

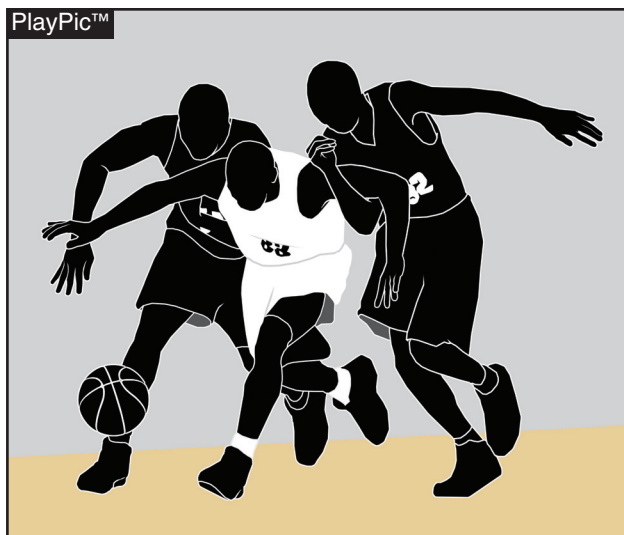
# OFFICIALS QUIZ

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Prepared by the editors of  
**REFEREE**

## Basketball 2008-09



In each of the following you are given a situation with the possibility of multiple answers. Decide which answer or answers are correct for NFHS, NCAA men's and NCAA women's rules, which may vary.

*(Answers appear on page 5)*

1. 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. A2 muffs the pass, and it bounces directly into team A's backcourt where it is first touched and recovered by A3. What is the result?
  - a. Backcourt violation because team A had team control while making the throw-in.
  - b. Backcourt violation because A2 touched the ball in team A's frontcourt, and A3 was the first player to touch the ball in the backcourt.
  - c. Legal play because team A did not have team control during the throw-in.
  - d. Legal play because there was no team control gained in the frontcourt by team A.
2. When the ball is dead and an official notices A1 is bleeding, which of the following is the first thing the official should do?
  - a. Inform the timer to start a 20-second timer to allow team A to get A1's bleeding stopped.
  - b. Direct A1 to leave the game and ask team A's head coach whether he or she would care to substitute for A1 or call a timeout to attempt to get A1's bleeding stopped.
  - c. Ask the team A's head coach which of the above options he or she would like to use.
  - d. Give team A as much time as necessary to get A1's bleeding stopped and allow A1 to stay in the game.
3. When has the officials' jurisdiction ended at the end of the game?
  - a. After the final horn has sounded.
  - b. After the referee has left the confines of the playing area.
  - c. After all officials have left the confines of the playing area.

4. Which of the following can A1 do after recovering a loose ball on the floor while lying on his or her side?
- Call a timeout.
  - Roll over to his or her back.
  - Roll over to his or her stomach.
  - Begin a dribble.
  - Rise to one knee and make a pass.
  - Leave the ball on the floor, stand up and pick up the ball.
5. A1 jumps from behind the three-point line and releases the ball for a successful three-point goal. Before returning to the floor, A1 crashes into legally established defender B2. Team B is in the bonus. What is the result?
- The three-point goal is canceled.
  - The three-point goal is successful.
  - A player control foul has occurred by A1.
  - Team B receives a throw-in nearest the spot of the foul.
  - Team B receives bonus free throws.
6. During the opening jump ball, jumper A5 tips the tossed ball out of bounds near the 28-foot line in team A's front-court. Which of the following are true?
- Another jump ball is performed.
  - Team B receives a throw-in at the division line.
  - Team B receives a throw-in nearest the spot the ball went out of bounds.
  - The alternating possession arrow is set towards team A.
  - The alternating possession arrow is set towards team B.
  - The alternating possession arrow is set when team B is handed the ball for the throw-in.
  - The alternating possession arrow is set when the throw-in ends.
7. After a goal by team A, B1 is holding the ball out of bounds on the endline for the ensuing throw-in. Before the throw-in ends, A2 and B3 are called for a double foul near the division line. How shall play continue?
- Alternating possession throw-in.
  - Team B shall receive the throw-in.
  - The throw-in shall be nearest the spot of the foul.
  - The throw-in shall be anywhere along the endline where the original throw-in was to occur.
  - The throw-in shall be at a designated spot along the endline where the original throw-in was to occur.
8. 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?
- Administer the free throws for the technical foul before A1's remaining free throw.
  - Administer A1's remaining free throw before the technical foul free throws.
  - The lane spaces shall be empty for A1's remaining free-throw attempt.
  - The lane spaces shall be occupied, and play resumes with the make or miss of A1's remaining free throw.
  - Play is resumed after the free throws with a throw-in to team B at the division line.
9. If a player's contact lens is lost on the playing court, what options exist for the team regarding that player who lost the lens?
- If the contact is found and replaced within 20 seconds, the player may stay in the game without the necessity of a timeout.
  - The team can look as long as necessary (within reason) to find and replace the contact, and the player may stay in the game without the necessity of a timeout.
  - If the team calls a timeout, the player can only stay in the game if the contact has been found and replaced by the conclusion of the timeout.
  - The player may be replaced with a substitute.

