While making a throw-in from the backcourt, A1 passes the ball directly to A3 in the frontcourt. A3 muffs the ball and the ball bounces directly into the backcourt, where A4 retrieves it.

(9-9-1, RBT p. 147, RBT 4.12.2B p. 77)

- a. Backcourt violation by team A.
- b. Legal play because there was no team control in the frontcourt by team A.
- c. A traveling violation by team A.
- d. An illegal-dribble violation by team A.

70. A1 attempts a three-point shot; it hits the backboard and is tapped by B2. While still in A's frontcourt, A3 touches the ball with both hands but muffs the ball which bounces into A's backcourt. A3 recoups and is the first player to secure possession in the backcourt and starts a dribble. (4-12-3, 4-12-5, 9-9-1, RBT p. 147, 167, 185)

- a. A backcourt violation is called on A3.
- b. Good recovery by A3. No violation and play continues.
- c. A double-dribble violation is called on A3.
- d. A traveling violation is called on A3.

71. Technical fouls include all but which of the following?
(4-19-5, RBT p. 192-193)

- a. A noncontact foul by a player when the ball is live.
- b. A foul by a non-player.
- c. A contact foul when the ball is live.
- d. A contact foul when the ball is dead, except a foul by an airborne shooter.

72. A3 is awarded a one-and-one after being fouled. Team B is granted a timeout prior to the free-throw administration. Upon return from the timeout, the administering official incorrectly tells both teams, 'two shots.' A3 misses the free throw and the ball is not rebounded. All players remain standing along the free-throw lane lines motionless in anticipation of another free throw. The officials then realize their error. Which team gets the ball? (4-36-2c, 6-4-3f, RBT 2.10.1H p. 273)

- a. Team A because they had been getting most of the missed free-throw rebounds in the game.
- b. Team B because opponents of the free throw shooting team usually get the rebound anyways.
- c. Use the alternating-possession arrow to determine which team gets the ensuing throw-in.
- d. The officials should wait to see who gets the ball and not stop the game.

73. While the ball is at the disposal of A1 for the second of two free throws, a technical foul is charged to team A's bench. What is the result? (7-4-2, 7-5-6a, 8-1-3, 8-6-2)

- a. Administer A1's remaining free throw before the technical foul free throws with no players lined up.
- b. Administer the free throws for the technical foul before A1's remaining free throw.
- c. The lane spaces shall be occupied, and play resumes with the make or miss of A1's remaining free throw.
- d. None of the above.

74. The guidelines for the three-point line are as follows:
(1-4-1, RBT p. 13)

- a. The semicircle has a radius of 19', 6" from the end-line out.
- b. The semicircle has a radius of 19', 9" from a point in the middle of the free-throw lane directly below the center of the basket.
- c. The semicircle has a radius of 20', 6" from a point in the middle of the free-throw lane directly below the center of the basket.
- d. The semicircle has a radius of 21', 6" from a point in the middle of the free-throw lane directly below the center of the basket.

75. A1 is ejected for receiving a second direct technical foul. Where should A1 be sent for the remainder of the game? (10-3 Penalty Note)

- a. To team A's bench.
- b. To team A's locker room.
- c. To team B's locker room.
- d. To team B's bench.

76. A5 makes a nice move and scores a two-point goal. Thinking that a foul should have been called, A5 complains loudly and is assessed a technical foul. While the official reports the technical foul on A5, team A's coach is whistled for a technical foul. How many free throws does team B shoot and where is the ball put into play after shooting the free throws?

(7-5-6a, 10 Penalties 3, 10-3-6a, 10-4-1a, 10-4-1 Penalties)

- a. Two free throws and a throw-in along the end-line.
- b. Four free throws for team B and a designated-spot throw-in at the division line opposite the table for team B.
- c. Four free throws for team B followed by a non-designated spot throw-in along the end-line for team B.
- d. Four free throws and the ball put in at the point of interruption.

77. Two minutes into the second half, team B, losing 36-18, has its leading scorer ejected for unsportsmanlike conduct. Team B's coach takes his or her team off the floor and refuses to continue the game.

(5-4-1)

- a. There is no penalty for team B's coach.
- b. A forfeit is called with the score, 2-0, in favor of team A.
- c. A forfeit is called with the score, 36-18, in favor of team A.
- d. The game shall continue allowing team B the chance to change its mind.

