



Classification Exam A

1. The first marked free-throw lane spaces may be occupied as follows: (RuleReference: 8-1-4c, RBT 8.1.3 p. 95-96)
 - a) By either team.
 - b) These spots can be empty.
 - c) Opponents of the free thrower must occupy those two marked free-throw lane spaces unless the free throws are for a technical foul or intentional foul.
 - d) By a teammate of the shooter if one of the opponents does not want that space.

2. A10 checks into the game early in the second quarter. After a few possessions, the game officials notice she is wearing a hard plastic hair clip to keep her ponytail in place: (RuleReference: 3-5-4d)
 - a) A10 should be assessed a technical foul for participating while wearing an illegal hair control device.
 - b) The hair clip is illegal because it is hard, protrudes from the head and may be easily dislodged. It should be removed when it is noticed and there is no additional penalty.
 - c) Team A's head coach should be assessed a technical foul for allowing a player to enter the game wearing an illegal uniform.
 - d) The hair clip is the same color as team A's primary jersey color, so it is legal.

3. How far is the three-point line from the basket in the middle portion of the court? (RuleReference: 1/4/2001)
 - a) 19 feet, 9 inches.
 - b) 20 feet, 9 inches.
 - c) 22 feet, 1-3/4 inches.
 - d) 23 feet, 9 inches.

4. In the second half of the game, A6 desires to enter the game but is wearing an illegal undershirt. Which of the following is true? (RuleReference: 3-5-6, 3.5.6)
 - a) A6 may wear the illegal undershirt since the game has already started.
 - b) A6 may wear the illegal undershirt after team A is assessed a technical foul.
 - c) A6 may not enter the game while wearing an illegal shirt.
 - d) A6 may wear the illegal undershirt if team B's head coach permits it.

5. A technical foul on a team's athletic trainer: (RuleReference: 10-5-1 Pen., RBT p. 250)
 - 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 ruled on a team's athletic trainer.

6. While A1's try is in flight, A2 and B2 are called for a double foul. All of the following are true, except which? (RuleReference: 4-36-1, 7-5-3, 7-5-7, 4.19.8E)
 - a) If A1's try is successful, it shall count.
 - b) Regardless whether A1's try is successful or not, play is resumed with an alternating-possession throw-in.
 - c) No free throws shall be shot.
 - d) The throw-in shall be on the endline.

7. Which of the following is true of pregame dunking? (RuleReference: 4-19-5e, 10-5-1i, RBT p. 193)

- a) When the ball is dead (including during warmups, timeouts and intermissions), and a team member dunks, stuffs, drives, forces, pushes or attempts to force the ball through the basket with the hand(s), a technical foul shall result.
- b) The officials shall sound their whistle upon entering the court for the pregame to inform the players dunking is no longer allowed.
- c) Both teams should be warned for their first occurrence of dunking and then a technical foul shall result on any of the following dunks.
- d) All of the above.

8. Which of the following is true of fighting? (RuleReference: 4-18, RBT p. 227)

- a) It can only occur when the ball is live.
- b) It can only occur when the ball is dead.
- c) It results in a flagrant foul.
- d) Only players can be penalized for fighting.

9. After team A had previously been given a warning for delay for breaking the throw-in plane during a team B throw-in in the first half, A1 reaches through the boundary on a team B throw-in during the second half. What is the result? (RuleReference: 9-2-10, 9-2-10 Pen., 10-4-5d, RBT p. 236-237)

- a) Player technical foul.
- b) Team technical foul.
- c) Player/Substitute technical foul.
- d) Administrative technical foul.

10. A1's free-throw attempt comes to rest on the flange. All of the following are true, except which? (RuleReference: 6-4-3d, 6.1.1)

- a) The free throw ended when the ball came to rest on the flange.
- b) If it was the first attempt of two, play will resume with A1's second attempt.
- c) If it was the second attempt of two, play will resume with an alternating-possession throw-in.
- d) A1 shall receive a substitute free throw.

11. 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? (RuleReference: 4-19-8b, 4-36-2a, 7-5-3b, Rule 10 Pen. 1c, RBT p. 197-198)

- 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.

12. During the first half of the game, B2 is called for a goaltending violation during A1's try for goal. The official scorer fails to record the two points that shall be awarded to team A for that goaltending violation. Which of the following is true of the scorer's mistake? (RuleReference: 2/11/2011)

- a) It can be rectified at any time until the referee approves the final score.
- b) It must be corrected during the first dead ball after the clock properly starts.
- c) It must be corrected before the first half ends.
- d) It must be corrected before the second half begins.

