

OFFICIALS QUIZ 2015-16

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While players in marked lane spaces are allowed to enter the free-throw lane on the free-thrower shooter's release, the free-throw shooter is the only one allowed in the free-throw semicircle prior to the ball contacting the ring. See question 20.

In each of the following, you are given a situation and at least two possible answers. Decide which answer or answers are correct for NFHS, NCAA men's and NCAA women's rules, which might vary.

1. Any item that goes around the entire head must comply with the following:
 - a. Be the dominant color of the game jersey, white, black or beige.
 - b. Be a predominant uniform color, white, black or beige.
 - c. Be no wider than two inches.
 - d. Be no wider than four inches.
 - e. Bear only one manufacturer or institutional logo.
 - f. Be a single solid color.
2. A1 is shooting a layup, and B2 attempts to block the shot. B2 misses the ball, and his or her hand strikes the backboard during the follow-through of the legitimate blocked-shot attempt. The striking of the backboard causes the basket to vibrate while the ball is on

- the ring, and A1's shot rolls off the ring unsuccessfully. What is the penalty for B2's act?
- a. Technical foul assessed to B2.
 - b. Goaltending violation on B2.
 - c. Basket interference violation on B2.
 - d. No foul or violation on B2. Play on.
3. Which results in a foul on the defender when guarding an opponent?
 - a. The defender's arms are raised within his or her vertical plane while the defender is on the floor and contact with the opponent occurs.
 - b. The defender's arms are raised within his or her vertical plane when the defender jumps in the air and contact with the opponent occurs.
 - c. The defender's arms are extended horizontally and no contact with the opponent occurs.
 - d. The defender's arms are extended horizontally and contact that impedes the movement of the opponent is made.

4. Which are true when setting a screen?
 - a. When screening a stationary opponent within the visual field, the screener must take a position that allows the opponent to take one normal step backward without making contact.
 - b. When screening a stationary opponent outside the visual field, the screener must take a position that allows the opponent to take one normal step backward without making contact.
 - c. When screening a moving opponent within the visual field, the screener must allow the player being screened time and distance to avoid the contact.
 - d. When screening a moving opponent outside the visual field, the screener must allow the player being screened time and distance to avoid the contact.
5. Which of these causes a dead ball to occur if a try by A1 is in flight?
 - a. A1 fouls B2 while an airborne shooter.
 - b. A1 fouls B2 after no longer being an airborne shooter.
 - c. B2 fouls A1 while A1 is an airborne shooter.
 - d. B2 fouls A1 after A1 is no longer an airborne shooter.
 - e. A2 fouls B2.
 - f. B2 fouls A2.
 - g. None of those causes the ball to become dead.
6. A1 loses his or her contact lens during play. During the next dead ball, the lens is found after a 30-second search. A1 replaces the lens immediately and wishes to remain in the game. Is that allowed?
 - a. No, A1 must be substituted out of the game.
 - b. Yes, A1 may remain in the game.
 - c. A1 may only remain in the game if team A calls a timeout.
7. If a substitute fails to report and enters the court without being beckoned, what is the result?
 - a. A violation.
 - b. An administrative technical.
 - c. A team technical.

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- d. A player/substitute technical.
e. A substitute technical.
f. A Class A technical.
g. A Class B technical.
h. No infraction.
8. When may a player obstruct the vision of an opponent by waving his or her hands near the opponent's eyes?
a. When the opponent is holding the ball.
b. When the opponent is dribbling the ball.
c. When the opponent is not in control of the ball.
d. Never.
9. Which are true regarding reducing the length of a timeout?
a. If the calling team is ready to play before the timeout is over, the length may be reduced.
b. If both teams are ready to play before the timeout is over, the length may be reduced.
c. A media timeout may never be reduced in length.
d. No timeouts may be reduced in length.
10. After team A is warned for delay for not having the court ready for play after the final horn that ended a timeout in the first half, which of the following subsequent types of delay by team A will result in a technical foul?
a. Consuming a full minute by not being ready when it is time to start the second half.
b. Repeatedly delaying the game by preventing the ball from being promptly put into play.
c. Failure to have the court ready for play after the final horn to end any timeout.
d. Attempting to gain an advantage by interfering with the ball after a goal.
e. Breaking the out-of-bounds plane with an arm before the ball is released during a throw-in by team B.
f. Not being ready to resume play following the final horn to end a timeout.
11. Prior to A1's first free throw for a one-and-one attempt, substitute A6 enters the game for A2. Then team A calls a timeout prior to the first free throw. Before the 15-second warning horn for the timeout, A2 reports to the table to check back into the game. Which of the following are true?
a. A2 may replace A1.
b. A2 may replace A6.
c. A2 may replace another player besides A1 or A6.
d. Any other substitute may replace A1.
e. A2 may not check in since time has not come off the clock.
f. Any other substitute who checks in prior to the warning horn may replace A3, A4 or A5.
12. Bench personnel A6, A7 and A8 leave the bench area and enter the playing court when a fight has broken out, but do not participate in the fight. Which of the following are true due to the actions of A6, A7, and A8?
a. A6, A7 and A8 are each charged with a flagrant technical foul.
b. A6, A7 and A8 are ejected.
c. Only one technical foul is charged.
d. Team A's head coach is charged with one indirect technical foul.
e. Team A's head coach is charged with three indirect technical fouls.
f. Team A's head coach is charged with one class B technical foul.
g. Team A's head coach is charged with three class B technical fouls.
h. Team B gets no free throws.
i. Team B gets two free throws.
j. Team B gets six free throws.
13. After the free throws are attempted for a technical foul assessed to a player for dead-ball contact, which are true of the ensuing throw-in?
a. It shall be awarded to the offended team.
b. It shall be awarded at the point of interruption.
c. It shall be at the division line on either side of the court.
d. It shall be at the division line opposite the table.
14. Who shall attempt the free throws for a flagrant personal foul on A1, when A1 is injured on the play and is unable to shoot the free throws?
a. A1's substitute.
b. Team A's coach may select any of the other four team A players on the court.
c. Team B's coach shall select any of the other four team A players on the court.
15. Which of the following apply toward the team foul count?
a. Personal foul.
b. Team technical foul.
c. Administrative technical foul.
d. Player technical foul.
e. Bench technical foul.
f. Class A technical foul.
g. Class B technical foul.
h. Player/substitute technical foul.
16. When does the free throw start?
a. When the ball is at the disposal of the free-throw shooter.
b. When the ball is handed to the free-throw shooter.
c. When the ball becomes live.
d. When the ball is released by the free-throw shooter.
17. After the free throws are attempted for a technical foul assessed to a player for unsporting conduct, which are true of the ensuing throw-in?
a. It shall be awarded to the offended team.
b. It shall be awarded at the point of interruption.
c. It shall be at the division line on either side of the court.
d. It shall be at the division line opposite the table.
18. What type of technical foul is due to the rules pertaining to the court, equipment, rosters and scorebook?
a. Bench technical.
b. Team technical.
c. Administrative technical.
d. Direct technical.
e. Indirect technical.
f. Class B technical.
19. During a jump ball, jumper A1 taps the ball to A2, who taps the ball to A3, who gains possession.
a. The game clock shall start on A1's tap.
b. The game clock shall start on A2's tap.
c. The game clock shall start when A3 gains possession.
d. The shot clock shall start on A1's tap.
e. The shot clock shall start on A2's tap.
f. The shot clock shall start when A3 gains possession.
20. During a free throw, when are players in marked lane spaces first allowed to move into the lane?
a. When the ball is released by the free thrower.
b. When the ball touches the ring.
c. When the ball touches the backboard.
d. When the free throw ends.

