

## 2018-19 Basketball Officials Exam For Postseason Tournament Consideration

1. B1 commits a personal foul against A1 who is in the act of shooting an unsuccessful try. A1 is awarded two free throws. A1's first attempt bounces on the ring several times before coming to rest on the flange. The officials should . . .
  - A. Call a free throw violation on Team A and administer a designated spot throw-in to Team B.
  - B. Award A1 her second free throw because her first ended unsuccessfully. Then resume play pursuant to 8-5-1 or 8-6-1.
  - C. Award A1 a substitute free throw because her first free throw did not legally end.
  - D. Use the alternating-possession arrow to determine which team gets the resulting throw-in after allowing A1 to attempt her second free throw with the free throw lanes cleared as specified in 8-1-3.
2. A1 is preparing to shoot a free throw. When would an official NOT be correct to grant a timeout request by coach B?
  - A. While A1 is holding the ball but has not yet begun a free throw attempt.
  - B. After the official has released the ball on the bounce pass to A1, but the ball has not yet been caught by A1.
  - C. After the ball is bounced to A1, but A1 muffs the pass, and the ball is rolling away from the player.
  - D. While the administering official is still holding the ball, signaling how many free throws are to be attempted.
3. A1 is preparing to attempt the first of two free throws. B1, who is in the first marked lane space fakes entering the lane, causing lane space player A2 to enter the lane early. The lead official gives the correct signal. Before A1 releases that free throw attempt, his coach requests and is granted a timeout. After the timeout the lead official shall:
  - A. Clear the lane lines for A1's two free throws, then award an alternating-possession throw-in on the end line, the spot closest to the lane line spaces which B1 and A2 were occupying prior to their simultaneous violations.
  - B. Administer both of A1's free throws and resume play based on the outcome of the second free throw attempt.
  - C. Declare a simultaneous violation for A2 and B1, cancel A1's first attempt, and only administer A1's second free throw after the time out.
  - D. Administer the free throw and signal a delayed lane violation after bouncing the ball to the free thrower. If the first throw is unsuccessful, a substitute free throw will be awarded.
4. After a made basket by Team B, Team A is granted a timeout. On the ensuing throw-in all five Team A players are lined up off the court behind Team B's end line at the time that the official wants to administer the throw-in.
  - A. The official shall refuse to administer the throw-in until the required four team members of the thrower have inbounds status.
  - B. This tactic merits a 4-47 warning for delay for violating Article 4 of that rule. If there had been any 4-47 warning issued previously, this would result in a Team technical pursuant to 10-2-1f.
  - C. This is legal as long as the throw-in pass is released prior to the end of the official's five second count.
  - D. This is permissible both for a designated spot throw-in as well as a throw-in after a made or awarded basket.
5. B1 reaches across the boundary and slaps the ball being held by A1 during a throw-in. This results in:
  - A. A throw-in plane violation warning against Team B entered in the scorebook, and a team technical against Team B.
  - B. A player technical, then disqualification of B1 if he does the same thing a second time.
  - C. A verbal warning issued by the administering official, with a player technical issued if the same player does the same thing again.
  - D. The referee blowing the whistle to stop play, then backing the thrower up farther off the line so this does not happen again.
6. As the teams take the floor for the jump ball to begin the game, A1 and A2 line up around the jump circle, each wearing blue undershirts beneath their white jerseys. By rule, the officials should:
  - A. Start the game with an administrative technical foul on Team A for having to change the starters in the book.
  - B. Send those two players to the locker room and wait until they return without the illegally colored undershirts.
  - C. Direct the offending players to leave the game, ask the coach for two legal substitutes, allow the scorebook to be changed to reflect the new starters, and begin the game with the jump ball.
  - D. Tell the offending players to go back to the bench, take off the wrong colored undershirts and hustle back out onto the floor.
  - E. Charge a direct technical on the coach for his players wearing illegal uniforms. He "loses his coaching box" the rest of the game.