13. During an alternating-possession throw-in by A1, B2 intentionally kicks the throw-in pass. (RuleReference: 4-42-5, 6-4-4, RBT p. 86, 106)

- a) The AP arrow should now point toward team B's basket.
- b) The AP arrow should stay pointed toward team A's basket.
- c) The AP arrow should change toward team B's basket prior to the throw-in and then be changed toward team A's when the ball is kicked.
- d) None of the above.

14. 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? (RuleReference: 5-8-4, 10-6-1c, RBT p. 275)

- a) A correctable error; a timing mistake; a scoring mistake; and, an alternating-possession mistake.
- b) A technical foul on the opposing coach.
- c) An intentional or flagrant foul.
- d) Both a and b.

15. Which of the following causes the principle of verticality to not be in effect for a defender? (RuleReference: 4-45-1, 4-45-2, RBT p. 206-207)

- a) Legal guarding position was never legally obtained.
- b) The defensive player moves laterally after having gained a legal guarding position and is run into by the dribbler.
- c) The defender jumps vertically after obtaining legal guarding position.
- d) None of the above.

16. Team A is awarded an alternating-possession throw-in after a held ball. A1 holds the ball through the end line plane during a throw-in. B1 is able to get his or her hands on the ball and A1 cannot pull it back. (RuleReference: 4-42-5, RBT p. 107)

- a) Held ball. Team A retains the arrow following the held ball since the throw-in never legally ended.
- b) Technical foul on team B for making contact with the ball.
- c) Plane-violation warning on team B.
- d) Held ball. Team B now has the arrow and is awarded the resulting throw-in.

17. 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? (RuleReference: 9-2-10, 9-2-10 Pen. 3, 10-4-10)

- a) Technical foul on B1.
- b) Intentional foul on team B.
- c) Violation on team B.
- d) Flagrant foul.

18. Which of the following is not a kicking violation? (RuleReference: 4-29, 9-4, RBT p. 173)

- a) A1's pass to A2 unintentionally hits B3's foot.
- b) B3 intentionally deflects the pass between A1 and A2 with his or her thigh.
- c) B3 intentionally deflects the pass between A1 and A2 with his or her knee.
- d) B3 intentionally deflects the pass between A1 and A2 with his or her foot.

19. During pregame warmups, the game officials notice that A30 has hard, plastic beads in her hair. Her hair is wrapped tight with elastic hair ties, keeping the beads tight to the head. (RuleReference: 3-5-4d)

- a) The beads are illegal, and it is the referee's responsibility to tell A30 that she must remove them in order to participate.
- b) The beads are illegal, and the referee should bring it to the attention of the team A head coach, who should then address the issue with A30.
- c) The beads are legal, but only if they match the primary color of team A's uniforms.
- d) The beads are legal because they are secured tightly to the head and, as a hair-control device, are not subject to any color restrictions.

20. Which of the following is/are true of the length of each extra period? (RuleReference: 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.

21. 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? (RuleReference: 4-19-1, RBT p. 191-192)

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

22. In which of these scenarios will an overtime period always occur if A1 is assessed a technical foul after expiration of time to end regulation? (RuleReference: 5-6-2 Exc. 4, RBT p. 66)

- a) When the score is tied.
- b) When team A is ahead by a point.
- c) When team B is ahead by a point.
- d) None of the scenarios guarantee an overtime period is played.

23. Before A1 releases the ball on the second of two free throws, A2 pushes B2. Immediately afterward, A3 steps into the free-throw lane. Team B is in the bonus. All of the following are true, except which? (RuleReference: 4-19-7, 9.1.3H)

- a) B2 is awarded free throws.
- b) A2's push is a team-control foul.
- c) A3's violation is ignored.
- d) A1 shall receive his or her second free throw.

24. 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? (RuleReference: 9-9-1, RBT p. 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.