QUIZ ANSWERS

1 – All – a, c, e, f (NFHS 3-5-4, 3-6-1; NCAA 1-24.1)

2 – NFHS – d (4-6, 4-22, 10-3-4b, 10.3.4); **NCAA – c** (Men’s 9-15.2.a.5, 10-4.1f; Women’s 9-15.2.a.5, 10-3.4)

3 – All – d (NFHS 4-24-1, 4-24-6; NCAA Men’s 4-18.1, 4-18.5; NCAA Women’s 4-19.1, 4-19.5)

4 – All – b, c, d (NFHS 4-40-3, 4-40-4, 4-40-5; NCAA Men’s 4-34.3; NCAA Women’s 4-35.3)

5 – NFHS – a (4-19-6, 6-7-4, 6-7-7 Exc. a); **NCAA Men – g** (6-6.1.a, 6-6.1.c) **NCAA Women – a** (6-6.1.a, 6-6.1.c, AR 80)

6 – NFHS – b (5-11-4 Exc. a); **NCAA Men – b** (5-16.1.b); **NCAA Women – c** (3-6.3.a)

7 – NFHS – e (10-2); **NCAA Men – g** (10-4.1.n); **NCAA Women – d** (10-3.12)

8 – All – d (NFHS 10-3-6d, 10.3.6A; NCAA Men 10-4.1.a; NCAA Women 10-3.1.d)

9 – NFHS – b (5-11-2); **NCAA – a, b, c** (5-14.14.a)

10 – NFHS – b, c, d, e (4-47, 10-1-5.c through f); **NCAA Men – c** (4-10.1.d through f, 4-10.2, 10-2.5.b, 10-2.5.c, 10-4-1.m); **NCAA Women – c** (4-10.1.d through g, 4-10.2, 10-2.5.b, 10-2.5.c, 10-3.7, 10-3.11)

11 – All – e, f (NFHS 3-3-4; NCAA 3-6.1.j, 3-6.1.k, 3-6.2.a)

12 – NFHS – a, b, d, i (10-4-5); **NCAA Men – b, h** (10-4.2.j); **NCAA Women – b, c, d, i** (10-4.8)

13 – NFHS – a, d (7-5-6a); **NCAA Men – a, c** (7-4.7); **NCAA Women – a, b** (4-27.1.e, 7-4.7)

14 – NFHS, NCAA Women – a (NFHS 8-2; NCAA Women 8-3.2.a); **NCAA Men – a, b** (8-3.3)

15 – NFHS – a, b, d, e (4-8-2); **NCAA Men – a, f** (8-2.3); **NCAA Women – a, e, h** (8-2.2)

16 – All – a, b, c (NFHS 4-4-7a, 4-4-7b, 4-20-2, 6-1-2c; NCAA 4-11.1.a, 4-11.1.b, 6-1.2.c, 8-1.3)

17 – NFHS – a, d (NFHS 10-3-6 Pen.) **NCAA – b** (NCAA Men 10-3.1 Pen.; NCAA Women 10-3.1 Pen.)

18 – NFHS – b (10-1); **NCAA – c** (Men’s 4-15.3.a, 10-2; Women’s 4-16.3.a, 10-2)

19 – NFHS – a (5-9-2); **NCAA – a, f** (2-10.7, 2-11.5.b, 5-10.2.b, 5-10.3.b)

20 – All – a (NFHS 9-1-3; NCAA 9-1.1.e)