7. A1 is dribbling in her backcourt when she stops her dribble and throws the ball into her frontcourt where it hits an official who is inbounds and rebounds high into the air. A1 hustles into her frontcourt where she is the first to touch the ball before it hits the floor. The official should:
- A. Allow play to continue as nothing illegal has happened.
  - B. Rule a backcourt violation since A1 was "the last to touch/first to touch."
  - C. Assess a dribble violation on A1.
  - D. Award an alternating-possession throw-in since the official inadvertently interfered with the play.
8. A1, in her team's frontcourt, passes towards A2, also in the frontcourt. B1 deflects the ball toward Team A's backcourt. The ball bounces in Team A's frontcourt before crossing the division line. While the ball is still in the air over Team A's backcourt, but never having touched in Team A's backcourt, A3 gains possession of the ball while standing in Team A's backcourt. Which of the following is/are true?
- A. Legal play and not a backcourt violation because any player located in the backcourt may recover a ball that is deflected from the frontcourt by the defense.
  - B. Backcourt violation on Team A. Had A2 permitted the deflected ball to bounce in the backcourt prior to gaining control of it, there would have been no backcourt violation.
  - C. The officials should allow play to continue without a whistle, since the offense may recover the ball that still has frontcourt status in the backcourt without penalty when the defense was the last to touch it and caused it to go from frontcourt toward the backcourt.
  - D. A and C.
  - E. None of the above.
9. In the fourth quarter, a pass to A1 in his backcourt deflects off his hand. The ball hits the floor inbounds and bounces high over the boundary plane. A2 jumps from inbounds and tips the ball back to A1 who is inbounds in his backcourt. While out of bounds, A2's hands inadvertently contact A1's back while A1 is holding the ball. The official should:
- A. Rule A1 out of bounds by virtue of being touched by a teammate who was out of bounds.
  - B. Assess a violation on A2 for leaving the court for an unauthorized reason.
  - C. Continue his backcourt count and allow play to continue.
  - D. None of the above.
10. A1 attempts a try from inside the three-point line. The ball bounces several times on the ring and is directly above the ring when it is touched at the same time by A2 and B2. The ball then enters and passes through the basket.
- A. No points are awarded and play will be resumed by an alternating-possession throw-in.
  - B. Award two points to Team A and award Team B a throw-in anywhere along the end line.
  - C. No points are awarded and Team B will have a designated spot throw-in on the end line because of the offensive basket interference by A2.
  - D. Jump ball between A2 and B2 is administered in the jump circle closest to the basket at which this action occurred.
11. Which is true about goaltending and basket interference?
- A. Any goaltending violation requires that the ball somehow be touched by a player; not so for every kind of basket interference violation.
  - B. Goaltending can only be committed by the defense; basket interference only by the offense.
  - C. Goaltending can only be committed by the offense; basket interference only by the defense.
  - D. The resulting throw-in following either violation will always be taken by a thrower who may "run the end line" according to rule 7-5-7.

12. Neither team has a time out remaining at the end of regulation, but each will receive an additional time out for the extra period. When is the soonest that either team may be granted a time out for the overtime period?

- A. Any time during the intermission prior to the beginning of the extra period.
- B. After the ball has become live to start the extra period.
- C. At the conclusion of regulation but prior to the 20 second warning horn.
- D. After the clock has been properly started to begin the extra period.

13. A1 releases a final free-throw attempt. B4, from a marked lane space, enters the free-throw semicircle before the ball strikes the ring, fouling A1 whose free-throw attempt is unsuccessful. Which of the following does the official need to know in order to rule correctly?

- A. Rule 9-1-3h.
- B. Rule 8-1-3.
- C. Rule 9, Section 1, PENALTY 2b.
- D. Basketball Rules Fundamental #12.
- E. All of the above.

14. Team A is awarded a designated spot throw-in in front of Team B's bench. Due to the proximity of the bench to the sideline, thrower A1 must stand immediately behind the sideline with no room to back up. B1 lines up to defend the throw-in pass from very near the out-of-bounds boundary. In this situation, the administering official shall:

- A. Indicate to B1 an imaginary line three-feet from the sideline and instruct B1 not to cross it or reach over it.
- B. Tell Team B bench personnel not to interfere with A1.
- C. Ask B1 to give A1 some room so he can make the throw-in pass.
- D. Nothing special needs to be done by the administering official in this situation.

15. Throw-in for A to start the second quarter. Team A does not make a thrower available, so the administering official puts the ball on the floor. After the official's count is at 3 seconds, B1 reaches through the boundary and picks up the ball. Neither team has been issued a previous delay of game warning. What is the proper ruling on this play?