78. While free thrower A1 is still holding the ball, A1's free throw ends immediately when: (4-20-3, 6-7-5, 9-1 Penalties 1 and 3)

- a. A2 commits a foul.
- b. A2 commits a lane violation.
- c. A2 and B2 commit simultaneous lane violations.
- d. All of the above.

79. A1 is making a throw-in along the sideline in team A's backcourt. A1 makes the throw-in to A2 who is standing in team A's frontcourt. B2 tips the pass immediately off the throw-in. A2 jumps from team A's frontcourt, catches the pass in the air and lands in team A's backcourt. What is the result? (9-9-1, RBT 9.9.1D p. 148-149)

- a. Legal play because team A did not have team control during the throw-in.
- b. Legal play because there was no team control gained in the frontcourt by team A.
- c. Backcourt violation because team A had team control while making the throw-in.
- d. Backcourt violation because B2's touching ended the throw-in. Since no exception then applies, A2 possessed the ball with frontcourt status and lands in the backcourt causing the violation.

80. During the rebound action that follows A1's unsuccessful try, A2 fouls B3. Team B is in the bonus. Which of the following is true? (4-12-6, 4-19-2)

- a. Alternating-possession throw-in.
- b. Team-control foul on team A.
- c. Common foul on A2.
- d. Award team B a throw-in at the spot nearest the foul.

81. In which of these situations may A5 be called for a three-second violation while A5 is standing in the lane in his or her frontcourt? (4-12-6, 9-7-1, RBT 9.7.1 p. 181)
- a. During a throw-in by A1.
 - b. When A1 has possession of the ball in team A's frontcourt; While the ball is loose following A1's interrupted dribble.
 - c. When A1 has possession of the ball in team A's backcourt.
 - d. None of the above.
82. Which of these pivot foot movements result in a traveling violation? (4-44-1, 4-44-3a, 4-44-3c, RBT p. 185)
- a. The pivot foot is established, lifted and player shoots the ball.
 - b. The pivot foot is established, lifted and player passes the ball.
 - c. The pivot foot is established, lifted and player begins a dribble.
 - d. The player catches the ball with both feet on the floor and then uses either foot as the pivot foot.
83. A1, with both feet in the air, catches a passed ball, lands on one foot, jumps and finally lands on both feet simultaneously. Which of the following is A1 allowed to do? (4-44-2, 4-44-4, 9-4, RBT p. 185, RBT 4.33 p. 186)
- a. Lift either foot off the floor while maintaining possession of the ball and not returning that foot to the floor.
 - b. Lift either foot off the floor and begin a dribble.
 - c. This is a traveling violation.
 - d. None of the above.
84. In which of these scenarios shall a traveling violation be called if A1 dives for the ball on the floor, gains control of the ball on the floor while sliding, and then: (4-44-5b, 4.44.5B RBT p. 188)
- a. After A1 comes to a stop, A1 rolls from his or her front to his or her back.
 - b. After A1 comes to a stop, A1 begins a dribble and stands up.
 - c. A1's momentum causes him or her to slide an additional three feet prior to coming to a stop.
 - d. A1's momentum causes him or her to roll over multiple times prior to coming to a stop.
85. Which of these scenarios result in a violation? (4-15-4, 4-44-3c, 9-5, RBT 4.15.4C p. 169, RBT p. 185-186, RBT 4.44.3A p. 187)
- a. A1 jumps to try for goal, but realizing it will be blocked, drops the ball to the floor and starts a dribble.
 - b. A1 dribbles a second time after losing control of the first dribble because an opponent touches the ball.
 - c. A1 jumps to try for goal, but the ball is knocked out of his or her hands. A1 retrieves the ball in the air, lands and starts a new dribble.
 - d. A1 loses the ball in an attempt to end his or her dribble. A1 takes three steps to where the ball is and is able to retrieve the ball. A1 after picking the ball up off the floor passes to teammate A3.

86. After completing the proper sequence when making a foul call at the spot the calling official should: (MI p. 96)

- a. Immediately depart the calling area and get to the foul reporting area as quickly as possible.
- b. Move to the reporting area while completing the proper sequence.
- c. Should stand in calling area while completing the proper sequence and momentarily pause and hold after to ensure the dead-ball action is OK prior to departing the calling area.
- d. All of the above.

87. The trail official while opposite the table calls a player-control foul in the frontcourt on A5. The official reports the foul and will now become: (MI p. 213)

- a. The new lead tableside.
- b. The new lead opposite the table.
- c. The new center.
- d. The new trail.

88. The center official who calls a foul opposite the scorer's table in the backcourt going to the frontcourt becomes the: (MI p. 211)

- a. New lead.
- b. Center.
- c. New trail.
- d. None of the above.

