

OFFICIALS QUIZ 2015

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What should the referees do when a player is injured during a rally and play is stopped, as in question No. 4? For the answer, see pg. 3.

1. A player reaches beyond the net to block a ball that is completely in the opponent's playing space. In which situation is that action a blocking fault?
 - a. When the block contact is simultaneous with the opponent's attack-hit.
 - b. When a ball is falling near the net and, in the first referee's opinion, no opponent is near enough to make a play on the ball.
 - c. After an attack-hit by the opponents.
 - d. After the third hit by the opponents.
2. During the match, the libero tracker (assistant scorer) has which of the following responsibilities?
 - a. Notify the second referee of the status of each team's libero (on or off the court) during timeouts.
 - b. Record team substitutions and libero replacements.
 - c. Notify the referees if an incorrect player replaces the libero.
 - d. All of the above.
3. When a substitution is requested during a timeout, what is the proper substitution procedure?
 - a. The substitution takes place immediately without a formal substitution procedure.
 - b. The substitution takes place at the end of the timeout without a formal substitution procedure.
 - c. The substitution takes place at the end of the timeout after the teams have returned to the court with a formal substitution procedure.
4. A player for team B is injured during a rally. The referees whistle to stop play and award a replay. Which of the following should the referees do next?
 - a. Require a substitution for the injured player.
 - b. Request that the injured player be removed immediately from the court so that the match can continue.
 - c. Allow a special three-minute injury timeout regardless of whether there are legal substitutes available on the bench.
 - d. Allow a 30-second evaluation period after which 1) the injured player must be ready to play; or 2) a substitution must be made, allowing an appropriate amount of time to safely remove the injured player from the court; or 3) team B may take any remaining timeouts.
5. Which of the following faults is not a responsibility of the line judges?
 - a. Signaling a line fault when the server has a foot clearly outside the short hash mark defining the service zone when the ball is contacted for service.
 - b. A player contacting an antenna during a rally.
 - c. Indicating when the ball touches the net, net antennas or net supports not entirely between the antennas.
 - d. A ball contacting the floor when a player is attempting to make a save close to the floor (i.e., a "pancake save").
6. A15, the correct server for team A, serves three points. After A15 contacts the fourth serve, the rally is interrupted and the referees direct a replay. A27 then serves for team A and scores two points before the scorekeeper notices the wrong server. Team A is preparing to serve again. Which is the appropriate action for the referees?
 - a. Cancel the two points scored by A27, put the players in the correct order and allow team A to continue serving.

- b.** Cancel all points scored by A27 and A15, put the players in the correct order and award a point and the service to team B.
- c.** Cancel the two points scored by A27, put the players in the correct order and award a point and the service to team B.
- d.** Team A retains all points scored, the players are put in the correct order and a point and the service is awarded to team B.
- 7.** Team B has seven players, one of whom has been designated as the libero. One of team B's players sustains an injury and is unable to continue play. The libero is currently on the court for number 15. What is the correct action to be taken?
- a.** Grant team B a special timeout of up to three minutes.
- b.** Substitute number 15 for the injured player.
- c.** Player number 15 returns to the court for the libero. The libero will be used as an exceptional substitute for the injured player after changing into a legal team uniform.
- d.** Forfeit the set to team A.
- 8.** Team A attacks a ball which lands near team B's sideline on the first referee's side of the court. The line judge responsible for that line signals "out." The first referee is sure that the ball landed on the sideline. What is the correct action for the first referee?
- a.** Check with the opposite line judge and the second referee for their opinions on the line call before making a decision.
- b.** Even though the referee feels the ball landed "in," the line judge's signal of "out" should be accepted.
- c.** Since the referee saw the ball as "in," and the line judge signaled the ball "out," the rally should be replayed.
- d.** Since the first referee saw the ball land on the line, the ball is "in" and the rally is awarded to team A.
- 9.** As the teams take the court for the start of a set, the coach realizes that an incorrect player has been listed in the starting lineup after the lineup sheet has been recorded on the scoresheet. The coach would like to replace the starting player with another team member. Which of the following referee decisions is correct?
- a.** Allow the coach to change the lineup without penalty or using a substitution.
- b.** Allow the coach to make a substitution to have the desired player start the set.
- c.** Allow the coach to change the lineup and assess an unnecessary delay.
- d.** Deny the coach's request to change the lineup until after the first service.
- 10.** Once a substitution request has been acknowledged (whistled) by the referees, which of the following is true?
- a.** The substitute is required to enter the court.
- b.** The substitution request may be withdrawn with no penalty.
- c.** The substitution request may be withdrawn and an unnecessary delay is assessed to the team.
- d.** The substitution request may be withdrawn and a point is awarded to the opponent.
- 11.** Team A's jerseys are solid-colored. The numbers on the jerseys are white. Which of the following is not permitted since it does not maintain the integrity of the solid color?
- a.** A player's nickname centered at the top of the back of the jersey.
- b.** The school or club name on the back of the jersey.
- c.** A school or club mascot on each sleeve, which is not greater than four inches by four inches or three inches by five inches.
- d.** All of the above are permitted.
- 12.** A5 slides partially across the centerline after making a play on the ball. Both of A5's feet remain on team A's court, but A5's upper torso is touching team B's court. B1 attempts to move into position for the next play, but must step around A5 to avoid contacting him or her. Which of the following referee decisions is correct?
- a.** Since A5 did not make contact with any team B player, no fault has occurred. Play continues.
- b.** A player may touch the opponent's court across the centerline with one or both hands or feet provided some part of the hand(s) or foot/feet remains on or above the centerline. Since A5 touched team B's court with his or her upper torso, it is a centerline fault.
- c.** Although A5 is in a legal position and no contact was made with any team B player, A5 interfered with B1 when B1 had to step around A5 to avoid contacting her.
- 13.** Team A's jerseys are solid-colored. The numbers on the jerseys are white. Which of the following is not permitted since it does not maintain the integrity of the solid color?
- a.** A player's nickname centered at the top of the back of the jersey.
- b.** The school or club name on the back of the jersey.
- c.** A school or club mascot on each sleeve, which is not greater than four inches by four inches or three inches by five inches.
- d.** All of the above are permitted.
- 14.** Which of the following is false regarding libero playing actions?
- a.** The libero may serve in one position in the service order.
- b.** The libero may attempt to block providing he or she does not touch the ball during that action.
- c.** The libero may not participate in a completed block.
- d.** The libero may not complete an attack hit from anywhere on the court if the ball is entirely higher than the top of the net at the moment of contact.
- 15.** Play is stopped for injured A15, who is a back-row player. At the end of the 30-second evaluation period, which of the following options are available to the coach to address the injury situation?
- a.** Request a substitution for A15.
- b.** Request a team timeout to allow A15 additional time to recover.
- c.** Replace A15 with the libero if the libero

