

# OFFICIALS QUIZ 2016-17

Sponsored by the National Association of Sports Officials and prepared by the editors of *Referee*.



Review the procedures for replacement intervals based on the different situations that come up. The codes have some differences and changes in the last few years. See question 5.

In each, decide which answer is correct for NFHS, NCAA men's and NCAA women's rules, which might vary. **Solutions:** p. 3.

1. Which are true of control and a try?
  - a. A try remains in control of the team who shot it until the try is successful or unsuccessful.
  - b. A try remains in control of the player who shot it until the try is successful or unsuccessful.
  - c. Once a try is released, team control ends.
  - d. Once a try is released, player control ends.
2. Which are true of a player-control foul?
  - a. It is a common foul and can also be a flagrant foul.
  - b. It is a team-control foul and can also be a flagrant foul.
  - c. It is a common foul and counts toward the bonus.
  - d. It can be a personal foul or technical foul.

3. When may a coach change a designated starter without penalty?
  - a. Only to replace an injured starter.
  - b. Only to attempt free throws for a technical foul.
  - c. To replace an injured starter or attempt free throws for a technical foul.
  - d. A designated starter cannot be changed without penalty.
4. When a team A player holds a live ball inbounds, who can request a timeout?
  - a. Team A's head coach, a team A assistant coach and any team A player.
  - b. Team A's head coach and any team A player.
  - c. A team A player only.
  - d. Team A's head coach or a team A assistant coach only.
5. The time to replace a disqualified player is?
  - a. 10 seconds.
  - b. 15 seconds.
  - c. 20 seconds.
  - d. 30 seconds.

6. How many timeouts does a team receive during a regulation game?
  - a. Two 60-second and three 30-second timeouts in any game.
  - b. Three 60-second and two 30-second timeouts in any game.
  - c. One 60-second and three 30-second timeouts in media games, and four 75-second and two 30-second timeouts in non-media games.
  - d. One 60-second and three 30-second timeouts in media games, and two 60-second and three 30-second timeouts in non-media games.
7. Which of the following are allowed on the face of a backboard?
  - a. An American flag and a conference logo during any game throughout the season.
  - b. An American flag and a conference logo only during games in the conference postseason tournament.
  - c. A school logo or a conference logo during any game throughout the season.
  - d. No logos are allowed on the face of a backboard at any time.
8. Following the free throws for a single flagrant (NCAA flagrant 2) technical foul, play shall resume with the following:
  - a. A throw-in to the offended team at the division line on either side of the court.
  - b. A throw-in to the offended team at the spot nearest to where the foul occurred.
  - c. A throw-in to the offended team at the point of interruption.
  - d. A throw-in to the offended team at the division line opposite the table.
9. When may cheerleaders or other entertainment be allowed on the court?
  - a. During a 60-second or full timeout.
  - b. During a 30-second timeout.
  - c. During halftime intermission.
  - d. During an electronic-media timeout.

**10.** After the free throws for a single flagrant personal foul, play shall resume with:

- a. A throw-in by the offended team at the division line.
- b. A throw-in by the offended team at the spot nearest to where the foul occurred.
- c. A throw-in by the offended team at the point of interruption.
- d. A throw-in by the team that was in control of the ball at the point of interruption.

**11.** When does a team reach the bonus and how many free throws are shot?

- a. A team is in the one-and-one bonus upon the seventh team foul and the two-shot bonus upon the 10th team foul of a quarter or period.
- b. A team is in the one-and-one bonus upon the seventh team foul and the two-shot bonus upon the 10th team foul of a half.
- c. A team is in the one-and-one bonus upon the fifth team foul in a period.
- d. A team is in the two-shot bonus upon the fifth team foul in a period.

**12.** Which is true when initially setting a screen on a stationary opponent?

- a. Whether setting the screen within or outside the visual field of a stationary opponent, an opponent must have time and distance to stop or change direction prior to contact.
- b. Whether setting the screen within or outside the visual field of a stationary opponent, an opponent must have one normal step prior to contact.
- c. When setting the screen within the visual field of the stationary opponent, you must stop short of contact, and when outside the visual field of the stationary opponent, an opponent must have one normal step prior to contact.
- d. When setting the screen within the visual field of the stationary opponent, you must stop short of contact, and when outside the visual field of the stationary opponent, an opponent must have time and distance to stop or change direction prior to contact.

**13.** When does a free throw begin?

- a. When the free-throw shooter is in position to receive the ball.
- b. When the ball is at the disposal of the free-throw shooter.
- c. When the free-throw shooter begins the shooting motion.
- d. When the ball is released on the try.

**14.** When a post player has his or her back to the basket, which of the following does not result in a foul?

- a. The defender places two hands on the player with the ball merely incidentally and without displacement.
- b. The defender places an extended arm bar or one hand with a bend in the elbow on the player with the ball without displacement.
- c. The defender places a forearm of equal pressure applied on the back of the post player with the ball.
- d. All of the above result in a foul even if no holding, displacing or impeding of the player occurs with the ball.

**15.** Which is true when initially setting a screen on a moving opponent?

- a. Whether setting the screen within or outside the visual field of a moving opponent, an opponent must have time and distance to stop or change direction prior to contact.
- b. Whether setting the screen within or outside the visual field of a moving opponent, an opponent must have one normal step prior to contact.
- c. When setting the screen within the visual field of the moving opponent, you must stop short of contact, and when outside the visual field of the moving opponent, an opponent must have one normal step prior to contact.
- d. When setting the screen within the visual field of the moving opponent, an opponent must have one normal step prior to making contact, and when outside the visual field of the moving opponent, an opponent must have time and distance to stop or change direction prior to contact.

**16.** Which of the following are true of basket interference?

- a. When reaching through the basket from below, it's only basket interference if the ball is touched when it is on or within the cylinder.
- b. When reaching through the basket from below, it's only basket interference if the ball is touched when it is on, within or above the cylinder.
- c. When reaching through the basket from below, it's basket interference if the ball is touched if it is on, within, above or outside the cylinder.
- d. None of those result in basket interference when reaching through the basket from below.

**17.** Which of the following may be located in the torso (NFHS) or neutral zone (NCAA) on the front of a jersey?

- a. The school name, school nickname, school mascot, institutional logo and an American flag.
- b. The school name, school nickname, school mascot and an institutional logo.
- c. The school name, school nickname and a school mascot only.
- d. The school name, school nickname, school mascot, institutional logo and commemorative logo.

**18.** When shall a five-second closely-guarded violation be ruled?

- a. When a closely-guarded player is holding the ball only in the frontcourt or backcourt.
- b. When a closely-guarded player is holding the ball or dribbling the ball in the frontcourt or backcourt.
- c. When a closely-guarded player is holding the ball only in the frontcourt.
- d. When a closely-guarded player is holding the ball or dribbling the ball in the frontcourt.

**19.** Which is true of goaltending and basket interference of a free throw?

- a. Goaltending and basket interference both result in a violation and a technical foul.
- b. Goaltending results in a violation, and basket interference results in a violation and a technical foul.
- c. Goaltending results in a violation and a technical foul, and basket interference results in a violation.
- d. Goaltending and basket interference result in a violation only.

**20.** Which of the following are true of the location of a throw-in?

- a. It is at a designated spot on the endline after a basket-interference violation on the offensive team.
- b. It is at a designated spot on the endline after a basket-interference violation on the defensive team.
- c. It may be made anywhere along the endline after a basket-interference violation on the offensive team.
- d. It may be made anywhere along the endline after a basket-interference violation on the defensive team.