- A. Re-administer the throw-in after warning Team A to be on the court on the second horn.
- B. Team technical foul for reaching through the boundary plane and touching the ball.
- C. A delay-of-game warning shall be entered in the official scorebook for B1 reaching across the boundary plane. Since no Team A member ever possessed the ball for the throw-in, a technical foul would not be assessed.
- D. Since the ball was live when the official began his count, no violation or technical foul has occurred.

16. Coach B is challenging the legality of what A1 is wearing. It appears to be some sort of protective headwear that is made of soft, non-abrasive material. It covers his entire head and seems firmly secured upon his head with a Velcro chinstrap. What requirement(s), if any, is/are there for you to allow such an item to be legally worn during the game?

- A. There are no expectations of proof necessary for any or all players to wear such an item on the head, as long as the color matches the color of the torso of the jersey.
- B. The word of coach A that this headwear is necessary.
- C. The approval of the MHSAA based on a physician's statement verifying the need to wear such an item during the game.
- D. This item has nothing to do with the game of basketball and is illegal for a player to wear.

17. In the second quarter, A6 reports to the table as a substitute for A5 and is beckoned onto the court by an official. A6 plays the rest of the second quarter. When the officials return to the court before the start of the third quarter, the scorer informs them that A6 had played but is not in the scorebook. All of the following are true EXCEPT:

- A. Charge an administrative technical to Team A for having to add A6 to the official book. Start the third quarter with two free throws for Team B followed by a division line throw-in.
- B. Any points scored by A6 thus far will be counted.
- C. No free throws will be attempted between the end of the second period and the beginning of the third period, and the alternating-possession arrow will be used to determine whose throw-in will begin the third quarter.
- D. If coach A chooses to have A6 play at any point during the remainder of the game, Team A will be assessed an administrative technical foul for having to add A6 to the scorebook at that time.

18. You administer the jump ball to start the game. On the ball's downward flight it is tipped simultaneously by A1 and B1. The ball then bounces on the floor inside the circle and A1 catches it with both hands. Official U1 whistles the play dead after one second elapsed on the game clock and rules a jump ball violation on A1. After the officials briefly discuss the situation, how should play be resumed?

- A. An alternating-possession throw-in by Team B due to the violation by A1 which established the alternating-possession arrow.
- B. Administer the jump ball again with the clock reset to the correct time.
- C. A side-line throw-in for Team A.
- D. Re-administer the jump ball but don't reset the clock.

19. The NFHS and MHSAA approved measurements and locations of each team's coaching box for playing courts at least 84' in length are:

- A. Not relevant because there's no penalty prescribed for a head coach to be outside the coaching box.
- B. 14 feet long measuring 28 feet from the division line toward the end line, then 14 feet back.
- C. 28 feet long beginning at the division line and moving in the direction of the end line.
- D. 28 feet long beginning at the end line and moving in the direction of the division line.

20. A rectangular backboard has six surfaces. Which surface is out of bounds if the ball touches it?

- A. The bottom of the backboard.
- B. The back of the backboard.
- C. The top of the backboard.
- D. Either side of the backboard.

21. In the middle of the second quarter the head coach of Team A had been issued a warning from an official due to the misconduct displayed by an assistant coach on the bench. That official verbalized to the head coach the nature of the warning and requested to the scorekeeper that this warning be noted in the scorebook. Now, in the third quarter, that official's partner issues a warning when player A1 interferes with the ball following a goal by B1. Which is true?

- A. Team A's assistant coach forfeited his right to be seated on the team bench.
- B. Coach A "loses his box" and must remain seated the rest of the game due to the unsporting actions of his assistant.
- C. Team B will be awarded two free throws as a result of the combination of these two warnings on Team A.
- D. Any subsequent warning of either kind will result in a technical foul.

22. According to the NFHS, which statement is true?

- A. The signal for a blocking foul is illustrated by the official banging his fists repeatedly against his hips.
- B. The signal to start the clock is a slight bump of the closed fist above the head.
- C. The whistle for a foul call must be simultaneously accompanied by the correct "stop clock" signal.
- D. The signals for a double foul and a full time out are the same.