25. A1's successful try is in flight when A2 commits a personal foul against B3. Team B is in the bonus. How is play resumed? (RuleReference: 4-8-1a, 4-12-6)
- One-and-one free throw attempt to B3.
 - Two free throws to B3.
 - Designated-spot throw-in to team B.
 - Non-designated spot throw-in to team B.
26. If an official erroneously cancels a goal in the first period, when is the last available time in which the error can be corrected? (RuleReference: 2-10-1e, 2-10-3, RBT p. 271)
- Before the second quarter begins.
 - Before the second half begins.
 - Before the referee approves the final score at the end of the game.
 - Before the second live ball after the error occurs.
27. 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? (RuleReference: 10-5 Pen. Note, 10-6 Pen. Note, RBT p. 250)
- A single direct technical foul.
 - A single indirect (bench) technical foul.
 - Two direct technical fouls.
 - Three indirect (bench) technical fouls.
28. After a successful basket by A, team B may handle the ensuing throw-in in the following legal manner: (RuleReference: 7-5-7, RBT p. 114-115)
- Team B may only have two players out of bounds at once.
 - Team B must conform to the designated-spot throw-in guidelines.
 - Any team B player can move along the end line while holding or bouncing the ball.
 - Team B may bounce the ball off the back wall directly to a teammate inbounds if done within five seconds.
29. Team B's coach is standing and giving instructions to his or her players out of bounds in front of the team B bench and is two steps from the end line. Is this allowed? (RuleReference: 1-13-2, RBT p. 18)
- Team B's coach is not allowed to be outside the 14-foot coaching box. Issue an administrative warning for a first offense and a direct technical foul for a second offense.
 - Team B's coach is not allowed to be outside the 14-foot coaching box. Issue a direct technical foul for a first offense.
 - Team B's coach is not allowed to be outside the 14-foot coaching box. Issue an administrative warning for a first offense and an indirect technical foul for a second offense.
 - There is no penalty. Team B's coach is legally within the 28-foot coaching box.
30. During the dead ball immediately following A1's successful try with 34.5 seconds remaining in the game, the official notices water on the floor and blows the whistle to stop play. Which of the following are true? (RuleReference: 3-3-1d)
- Only substitutes who had reported prior to the official's whistle may enter the game.
 - Only team B substitutes are allowed to enter the game.
 - All substitutes are allowed to enter the game.
 - No substitutes are allowed to enter the game.

31. With 36.5 seconds left in the last period/half, there is an inadvertent whistle for a foul that stops the clock. A21 has reported as a substitute prior to the whistle. (RuleReference: 3-3-1d, RBT p. 46-47)

- a) A21 may enter the game.
- b) Only team B may have substitutes enter.
- c) A21 may not enter the game.
- d) Any substitutes may enter at this time regardless of if they have checked in or not.

32. Which are true of correcting bookkeeping or timing errors? (RuleReference: 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.

33. After the horn sounds to end the second half with the score tied, A1 is assessed a technical foul for taunting. Which of the following is true? (RuleReference: 5-6 Exc. 4, 5.6.2C)

- a) Team B shall shoot free throws immediately to determine if an overtime period is needed.
- b) Team B shall shoot free throws to open the overtime period, after which a jump ball is administered.
- c) Team B shall shoot free throws to open the overtime period, after which team B shall receive a throw-in.
- d) Team B shall shoot free throws to open the overtime period, after which the team that has the alternating-possession arrow in its favor shall receive the throw-in.

34. A1's legal throw-in is bouncing untouched in team A's backcourt. An official improperly whistles a timeout for team B. Is that timeout request granted? (RuleReference: RBT p. 281-282)

- a) Team B's timeout is granted.
- b) Team B's timeout is not granted.
- c) An inadvertent whistle must be ruled.
- d) Play shall resume as if no whistle went off.

35. In which of these situations may A5 be ruled for a three-second violation while A5 is standing in the free-throw lane in his or her frontcourt? (RuleReference: 4-12-6, 9-7-1, RBT 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.

36. 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? (RuleReference: 5-11-2, RBT 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 would like.
- d) No, team B is entitled to use the entire timeout.

37. What is the result if team A's throw-in lodges between the basket and the backboard? (RuleReference: 9-2-8, RBT p. 125-126)

- a) No violation. The alternating-possession arrow determines which team gets the ensuing throw-in.
- b) Team A has committed a throw-in violation and the ensuing throw-in is awarded to team B.
- c) Team A has committed a throw-in violation and the ensuing throw-in is awarded based on the alternating-possession arrow.
- d) None of the above.

38. Team A's jerseys have the school name horizontally placed in the allowable area on the front of the jersey and the school's nickname horizontally placed in the allowable area on the back of the jersey. Is this allowed?

(RuleReference: 3-4-4, RBT p. 22-23)

- a) Only the team name is allowed on the front of the jersey. A single administrative technical foul shall result due to illegal uniforms.
- b) Only the team name is allowed on the back of the jersey. A single administrative technical foul shall result due to illegal uniforms.
- c) Only a school logo is allowed on the front and back of a team's jerseys. A single administrative technical foul shall result due to the illegal uniforms.
- d) Both a school name and team name can be placed on the front and/or the back of the jersey. This is legal and no penalty results.