was not on the court at the time of the injury.

d. All of the above options are available to the coach.

16. At the moment of the service hit, the server is touching the endline, but the receiving team is out of position. How is that situation handled by the referees?

a. An illegal service has occurred. That fault is penalized; the receiving team will be awarded a point and will serve next.

b. Each team has committed a fault simultaneously, i.e., a “double fault.” The rally is replayed.

17. Which of the following is not true regarding the libero?

a. The libero may be the team captain.

b. The libero may be used as an exceptional substitute for an injured player if no other legal substitutes are available.

c. The libero is not permitted to replace a disqualified player on the court.

d. All of the above are true regarding the libero.

18. An unnecessary delay (NFHS)/delay sanction (NCAA/USAV) is assessed as a warning to the team when:

a. A delay is caused by cleaning up liquids used by a team during a timeout.

b. A team does not return to play when directed to do so by the referees.

c. A substitution request is withdrawn or not immediately completed after the request has been recognized (whistled) by the referees.

d. A team requests a timeout, which is recognized (whistled) by the referees, after the team has used both timeouts for the set.

e. All of the above would result in an unnecessary delay/delay warning for the first occurrence in the set (match – USAV).

19. A9, a back-row player, jumps and attacks a ball that is completely above the top of the net. When A9 jumps, her foot is touching the attack line. When do the referees whistle and signal an illegal back-row attack?

a. Immediately upon contact with the ball by A9.

b. After the ball has passed completely beyond the net.

c. After the opponent has legally touched the ball.

d. Both b and c.

20. A team A substitute enters the substitution zone at the end of a rally, and the second referee whistles to recognize the substitution request. The team A coach immediately indicates that no substitution is wanted at this time. What is the correct decision for the referees?

a. The substitute returns to the bench and an unnecessary delay is assessed to Team R, resulting in the team being charged a timeout.

b. The substitute returns to the bench and the team is assessed an unnecessary delay (delay sanction – NCAA/USAV). No further sanction or penalty is assessed.

c. The substitute must enter the court because the substitution request was recognized (whistled).

QUIZ ANSWERS

1 – All – a (NFHS 9-6-4; NCAA 14.6.4.2.1; USAV 14.3)

2 – All – d (NFHS 5-7-3; NCAA 18.1.5.1; USAV 22.2.3.1)

3 – All – c (NFHS 10-2-5; USAV 15.2; NCAA 11.3.3.2.6)

4 – All – d (NFHS 11-4-1; NCAA 11.3.5.1; USAV 17.1.1) Note: Under NCAA and USAV rules, if the libero is not on the court when the injury occurs, a libero replacement is also permitted for the injured player, in addition to the options listed in d.

5 – All – b (NFHS 5-9-3; NCAA 18.5.2; USAV 27.2.1)

6 – All – c (NFHS 6-4-3b Pen. 2; NCAA 10.3.2; USAV 7.3.5.3)

7 – All – c (NFHS 10-4-3b; NCAA 11.3.6.1.2.3, 12.3.2.1; USAV 15.7)

8 – All – d (NFHS 5-4-3a-3; NCAA 18.2.2.3; USAV 23.2.1)

9 – All – b (NFHS 10-1-4; NCAA 11.3.3.1; USAV 15.3.2)

10 – All – c (NFHS 10-2-7, 10-2-Penalties; USAV 16.1.1; NCAA 11.3.3.2.5)

11 – All – d (NFHS 4-2-2; USAV 19.2, Interpretation; NCAA 7.1.1.2)

12 – NFHS – b (9-5-7); NCAA, USAV – c (NCAA 15.2.4.2; USAV 11.2.2)

13 – All – d (NFHS 4-2-2; USAV 19.2, Interpretation; NCAA 7.1.1.2)

14 – All – b (NFHS 9-5-6, 10-4-5; NCAA 12.1.2; USAV 19.3)

15 – All – a, b, c (NFHS 11-4-1; NCAA 11.3.5; USAV 17.1.1)

16 – All – a (NFHS 8-2-5b; USAV 12.7.1, 12.6.2.1; NCAA 13.2.2.2)

17 – NFHS, NCAA – c (NFHS 6-4-2; NCAA 12.1.1, 12.1.2.3, 12.3.2); USAV – a (5.1.2)

18 – All – e (NFHS 9-9-1; NCAA 6.3; USAV 16.1, 16.2)

19 – All – d (NFHS 9-5-1-b; NCAA 14.5.1; USAV 13.1.3)

20 – All – b (NFHS 9-9-1; USAV 16.1.1; NCAA 11.3.3.2.5)