10. Which of these items are legal to be worn in a player's hair when the team's uniforms are red?
- A green "scrunchie" used to tie a ponytail.
  - A blue ponytail band used to tie a ponytail.
  - A thin, purple quarter-inch elastic band worn entirely around the head.
  - A strip of black pre-wrap worn entirely around the head.
11. B2 fouls A1 after the bonus is in effect. A1 is not awarded the bonus free throws, but instead team A is awarded a throw-in. Team A controls the ball inbounds, and shortly thereafter requests and is granted a timeout. During the timeout, the officials realize A1 should have been awarded a one-and-one free throw. What is the result?
- A1 is awarded the one-and-one with no players along the lane line.
  - A1 is awarded the one-and-one with players lined up along the lane line.
  - A1 is awarded a throw-in after the free throws.
  - Play is resumed with the result of the free throws.
  - It is too late to correct the error. Award a throw-in to team A.
12. Under what conditions is the resumption-of-play procedure used?
- When a team does not make a thrower available for a throw-in following a timeout.
  - When a team does not make a thrower available for a throw-in following the halftime intermission.
  - When a team does not make a thrower available for a throw-in following the intermission between periods.
  - When a team does not make a free thrower available for a free throw following a timeout.
  - When a team does not make a free thrower available for a free throw following the intermission between quarters.
13. Which of the following are true while A1 is holding the ball out of bounds for a throw-in?
- The ball is live.
  - A1 is in player control.
  - Team A is in team control.
  - A1 has five seconds to release the ball.
  - Team A has five seconds for the throw-in to touch an inbounds player.
14. Which of the following are true of a team-control foul?
- It can be intentional.
  - It can be flagrant.
  - It is always a common foul.
  - It can occur during a throw-in.
15. A1 steals the ball from B2 and scores on a breakaway dunk. After dunking the ball, A1 hangs on the rim while doing a "chin up." There was no chance of injury to A1. What kind of foul has occurred and does it count towards individual and team foul counts?
- An indirect technical foul is charged to A1.
  - A player/substitute technical foul is charged to A1.
  - An indirect technical foul is charged to team A's head coach.
  - A1 is charged with one foul towards his or her limit of five personal fouls.
  - Team A has a foul charged towards its team-foul count.
  - A1 is charged with a Class A technical foul.
  - A1 is charged with a Class B technical foul.
16. When may a non-media timeout be reduced in length before the timeout has expired?
- When the team who called the timeout is ready to play.
  - When either team is ready to play.
  - When both teams are ready to play.
  - Never. A non-media timeout may not be shortened.