39. How many horns should a timer sound during the replacement process for a disqualified player? (RuleReference: 2-12-4, 2-12-5)

- a) One. It should occur as soon as the ruling official has informed the head coach and scorer's table about the disqualification.
- b) One. It should occur after the 15 seconds allowed for a replacement have elapsed after the ruling official has informed the head coach and scorer's table about the disqualification.
- c) Two. One horn should be sounded as soon as the ruling official has informed the head coach and scorer's table about the disqualification, and a second horn should be sounded to indicate the 15 seconds allowed for a replacement have elapsed.

40. Which is true if A1 commits an intentional foul against B1 during B1's successful try for goal? (RuleReference: 10-7 Pen. 4, RBT 4.19.3A, p. 221)

- a) B1 shall be awarded 1 free throw.
- b) B1 shall be awarded 2 free throws.
- c) Any team B player shall be awarded 1 free throw.
- d) Any team B player shall be awarded 2 free throws.

41. A1 is attempting the first of two free throws. If simultaneous violations occur during A1's unsuccessful try, what is the result? (RuleReference: 6-4-3c, 9-1 Pen. 3, RBT p. 158-159)

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

42. A1 has been awarded two free throws. During the first attempt, B2 backs out of a marked free-throw lane space just before A1 releases the ball. However, after releasing the ball and before it hits the ring or backboard, A1 steps on the free-throw line. The attempt is successful. (RuleReference: 9-1 Pen. 4b, RBT 9.1.3G p. 162))
- There is no violation(s) on the first free-throw attempt.
 - Only the first violation in this case should be penalized.
 - Ignore the free-throw violation by B2 because the free-throw attempt was successful.
 - A double free-throw violation occurred, the first free throw is voided and play is continued with A1's second free throw.
43. After A1 throws a ball that enters the basket from below, all of the following are true, except which? (RuleReference: 9-4, 9.4)
- It is a violation on A1 if the ball enters the cylinder, goes above the ring, and then falls back through the net.
 - It is not a violation if the ball enters the cylinder, does not go above the ring, and then falls back through the net.
 - It is a violation on A1 if the thrown ball was first deflected by B2, enters the cylinder, goes above the ring, and then falls back through the net.
 - It is a violation on B2 if the thrown ball was first deflected by B2, enters the cylinder, goes above the ring, and then falls back through the net.
44. Which of the following results in a traveling violation? (RuleReference: 4-44-2, 4.44.2A)
- A1 ends a dribble with both feet off the playing court and lands simultaneously on both feet, then steps with one foot.
 - A1 ends a dribble with both feet off the playing court, lands on one foot, then jumps and lands on both feet simultaneously, then shoots the ball.
 - A1 ends a dribble with both feet off the playing court, lands on one foot, then jumps and lands on both feet simultaneously, then steps with one foot.
 - A1 ends a dribble with both feet off the playing court, lands on one foot, then jumps and lands on both feet simultaneously, then lifts one foot.
45. While A1 has the ball in the frontcourt near the division line, B4 and A4 push each other and are ruled for a double personal foul. (RuleReference: 4-19-8, 4-19-10, 4-36, 7-5-3b, 10 Pen. 1d, RBT p. 199-200))
- In both situations the fouling players are charged with a personal foul but no team fouls are charged.
 - Team B is awarded a non-designated spot throw-in at the boundary nearest to the double or simultaneous personal foul.
 - Play resumes based on the alternating-possession procedure.
 - There are no free throws for either team. Award team A the ball at the POI.
46. During pregame warmups, the game officials notice that B25 is wearing his hair in free-flowing braids that feature hard plastic beads at the end of the hair. Team B is wearing white uniforms and the beads are also white: (RuleReference: 3-5-4d)
- The beads are legal because they match the primary uniform color of team B.
 - The beads would be legal no matter the color because they are a hair-control device and are not subject to color restrictions.
 - The beads are illegal because they are not tightly secured and could cause injury to other players as the hair moves around.
 - The beads are illegal because players are never allowed to wear hard plastic items in their hair.