23. After a timeout with 6 seconds remaining in the game and down by one point, A2 catches a throw-in pass under Team B's basket. He then dribbles the length of the court and launches a desperation try from the corner. The ball bounces off the basket and goes out of bounds untouched on the other side of the court. Both teams look up with amazement that there are still six seconds remaining on the clock. The officials huddle and agree that none of them had definite knowledge of how much time had elapsed during the play. By rule, which is the correct thing to do?
- A. Declare the game over because one official estimates that at least eight seconds had to have elapsed, and the horn should have sounded before A2's unsuccessful shot attempt went out of bounds.
  - B. Award Team B a designated spot throw-in where the ball went out of bounds and leave 6 seconds on the clock.
  - C. This is a correctable error on the part of the officiating crew. Do the play over by re-awarding Team A the original throw-in from B's end line and make sure the clock, with 6 seconds remaining, properly starts this time.
  - D. None of the above.
24. The "three points principle" detailed in 4-4-6 applies specifically and ONLY to a player who:
- A. Is dribbling.
  - B. Has either ended or has yet to begin a dribble.
  - C. Is pivoting with the ball in his hands near the division line.
  - D. Attempts to score from beyond the three-point arc.
25. A1's three-point try is airborne when A2 runs out of bounds to avoid his defender's legal attempt to "box him out." The official should:
- A. Allow play to continue, as there is no team control during a try.
  - B. Wait to see if the try is successful before calling a technical foul on A2 for leaving the court for an unauthorized reason.
  - C. Call a violation on A2 immediately, cancel A1's try if successful, and award Team B a throw-in nearest to where the violation occurred.
  - D. None of the above.
26. In which situation should the officials meet to decide which act happened first, and then enforce the first and ignore the second?
- A. Contact occurs as A3 drives to the basket and B3 attempts to defend the goal. Both Lead and Trail have whistles. The Lead signals a charging foul at the same time that the Trail signals a blocking foul.
  - B. Trail calls a dribbling violation on A2 and Center calls a personal foul on B3.
  - C. Trail sounds her whistle when she observes B4 commit a common foul near the division line as Lead indicates a team control foul by A5 near Team A's basket.
  - D. B2, in a marked lane space, enters the lane too soon and Trail sees the free throw shooter step on the free throw line while releasing the shot.
27. Two non-starters are discovered having identical numbers while warming up five minutes before the start of the game. Which, by rule, is correct?
- A. No penalty if the players do not play in the game or require the scorebook to be changed to reflect a number change.
  - B. An administrative technical foul is charged to Team B upon discovery of the identical numbers because only one team member may wear a given number. The other must change to a number not already in use before participating.
  - C. Penalized with a player technical on each player, but only if these players are discovered to be playing in the game at the same time.
  - D. Team technical on each player when the identical numbers are discovered. The coach loses his privilege to use the coaching box due to these illegal uniforms.

28. A1 is dribbling in his frontcourt when B1 taps the ball into the backcourt where it touches the floor. When should a backcourt count be initiated by the covering official?
- A. As soon as the ball breaks the plane of the division line, and the covering official is sure it will gain backcourt status.
  - B. Not until any player from Team A legally gains player control in the backcourt.
  - C. When any player from Team A legally touches or is touched by the ball in the backcourt.
  - D. As soon as the ball touches the floor in the backcourt.
29. Airborne A1 ends his dribble with both feet off the floor, after which he lands on one foot inside the three-point line. He then jumps backwards off that foot and lands with both feet simultaneously behind the three-point line, then jumps off his two feet into the air to attempt a shot. Which of these is FALSE?
- A. This is a traveling violation because the player exceeded the permissible number of steps allowed after the dribble ended, as stated in the Traveling rule 4-44.
  - B. The direction he jumps off the first foot makes no difference as long as he then lands on both feet simultaneously.
  - C. This would be traveling if his contact outside the three-point line was with one foot followed by the other.
  - D. After landing with both feet simultaneously, neither foot can be the pivot.
30. Which is NOT a legitimate rule-based factor to consider in determining whether a block or a charge has occurred?
- A. Did the guarding player remain in his vertical plane?
  - B. Did the offensive player push or move into the defensive player's torso?
  - C. Was the defender "set" or was he moving at the time the contact occurred?
  - D. Was initial legal guarding position obtained by the defender prior to the contact?