17. Which of these pivot foot movements result in a traveling violation?
- The player catches the ball with both feet on the floor and then uses either foot as the pivot foot.
  - The pivot foot is established, lifted and the player passes the ball.
  - The pivot foot is established, lifted and the player shoots the ball.
  - The pivot foot is established, lifted and the player begins a dribble.
18. Under which of these circumstances is it legal for substitute A6 to replace player A1?
- In order to shoot technical foul free throws.
  - In order to shoot personal foul free throws for A1 when an injury to A1 is involved.
  - In order to shoot personal foul free throws for A1 when no injury to A1 is involved.
  - When A1 is involved in a jump ball.
  - When A1 had just entered the game, but the clock had not yet started since A1's entry.
19. What length timeout may be used when an excessive timeout is granted (NCAA: non-media game)?
- A 75-second timeout is allowed to be used.
  - A 60-second timeout is allowed to be used.
  - A 30-second timeout is allowed to be used.
  - No timeout is allowed to be used.
20. Team A has just scored a field goal. As the ball is dropping to the floor, player A2 bats the ball away. This is the first time any player on team A has committed this type of action. What shall the official do?
- Team A is assessed a technical foul.
  - A2 is assessed a technical foul.
  - A delay of game warning is assessed to A2.
  - A delay of game warning is assessed to team A.
  - Legal. Play continues.



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**ANSWERS**

- 1 — All – d (NFHS 9-9-1; NCAA 7-6-8, 9-12-1)
- 2 — NFHS, NCAA Men – b (NFHS 3-3-6, 5-8-2a; NCAA 3-4-17, 5-10-8a, 5-13-2); NCAA Women – c (3-4-8, 3-4-17, 5-10-8b, 5-13-2)
- 3 — All – c (NFHS 2-2-4; NCAA 2-4-4)
- 4 — All – a, d (NFHS 4-44-5b, 9-4, 4.44.5B; NCAA 4-68-5, 9-6, A.R. 103)
- 5 — NFHS – a, c, d (4-1-1, 4-19-6, 7-5-4a); NCAA Women – a, c, d (4-1-2, 4-29-2a1b, 7-5-5); NCAA Men – b, e (4-29-2a, 5-1-1, 10-1-1 Penalty d)
- 6 — All – c, d, f (NFHS 6-4-1, 6.4.1C; NCAA 6-2-2, A.R. 130)
- 7 — All – b, d (NFHS 4-36-2b, 7-5-7b; NCAA 4-53-2c, 7-5-6, 7-5-10)
- 8 — NFHS – b, c, e (7-4-2, 7-5-6a, 8-1-3); NCAA – a, d (4-53-2c, 8-4-3, 10-4-1 Penalty)
- 9 — NFHS – b, d (5-8-3, 5-11 Exception A); NCAA Men – b, d (5-14-1b); NCAA Women – a, c, d (3-4-8, 3-4-17, 5-14-1c)
- 10 — All – a, b, d (NFHS 3-5-3, NCAA 3-5-13b)
- 11 — All – b, d (NFHS 2-10-1a, 2-10-2, 2-10-6; NCAA 2-12-1a, 2-12-2, 2-12-5)
- 12 — NFHS – a, c, d, e (4-38, 7-5-1, 8-1-2); NCAA – a, d (4-17-1d, 4-56, 8-1-5)
- 13 — NFHS – a, d (4-12-6, 6-1-2b, 9-2-4); NCAA – a, b, c, d (4-15-1a, 4-15-2a, 6-1-4b, 9-5-1d)
- 14 — NFHS – c (4-12-6, 4-19-2, 4-19-7); NCAA – c, d (4-15-1a, 4-15-2a, 4-29-2a2)
- 15 — NFHS – b, d, e (4-19-5b, 10-3-4, Technical Foul Penalty Summary p. 71); NCAA Women – b, d, e (10-3-3, A.R. 238, Foul Penalty Chart); NCAA Men – g (10-6-1f, A.R. 262, Foul Penalty Chart)
- 16 — NFHS – c (5-11-1); NCAA – a (5-11-20)
- 17 — All – d (NFHS 4-44-1, 4-44-3a, 4-44-3c; NCAA 4-68-2, 4-68-4a, 4-68-4b)
- 18 — All – a, b, e (NFHS 3-3-2, 8-2, 8-3, 3.3.3A; NCAA 3-4-9, 3-4-13, 8-2-2a, 8-2-3)
- 19 — NFHS – b, c (5-12-2); NCAA – a (5-15-2)
- 20 — All – d (NFHS 4-47-3, 10-1-5d, 10.1.5D; NCAA 4-17-1d, 4-17-2, 10-2-5b)