47. Which of these results in a violation by team A during A1's designated-spot throw-in? (RuleReference: 9-9-3, RBT p. 147-149)

- a) A2, who is in team A's frontcourt, deflects the ball from the frontcourt to the backcourt, and then goes to the backcourt to gain control of the ball.
- b) A2 leaps from team A's frontcourt, catches the ball, and lands with both feet in team A's backcourt.
- c) A2 leaps from team A's frontcourt, catches the ball, lands with one foot in team A's frontcourt, and then A2's second foot lands in team A's backcourt.
- d) No violation as all are legal plays.

48. A home-team photographer is standing five feet from the end line along the wall within the free-throw lane lines extended. Is this allowed? (RuleReference: 1-20, RBT p. 293)

- a) Yes, a photographer may stand in that area provided they are more than three feet from the end line.
- b) No, a photographer may not stand in that area. However, there is no penalty. Work to have the photographer moved to an area outside of the free-throw lane lines.
- c) No, a photographer may not stand in that area and a team technical foul should be assessed to the home team.
- d) No, a photographer may not stand in that area and a team technical foul should be assessed to the home team.

49. When may a team-called timeout be reduced in length? (RuleReference: 5/11/2002)

- a) When the team that called the timeout is ready to play.
- b) When the non-calling team is ready to play.
- c) Only when both teams are ready to play.
- d) Never. A team-called timeout shall not be shortened.

50. Multiple team A members on the bench refuse to sit during a live ball. Which of the following is/are true? (RuleReference: 4-19-13, 10-5-4 Pen., RBT p. 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.

51. A1 passes the ball to A2, who is running down the court. A2 touches and immediately fumbles the ball in the air and takes several steps while fumbling the ball before finally securing the ball. Which of the following is true? (RuleReference: 4-21., 4-44, 4.44A))

- a) This results in a traveling violation.
- b) A2 may not dribble the ball after securing it.
- c) A2 does not have a pivot foot after securing the ball.
- d) The play is legal and A2 may pivot, dribble, pass or shoot.

52. Team B's coach is standing and giving instructions to his or her players out of bounds in front of the edge of the scorer's table and is two steps beyond the 28-foot mark toward the division line. Is this allowed? (RuleReference: 1-13-2, RBT p. 18)

- a) Team B's coach is not allowed to be outside the 14-foot coaching box. Issue an administrative warning for a first offense and a direct technical foul for a second offense.
- b) Team B's coach is not allowed to be outside the 14-foot coaching box. Issue a direct technical foul for a first offense.
- c) Team B's coach is not allowed to be outside the 28-foot coaching box. Issue an administrative warning for a first offense and a direct technical foul for a second offense.
- d) There is no penalty. Team B's coach is legally within the 28-foot coaching box.

53. 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? (RuleReference: 4-36-2c, 6-4-3f, RBT p. 109-110)

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

54. After which of these unsuccessful free-throw attempts shall the ball remain live? (RuleReference: 8-6-1, 8-6-2, 10 Pen. 3, RBT p. 96-97))

- a) The first free throw after a common foul with five defensive team fouls.
- b) The second free throw after a common foul with five defensive team fouls.
- c) The second free-throw attempt after a flagrant foul.
- d) The second free-throw attempt after an intentional foul.

55. B3 commits a common foul on A3. It is team B's fifth foul but the scorer fails to recognize it and the ball is awarded to Team A. A quick basket is scored by team A and the scorer then sounds the horn to notify the officials of the error. (RuleReference: 2-10-1a, 2-10-2, 2-10-5, 2-10-6, RBT p. 272)

- a) It is too late to correct the error.
- b) Alternating-possession arrow after the free throws.
- c) Play will resume with the result of the bonus free throws awarded to A3.
- d) Award A3 two free throws with no players on the free-throw lane and the basket counts. Award team B the ball for a throw-in.

56. Which of the following is/are true if B2, who is in a marked free-throw lane space, disconcerts free thrower A1? (RuleReference: 9-1-3c Pen. 2b, 4d, RBT p. 159)

- a) A substitute throw is awarded if the free throw is made.
- b) A substitute throw is awarded if the free throw is missed.
- c) A substitute throw is awarded if free thrower A1 violates following the disconcertion.
- d) Both b and c.

57. When is a screener allowed to be moving even though contact may result with the opponent being screened? (RuleReference: 4-40-2c, 4-40-6, RBT p. 217-219)

- a) When initially setting the screen on a moving opponent who is moving in a different direction than the screener.
- b) When initially setting the screen on a stationary opponent who cannot see the screener.
- c) After initially setting the screen, the screener moves in the same direction and path as the opponent and then slows down or stops.
- d) When initially setting the screen on a stationary opponent who can see the screener.