89. Which official is responsible for all backcourt throw-ins? (MI p. 190)

- a. Lead.
- b. Center.
- c. Trail.
- d. All of the above.

90. The proper sequence when making a foul call at the spot of foul is: (MI p. 95)

- a. Whistle, pointing at the player committing the foul and verbalize fouling player's number.
- b. Whistle and stop clock with open hand, followed by pointing at the player committing the foul and verbalize fouling player's number.
- c. Whistle and stop clock with fist, followed by verbalize fouling player's number and signal how play is to be resumed (i.e. designated spot, one-shot, two-shots, three-shots, etc.).
- d. Whistle and stop clock with open hand, followed by verbalize fouling player's number and signal how play is to be resumed (i.e. designated spot, one-shot, two-shots, three-shots, etc.).

91. The ball is inbounded after a made basketball in the backcourt. A1 begins to dribble up court with pressure with the shot clock showing 20 seconds in a girls game (25 seconds in a boys' game) but the official's count has yet to reach 10. What is the option?

- a. A backcourt violation has occurred regardless of the official's count.
- b. Stop the game and have the shot-clock operator put time back on the shot clock to match the official's count.
- c. There is no violation until the official's count reaches 10.
- d. Stop the game and ask a partner(s) what count they have.

92. The shot clock periods for boys and girls play in California are: (MI A p. 231)

- a. 35-seconds for girls and 30-seconds for boys.
- b. 30-seconds for girls and 35-seconds for boys.
- c. 30-seconds for both.
- d. 35-seconds for both.

93. A2 and B2 foul each other at the same time while A1 is holding the ball in the backcourt. How is play resumed?

- a. Play is resumed at the point of interruption, reset the shot clock.
- b. Play is resumed at the point of interruption, no shot-clock reset.
- c. Play is resumed with the alternating-possession arrow, reset the shot clock.
- d. Play is resumed with the alternating-possession arrow, no shot-clock reset.

94. Team B's head coach is assessed a technical foul for berating an official. Team A has the ball in its frontcourt and the shot clock shows 23 seconds. Where is the resulting throw-in after the FTs for the technical foul? Shall the shot clock be reset? (10-4-1a Penalty)

- a. Play shall be resumed with a throw-in at half-court after all technical fouls.
- b. Play shall be resumed at the point of interruption nearest to where the ball was located when the technical foul was called.
- c. The shot clock shall be reset.
- d. Both a and c.

95. With 15 seconds on the shot clock, A1's try for goal is an air ball, and team A recovers the ball. (MI Interpretation A4 p. 233)

- a. Play continues.
- b. The shot clock will not be reset.
- c. The shot clock will be reset.
- d. Both a and b.

96. If A1's throw-in lodges between the basket and the backboard, which one of these applies? (9-2-8, RBT p. 185-186, RBT 9.2.8 p. 188)

- a. A1 receives another throw-in attempt.
- b. Team A has committed a throw-in violation and the ensuing throw-in is awarded to team B at the original throw-in spot.
- c. An alternating-possession throw-in results.
- d. No reset of the shot clock if team A retains the throw-in.

97. A1's try for goal hits the ring and then the shot-clock horn sounds. (MI Interpretation A1 p. 233)

- a. Legal play.
- b. Ignore the horn and play continues.
- c. Call a shot-clock violation on team A.
- d. Both a and b.

98. Before the game, both coaches approach the officials and ask to play the game without a shot clock. What are the options?

- a. Agree to the coaches' request and play the game without a shot clock.
- b. Inform the coaches you must start the game with a shot clock but can discontinue the use of the shot clock after the first dead ball.
- c. Give both coaches a technical foul for unsporting conduct.
- d. Refuse the coaches' request and insist that a shot clock must be used.

99. A4 is holding the ball in the lane area when team A's coach is assessed a technical foul. Which of the following is not true? (7-4-2, 7-5-6a, 10-4-1 Penalty)

- a. Reset the shot clock.
- b. Award team B two free throws.
- c. The throw-in spot is at the division line.
- d. The throw-in is the out-of-bounds spot nearest where A4 was holding the ball.

100. During the game, one of the shot clocks stops working. What are the options?

- a. Turn off the shot clock and play without a shot clock.
- b. Play the game with the one shot clock.
- c. Turn off the shot clock and play with an alternate-timing device at the table.
- d. Play the game with one shot clock and have teams change directions each quarter.