58. A1 has the ball for a throw-in. The throw-in pass deflects off A2. As A2 and B2 are attempting to retrieve the loose throw-in pass, A2 illegally pushes B2 from behind and is ruled for a common foul. Team B is in the bonus. (RuleReference: 4-12-1, 4-12-2, RBT p. 77))

- a) B2 should be ruled 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.

59. If a player with the ball swings his or her elbows and makes non-incidental contact with an elbow to an opponent's head, what kind of foul may result? (RuleReference: 4-19-2, 4-19-3, 4-19-4, 4-19-6, 4-27, RBT p. 192-195)

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

60. A25 is ruled for a player-control foul. How should the fouling player's number be reported to the scorer? (RuleReference: 2-9-1, RBT p. 303-304)

- a) Use a two-handed signal that displays a "two" with the right hand and a "five" with the left hand.
- b) Use a two-handed signal that displays a "two" with the left hand and a "five" with the right hand.
- c) Use a one-handed signal showing a "two" followed by a "five."
- d) Either a or c would be correct.

61. B5 is called for goaltending on A1's try for goal. Which is true of team B's subsequent throw-in? (RuleReference: 7/5/2007)

- a) It shall be a designated-spot throw-in at the division line.
- b) It shall be a designated-spot throw-in along the end line.
- c) It shall be a non-designated-spot throw-in along the end line.
- d)

62. Both A2 and A3 grab a rebound and return to the floor holding the ball. While still holding the ball, A2 takes a step to the right while A3 takes one step to the left. What is the ruling? (RuleReference: 4-44-2a-1, RBT p. 187)

- a) A held-ball violation.
- b) Traveling violation on team A because two steps were taken.
- c) Team A may use a timeout to get themselves out of the violation.
- d) No violation has occurred and either A2 or A3 may possess the ball, then dribble, pass or shoot.

63. Under what conditions is the resumption-of-play procedure used? (RuleReference: 4-38, 7-5-1, 8-1-2, RBT p. 99-100, 113, 266-267)

- a) When a team does not make a free thrower available for a free throw following a timeout or intermission between quarters.
- b) When a team does not make a thrower available for a throw-in following the halftime intermission.
- c) When a team does not make a thrower available for a throw-in following a timeout or intermission between periods.
- d) All of the above.

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

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

65. What is the result if B1 reaches through the end line boundary and makes contact with the team A player attempting to inbound on a throw-in? (RuleReference: 9-2-10 Pen. 4, RBT p. 122-123, 220)

- a) Delay-of-game violation on team B.
- b) Technical foul on team B.
- c) Intentional foul on B1.
- d) Legal play.

66. What is the result if the home team does not have a proper red light or red LED lights mounted on the backboard? (RuleReference: 14-Jan)

- a) No penalty.
- b) Team technical foul. Two free throws awarded.
- c) Administrative technical foul. One free throw awarded.
- d) Administrative technical foul. Two free throws awarded.

67. Team A is issued a technical foul for an excessive timeout. How is play resumed? (RuleReference: 10-2-3, 10-2 Pen., RBT p. 237)

- a) Team A is not granted a timeout.
- b) Team A is awarded a timeout and assessed a technical foul for the excessive timeout.
- c) Team B shoots two free throws and play is resumed with a throw-in for team B at the opposite division line.
- d) Both b and c.

68. A1 is fouled and awarded two or three free throws. A11 and B20 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. A11 replaces bleeding A2. Can B20 also enter the game when A11 does? (RuleReference: 3-3-1e Exc., RBT p. 49))

- a) Only B20 is allowed to enter.
- b) B20 cannot enter the game and must still wait until prior to the last free throw.
- c) Both A11 and B20 should wait for the second free throw before entering the game.
- d) B20 is allowed to enter since B20 had legally reported to the table and another player had been directed to leave the game by the officials.

69. On a throw-in touched in the backcourt, which begins when an inbounds player legally touches the ball inbounds? (RuleReference: 5-9-4, 9-8)

- a) The game clock only.
- b) The 10-second backcourt count only.
- c) The game clock and the 10-second backcourt count.
- d) The game clock, the shot clock and the 10-second backcourt count.

70. How many bonus free throws are awarded to A1 after a common foul is committed by defender B2 when team A is in the bonus? (RuleReference: 4/8/2001)

- a) One-and-one free throws always.
- b) Two free throws always.
- c) One-and-one free throws after the seventh, eighth and ninth team fouls, and two free throws after there are at least 10 team fouls.
- d) No free throws if it's the first team foul in the last two minutes of a quarter.

71. 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? (RuleReference: 3-3-1a Note, RBT p. 49)

- 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.

72. Team A has team control of the ball in its backcourt for nine seconds when A1 is granted a timeout. How many seconds does team A have to advance the ball into its frontcourt following the timeout? (RuleReference: 9-9, 9.8C)

- a) 10 seconds.
- b) Nine seconds.
- c) One second.
- d) Zero seconds.

73. After A1's successful try, B2 and B3 are both out of bounds along the endline in team B's backcourt during team B's throw-in. B2 passes the ball to B3, and A4 reaches through the boundary and makes contact with the ball before it reaches B3. Which of the following is true? (RuleReference: 4-47-1, 7-5-7, 7-6-4, 10-4-10, 10.4.10B))

- a) A4 is assessed a technical foul and team A shall receive a warning for delay.
- b) A4 is assessed a technical foul only.
- c) Team B shall receive a replacement throw-in.
- d) A4's action is legal.

74. Team A is awarded a designated-spot throw-in along the end line. A1 extends his or her arms over the end line such that part of the forearms, hands, and ball are entirely on the inbounds side of the boundary line. B2 slaps A1 on the wrist and dislodges the ball. (RuleReference: 9-2-10 Note, RBT p. 128)

- a) No foul. A boundary plane warning is given to team B.
- b) Personal foul on B2 since the ball was inside the boundary line.
- c) Stop play immediately and ask A1 to back up so this does not occur.
- d) Intentional foul. A1 is awarded two free throws and team A will make the ensuing throw-in.

75. Following a jump ball between A1 and B1, the ball is temporarily possessed by A2 before being tied up by B2. Which of the following is true? (RuleReference: 6-4-1, 6-4-3a))

- a) Any two players may participate in the jump ball.
- b) A2 and B2 must participate in the jump ball.
- c) The ball is awarded to team A for the alternating-possession throw-in.
- d) The ball is awarded to team B for the alternating-possession throw-in.

76. While in the backcourt, A1 dribbles for eight seconds and passes to A3 who continues to advance the ball to frontcourt. A3 reaches the division line with one foot in the backcourt and one in frontcourt as the count reaches 10. (RuleReference: 4-4-6, 9-8, RBT p. 180)

- a) Saved by the bell, no violation and game continues.
- b) As long as team A requests a timeout before the official blows the whistle the 10-second violation should be ignored.
- c) Ten-second violation on team A since one foot still in the backcourt.
- d) A traveling violation should be ruled.

77. A1 loses his or her contact lens during a live ball, and A1 calls a timeout because the lens was lost. The contact lens is immediately found, and A1 leaves the game in order to replace the contact lens. What should be done with the timeout? (RuleReference: 5-8-3, 5-11-4 Exc. A)

- a) Team A will be charged a 30-second timeout.
- b) Team A will be charged with a full timeout.
- c) Team A's head coach can choose what length timeout to use.
- d) Team A's timeout is canceled, and play shall resume immediately.

78. All of the following are situations when the ball is at the disposal of the thrower-in or free-thrower, except: (RuleReference: 4-4-7, RBT p. 157)

- a) Handed to the thrower or free-thrower.
- b) Released by the administering official when bouncing the ball to the thrower or free-thrower.
- c) Caught by the thrower or free-thrower after being bounced to him or her.
- d) Placed at a spot on the floor.

79. Which of these technical fouls cause a direct technical foul to be charged to the team's head coach? (RuleReference: 10-6-2, 10-6 Pen., RBT p. 48, 53-54)

- a) The head coach failing to replace a disqualified player within 15 seconds.
- b) The assistant coach disrespectfully addressing an official.
- c) Bench personnel being assessed a technical foul.
- d) None.

80. Where should the non-administering official stand during a 60-second timeout? (RuleReference: MI p. 32)

- a) Top of the three-point arc.
- b) Opposite the table at the block.
- c) At the intersection of the division line and the center-restraining circle tableside.
- d) At the intersection of the division line and the center-restraining circle opposite the table.

81. Where should the non-administering official stand during a 30-second timeout? (RuleReference: MI p. 33)

- a) Top of the three-point arc.
- b) Opposite the table at the block.
- c) At the intersection of the division line and the center-restraining circle tableside.
- d) At the intersection of the division line and the center-restraining circle opposite the table.

82. The lead rules a rebounding foul on team A that will not result in free throws. The ball will be inbounded by team B and move down the court. Do the officials switch positions? (RuleReference: MI p. 85)

- a) The lead will report the foul and put the ball back in play as quickly as possible.
- b) Yes. Even though it is considered a long-switch situation, the lead and trail will switch.
- c) No. Long switches never occur in two-person officiating.
- d) Both a and c.

83. When is it acceptable for the lead to pause short of the end line? (RuleReference: MI p. 69)

- a) Anytime it is necessary to backtrack.
- b) On quick-transition plays that the trail may not be able to officiate.
- c) Only when there are less than five players in the frontcourt.
- d) None of the above.

84. On a foul ruled by the tableside trail that results in bonus free throws for A1, which position on the court will that official now assume? (RuleReference: MI p. 84)

- a) Lead tableside.
- b) Lead opposite.
- c) Trail.
- d) Both a and b are acceptable.

85. Which is true of the lead position?

- a) The close-down position is the best position from which to work.
- b) The wide-angle position is the best position from which to work.
- c) It is best to work in the close-down position or from a pinch-the-paint position.
- d) There are no sweet spots. The lead should move to establish and maintain his/her best look at a play.

86. Which official is responsible for all backcourt throw-ins? (RuleReference: MI p. 170)

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

87. The center official who rules a foul opposite the scorer's table on the offense becomes the: (RuleReference: MI p. 189)

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

88. 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: (RuleReference: MI p. 191)

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

89. If the ball goes out of bounds in team A's frontcourt along the center's sideline and will now become team B's ball, who handles the throw-in? (RuleReference: MI p. 161)

- a) Old lead becomes new trail.
- b) Center.
- c) Old trail.
- d) The closest official.

90. When going to report a shooting foul, the reporting official should: (RuleReference: MI p. 173)

- a) Walk and report.
- b) Walk and report - go opposite.
- c) Run to reporting area, stop and report - go tableside.
- d) Run to reporting area, stop and report - go opposite.

91. B1 obtains possession of a loose ball and starts to dribble when he or she is fouled by A1. The old lead/new trail rules a foul in the backcourt. Team B is not in the bonus. The official reports the foul and will now become:

- a) Lead tableside.
- b) Lead opposite the table.
- c) Center.
- d) Trail.

92. What position should the lead take before rotating? (RuleReference: MI p. 131)

- a) The close-down position.
- b) The wide-angle position.
- c) Between the close-down position and wide-angle position.
- d) Any of the above.

93. The ball is inbounded after a made basket 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.

94. The shot clock periods for boys and girls play in California are:

- 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.

95. The fourth quarter begins with team A leading by 40 points. Team B has not used any of its timeouts. Team A commits multiple turnovers to start the fourth quarter while Team B goes on a three-point shooting tear, and with prudent use of its timeouts, Team B cuts Team A's lead to 10 points with three minutes remaining in the game. Does the game clock continue to run in accordance with the 40-point "Mercy Rule"?

- a) No. Since the game has become competitive, the Mercy Rule is set aside.
- b) Yes. But if the game goes to overtime, normal timing rules will apply.
- c) Yes. Once the 40-point margin is reached, the game clock runs for the duration of the game, regardless of the score.
- d) By mutual agreement of both head coaches and the referee, the rule may be set aside.

96. 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.

97. With 10 seconds on the shot clock, A1 attempts a pass to A2. B1 extends a leg to deflect the pass and the ball hits B1's thigh.

- a) A kicked-ball violation is ruled. Reset shot clock to 15 seconds.
- b) A kicking violation is ruled and the shot clock is fully reset.
- c) No violation, play continues.
- d) None of the above.

98. A1's try is blocked by B1, sending the ball into team B's frontcourt. As B2 moves to recover the ball, the shot-clock horn sounds. Officials call a shot-clock violation and award the ball to team B:

- a) At the division line.
- b) At a designated spot out-of-bounds near where B1 blocked the ball.
- c) At a designated spot out-of-bounds near where the ball was when the horn sounded and whistle blew.
- d) None of the above.

99. A1 is in the frontcourt and attempts a two-point try. During the attempt, A3 and B4 are ruled for a double foul in the area near the key by team A's basket. How is play resumed and is the shot clock reset?

- a) The double foul causes the ball to be dead.
- b) The shot clock shall be reset if the shot contacts the ring.
- c) Two points shall be awarded to team A if the try is successful.
- d) Both b and c.

100. With 15 seconds on the shot clock, A1's try for goal is an air ball, and team A recovers the ball.

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